

Financial Projections





Financial Projections

What do we mean by “Projections”?

5 Year estimates of your:

- Balance sheet
- Income statement
- Cash flow statement

And a list of key assumptions

Aren't Projections 100% Fantasy?

- Done right, they are better than fantasy
- Build them bottom-up
- They need to be defensible

Why do you need Projections?

- Because investors & bankers demand them
- You need them to plan cash needs

Do you really have
to do projections?

Yes, you do

What if my projections are wrong?

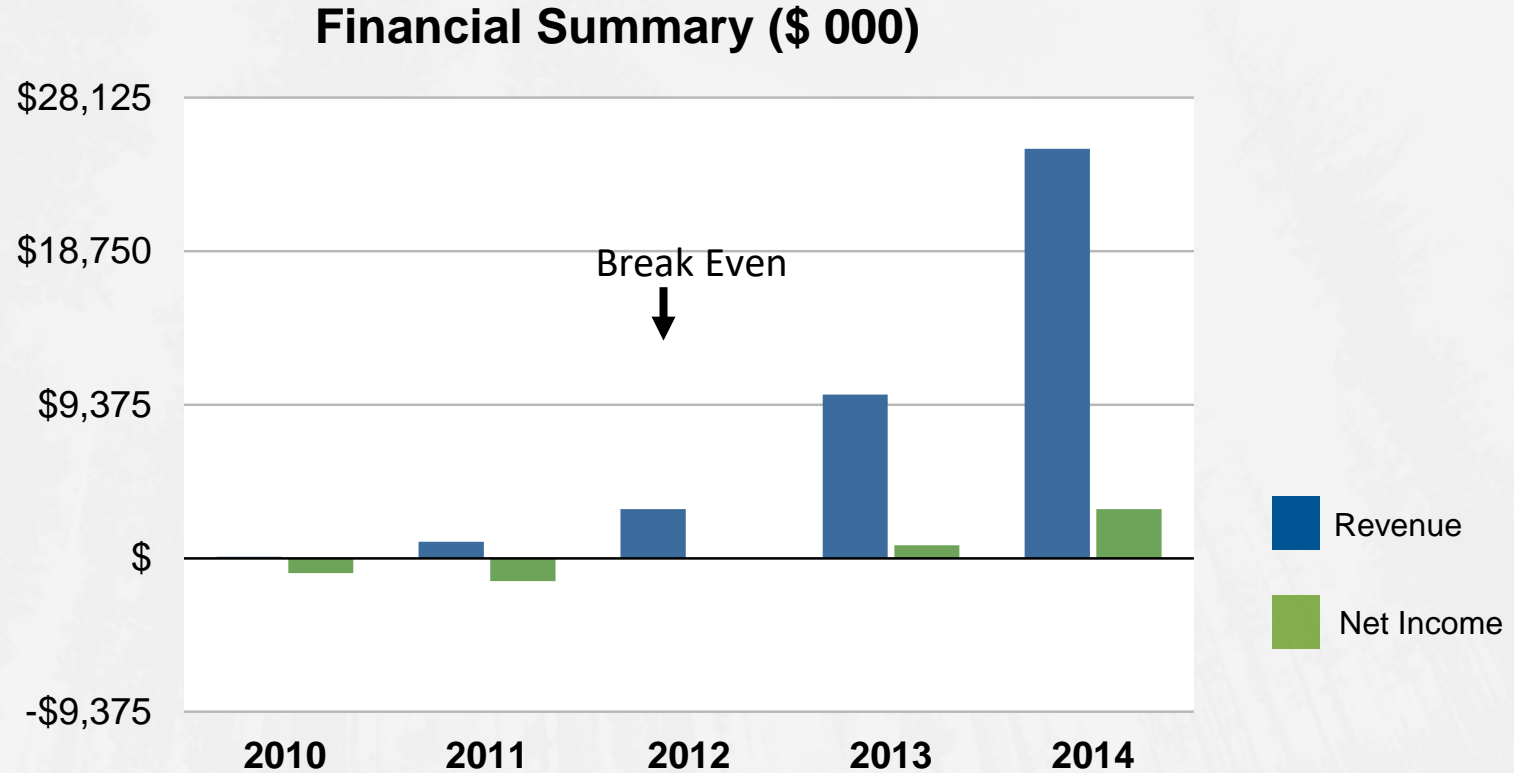
Not to worry - they will be wrong

But they must be credible & defensible

You'll need: A Detailed Version

- Excel spreadsheets
- Detailed Assumptions
 - Balance sheet
 - Income statement
 - Cash flow statement

You'll need an Income Summary



Balance Sheet

- Assets
 - Cash
 - Accounts Receivable
- Liabilities & Shareholder Equity
 - Accounts Payable
 - Long-Term Debt
 - Shareholder Equity

Balance Sheet

- Assets
 - Short Term
 - Long Term
- Liabilities & Shareholder Equity
 - Short Term liabilities
 - Long Term liabilities
 - Shareholder Equity
 - Stock
 - Retained Earnings

Income Statement

- Revenue
- Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)
- Gross Profit
- Expenses
 - Admin/Sales & Marketing/R&D/Operations
 - Depreciation
- Net Income

Accrual Accounting

- Revenue and cash-in are not the same thing
 - Typically, revenue is recognized upon shipment
 - For subscriptions, revenue is often recognized monthly
- Expense and cash-out are not the same thing
 - Typically accrued when expense is incurred

Accrual Accounting

- You ship product in January & recognize revenue
- Assume your customer pays after 30 days; and you pay for raw materials after 30 days

Accrual Accounting

- In January:
 - Buy raw material
 - Accounts payable goes up (liability)
 - Inventory increases (Asset)
 - You build & ship product
 - Income statement: revenue and expenses are accrued
 - Accounts receivable increases (Asset)
 - Inventory decreases (Asset)
 - Retained earnings increases (Equity)

Accrual Accounting

- In February:
 - You pay your supplier
 - Accounts payable decreases (Liability)
 - Cash decreases (Asset)
 - Customer pays you
 - Accounts receivable decreases
 - Cash increases

Cash Flow Statement

Beginning Cash

- + Net Income
- + Depreciation
- Change in assets
- Property/equipment purchases
- + Borrowings
- + Proceeds of stock sales
- = Ending cash

Predicting the Future

The Big Challenge: Forecasting Sales

- The market is new - no historic market data
- Your company is new - no historic revenue
- No direct “comparable” example
- No sure way to estimate customer adoption of something new

How do you get started?

Bottom-Up Behavior-Based Document Assumptions

Questions

- How will you do marketing?
- What sales channel will you use?
- If you do marketing in January - when will sales result from that effort?
 - i.e., how long is the sales cycle
- And how many sales will result from a given marketing investment
 - i.e., what's the conversion rate?

Think Bottoms Up

- Start with month 1
- What will you do that month to:
 - *Market (create leads)?*
 - *How many leads will that create? When?*
 - *What will you do that month to sell?*
 - *How many leads will be closed? When?*
 - *What \$ will you net through your channel?*
 - *What are the customer payment terms?*
- Now do month 2 - and keep repeating!
- Document your assumptions!

Revenue: Things to Think About

- How quickly can you bring on sales people?
- How long will it take for new sales people will be productive?
- How long will the sales cycle be?
- How many times must you connect with a prospect before they buy?

Assumptions: Example

- The average order will be \$20,000
- Based on your experience:
 - Sales cycle = 6 months
 - Marketing generates 20 leads per mo.
 - 10% of those will close
 - A good sales person closes 1 order/mo.
- Hire 2 sales people in January
- Train for 3 months
- Orders: \$40,000 per month, starting Sep.

Projecting Expenses

- What will you do in month 1 that has a cost?
 - Rent
 - Recruiting
 - Salaries, benefits
 - Equipment purchases
 - Travel. Conferences. Office supplies. etc.
- And then month 2?
- Expenses do scale with the business!

Expenses

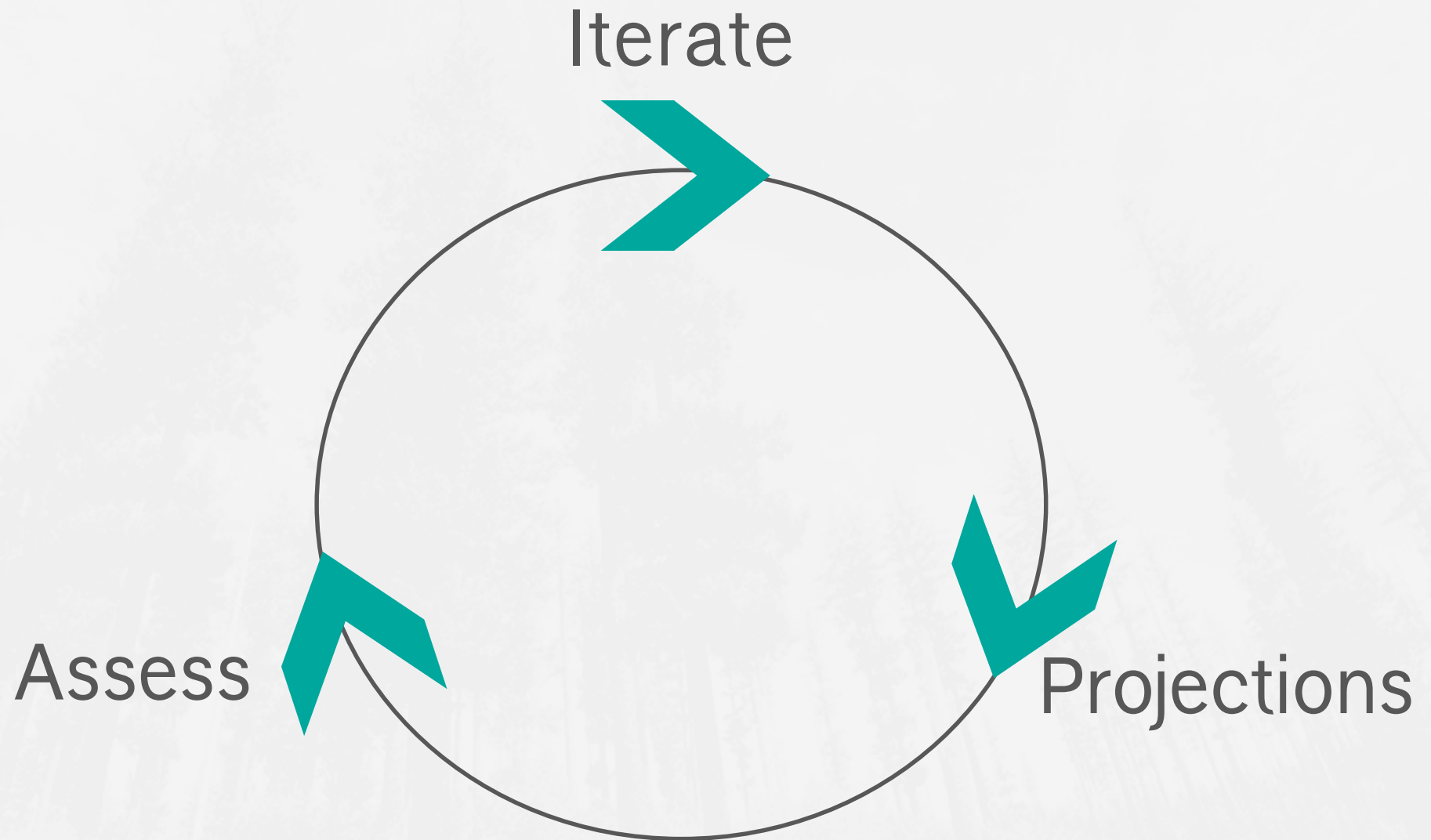
- People
- Rent
- Insurance – Liability, Property, D&O
- Telecom/Broadband
- Cloud Expenses
- Legal
- Accounting
- Office Supplies
- Training
- Capital equipment
- Outsourcing
- Sales
 - Travel & Entertainment
 - Commissions
 - Salesforce.com
- Marketing
 - Branding
 - White papers
 - Trade Shows & Conferences
 - Collateral
 - Google Adwords
 - Advertising

Assessing your Forecast

Compare to similar companies

Get a startup CFO's input

... or your numbers may not be credible...



Suggestion: Use a Planning Template

- Templates help
 - Remind you of categories
 - Avoid errors
- Examples:
 - Cascadia CleanTech Accelerator Excel forecast spreadsheet
 - SCORE budget/forecast tool
 - LivePlan (Palo Alto Software)

Document your Assumptions

Examples:

- *Length of sales cycle*
- *Conversion rate*
- *Average sales price*
- *Sales channel discount*
- *COGS, salaries, rent, etc.*
- *How expenses will change over time*

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