



Why do you need a businessplan for getting a bank loan?

Description

Why do banks often want a business plan from you, when your are applying for a bankloan?

For Security, risk assessment and preparation reasons.

Writing a business plan is often necessary to apply for a bank loan, because banks:

- Like to minimize risk
- Want to get their money/investment back (with interest of course)
- Assess if you are worth the risk
- See whether they will make money on your business returns

What do banks look for when you apply for a bank loan?

They look at your financial numbers, assess the risk they run in supplying you with cash and checking the repayment possibility through returning cashflows and profit.

But they look for 2 major things (as any investor will tell you).

The man and the plan (business/team). The entrepreneur, you, is important. They will ask: What is your background, do you have experience, why are you starting out, what will you do, how is your psychology, what type of entrepreneur are you, how are you motivated, do you provide your own cash upfront, how is your business network, how is your creditrating, do you have any prior loans, etc.

The 'man' (and team) is most important for driving the business. It's the type of entrepreneur (drive) which makes the real difference,

Then of course the market opportunity (which business are you in? Is the industry profitable? Are there any similar companies or business concepts driving the same value numbers? Is there real market demand? Can you prove it already?

Do you already have customers or partners (called market traction). How large is the market? Does it solve customer pain? is of similar importance, as you need both.

Then the financials become relevant. What is the market opportunity size, how much money will you earn (estimate). How much do you expect to get in revenue. Is this really realistic? You need to show it to them and have the numbers ready.

These financial numbers are important

These 10 key financial numbers a bank or loan provider looks before checking your loan application. For starters it about:

1. Revenue
2. Cost
3. Profit
4. [Solvability](#)
5. Cashflow (for checking the repayment rate)
6. Balance statement
7. Profit statement for a few years (P&L for a few years, you could do 3 or 5 years estimation)
8. Capital Expense (what are you going to spend the loan on)

Of course, if you are starting out, you are guessing or and estimating how much revenue you will make. After researching the market thoroughly (which will also trigger business ideas and possible improvement of your concept), these numbers will get more real.

So you need to prepare them and know what they are. So you need to have [financial plan in excel](#) preferable to show the numbers. It also helps if you have skin in the game, or a bit of your own money already invested. This shows commitment.

When you know what these financial numbers mean, you'll have a better financial understanding of your business situation. This in turn improves your (financial) control of the business, which then enables you to really know whats going on.

Tip – keep a monthly financial statement on how you are progressing. Work with an accountant if you have one, and get monthly financial reporting, and have access to the tools yourself. Financial control is essential for your business, and you need to be on top of things.

How to create a financial business case or financial business plan?

A good way to start the financial businessplan is having a separate excel sheet of your business model. That means calculations. A lot of them. At first start just with a few numbers, then you can expand. Excel is very helpful this.

Building your business case into revenue, cost, profit, per month / year, working out how much you can earn, is very important. Having these numbers ready at the moment before

applying for a bank loan is essential. It is the same if you pitch for an investor. The financials are a part of the core of the company.

A Bookkeeping software tip

Also checking in advance for any good bookkeeping software really helps in getting the infrastructure up and running the financials. Need bookkeeping software for small businesses? Try Zero. [link]

What should be in your financials overview (at minimum)

- Expected Revenue + Cost of your business
- Profit & loss (profitability) (the return)
- Balance (status)
- Cashflow / Liquidity statement – how much money you'll generate per month (in and out)

Loan and Capital Expenditure (CAPEX).

If you apply for capital / a loan you need to show *how* you will spend the money (investment, staffing, growth, promotion, inventory, store, etc.) and how you will pay for the interest + principal (with cashflow / profit). Also is it a one time investment, or a continuous support for the business (for example to pay for staff, or write downs). or

Approach

Take enough time (at least 3 months, to think / digesting reviewing, asking around) in developing in the financial plan, writing the numbers.

Great tip: ask your peers or a bank consultant and sent them the financial businessplan to get their opinion. This really helps. Their questions and feedback will sharpen up your business case. You can also find help at your local chamber of commerce to perhaps review your plan.

and if its really new ask (potential) customers if they want to buy your element and then try to deliver it

If you're not qualified or are not willing to go the banks, there are other ways to get capital for your business.

Ideas – Other ways to get capital for investment

There also a number of ways where to get capital, and not from banks.

- Friends & fools / family – most used for small businesses
- Government grants & subsidies – however sometimes lots of paperwork / specialized
- Own savings – if you put in your own savings, you will be more conscious (skin in the

- game)
- Crowdfunding
 - Investors (angel investors)
 - Other entrepreneurs – mind – losing control of business, and gain extra business power
 - Try to get excess money from job and then save it for the business
 - Franchising organizations (sometimes a franchising organization could provide you with some of the capital requirement as a loan)
 - Using existing cashflow to fund growth (small investments)
 - Try to minimize capital needs (on a shoestring) – working with volunteers, free software, and running a business with low startup capital needs – but then you grow slower.

How to minimize your capital need

If you can't get the bank loan, try even to minimize your capital needs (on a shoestring budget). This is just how to get by. But keep in mind you could grow your business faster with extra capital. You could try these creative ways:

- Work a job and use free cashflow from your job for investing bit by bit
- Work with volunteers/friends who might have the same interest in the area
- Location sharing (share a location with a existing entrepreneur to facilitate any storefront)
- Try asking your potential user group with some research to already assess the market (market research)
- Ask mentors or other entrepreneurs for their advice (very helpful, because they know its not easy)
- Shop in shop approach, maybe work in another store (if the store owner is willing ofcourse), and then propose your offer within this store

So be smart about your finances and good luck getting the capital for your business!

Category

1. Finance

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