#### Cash Flow Jim Green

#### Outline

- Importance of cash flow
- Creating a cash budget
- Managing your cash in and out
- Finding cash in your business
- Help is available

## **Cash Flow**

- Cash flow is the net amount of cash and equivalents moving into and out of a business.
- Positive cash flow indicates that a company's liquid assets are increasing, enabling it to settle debts, reinvest in its business, return money to shareholders, pay expenses and provide a buffer against future financial challenges.
- Negative cash flow indicates that a company's liquid assets are decreasing.
- Net cash flow is distinguished from net income, which includes accounts receivable and other items for which payment has not actually been received.
- Cash flow is used to assess the quality of a company's income.

## **Cash and Profits**

- Cash  $\neq$  profits.
- Profit is the difference between a company's total revenue and total expenses.
- Cash is the money that is free and readily available to use.
- Cash flow measures a company's liquidity and its ability to pay its bills.

#### Sources and Uses of Cash

- Sources
  - Cash payments (sales)
  - Accounts Receivable
  - Other income (i.e., investments)
  - Borrowing

- Uses
  - Payroll
  - Inventory purchases
  - Utilities
  - Rent
  - Insurance
  - Supplies
  - Loan payments
  - Taxes

#### **Cash Flow Statements**

- The statement of cash flows is one of the main financial statements. (The other financial statements are the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of stockholders' equity.)
- The cash flow statement reports the *cash* generated and used during the time interval specified in its heading.

#### **Cash Flow Statement**

- Because the income statement is prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, the revenues reported may not have been collected.
- Similarly, the expenses reported on the income statement might not have been paid.

#### Breaking it down

- The Statement of Cash Flows has four distinct sections:
- Cash involving <u>operating activities</u>
- Cash involving <u>investing activities</u>
- Cash involving <u>financing activities</u>
- Supplemental information

# **Direct Method from Principals of**

#### Accounting

	EMERSON CORPORAT Statement of Cash Flows (Dired For the Year Ending Decembe	ct Approach)	
	Cash flows from operating activities:		
01	Cash received from customers		\$ 3,000,000
	Less cash paid for:		
02	Merchandise inventory	\$1,050,000	
O3	Wages	480,000	
04	Interest	100,000	
O5	Other operating expenses	270,000	
06	Income taxes	300,000	(2,200,000)
	Net cash provided by operating activities		\$ 800,000
	Cash flows from investing activities:		
11	Sale of land	\$ 750,000	
12	Purchase of equipment	(150,000)	
	Net cash provided by investing activities		600,000
	Cash flows from financing activities:		
F1	Proceeds from issuing stock	\$ 80,000	
F2	Dividends on common	(50,000)	
F3	Repayment of long-term loans	(900,000)	
	Net cash used in financing activities		(870,000)
C1	Net increase in cash		\$ 530,000
C2	Cash balance at January 1, 20X5		170,000
C3	Cash balance at December 31, 20X5		\$ 700,000
	Noncash investing/financing activities:		
N1	Issued preferred stock for building		\$ 300,000

## Indirect

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#### EMERSON CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows (Indirect Approach) For the Year Ending December 31, 20X5

Net income \$1,000,000   Add (deduct) noncash effects on operating income Depreciation expense   Depreciation expense \$ 120,000   Gain on sale of land (150,000)   Image: Second
Depreciation expense\$ 120,000Gain on sale of land(150,000)
Gain on sale of land (150,000)
(250,000)
Increase in accounts receivable (250,000)
Decrease in inventory 40,000
Increase in accounts payable 70,000
Decrease in wages payable (30,000) (200,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities \$ 800,000
Cash flows from investing activities:
Sale of land \$ 750,000
Purchase of equipment (150,000)
Net cash provided by investing activities 600,000
Cash flows from financing activities:
Proceeds from issuing stock \$ 80,000
Dividends on common (50,000)
Repayment of long-term loans (900,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities (870,000)
Net increase in cash \$530,000
Cash balance at January 1, 20X5 170,000
Cash balance at December 31, 20X5   \$ 700,000
Noncash investing/financing activities:
Issued preferred stock for building
Supplemental information:
Cash paid for interest \$ 100,000
Cash paid for income taxes 300,000

#### Indications of Cash Flow Problems

- Checking balances decreasing
- Overdrafts
- Anything paid in arrears
- Negative working capital
- Lack of profitability

## Profitability

- First you need to look at margins and costs to make sure you are pricing your product correctly
- Owner compensation and owner lifestyle
- Breakeven analysis

#### **Improving Cash flow**

- Sounds easy: "collect fast and pay slow"
- Make a cash flow budget; minimum is a 12 month forward rolling forecast. Start with cash and add expected receipts and payments. The trick is detailed amounts and dates.
- Monitor the forecast and revise as necessary
- Back up plan
- All about value/magnitude and timing

## Preparing a Cash Budget

- 1. Determine a Minimum Cash Balance
- 2. Forecast Monthly Sales
- 3. Forecast Monthly Cash Receipts
- 4. Forecast Monthly Cash Disbursements
- 5. Estimate End-of-Month Cash Balance

#### Cash budget template

 <u>https://www.score.org/resource/financial-projections-</u> <u>template</u>

#### **Benefits of Cash Management**

- Increase amount and speed of cash flowing into the company
- Reduce the amount and speed of cash flowing out
- Make the most efficient use of available cash
- Take advantage of money-saving opportunities such as cash discounts
- Finance seasonal business needs

## **Benefits of Cash Management**

- Develop a sound borrowing and repayment program
- Impress lenders and investors
- Reduce borrowing costs by borrowing only when necessary
- Provide funds for expansion
- Plan for investing surplus cash

#### The "Big Three" of Cash Management

- Accounts Receivable
- Accounts Payable
- Inventory

#### Revenue

- Keep sales from becoming a receivable
- Optimize cash sales (discounts vs margin)
- Deposits for large sales
- Credit cards
- Progress Payments
- Segment your customers and suppliers. Review the terms you offer and receive. Can you achieve a better match. Are they regulars?
- Boost sales

#### Minimizing Accounts Receivable

- Invoice right away, time it correctly
- State the terms of payment
- Consider a small discount for early payment
- Contact customer before sending invoice
- Credit checks on customers
- Credit limits
- Evaluate your terms
- Collection specialists
- A/R aging report
- Move on delinquent accounts
- Payment plan for uncollectable

#### **Payment Discipline**

- Shorten your receivables period = good collection system
- How long is it taking to get paid?
- What is your collections activity?
- Customer contact
- Identify and resolve customer disputes

#### **Accounts Payable**

- Timing and accuracy, pay when due, not sooner
- Accounting process
- Reduce check cuts. Go to electronic transfer
- Enter supplier terms in the accounting system
- Use aging reports
- Negotiate terms
- Communicate if you have problems, develop a relationship early on
- Credit card payment

#### **Managing Inventory**

- Inventory tracking
- Too much, analyze what you sold in a period
- Poor tracking procedures
- Lead time, delivery times
- Work In Process
- Suppliers offering better terms
- Slow moving or obsolete inventory

## Finding Cash In The Business

- Sell or lease unused assets
- Match debt to asset lives
- Schedule recurring payments at different times
- Review your liabilities for rate and term
- Consider bartering in lieu of cash payments
- Consider a line of credit
- Seasonal skip payments
- Working capital and the start-up
- Sell gift cards

## Cash Management

- Account Reconciliation
- Online banking support with QuickBooks
- ACH
- Positive Pay
- Sweep Accounts

#### **Emergency times**

- Payroll first
- Choose bill payment carefully
- Communicate
- Call for A/R payment acceleration
- Contact suppliers

### Help Sources

- SCORE
- Banker
- Attorney
- Accountant
- SBDC
- University of Iowa
- University of Northern Iowa
- ISU

#### Others

- Establish a relationship with a banker, attorney, and accountant early on in the process
- They want your business, so pick the right one for you
- Networking opportunities

## Conclusion

- "Cash is King"
- Cash and profits are not the same
- Entrepreneurial success means operating a company "lean and mean."
  - Trim wasteful expenditures
  - Invest surplus funds
  - Plan and manage cash flow

#### Discussion

