

# Financial Management

FOR A SMALL BUSINESS



FDIC



# Agenda

- Welcome, Pre-Test, Agenda, and Learning Objectives
- Benefits of Financial Management
- Budgeting
- Bookkeeping
- Financial Statements
- Business Financing
- Key Points to Remember
- Summary, Post-Test, Evaluation



# Learning Objectives

- Explain the concept of financial management and its importance to a small business and its owner
- Identify financial management practices, rules and tools commonly available to small businesses
- Explain how financial management practices, rules, and tools work

Continued ...

# Learning Objectives

- Explain financing basics for a small business, including:
  - Start up financing
  - Financing for a growing business
  - Financing working capital
  - Financing fixed assets

# Introductions: What Do You Want to Know?

What do you know or want to learn about financial management?



# Benefits of Financial Management

Reach your goals by making good decisions.

- Know your profitability
- Forecast your growth
- Plan for diversification, new product lines, reaching new markets
- Prepare for financing (loans)

# Budgeting

There are several financial management practices and tools that are commonly used for small business.

Let's start with **budgeting**.



# Discussion Point #1: Budgeting

Review the sample budget in the participant guide.

1. Review each category
2. What other categories do you use?
3. Do you track your monthly expenses?
4. If so, how does this help with your business decisions?



# Bookkeeping

- Critical component of financial management
- Organized process of tracking all income and expense transactions
- Basis for all financial management, business decisions, financing, taxes, owner's draw, and retirement.



# Bookkeeping Steps

Here are 10 basic bookkeeping steps:

1. Obtain business accounting software
2. Open a separate business checking account
3. Reconcile your checking account
4. Track sales
5. Deposit all sales

Continued ...

# Bookkeeping Steps

6. Write business checks for business expenses
7. Obtain a separate business credit card
8. Pay business expenses first
9. Generate and use a profit and loss (P&L) statement
10. Pay yourself with owner's draw

# Financial Management Software

- Easy to organize and complete daily accounting tasks
- Creates accounting reports such as cash flow statements
- Helps you track the financial health of your business
- Do not use paper to run your business: use software to stay on top!



# Financial Statements

Financial statements are reports about a business's financial health and cash flows.

There are three basic statements:

- **Balance Sheet**
- **Cash Flow Projection** - also sometimes called a Cash Flow Statement
- **Profit and Loss Statement** - also known as a P&L or Income Statement

# Financial Statements: Balance Sheets

See pages 10 – 13 in your guide for detailed information.

- A snapshot of a business at a specific point in time
- Lists Assets (on the left) and Liabilities or Debt (on the right)
- The totals on both sides must be the same

Assets		Liabilities (Debt)	
Cash	\$10,000		\$20,000
Equipment	\$25,000	Owner's Equity	
Inventory	\$20,000		\$35,000
Total		Total	
	\$55,000		\$55,000

# Discussion Point #2: Balance Sheets

Review the balance sheet on page 12.  
What story does it tell?

<b>Opening Balance Sheet</b>	
Company ABC	
Prepared on 9/15/2015	
<b>Assets</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Cash	\$ 17,250
Accounts Receivable	\$ -
Inventories	\$ 46,800
Prepaid Expenses	\$ 8,375
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>\$ 72,425</b>
<b>Fixed Assets (Non-current Assets)</b>	
<b>Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b>	
Land	\$ -
Buildings (lease build out)	\$ 65,000
Machinery	\$ 17,500
Office Equipment	\$ 10,075
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	<b>\$ 92,575</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 165,000</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Accounts Payable	\$ -
Taxes Payable	\$ -
Other Liabilites	\$ -
Current portion of Long-term Debt	\$ 18,245
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 18,245</b>
Long-term Debt	\$ 81,755
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 100,000</b>
<b>Owner's Equity</b>	
Common Stock	\$ 65,000
Retained Earnings	\$ -
<b>Total Owner's Equity</b>	<b>\$ 65,000</b>
<b>Total Liabilites and Owner's Equity</b>	<b>\$ 165,000</b>

# Financial Statements: Cash Flow

What is cash flow? Two primary definitions:

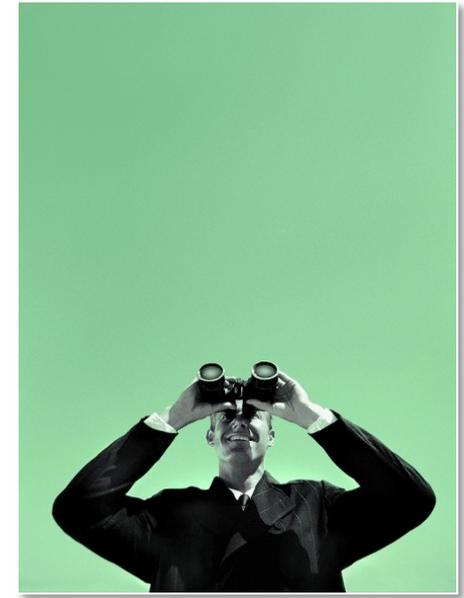
1. Balance of cash received less the amount of cash paid out over a period of time
2. Moving cash in or out of a business



# Cash Flow Projection

A financial statement using assumptions to forecast:

- Company cash flowing in and out
- Future cash flow during a specific time period
- Project whether cash receipts (in flows) will be sufficient to cover projected cash disbursements (out flows).



# Cash Flow Projection

How can a cash flow projection help and when do I need one?

- Set sales and expense goals
- Determine breakeven point
- Plan equipment purchases for replacement or expansion
- Determine cash needed to purchase inventory for seasonal cycles

Continued ...

# Cash Flow Projection

How can a cash flow projection help? When do I need one?

- Track liquidity when accrual accounting masks cash realities.
- Helps you determine the need for financing
- Show lenders your ability to plan and repay financing. (Frequently required with loan applications.)

# Cash Flow Projection Sample

Let's look at a sample cash flow projection.

Sources of Cash



Operating Uses of Cash



Non-Operating Uses of Cash



Sources of Cash	Opening Balances*	Month 1	Month 2
Beginning Cash		0	0
Cash Sales			
Collections on A/R			
Interest income			
Loan Received			
Equity Contribution			
<b>Total Cash Available</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Operating Uses of Cash</b>			
Contract labor			
Wages			
Payroll Taxes			
Rent			
Phone			
Office Supplies			
Utilities			
Travel			
Insurance			
Licenses			
Marketing			
Professional Fees			
Other			
<b>Total Op Uses</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net Cash</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-Operating Uses of Cash</b>			
Debt Service			
Equipment Purchases			
Self Employment Taxes			
Owner's Draw			
Inventory Purchases			
<b>Ending Cash</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# Discussion Point #3: Cash Flow Projection

Review the cash flow projection spreadsheet.

To increase cash flow, the owner could:

1. Increase the number of items sold
2. Increase the price
3. Reduce expenses
4. Change the timing of expenses
5. Save money to have sufficient Opening Cash to get through the “start-up” period

Continued ...

# Discussion Point #3: Cash Flow Projection

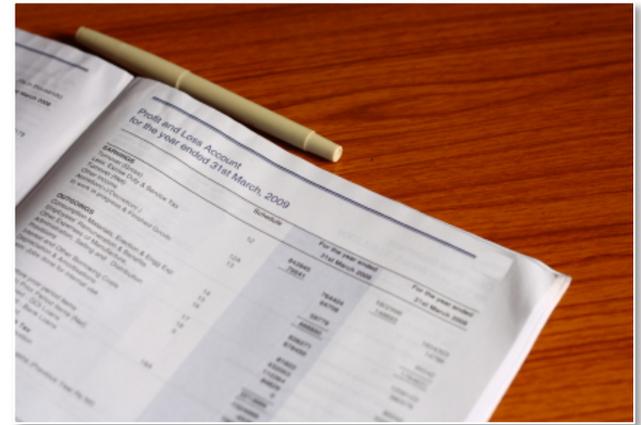
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6. Obtain sources of cash other than sales (e.g., line of credit)
7. Reduce or change timing of Owner's Draw
8. Buy inventory from vendor at lower price
9. Obtain credit from vendor
10. Establish policy to get paid sooner by customers

# Financial Statements: Profit and Loss (P&L)

A Profit and Loss statement:

- Measures revenues and expenses over a period of time
- Tracks profitability: whether the business is making a profit on what it sells



Continued ...

# Profit and Loss Statement

A P&L Statement (Income Statement):

- Shows how successfully the buying and selling process has been managed
- Measures the ability of your business to grow, repay debt service and support you

**The P&L is the most important report from your accounting software program.**

# Profit and Loss Statement

What is the basic formula for a Profit and Loss Statement?

+ Sales

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- Cost of Goods Sold

= Gross Profit

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- Overhead

= Net Profit

Continued ...

# Profit and Loss Statement

What is the basic formula for a Profit and Loss Statement?

Net profit pays for:

- Owner's Draw (sole proprietor)
- Future expansion and equipment
- Principal loan repayment
- Income taxes

# Profit and Loss Statement

How do I compile a Profit and Loss Statement?

**Easy!**

If you have business accounting software.

# Discussion Point #4: Profit and Loss Statement

Review the sample profit and loss statement in the participant guide.

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1. What do you see?
  2. Is the business well-managed?
  3. Does any problem stand out?
  4. What about growth potential?
  5. Will the business support the owner?
  6. Will the business be able to get a loan?

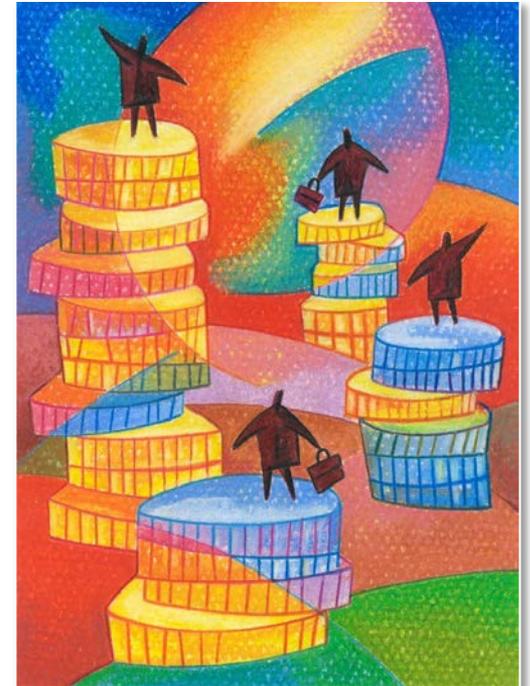
# Business Financing

What is business financing?

Financing is getting the money you need to start, operate or grow your business.

**Basic Financing Concepts:**

- Equity financing versus debt financing
- Financing working capital versus financing fixed assets



# Business Financing

## What are the Do's and Don'ts for small business financing?

- Invest your own money
- Earn the right to borrow
- Show profitability
- Understand and keep working capital
- Be lean on fixed assets
- Match sources and uses of funds

Continued ...

# Business Financing

## What are the Do's and Don'ts for small business financing?

- Understand your financial statements
- Understand collateral options
- Understand risks and costs for loan types
- No grants
- Shop around
- Get expert advise (e.g. SBA or your bank)

# Loans

## Steps for Getting Ready for a Loan

1. Have a business plan (include profit plan)
2. Know what you can afford
3. Study your financial statements
4. Check your credit report
5. Establish collateral options
6. Show your equity contribution
7. Research your financing options

# Loan Package

## Common elements of a loan package

- Business plan
- Business financial statements (current and historical)
- Personal financial statements
- Personal and business tax returns

Continued ...

# Loan Package

## What are elements of a loan package?

- Source and amount of equity contribution
- Credit report
- Collateral
- Purchase agreement, appraisals, contracts, and estimates

# Qualifying for a Loan

## What are the criteria for qualifying for a loan?

- Good credit score
- Equity contribution
- Repayment ability
- Loan to value ratio



# Start Up Financing

## What are the financing options for a start-up business?

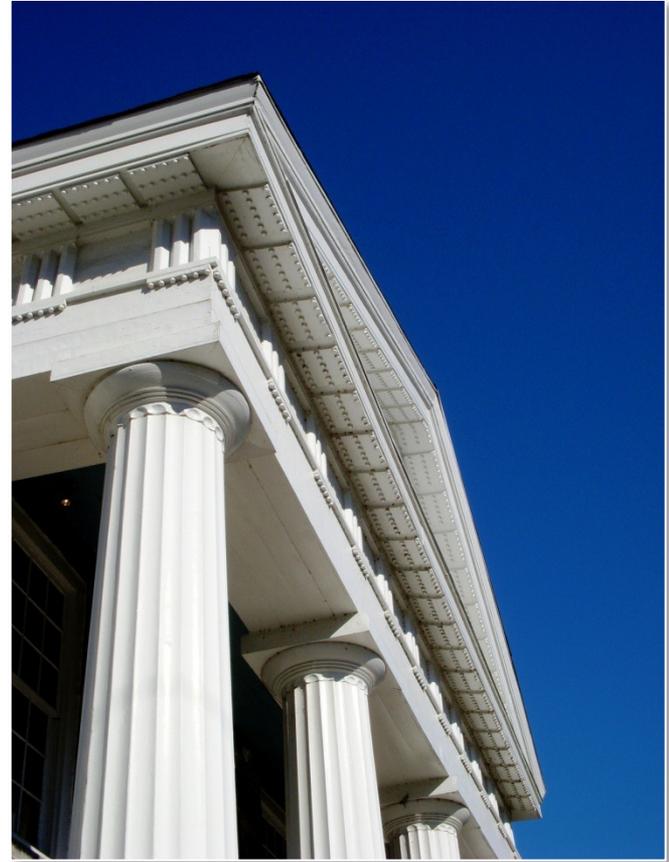
- Equity
- Sweat equity
- Business credit card
- Family



# Looking for a Loan

## Where should you look for a business loan?

- Banks
- Regional lending organizations



# Key Points to Remember

- **Financing is getting the money you need to start, operate, or grow your business**
- **Start with a budget**
- **Sound bookkeeping is the basis for all financial management**
  - **Purchase and learn how to use financial management software**
- **Three statements — balance sheets, cash flow statements, and profit and loss statements — provide a compelling story to describe a business**
- **Separate personal and business records and funds**
- **Factors that affect your ability to get a loan: credit score, equity contribution, repayment ability, loan to value ratio**

# Summary

- What final questions do you have?
- What have you learned?
- How would you evaluate the training?



# Conclusion

You learned about:

- What financial management is and why it is important.
- Common financial management practices, rules and tools
- Financing basics, such as:
  - Start up financing
  - Financing a growing business
  - Financing working capital
  - Financing fixed assets

# Pre-Post Test and Evaluation

- If you have not already done so, assess what your knowledge on this topic was *before* you participated in this class.
- Assess your knowledge on this topic *after* taking this class.
- Complete the Evaluation Form. Your feedback is helpful!

In your workbook



Thank you!