STARTER KIT

FINANCIALS







FINANCIALS

The entrepreneurs that qualify for a grant and/or loan for the Business-in-a-Box program are obligated to keep records. In general, starting entrepreneurs don't always keep their records. They don't know how to do it and they don't have money to pay a bookkeeper.

But without good records, it's hard to judge if the entrepreneur is really making a profit or a loss and what the reason is.

In this booklet you will find simple record keeping sheets that you can fill in yourself, without bookkeeping experience. It's a minimal way of record keeping. We left out more complicated subjects like depreciation, debtors, creditors. The sheets are just for recording your income, expenditures and VAT per quarter and are compared with your money balance (cash & bank).

There are two versions:

1) Record keeping without a computer

2) Record keeping with the use of a computer in Excel. This Excel version is a bit more advanced compared to the manual one.

You can use either one of the two versions to keep your records. At the end of each quarter you can send your results to the Business Support Center. You can take a picture of the sheets and send it by WhatsApp or email. If you're using the Excel template, you can email it.

If you want to know more about record keeping in general, please take a look at the videos displayed in this booklet.



CHAPTER ONE

EASY RECORD KEEPING

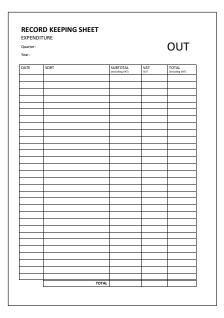
WITHOUT COMPUTER

This is the simplest way of record keeping. You record all the income and expenditures and keep the receipts. At the end of the quarter you write down all the amounts and the VAT and you sum the totals. The difference between your expenditures and your income is the profit for that quarter. You compare this with the balance of your cash and your bank account at the start and the end of the quarter. The difference of the balances should be about the same as your profit. If it is not the same, you have to find the reason.

TIPS

- Use petty cash vouchers/receipts to record all your expenses. Write receipts for all the costs you make, even small costs like transport or lunch.
- If your business is applicable to VAT, record the VAT of all the receipts
- To keep things simple, this sheet doesn't take depreciation into consideration.

Quarter:	IN			
Year:				
DATE	SORT	SUBT (reclud	OTAL VAT	TOTAL (including VAT)
				_
	+			
				_
	-			_



SUMMARY				
Year:				
INCOME 8	EXPENDITU	JRE (including VAT)		
Quarter	TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	DIFFERENCE	
Q1 (1 ian – 31 march)				
Q2 (1 April – 30 June)				
Q3 (1 July-20 Sept)				
Q4 (1 Oct- 21 Dec)				
TOTA				
Quarter Q1 (1 ian - 21 march)	VAT IN	VAT OUT	DIFFERENCE	
Quarter	VAT IN	VAT OUT	DIFFERENCE	
Q2 (1 April - 20 June) Q3 (1 July - 20 Sept)				
Q3 (1 taly=10 Sept)				
U4 (1 on- 21 bec)				
MONEY				
Quarter	START	END	DIFFERENCE	
Q1 CASH BALANCE				
Q1 BANK BALANCE				
Q1 TOTAL				
Q2 CASH BALANCE				
Q2 BANK BALANCE	1	_		
Q2 TOTAL	1	-		
Q3 CASH BALANCE	1	-		
0.0	1	-		
Q3 BANK BALANCE	1	-		
Q3 TOTAL				
Q3 TOTAL Q4 CASH BALANCE				
Q3 TOTAL				



CHAPTER TWO

EASY RECORD KEEPING

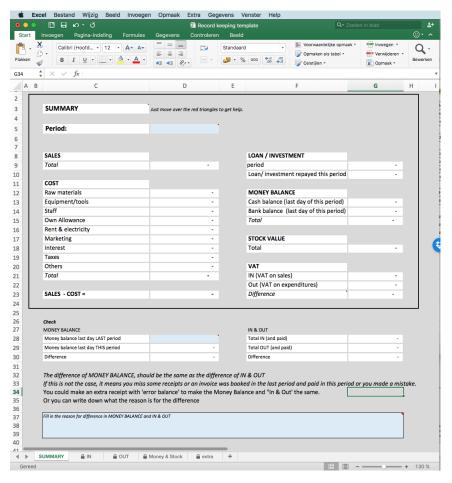
WITH COMPUTER

Another simple way of record keeping, but a bit more advanced is explained here. You keep or write receipts for all your income and expenditures. You then record these in Excel. You compare it with the money you spent according to your bank and cash balance during the same period. Furthermore you record your stock value. The Excel sheet gives you an indication of your profit and calculates the VAT you should receive or pay to the tax department.

You don't need bookkeeping experience to use this sheet. You can find the Excel Record Keeping Template on your personal Single Spark account.

TIPS

- Use petty cash vouchers/receipts to record all your expenses. Write receipts for all the cost you make, even small costs like transport or lunch.
- If your business is applicable to VAT, record the VAT of all the receipts
- To keep things simple, this sheet doesn't take depreciation into consideration.







FINANCIAL EXPLANATION

Many entrepreneurs have difficulties doing their business administration. Terms like cash flow statement, break-even point, balance sheet and profit and loss statements sound scary but are really well explained in the videos from IFC on their SME Toolkit website. Please take a look at these interactive videos to get a better understanding of these four important topics.



The Cashflow Statement

Learn how to create a cash flow statement and why your business will benefit from it.



Income Statement

Find out how to plan for the future of your business by monitoring your profits and losses.



Introduction to Costs

Get to know different types of costs and how to calculate your businesses' break-even point.



Balance Sheet

Explore how to create a balance sheet and why it is important to your business.



See http://www.smetoolkit.org/smetoolkit/en/content/en/55653/eLearning to watch the videos





FINANCING YOUR BUSINESS

If you want to expand your business or make an important investment, a loan might be a viable financing option. In these two videos of SME Toolkit, you will find out what a loan is and what interest rates are, how to determine whether or not you need a loan, and what banks will require from you when providing a business loan.



How to Finance your Business Watch this video to know more about ways to finance your business.



How to Apply for a Loan Learn about loan characteristics and how to qualify for a bank loan.



See http://www.smetoolkit.org/smetoolkit/en/content/en/55653/eLearning to watch the videos







© 2015 by Single Spark.

All rights reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior written permission of Single Spark.

Single Spark The Netherlands www.singlespark.nl +31(0)646902592

