

# Sources of Long Term & Short Term Finance

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# Agenda

✓ Need for finance

✓ Different Funding options

✓ Pros & cons of each of these options

√ Factors affecting choice of funds

#### **Need for Finance**

- ✓ Finance is rightly called "the <u>lifeblood</u>" of any business. Why?
- ✓ Almost half of the ventures fail because of poor financial management Dun & Bradstreet
- ✓ Practical Illustration: BOT Concessionaire
- ✓ Profit margins V/s. Finance costs

# Different requirements

#### Businesses require finance for:

#### A. Capital Expenditures

- √ To start a new business
- √ To construct another Factory (or purchase a machinery) that will double / triple the existing manufacturing capacity
- ✓ To purchase / renovate a Sales Office (or Branch) abroad.

#### B. Revenue Expenditures

- √To pay off its wages / salaries, rents, electricity, advertisement & marketing,
- √ To pay for its raw materials & Inventory
- √ To service its loans periodically

#### SOURCES OF FINANCE

#### **Internal Sources**

- 1. Personal savings
- 2. 3 F's
- 3. Trade Credit
- 4. Retained Earnings
- 5. Depr./Sinking / Contingency Fund
- 6. Sale of Assets

**External Sources** 

#### Equity

- 1. Angel Investors
- 2. Incubators
- 3. Venture Capital
- 4. Private Equity
- 5 IPC

#### Debt

- 1. Banks
- 2. NBFC's
- 3. Micro Finance Institutions
- 4.Private Lenders

- ✓ Self Financing
- √3 F's
- ✓ Trade Credit
- ✓ Retained Earnings
- ✓ Depr./Sinking / Contingency Fund
- ✓ Sale of Assets

#### **External Sources**

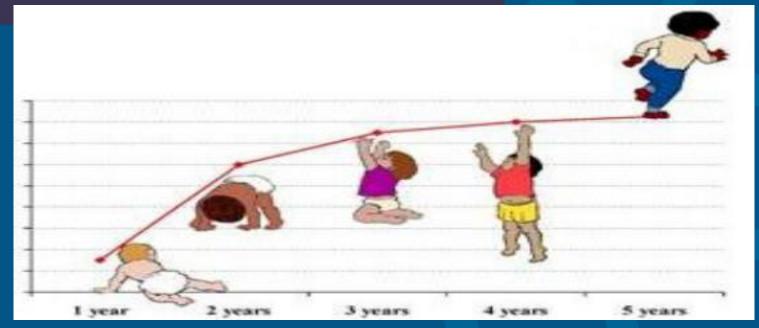
✓ Money is taken from an external party (i.e., someone out of the business)

#### ✓ 2 options:

- Equity
- Debt

# **Equity:**

## Stages of Investment



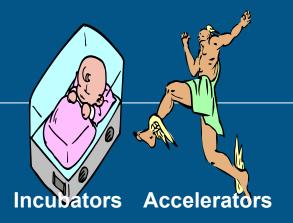
- ✓ **Early Stage**: Pre-revenue (or little revenue) with losses (or little profits)
- ✓ **<u>Development Stage</u>**: Established Revenues with losses (or little profits)
- ✓ **Later Stage**: Established Revenues with large profits

# **Equity: Stages of Investment**

Seed (< \$ 1 mil) Early Stages (\$1 - 10 mil)

Expansion/ (\$ 10+ mil) development







**Venture Capital** 



Private Equity & Merchant Banks

# **Equity: Stages of Investment**

#### **Business Angels**:

- ✓ HNI Individuals looking for attractive investment opportunities
- √ Have great industry knowledge & contacts
- ✓ Looking for young & aggressive people with a profitable business idea.
- ✓ Bring in small sums of money.
- ✓ Aspire for 10X returns

# Equity:

# Stages of Investment

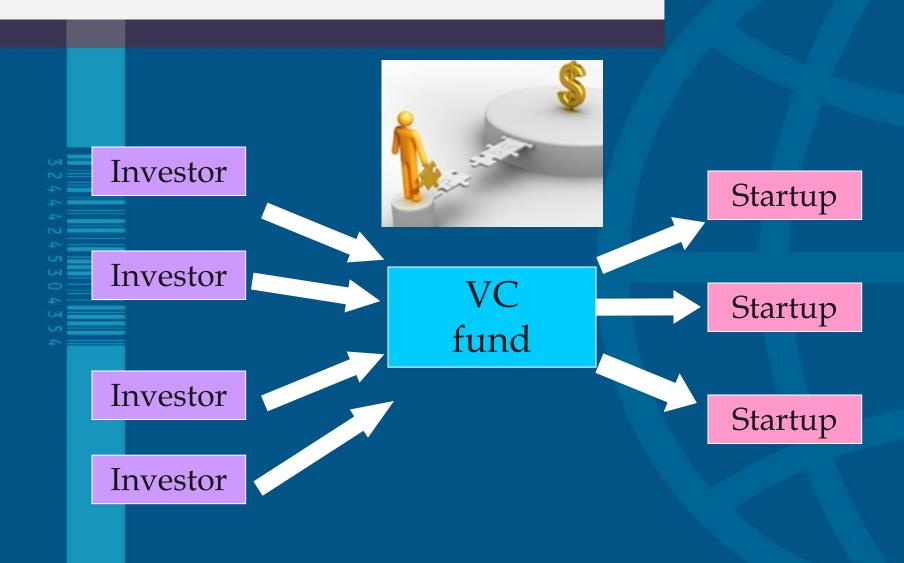
#### **Venture Capital**:

- ✓ Pooling of capital in the form of limited companies Venture Capital Companies
- ✓ Looking for investment opportunities in fast growing businesses or businesses with highly rated prospects
- ✓ Great advice, contacts and experience

#### What do VC's look for:

- √Competent management
- √ Competitive edge
- ✓ Growth industry
- ✓ Viable exit strategy

# Functioning of VC's



- ✓ Financial Advice
- ✓ Corporate Strategy & Direction
- √ Sounding board for ideas
- ✓ Challenging status quo
- √ Contacts or market information
- ✓ Management recruitment
- √Money !!!!

# Shortlisting the right PE

#### **Compatibility**:

- Trustworthy
- Collaborative
- ✓ Can add value (along with bringing money)
  - May not be experts in the sector, but have to understand the business.
  - Good network of industry contacts.
- ✓ Investment Horizon



#### **Advantages of an IPO:**

Ability to raise large amounts of capital

✓ Improved corporate image

✓ Improved access to future financing

✓ Use of stock for acquisitions

#### **Disadvantages of an IPO**:

- ✓ Dilution of ownership
- ✓ Loss of control
- ✓ Loss of privacy
- √ Reporting to SEBI
- ✓ Filing expenses
- ✓ Accountability to shareholders
- ✓ Pressure for short-term performance

## ESC v/s. PSC

#### **Equity Share Capital**:

- √ Right to Earnings: (PAT Pref. Dividends)
- Right to Control: Voting rights

#### Preference Share Capital

- ✓ Is a hybrid form of financing...payment is after all Debts, but before ESC
- Equity Feature: Dividends paid out of distributable profits; are not obligatory.
   They are not tax deductible
- ✓ <u>Debt Feature</u>: Dividend rate is fixed; No voting rights

#### Debt

Just like shares, DEBTS are also instruments for raising finance.

#### **Attributes**:-

- ✓ Interest rates
- Convertibility
- Security
- Redemption
- Credit rating & Trustee
- ✓ Debenture redemption reserve



✓ Banks

✓ NBFC's

✓ Micro Finance Institutions (MFI's)

✓ Private Lenders

#### **Debts**

#### **Long Term**

Home Loan

Car Loan

Machinery Loan

LAS

Mortgage Loans

Structured Financing

#### **Short Term**

**Fund-Based** 

CC / OD

Working Capital Loans

**Buyers Credit** 

Non Fund-Based

LC

BG

# **Credit Appraisal Process**

#### Teams involved in a Loan Proposal:

- ✓ Business / Relationship Team
- ✓ Credit Team

✓ Risk Team

- Operations Team
- Policy Team

#### **Documentation**

- ✓ Income Tax Returns along with Financials & Audit Report (3 yrs)
- ✓ Projected Financials
- √ Bank Statements (6 mnths)
- ✓ List of Major Debtors & Creditors
- ✓ Monthly Purchases & Sales
- ✓ Net Worth Certificates of Promoter
- ✓ Security Papers
- ✓ KYC Docs:
  - Identity Proof (PAN/Passport)
  - Address Proof (MTNL/MSEB Bill)
  - Certificate of Incorporation with Memorandum
    & Articles of Association

### **Security Requirements**

Primary Security

✓ Collateral

✓ First charge V/s. Second Charge

✓ Personal Guarantee

✓ 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Guarantee

#### Post-disbursement

#### Post-disbursement Documentation:

- ✓ End Use Of Funds Certificate
- ✓ Audited Financials

#### In case of Working Capital Loans:

- ✓ DP Statements (monthly)
- Quarterly & Half Yearly Reports
- ✓ Annual Stock Audit

# Drawing Power (DP)

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (Rs.in Lakhs)
Working Capital sanctioned by Bank	80.00
Against: Security of Inventory value	100.00
Drawing power	Max.80% of Inventory
Suppose, Actual Inventory on 31st March	90.00
Drawing Power (DP)	72.00
Suppose, Actual Inventory on 31st March	120.00
Drawing Power (DP)	???

# Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFC)

#### NBFC's are engaged in the business of:

- Loans and advances,
- ✓ Leasing, hire-purchase,
- ✓ Insurance business,
- ✓ Chit fund business

NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks.

However there are a few differences.



## Banks v/s. NBFC's

- ✓ NBFCs <u>cannot accept demand deposits</u> (may accept Time Deposits after taking RBI approval).
- NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and <u>cannot issue</u> <u>cheques</u> drawn on itself;
- ✓ **Deposit insurance facility** of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is **not available to depositors of NBFCs**, unlike in case of banks.

#### Loans from NBFC's

#### **Attributes**:

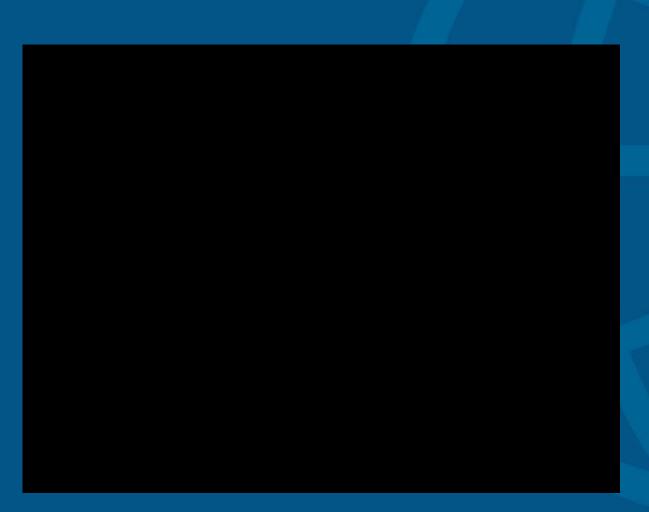
- ✓ Higher Interest rates
- ✓ Higher Processing Fees

#### **Products:**

- ✓ Home Loan
- √ Car Loan
- √Gold Loan
- √ Consumer Loan
- ✓ LAP
- ✓ LAS

# Micro Finance Institutions (MFI's)

#### **MUDRA Yojana 2015**



# Thank You