# Carnegie Mellon University Swartz Center for Entrepreneurship

## Strength in Numbers

#### Welcome to CMU!

- Dave Mawhinney, Executive Director,
   Swartz Center for Entrepreneurship
- Christine Ferguson-Rau, CMU Alumna
- Donald Bonk, CMU Alumni
- Sonya Ford, Program Manager, CMU
- Aleks Petkov, Program Manager, CMU

## Why Convene this Cohort?

 Build capacity in women and minority owned businesses in communities close to CMU

• First pilots in Homewood and Wilkinsburg

#### Where will Cohort Meet?

• First dinner in Wilkinsburg

Second dinner in Homewood

 Educational sessions at Swartz Center for Entrepreneurship at CMU Tepper Quad

## **Cohort Meeting Dates**

- Wednesday, September 29<sup>th</sup>
- Wednesday, October 20<sup>th</sup>
- Tuesday, November 9<sup>th</sup>
- Wednesday, December 1st

## Program Strategy

• Identify the road to profitable growth

Understand blocks on that road

Work together to clear them away

## Challenges

What "road blocks" have you experienced?

## Resources Required for Business

- To make a product or deliver a service **resources** are needed:
  - Labor
  - Materials
  - Energy
  - Property, Plant, and Equipment
  - MONEY a.k.a. Capital

## Sources of Capital

- Friends and Family
- Angel Investors
- Venture Capitalists
- Crowd Funding
- Banks and other financial institutions

## Build a Bridge to Capital

Connect sources of capital in our community with women and minority owned business enterprises (WMBE's) that can put capital to use in traditionally under-resourced parts of our community

## Local Capital Sources

- Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA)
- Bridgeway Capital
- Small Business Administration (SBA) through banks: *Huntington Bank* is #1 SBA lender in western PA

## How to obtain Capital?

- Requirements to obtain financing:
  - Business Plan
  - Demonstrate viability of current business through financial reporting, e.g. **financial statements for the prior 2 years at minimum**
  - Demonstrate cash flow potential of business in future through projected (proforma) financial statements for 3 years into the future

## Skill Needed to Obtain Capital

The ability to speak the languages of business

### What are the Languages of Business?

## Three main languages of business:

- Accounting
- Finance
- Economics

## Accounting

- Provides historical information
- A way to track overall financial position, including revenues, expenses, capital, and other items
- The rules-based system of accounting enables companies to track these items and communicate the results to a wide range of interested parties

#### **Finance**

• Finance is forward-looking and therefore critical to decision-making processes at companies

• The accounting numbers need to be analyzed and interpreted to create forward-looking projections about what might happen in the future

#### **Finance**

When you think of the language of **finance**, think of:

- Assessing value
- Looking into the future
- Rates of return
- Allocating capital

#### **Economics**

- Economics looks externally outside the organization and at the "laws" of behavior in markets, governments (regulation), and individuals
- Provides a sound understanding of supply and demand, consumer preferences, price sensitivity, etc.

#### The Financial Statements

• Companies produce three main financial statements:

- Balance Sheet
- Income Statement
- Cashflow Statement

#### The Balance Sheet

• The balance sheet displays the company's total assets and how the assets are financed, either through either debt or equity

 The balance sheet is based on the fundamental equation:

**Assets** = Liabilities + Equity

## **Balance Sheet**

**Total Assets** 

Current Assets +

**Non-Current Assets** 

**Total Liabilities** 

Current Liabilities +

**Non-Current Liabilities** 

**Total Equity** 

Share Capital +

**Retained Earnings** 

## Sample Balance Sheet

Example Company Balance Sheet December 31, 2017

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Current assets		Current liabilities	
Cash	\$ 2,100	Notes payable	\$ 5,000
Petty cash	100	Accounts payable	35,900
Temporary investments	10,000	Wages payable	8,500
Accounts receivable - net	40,500	Interest payable	2,900
Inventory	31,000	Taxes payable	6,100
Supplies	3,800	Warranty liability	1,100
Prepaid insurance	1,500	Unearned revenues	1,500
Total current assets	89,000	Total current liabilities	61,000
Investments	36,000	Long-term liabilities	
		Notes payable	20,000
Property, plant & equipment		Bonds payable	400,00
Land	5,500	Total long-term liabilities	420,00
Land improvements	6,500		
Buildings	180,000		
Equipment	201,000	Total liabilities	481,00
Less: accum depreciation	(56,000)		
Prop, plant & equip - net	337,000		
Intangible assets		STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Goodwill	105,000	Common stock	110,000
Trade names	200,000	Retained earnings	220,00
Total intangible assets	305,000	Accum other comprehensive income	9,00
		Less: Treasury stock	(50,00
Other assets	3,000	Total stockholders' equity	289,00
Total assets	\$ 770,000	Total liabilities & stockholders' equity	\$ 770,00

The notes to the sample balance sheet have been omitted.

#### The Income Statement

Revenues

**Expenses** 

**Profit or Loss** 

## Sample Income Statement

Revenues

#### Income statement example

#### TEDDY FAB INC. STATEMENT OF INCOME Year Ended December 31, 2100

\$ 1,000,000

Φ	1,000,000
	200,000
	800,000
	357,700
	20,000
	5,200
	417,100
	20,000
	437,100
	240,000
	-
\$	197,100
	\$

#### **Cashflow Statement**

Operating: Sale of Goods and Providing of Services

Investing: Buying or selling of a building or other asset

Financing: Obtaining a loan or grant or equity investment

## Sample Statement of Cash Flows

Cash Flow Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 2010	6
Cash Flow from Operations	
Net income	79,000
Adjustments for depreciation	2,000
Adjustments for increase in inventories	(22,000)
Adjustments for decrease in accounts receivable	12,000
Net Cash Flow from Operations	71,000
Cash Flow from Investing	
Cash receipts from sale of property and equipment	10,000
Cash paid for purchase of equipment	(12,000)
Net Cash Flow from Investing	(2,000)
Cash Flow from Financing	
Cash paid for loan repayment	(5,500)
Net Cash Flow from Financing	(5,500)
Net Increase in Cash	63,500

#### **Accurate Financial Statements**

Building accurate financial statements is essential to understand your company's financial performance and being able to convey that performance to those that can provide capital

#### Where to build Financial Statements?

Every company has a ledger

Ledgers used to be paper based

Today ledgers are electronic -Quickbooks

## Quickbooks

• Quickbooks (QB) is the industry standard for small business

• Links to Quickbooks from most banks allow for automatic downloading of transactions into QB software How do you keep track?

**Discussion:** *How* do you keep track of your business transactions today?

## Preparation for October Meeting

- Complete the Intake Survey that was sent to you by Aleks Petcov
- Make a list of the top challenges that your business is currently facing and share them with Christine Ferguson-Rau at <a href="mailto:fergusonfinancialconsulting@gmail.com">fergusonfinancialconsulting@gmail.com</a>
- Print a copy of the Chart of Accounts for your business
  - If you have one bring a copy
  - If you don't have one bring a copy of your financial receipts and bank and/or credit card or Shopify or other statements

## Next Steps

- Each entrepreneur will be introduced to their Mentors via email in the next week
- Schedule time to speak with each of your mentors about the challenges that you are facing and ask for help
- If mentors need additional resources or someone else to consult they can reach out to Christine Ferguson-Rau, Donald Bonk, and their fellow mentors
- Entrepreneurs and Mentors will receive rosters with contact information by Friday, October 1<sup>st</sup>.