

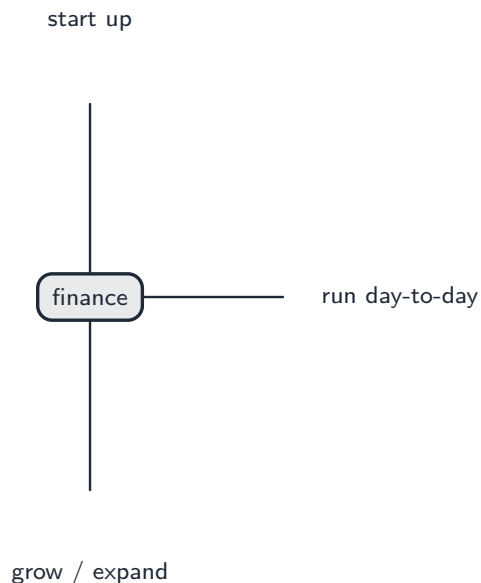
Financial information and decisions

IGCSE Business Studies

Why businesses need finance



Banks are a key external source of business finance, through loans and overdrafts.



Finance is needed to start up, to run day-to-day, and to grow

Finance means the money a business needs. A business needs finance to:

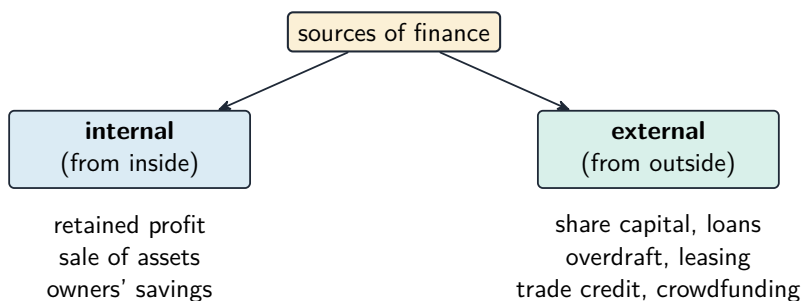
- start up – **start-up capital** to buy equipment and stock before it earns anything,
- grow – money for **expansion**, such as new shops or machines,
- run day to day – **working capital** to pay wages and suppliers while waiting for customers to pay,
- survive a **cash-flow** problem, when more money is going out than is coming in.

■ **Sources of finance**

Finance can be **short-term** (paid back within a year) or **long-term** (over several years). It can come from inside the business (internal) or from outside (external).

Source	Internal / external	Notes
retained profit	internal	profit kept in the business, not paid out
sale of assets	internal	selling things the business no longer needs
owners' savings	internal	the owners' own money
bank loan	external	borrowed money, repaid with interest over time
bank overdraft	external	the bank lets the account go below zero, for short-term needs
issuing new shares	external	only for limited companies; raises money but shares out control
debentures	external	long-term loans to a company that pay interest
leasing	external	renting equipment instead of buying it
hire purchase	external	buy now and pay in monthly parts
trade credit	external	pay suppliers later, for example after 30 days
microfinance	external	small loans for tiny businesses in poorer areas
crowdfunding	external	many people each give a small amount, often online

Source	Internal / external	Notes
government grants	external	money from the government that need not be repaid



Sources of finance come from inside the business (internal) or outside it (external)

■ Choosing a source

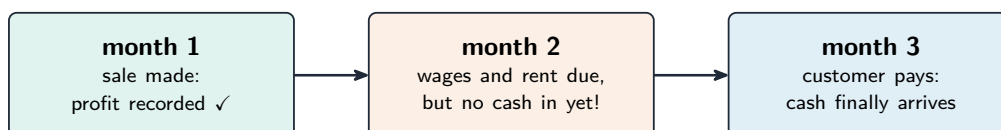
The best source depends on how much money is needed and for how long, the cost (interest and fees), the size and legal type of the business (only companies can sell shares), and how much risk and control the owners will accept.

Cash flow and working capital

■ Cash is not the same as profit

Cash is the money a business can use right now. **Profit** is **revenue** minus costs over a period. A business can be making a profit yet still run out of cash – for example, if customers have not paid yet. Running out of cash can force even a profitable business to close.

sell goods for \$1 000 **on credit** - the customer will pay in month 3



profitable on paper, but out of cash - this can close a business

A credit sale earns profit on paper now - the cash arrives much later

■ The cash-flow forecast

A **cash-flow forecast** predicts the money coming in and going out each month. It uses:

- **inflows** – money coming in (sales, loans),
- **outflows** – money going out (wages, rent, materials),
- **net cash flow** – inflows minus outflows,
- **opening balance** – the cash held at the start of the month,
- **closing balance** – the cash held at the end of the month.

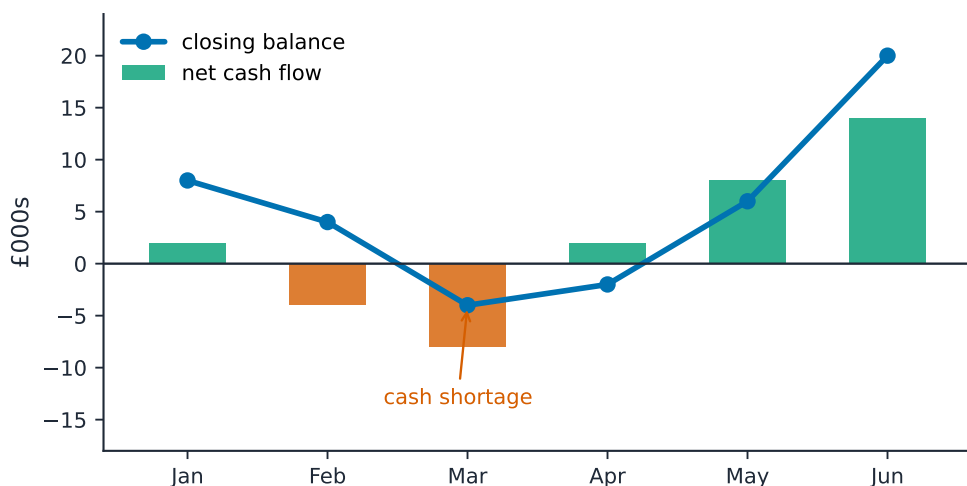
$$\text{net cash flow} = \text{inflows} - \text{outflows}$$

$$\text{closing balance} = \text{opening balance} + \text{net cash flow}$$

Worked example. A shop expects inflows of £12,000 and outflows of £9,000 next month, and starts the month with £2,000 in the bank. Find the net cash flow and the closing balance.

$$\text{net cash flow} = £12\,000 - £9\,000 = £3\,000$$

$$\text{closing balance} = £2\,000 + £3\,000 = £5\,000$$



$$\text{closing} = \text{opening} + \text{net} \quad \cdot \quad \text{negative} = \text{cash shortage}$$

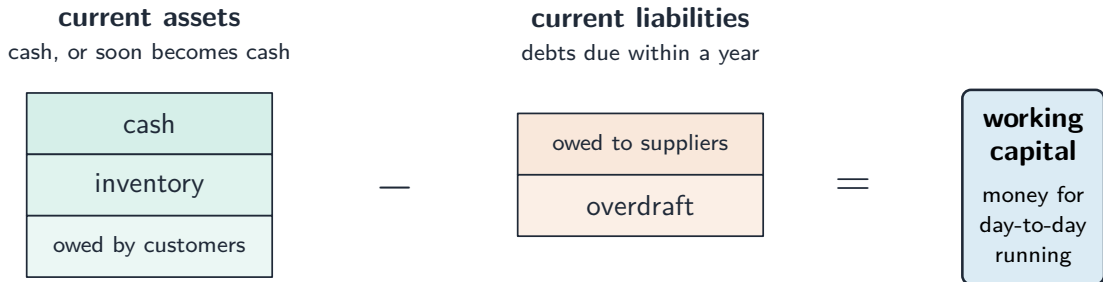
A cash-flow forecast tracks the closing balance each month, warning of a shortage early

■ Working capital

Working capital is the money available for day-to-day running. It is the **current assets** (cash and things soon turned into cash) minus the **current liabilities** (debts due within a year).

$$\text{working capital} = \text{current assets} - \text{current liabilities}$$

To overcome cash-flow problems, a business can arrange an overdraft, delay paying suppliers, ask customers to pay sooner, sell spare assets, or cut spending.



Working capital: current assets minus current liabilities

Income statement

An **income statement** shows how much profit a business made over a period, usually a year.

Line	Meaning
revenue	money from sales
cost of sales	the cost of making or buying the goods that were sold
gross profit	revenue minus cost of sales
expenses	other running costs: rent, wages, advertising
profit for the year	gross profit minus expenses

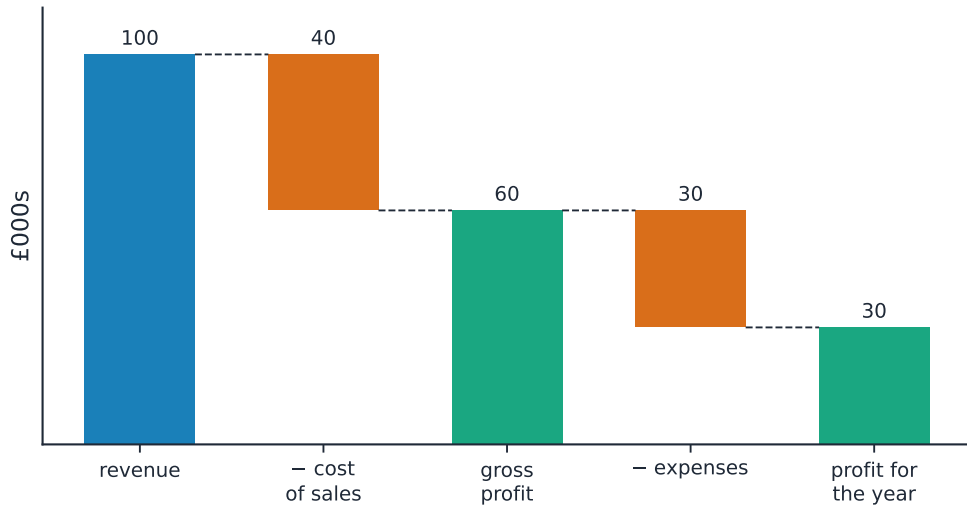
$$\text{gross profit} = \text{revenue} - \text{cost of sales}$$

$$\text{profit for the year} = \text{gross profit} - \text{expenses}$$

Worked example. A business has revenue of £200,000, cost of sales of £120,000 and expenses of £50,000. Find its gross profit and its profit for the year.

$$\text{gross profit} = \text{£}200\,000 - \text{£}120\,000 = \text{£}80\,000$$

$$\text{profit for the year} = \text{£}80\,000 - \text{£}50\,000 = \text{£}30\,000$$



revenue → gross profit → profit for the year

The income statement steps down from revenue to the profit for the year

Income statements are used by **stakeholders** : owners check the profit, lenders check whether their loans are safe, and managers look for problems.

Statement of financial position

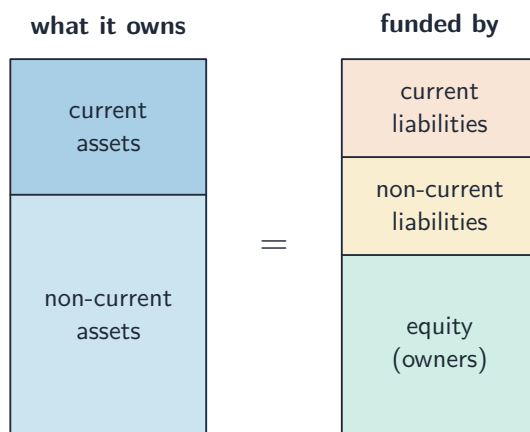


A stock exchange: public limited companies raise finance by selling shares to investors.

A **statement of financial position** (also called a balance sheet) shows what a business owns and what it owes (its **liabilities**) on one day.

- **non-current assets** – things kept for the long term: buildings, machines.
- **current assets** – short-term items: **inventory**, money owed by customers, and cash.
- **current liabilities** – debts due within a year: an overdraft, money owed to suppliers.
- **non-current liabilities** – debts due after more than a year: a long-term loan.
- **owners' equity** – the money the owners put in, plus profit kept in the business.

It is used to check what the business is worth, how much it owes, and whether it can pay its debts.



The two sides always balance: assets equal liabilities plus equity

Analysis of accounts

You can judge a business by working out **ratios** from its accounts. A ratio compares two figures.

■ Profitability ratios

Profitability ratios show how good a business is at making profit.

$$\text{gross profit margin} = \frac{\text{gross profit}}{\text{revenue}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{profit margin} = \frac{\text{profit for the year}}{\text{revenue}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{ROCE} = \frac{\text{profit}}{\text{capital employed}} \times 100\%$$

- **gross profit margin** – gross profit as a percentage of revenue.
- **profit margin** – profit for the year as a percentage of revenue.
- **return on capital employed** (ROCE) – profit as a percentage of the capital employed (money invested). It shows how well the investment is used.

A higher percentage is better for all three.

Worked example. The same business (revenue £200,000, gross profit £80,000, profit for the year £30,000) has capital employed of £150,000. Find its three profitability ratios.

$$\text{gross profit margin} = \frac{80\,000}{200\,000} \times 100\% = 40\%$$

$$\text{profit margin} = \frac{30\,000}{200\,000} \times 100\% = 15\%$$

$$\text{ROCE} = \frac{30\,000}{150\,000} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

■ Liquidity ratios

Liquidity ratios show whether a business can pay its short-term debts.

$$\text{current ratio} = \frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{current liabilities}}$$

$$\text{acid test ratio} = \frac{\text{current assets} - \text{inventory}}{\text{current liabilities}}$$

- the **current ratio** compares current assets with current liabilities. Around 1.5 to 2 is healthy.
- the **acid test ratio** is stricter: it leaves out inventory, because inventory is not yet sold.

Worked example. A business has current assets of £40,000 (including £10,000 of inventory) and current liabilities of £20,000. Find its current ratio and acid test ratio.

$$\text{current ratio} = \frac{40\,000}{20\,000} = 2.0$$

$$\text{acid test ratio} = \frac{40\,000 - 10\,000}{20\,000} = 1.5$$

■ Who uses account analysis

- **internal users** (owners and managers) use it to control the business and to plan.
- **external users** (banks, suppliers, the government and investors) use it to decide whether to lend, supply or invest.



Markets and accounts: ratios from the income statement and balance sheet show if a firm is healthy

Exam tips

- **Cash is not profit:** a profitable business can still run out of cash if customers pay late. Watch the closing balance on a cash-flow forecast.
- Separate **internal** sources (retained profit, sale of assets, owners' savings) from **external** ones (bank loan, overdraft, shares, leasing, trade credit).
- Key formulas: net cash flow = inflows – outflows; closing balance = opening balance + net cash flow; working capital = current assets – current liabilities.
- Profitability ratios (gross margin, profit margin, ROCE) – higher is better. Liquidity: the current ratio (healthy ≈ 1.5 – 2) and the stricter acid test (which leaves out inventory).
- Only limited **companies** can raise money by issuing **shares**; a sole trader or partnership cannot.

Vocabulary card meanings

cash-flow: Money moving into and out of a firm over time. short-term: Covering a brief period, such as weeks or months. long-term: Covering years rather than weeks. loan: A sum borrowed now and repaid later, usually with interest. debentures: Long-term loans to a company, often secured on its assets. leasing: Paying to use an asset without owning it. hire purchase: Paying for an asset in instalments and owning it at the end. crowdfunding: Raising money from a large number of small contributors. return on capital employed: Profit compared with the long-term capital used in the business. acid test ratio: A check of whether short-term assets, excluding stock, cover short-term debts.