

PRACTICAL GUIDES #eFUTURE

#eFUTURE provides a step by step guide to help businesses re-tool and discover new ways to reach customers. This resource is provided through six publicly available guides featuring practical tips and simple tools:



GUIDE 2: Efficiently handle orders and deliveries

GUIDE 3: Organize business finances during complex times

GUIDE 4: Ensure business safety and security

GUIDE 5: Implement various payment methods

GUIDE 6: Generate appealing products and promotions for your clients

This icon indicates support tools that put this guide into practice.

A summary of available tools is located at the end of this document.





GUIDE 3:

ORGANIZE BUSINESS FINANCES DURING COMPLEX TIMES

In times of crisis, appropriate financial management enables resources to be optimized to ensure that businesses continue to function. To this end, below is a simple guide to organize finances and control money management.

1

CONTROL INCOME AND EXPENSES IN DETAIL



Keep a complete and detailed record of all income and expenses. Knowing where money is going will help control it and make the right decisions.

If you don't keep a record, start one now. You can use the model in Annex 2, print it or copy it in a notebook.

See Annex 2. ^{III}

2

IDENTIFY YOUR SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBTS



Make a detailed list of all debts, identifying creditors, amounts, interest rates, installment values and payment times. This will help with decisions about more urgent payments and those that can be deferred.

See Annex 3.

It is essential to have sufficient financial resources to keep the business running.

3

PRIORITIZE
PURCHASES
AND EXPENSES





Avoid impulse purchases at all costs. Suspend any purchase that is not essential to your business.

Take care of all money, do not spend more than is necessary.

Do not spend money that has not yet been received.



CALCULATE THE BUSINESS BALANCE POINT





Identify how much money is needed to cover fixed and variable costs. It is important to determine the point where there are no gains or losses, that is, the point of balance.

The **fixed cost** must be paid regardless of the volume of sales, such as the payment of electricity, wages or the rent of premises.

Variable costs are those that rise or fall according to how much is sold (for example, the purchase of materials and products).

MAKE A SALES BUDGET





Define what sales need to be achieved to cover balance points, that is, no gains or losses. It is vital that this is reached each month. Otherwise, money will be lost.

Every day evaluate if sales goals have been reached. If not, strategies must be generated to increase sales.

MAKE A PURCHASE

6





Evaluate suppliers. Make a list and compare the quality of products, prices and delivery times, choose the ones that best suit your business needs.

Try to improve conditions with suppliers that are not meeting performance standards.

PAY ATTENTION TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE





If credit is offered to clients, establish effective collection mechanisms.

Keep a record of accounts receivable and review it for management on a daily or weekly basis. **See Annex 9.** ®

Give discounts or benefits for prompt payment. For example, gradually increase space for credit purchases, give gifts to build customer loyalty and speed up payment.



SUPPORT TOOLS

ANNEX 1: Control of expenses and

income video

ANNEX 2: Record of income and

expenses

ANNEX 3: Debt register

ANNEX 4: Expense prioritization

matrix

ANNEX 5: Cost analysis and balance

point tool

ANNEX 6: Sales projection video

ANNEX 7: Tool for preparing purchasing budgets

ANNEX 8: <u>Video on planning the purchasing process</u>

ANNEX 9: Register of accounts receivable

Access all content and tools in the following link:

https://www.bb.undp.org/content/ barbados/en/home/covid-19--responseprogramme/efuture.html





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STEPS TO FOLLOW:

