CULTIVATE LIFE COACHING

Business Planning for Creative Spirits

FINANCIAL WORKSHEETS

Are you ready to begin collecting figures? Yes you are! Use the worksheets that follow to compile the numbers. You will probably be revising the numbers many times before you complete the process as you become more aware and move deeper into researching your business. No worries, just keep your workbook handy to jot down changes and ideas as they come through.

• You can re-create these forms in any spreadsheet program and I have also provided an extra set of financial worksheets in Chapter 8 that you can use to make copies.

Start-up Costs (Example)

	Start-up Costs (Example)
Deposits, Prepay	ments, Licenses
	Security deposit on business location
	Telephone & utility deposits
	Business Licenses (state, city/town, health & fire)
	Insurance Premiums (liability, worker's comp.)
	Legal, accounting, education
Leasehold Impro	vements
	Remodeling & redecorating (price out down to the cost of the nails)
	Fixtures, office furniture, displays
	Installation Labor (make sure contractors are licensed & insured)
	Signs (outside & inside)
Advertising	
	Radio, TV, newspaper, flyers, Yellow Pages
Inventory	
-	Office Supplies (even pens & staples)
	Office Equipment (computer, copier, phones, fax)
	Opening Merchandise or raw material
Other	Vehicles
	Manufacturing equipment
	Hand tools
	Sub Total
Living Expenses	(This section needs to be completed only if you will be leaving your present job to open the business.)
5 ,	Living expenses from last paycheck to opening day
	Mortgage/Rent
	Utilities
	Credit cards and other loans
	Food/personal supplies
	Health Insurance
	Child costs (daycare, school activities, clothes, braces, doctors)
	Alimony and/or child support
	Gas for car(s)
	Medicine
	Living expenses for first three months after opening day
	Mortgage/Rent
	Utilities
	Credit cards and other loans
	Food/personal supplies
	Health Insurance
	Child costs (daycare, school activities, clothes, braces, doctors)
	Alimony and/or child support
	Gas for car(s)
	Medicine
	Moving Expenses if necessary
	Sub Total
Business Operat	ing expenses for three months (fixed costs)
	customer's accounts (if necessary)
Cash for petty ca	
-30or policy ou	Sub Total
	Total Start-up Costs
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Break Even Analysis (Example)

The purpose of this calculation is to determine the minimum sales that are necessary to stay in business. When the business breaks-even, you are not making any profit but you can pay all of your bills, including yourself. There is a blank form on the next page to enter your numbers.

Fixed Costs

These costs do not vary significantly regardless of the sales volume. Use monthly figures for these costs.

Wages (Include yourself)	\$2,000.00
Taxes (About 15% of wages and sales taxes on materials purchased)	\$300.00
Indirect Expenses (Rent, utilities, phones, insurance, business taxes and licenses)	\$1,200.00
Advertising (If you don't budget your advertising monthly, include this in Indirect Expenses)	\$100.00
Debt Service(Principal and interest on all loans used to start the business)	\$600.00

Total Fixed Costs \$4,200.00 Per month

Gross Margin

Gross Margin is the difference between the sales collected for that product/service and the price that the business pays to produce the product/service.

Product Example -

You buy or manufacture a widget that costs \$18 to produce (materials & labor). You sell the widget for \$40.

Selling price \$40.00 Cost per widget \$18.00 Gross Margin \$22.00

Now you need to turn the \$22.00 into a percentage figure.

Divide the Gross Margin by the Selling Price.

22/40

22/40 = .55 or 55%

Service Example -

You write, produce art or clean houses. You need to buy paper, art supplies, or cleaning supplies. You determine the price per hour you charge and add it to your supply costs. In this case it costs \$50 per hour. You charge \$75 per hour.

Selling price \$75.00 Cost per hour \$50.00 Gross Margin \$25.00

Turn the \$25.00 into a percentage figure.

Divide the Gross Margin by the Selling Price.

25/75 = .33 or 33%

Break-Even Formula

Using the product example: Fixed Costs divided by Gross Margin = Sales needed to break-even

\$4,200.00/0.55 = \$7,636.36 in monthly sales to break-even

If you can adjust some of the fixed costs (increase or decrease wages), or the gross margin (raise or lower prices), the amount of Sales needed to break-even will vary.

Business Balance Sheet (Example)

			Year	Year
		Year One	Two	Five
Current Assets				
Cash	(Includes checking & savings accounts)			
Accounts Receivable Inventory	ole (Money owed to the business) (Products or materials to be sold)			
Fixed				
Assets				
Real Estate Fixtures & Equipmo		g		
Vehicles	Machines) (Company cars and trucks)			
Other Assets License				
	(trademarks, patents)			
Goodwill	(Reputation)			
	Total Assets	\$		
Current Liabilities				
Notes Payable	(Due within one year)			
	Money owed for materials, indirect costs, labor)			
Taxes Owed	(Money owed from previous months or years) (Personal Property, Payroll, Corporate)			
Long-Term Liabilities				
Notes Payable Other	(Due after one year)			
	Total Liabilities	\$		
	Net Worth	\$		
	(Assets minus liabilities)	<u> </u>		
	(2006 1111100 11001111160)			

Personal Financial Statement (Example)

Assets		
Cash	(Includes checking accounts)	
Savings Accounts Stocks, Bonds	(Include savings bonds and other securities)	
	(Money owed to you)	
Notes Receivable	(Loans you made)	
Life Insurance	(Cash value)	
Rebates/Refunds	(Overpaid taxes)	
Automobiles	(And other vehicles)	
Real Estate Vested Pension Plan	(Your house, property or other buildings) (Retirement accounts, Social Security)	
Other Assets	(Jewelry, musical instruments, art work, antiques, furniture)
	Total Assats	
	Total Assets	\$
Liabilities Notes Payable Accounts Payable Taxes Payable Real Estate Loans Other Liabilities	(Due within one year) (Credit cards, doctors, dentists) (Income taxes, real estate taxes, property taxes) (Your house, any property or other buildings)	
Long-Term Liabi Notes Payable Other	lities (Due after one year)	
	Total Liabilities	\$
	Net Worth \$_	

(Assets minus liabilities)

Month	Pre-Start	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Receipts														
Cash sales														
Collections from credit sales														
New equity inflow														
Loans received														
Other														
Total Receipts														
Payments														
Cash purchases														
Payments to creditors				1										
Salaries and wages			İ						İ		İ		İ	
Employee benefits														
Payroll taxes														
Rent														
Utilities														
Repairs and maintenance														
Insurance														
Travel														
Telephone														
Postage														
Office supplies														
Marketing and advertising														
Professional fees														
Training and development														
Bank charges														
Miscellaneous														
Owner's draw														
Loan repayments														
Tax payments														
Capital purchases														
Other - database and Web site	!													
Total Payments														
Cash flow Surplus/Deficit ((-)													
Opening Cash Balance														

Month	Pre-Start	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Receipts														
Cash sales														
Collections from credit sales														
New equity inflow														
Loans received														
Other														
Total Receipts														
Payments														
=														
Cash purchases	+													
Payments to creditors							1							
Salaries and wages	+						1		1			1		
Employee benefits	+						1		1			1		
Payroll taxes														
Rent														
Utilities														
Repairs and maintenance														
Insurance														
Travel														
Telephone														
Postage														
Office supplies														
Marketing and advertising														
Professional fees														
Training and development														
Bank charges														
Miscellaneous														
Owner's draw														
Loan repayments														
Tax payments														
Capital purchases														
Other – database and Web site														
Total Payments														
Cash flow Surplus/Deficit (-)														
Opening Cash Balance														
Closing Cash Balance														

Projected Profit & Loss Statement

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 5	Totals
Sales				1000.0
Sales				
Other				
Total Sales				
Less Cost of Goods Sold				
Materials				
Labor				
Overhead				
Other				
Total Cost of Goods Sold				
Out of Burgh				
Gross Profit				
Operating Expenses				
Salaries and wages				
Employee benefits				
Payroll taxes				
Rent				
Utilities				
Repairs and maintenance				
Insurance				
Travel				
Telephone				
Postage				
Office supplies				
Marketing and advertising				
Professional fees				
Training and development				
Bank charges				
Depreciation				
Miscellaneous				
Other				
Total Operating Expenses				
Operating Income				
Interest income (expense)				
Other income (expense)				
Total Non Operating Income				
(Expense)				
Income (Loss) Before Taxes				
(200) 201010 14800				
Income Taxes				
THE SAYET AMETINE				
Not Income (Loss)				
Net Income (Loss)				
Cumulative Net Income (Lour				
Cumulative Net Income (Loss)				

Summary of Key Ratios - Years 1 to 5 (Example)

Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5

DATA COLLECTION **Balance Sheet** (1) Cash (2) Marketable securities (3) Accounts receivable, net (4) Total current assets (5) Total long-term assets (6) Total current liabilities (7) Total long-term liabilities (8) Total shareholders' equity **Income Statement** (9) Total sales ____ (10) Gross profit (11) Total operating expenses (12) Income (loss) before taxes (13) Net income (loss) **KEY RATIOS Profitability Ratios** Return on equity - Line 13/Line 8 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% Return on assets – Line 13/(Lines 5 + 6)0% 0% 0% 0% 0% Return on sales - Line 13/Line 9 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% Gross profit margin – Line 10/Line 9 0% 0% 0% 0% Asset turnover ratio – Line 9/(Lines 5 + 6) 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% Leverage and Liquidity Ratios Current ratio - Line 4/Line 6 0 0 0 0 Quick or acid test ratio - (Lines 1 + 2 + 3)/Line 6 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% Leverage ratio - (Lines 4 + 5)/Line 8 0% 0% 0% 0% Long-term debt ratio – Line 7/(Lines 7 + 8) 0 0 0 0 0

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Debt to equity ratio – (Lines 6 + 7)/Line 8