Instrument → ₹500 → Admission for CA Inter → Specific Date ✓ Specific Period ✓

Transferred

Share capital will be issued

Specific price ✓

L35

PART I – Form of BALANCE SHEET

Name of the Company…………….

Balance Sheet as at ………………

(Rupees in…………)

	Particulars	Note No	Figures as at the end of (Current reporting period) (in Rs.) ___________ (DD/MM/YYYY)	Figures as at the end of (Previous reporting period) (in Rs.) ___________ (DD/MM/YYYY)
	1	2	3	4
I.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** **Shareholders' funds** (*a*) Share capital (*b*) Reserves and surplus			
	(*c*) Money received against share warrants			
(2)	**Share application money pending allotment**			
(3)	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(*a*) Long-term borrowings	Bank loan → 5years		
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net) →	AS-22		
	(*c*) Other Long term liabilities	Trade payables		
	(c) Long-term provisions			

Y0 Y1

within 12m → STB

LTB

February/March 25L } 1m → Int. 25L

June/July 25L } 1m → Int. 25L

October/November 25L } 1m- Int. 25L

40L limit

L35

(4)	**Current liabilities**			
	(*a*) Short-term borrowings → "Bank o/d, Working capital loan, cash credit. Current maturity of LTB"			
	[(b) Trade payables:- → Ageing schedule (A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and (B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.]			
	(c) Other current liabilities			
	(*d*) Short-term provisions			
	TOTAL			
II.	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non Current Assets**			
	(*a*) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets[3]			
	(i) Property, Plant and Equipment			
	(*ii*) Intangible assets			
	(*iii*) Capital work-in-progress			
	(*iv*) Intangible assets			

[3] Amended pursuant to MCA Notification G.S.R. 207(E) dated 24th March 2021

L35

	under development			
	(d) Non-current investments			
	(*c*) Deferred tax assets (net)			
	(*d*) Long-term loans and advances			
	(*e*) Other non-current assets			
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(*a*) Current investments			
	(*b*) Inventories			
	(*c*) Trade receivables			
	(*d*) Cash and cash equivalents			
	(*e*) Short-term loans and advances			
	(*f*) Other current assets			
	TOTAL			

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Notes

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF BALANCE SHEET

1. An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
   (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
   (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
   (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
   (d) it is Cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

L35

Trade Payables ageing schedule

	(Amount in Rs.)				
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)MSME					
(ii)Others					
(iii) Disputed dues —					
MSME					
(iv) Disputed dues —					
Others					

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

	(Amount in Rs.)					
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good						

L35

Sch III to supplement AS:

(a) The Disclosure Requirements specified in Part I & Part II of Schedule III are in addition to and not in substitution of the Disclosure Requirements specified in the Accounting Standards prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(b)

mcq

Rounding-Off: Depending upon the Turnover of the Company, the figures appearing in the Financial Statements (FS) may be rounded off as below. Once a unit of measurement is used, it should be used uniformly in the FS.

Revenue from operations + Other Income

Total Income → Total Revenue	Rounding off
< ₹ 100 Crores	To the nearest Hundreds, Thousands, Lakhs or Millions, or Decimals thereof
≥ ₹ 100 Crores	To the nearest, Lakhs, Millions or Crores, or Decimals thereof

Comparatives: Except in the case of the first Financial Statements laid before the Company (after its incorporation), the Corresponding Amounts (Comparatives) for the immediately preceding reporting period for all items shown in the Financial Statements including Notes shall also be given.

Definition of Terms:

Terms	Description
Current & Non-Current Assets	**Current Assets:** An Asset shall classified as Current when it satisfies any of the following criteria - (a) It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal Operating Cycle, (b) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded, (c) It is expected to be realized within 12 months after the Reporting Date, (d) It is Cash or Cash Equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a Liability for atleast 12 months after the Reporting Date. **Non-Current Assets:** All other Assets shall be classified as Non-Current.
Current Liability & Non-Current Liabilities	**Current Liabilities:** A Liability shall classified as Current when it satisfies any of the following - (a) It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal Operating Cycle, (b) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded, (c) It is due to be settled within 12 months after the Reporting Date, or (d) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the Liability for atleast 12 months after the reporting date (Terms of a Liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of

	Equity Instruments do not affect its classification.) ***Non-Current Liabilities:*** *All other Liabilities shall be classified as Non-Current.*
Operating Cycle (OC)	*An Operating Cycle is the time between the Acquisition of Assets for processing & their realization in Cash or Cash Equivalents. Where the Normal Operating Cycle cannot be identified, it is assumed to have duration of 12 months.*
Trade Receivable / Payable (TR / TP)	*• A Receivable shall be classified as a Trade Receivable, if it is in respect of the amount due on account of Goods Sold or Services Rendered in the normal course of Business.* *• A Payable shall be classified as a Trade Payable, if it is in respect of the amount due on account of Goods Purchased or Services Received in the Normal Course of Business.*