Investment Readiness

Growth/Distress



Index

- Investment readiness what does it mean?
- Proof of the business plan
- Evaluation of the investment
- Compliance requirements
- Sources of funding

Investment?

Investment definition from Investopedia:

= a monetary asset purchased with the idea that the asset will provide income in the future or will later be sold at a higher price for a profit.

Purchased in three forms:

- 1. Ownership
- 2. Lending
- 3. Cash



Ownership

- Traded shares
- 2. Business acquisition
- 3. Real Estate (Property)
- 4. Precious metals and commodities



Higher Risk – Higher Returns

Lending and Cash

- 1. Government or company bonds
- 2. Short term bridging loans
- 3. Long term loans
- 4. Savings in bank accounts
- 5. Money market funds



Lower Risk – Lower Returns

Investment Readiness

Ability to give value in two forms:

- Capital appreciation (growth) for a future profit
- 2. Cash Flow



Growth in Asset Value



Cash flow:

- 1. Interest repayments
- 2. Dividends

Proof of Business Plan

Critical elements of the business plan

- Competitive Advantage
- Sustainability (sales plan)
- Historical financial data
- Future cash flow plans based on the sales plan
- Risk and mitigation of risk

Evaluation of the investment in the plan

Type of investment, ability to repay, repayment terms

Ratio analysis

Cost benefit analysis

Critical elements of the business plan

Cash is King

Ratio
Analysis
confirms
ability to
repay loans
& generate a
return

Sales Plan is proof of ability to generate revenue that will repay interest or pay out dividends.

This will determine the type of investment the investor is willing make and inform repayment terms based on the ability to repay.

The more guaranteed the sales, the better.

- Letter of intent, contract, purchase order, pre-orders

Therefore there has to be a proof of concept that strengthens the assumptions of the sales projections

Historical Data provides a history – a comfort level that determines the risk level

Cash flow projections enable the determination of cost versus benefit analysis

Both sets of information enable the ability to perform ratio analysis

Critical elements of the business plan

Risk Mitiga tion

What can go wrong?

Uncertainties exist that will affect:

- sales, operations, production, distribution, market, economy etc.

Internally

- Weakness/Strength

Externally

- Threats/Opportunities

Compliance and Information required for financial analysis

Due diligence protects the investor from loss It Confirms/provides the:

- 1. The legality of the investment
- 2. Ownership structure (FICA)
- Management structure and ability of management to grow and preserve value of business
- 4. Supporting documents for all the financial assertions, both historic and projected
- 5. Any supporting information that strengthens validity, competency, experience etc.





Forms, forms and long list of supporting documents

Compliance and Information required for financial analysis

Typical information required:

- 1. Company incorporation documents (CIPC)
- 2. Share register and share certificates
- 3. Identity documents of directors
- 4. CVs or profiles of directors
- 5. Asset and Liability Statement of sureties
- Bank statements, financial statements, projections
- 7. Certificates of ownership of assets, lease agreements, industry compliance certificates and BEE certificate/affidavit
- 8. Tax Compliance Pin and any other SARS and Labour compliance certificates





Forms, forms and long list of supporting documents

Sources of Funding

- 1. Government Funding
- 2. Banks
- 3. Angel Investors
- 4. Crowd funding
- 5. Individuals
- 6. Funding websites for SMEs
 - 1. Funding Hub (6 months, R350k revenue)
 - 2. Lula lend (bank statement)
 - 3. Bridgement
 - 4. Thepeople.co.za (RFQ, PO)











