



**HALAL FOOD CART™**

**HALAL Franchising, Path to business ownership made easy**



## Why Franchise?

Most new franchise Owners have little or no experience in business ownership. Millions of dollars have been lost over the years by new business owners who simply didn't know what to do when they encountered obstacles.

We on the other hand, have been through the experience, and have already made most of the mistakes that a new business owner would otherwise suffer. As a result, they have a system, policies, procedures, marketing, and technology to help the new franchise through the startup phase.

Though it is true that in all business ventures a risk of failure exists, according to statistics provided by the U.S Department of Commerce, the chances of success in a franchise operation are generally better than those of a business started from scratch or even purchased as an existing business.

For many aspiring entrepreneurs, finding a path to business ownership can be challenging. With so many great ideas, products, and services already in the market, it can be hard to think of a new niche to pursue. And if even if you do know what type of business you'd like to start, there are numerous obstacles that prevent many people from ever actually taking the leap from entrepreneurial dream to business ownership reality. For those who have taken that leap, and have created a successful business, finding a way to expand that business can prove equally daunting. If you try to go it alone, your growth will likely be restrained by limited finances, time, energy, and resources.

These may seem like two very different problems, but whichever one you find yourself relating to, the answer to both lies in a word: **Franchising**. The beauty of franchising is that it offers two unique and useful paths to growing a business, whether you are just starting out or you want to expand an existing business. For the aspiring entrepreneur, becoming a franchisee allows you to buy into a company that already has a proven model for success.

Before you enter into any business venture, you should fully understand your options in order to make an educated decision. Becoming a business owner is a huge decision with many variables to carefully consider. When you are contemplating business ownership, your options include buying a franchise, buying an existing business that is not a franchise, and starting a business from scratch. If you are looking to expand your existing business you have options as well. For example you can franchise your business, open additional company-owned locations, or enter into other product or service distribution arrangements.



## Halal Franchising

We at Halal Pride ourselves on creating a system to help those who always wanted business ownership but financially were not able to. Franchising with Halal will make entrepreneurship possible for many people who might not otherwise have ever started their own business.

Halal Franchising will not only have positive impact on their lives and livelihood, but on communities and economics around the Country. We offer a systematic way to allow others to help grow your business and brand with reduced financial risk on your part.

We will help you on the subject of franchising and insight into what makes Halal Food operation successful. Whether you are interested in starting a franchise, or franchising your business, we at Halal will be a valuable resource.

The world famous Halal Food Cart System has created major buzz with media and fans, and now announcing franchise deals for units worldwide.

## Franchise Requirements

Halal Food Cart is seeking franchisees that are focused on exceptional operations and customer service, and that are looking to build small single unit or large multi unit franchise territories.

### Minimum Franchise Financial Requirements:

- 1-5 Units Minimum
- \$100k Liquid Capital
- \$250k total net worth

### Our Franchise Program Includes:

- Use of our Famous brand name and trademarks.
- Menus, seasonings, and our famous “white & hot Sauces”
- Full Supply line support
- Real Estate and project management support
- Training and operational support for franchisees, managers and employees.



## Franchise Disclaimer

### Notice Regarding Franchise Offers and Sales

This information is not intended as an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy a franchise. It is for information purposes only. There are approximately 14 countries and 15 US states that regulate the offer and sale of franchises. The countries are Australia, Brazil, Belgium, Canada (provinces of Ontario, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba), China, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, Spain, and the United States of America. The Us states are California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. If you are resident of one of these states or countries, or intend to operate a franchise in any of these states or countries, we will not offer you a franchise unless and until we have complied with any applicable pre-sale registration and/or disclosure requirements in the applicable jurisdiction.

This offering is not an offering of a franchise. In North Carolina (USA), an offering of a franchise can only be made by a prospectus that has been previously filed and registered with the Department of Law of the State of North Carolina. The application for registration of an offering prospectus or the acceptance and filing thereof by the Department of Law as required by the New York law does not constitute approval of the offering or the sale of such franchise by the Department of Law or the attorney general of North Carolina.

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



A simple business plan for a product or service company that is just forming, can be completed rather quickly. Write it simply keeping in mind who the audience might be. It needs to be understandable, readable, and realistic.

This template is organized into seven sub-plans or sections to be completed. It is recommended to complete the Executive Summary last once the other sections have been completed. As you move from the Company Overview to the Financial Plan, the writing should tell the story of your motivation, your vision, why you will be successful, how you will achieve success, and how you will measure it.

It will be important to keep your plan up to date so you can see your progress, celebrate success, and adjust where you missed the mark. This is best done on a quarterly, if not monthly basis.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The Executive Summary should be written last** after you have finished the remainder of the plan. It is an overview (no more than one page long) of your business including the problem you think you aim to solve, why your solution is different, your ideal customer, and the expected results. You should provide a high-level and optimistic description of your company.

If you are seeking investment, include how much you want, where you will put it to use and how it will make the business more profitable.

Think of this as the first thing a potential investor reads so it must capture their interest in the first five minutes.

You may choose to organize it using some of the headings below.

- **Opportunity:** What problem are you going to solve?
- **Mission:** Identify what the company aims to do for customers, employees and owners.
- **Your Solution:** How will your product or service uniquely solve the problem identified?
- **Market Focus:** What market and ideal customers will you target?
- **Expected Returns:** What are the key milestones for revenue, profits, and customers?



## COMPANY OVERVIEW

Provide a brief summary of your or intended business, including what it uniquely delivers, how you got started, your mission and goals, the management team, its legal structure and ownership, and information about any locations or facilities. After reviewing this section, the reader should have a broad understanding of what your business is setting out to do and how it is organized.

Depending on the type of business you are operating, you may or may not need the following sections. Only include what you need and remove everything else.

- **Company Summary:** This is the introductory section to the company. Think of it as the elevator pitch of what your company stands for and is setting out to do. Include the company's goals and some of the near-term objectives.
- **Mission Statement:** A concise statement on the guiding principles of your company and what the company aims to do for customers, employees and owners.
- **Company History:** Provide the back story, especially the personal story of why the business was founded. Bring the reader up to date on where the company is now in terms of sales, profits, key products, and customers.
- **Markets and Products:** Outline the market and it's needs that your company will address. Include brief descriptions of products and services you will offer and what markets and customer types you'll address. You will provide more details on this in a later section of this plan.
- **Management Team:** Provide a few details about who runs the company (if more than the founder), and other key roles, with a short bio of each one. Include an organization chart if relevant at this stage.
- **Legal Structure and Ownership:** Describe how you have structured your business and who has ownership shares.
- **Locations and Facilities:** Describe any details on your place of work or future plans to acquire any. These could include leased or owned home offices, commercial offices, warehouses, retail stores, or manufacturing sites, among others, work spaces or plans to acquire them.

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This section will first frame the business opportunity. It should answer the question: what problem are you trying to solve? Potentially use a case example to describe the customers' pain point and how they solve it today. If your product or service addresses something the market hasn't identified as a problem (for instance, a new mobile app or a new clothing line), then also describe how your solution reduces stress, saves money, or brings joy to the customer.

After framing the opportunity, describe in detail your solution (product or service) and how it solves that problem, and benefits your customers. This portion should also describe in more detail the product or service, how it will be produced



or supplied, pricing, and if there is an upgrade or extension for it in the future. If there are other important participants in the market, such as suppliers or distributors or others, describe them in this section.

Depending on the type of business you are operating, you may or may not need the following sections. Only include what you need and remove everything else.

- **Opportunity:** Describe how you see the market for your product or solution. At a high level, what is the market and who are its participants; is it business customers or consumers; a specific geography, etc.? More details on the market will be provided in the next section of the plan. Next, describe the current state of products or services available and how your offer will be better.
- **Product Overview:** Describe in as much detail as needed your product or service offerings. If it is effective to include some pictures, this would be a good place.
- **Key Participants:** In some businesses, products are custom made and any break in their supply will impact the business. There may be key contributors to a service you offer, so it's important to identify them. Identify any strategic partners in your business, such as critical suppliers, distributors, referral partners or any others.
- **Pricing:** Provide your product's or service's pricing, gross margin projections, and any upgrade paths. If you are a retail store, describe why your pricing will be attractive to your target market.

## MARKET ANALYSIS

The Market Analysis provides the reader an understanding of how well you know your market and if it's big enough to support your business objectives. The section provides an overview of the industry that your business will participate in. As you narrow this sector down to the ideal customer based on your business strategy, you will define your target market. A detailed description and sizing of the target market will help the reader understand the market value you are pursuing (the number of potential customers multiplied by the average revenue for your product or service).

In defining the target market, you will identify key elements such as geographic location, demographics, buyer characteristics, your target market's needs and how these needs are being met currently. If there are any direct competitors, these should be compared to how your offering will solve it in the future.

This section may also include a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis as necessary, to better assess your business' position against the competition.

Depending on the type of business you are operating, you may or may not need the following sections. Only include what you need and remove everything else.



- **Industry Type:** Begin with the broader descriptions of your market opportunity. For instance, if you are planning to open a jewelry store, the industry type would be retail sales, but only locally versus if you sold online. Within the retail jewelry industry, globally, revenues are expected to exceed \$250 billion by 2020, but your local jewelry store will have a much smaller market. Identify the number of families or customers in your local geography that might fit into your demographic target group.
- **Market Segmentation:** This section is where you define the main market segments and the one or ones you are targeting now. A market segment is a group of people (or other businesses). Within the industry, identify smaller segments, such as fine jewelry or wedding rings or casual jewelry. You can also segment the market by criteria such as quality, price, range of products, geography, ethnicity, age group, or others. A few other elements to consider would be to answer questions such as: Is your segment growing, shrinking, or will it be flat for the next few years? What percentage of the market do you think you will be able to reach? What share of the market do you anticipate having within the next 2-3 years? Graphics are best used in a section like this to either show growth (line graph) or percentages of markets or groups (pie chart).
- **Competition:** Businesses all compete in one way or another. It may be with specific, direct competitors or it may be with the way customers have been doing things for a long time. They solve their problem in a different way. When identifying the competition, you should identify who else is providing products or services to solve the same problem you are addressing? What are your business' advantages over these competitors? How will your voice be heard over the noise of competitors? Sometimes a business plan includes a matrix of features and compares how each business offers or doesn't offer those features. This section should reflect how your solution is different and better suited for the target market you have identified than the competition.
- **SWOT Analysis:** You can include a SWOT analysis by completing the boxes below to assess your business in the current environment in terms of strengths and weaknesses (internal) and opportunities and threats (external). This is a good exercise to go through on an annual basis. After completing your analysis, provide your thoughts on: how your strengths can help you to maximize opportunities and minimize threats; how your weaknesses can slow your ability to capitalize on the opportunities; and how could your weaknesses expose you to threats?





- Advantage
- Capabilities
- Assets, people
- Experience
- Financial reserves
- Value proposition
- Price, value, quality



- Disadvantages
- Gap in capabilities
- Cash Flow
- Suppliers
- Experience
- Areas to improve
- Causes of lose sales

- Areas to improve
- New segments
- Competitor weakness
- Industry trends
- New products
- New innovations
- Key partnerships

- Economy movement
- Obstacles faced
- Competitor actions
- Political impacts
- Environmental effects
- Loss of key staff
- Market demand

## OPERATING PLAN

Furthermore, you need to outline how you currently and will continue to develop and maintain a loyal customer base. This will include management responsibilities with dates and budgets, and to make sure results can be tracked. What are the envisioned phases for future growth and the capabilities that need to be in place to realize growth?

The operating plan describes how your business works. Depending on the type of business you have, important elements of this plan should include how you bring products or services to market and how you support customers. It's the logistics, technology, and basic blocking and tackling of your business. Depending on the type of business you are starting, you may or may not need the following sections. Only include what you need and remove everything else. Remember, try to keep your business plan as short as possible, so too much detail here could easily make your plan much too long.

- **Sourcing and Order Fulfillment:** Based on the type of business you operate, describe if you are buying finished products or components from vendors and include details on how these are delivered and the contracts in place to acquire them. Also, describe your company's procedures for delivering products or services to your customers. If inventory of goods is an important part to your company's success, be sure to include a review of how you store, manage, and track key items.
- **Payment:** Describe your standard payment terms and the payment methods you accept. Describe the pricing plans (one-time fixed, recurring, mixture, or other) and any impact on cash flow.



- **Technology:** If technology is critical to your business, whether it is part of the product offering or is fundamental to delivering a product or service, describe the key technologies use that are proprietary. If your business data (company or customer) might be at risk, describe the data security plan in place, as well as any backup or recovery in the case of a disaster or outage.
- **Key Customers:** Identify any customers that are important to the success of your business, whether because of a partnership, volume, or pathway to a new market. It might also be important to identify any customers with more than 10% of revenues for your company.
- **Key Employees and Organization:** Describe any unique skills or experiences that are required of your current team. If important, describe any proprietary recruiting or training processes in place. List any key employees for success. Include any organization chart that would support this section.
- **Facilities:** Depending on the type of business, you may have leased, owned or shared business premises. Provide a listing of them, their purpose and future plans for facilities.

## MARKETING AND SALES PLAN

Promoting your business, whether generating leads or traffic to a website or store, is one of the most important functions of any business. In this section of the plan, provide the details of how you market your business. Describe the key messages and channels you use for generating leads and promoting the business. This section should also describe your sales strategy. Depending on the type of business you have, you may or may not need the following sections. Only include what you need and remove everything else.

- **Key Messages:** Describe the key messages that will elevate your products or service in your target customers' eyes. If you have sample collateral or graphical images of some messages, include them.
- **Marketing Activities:** Which of the following promotion options provide your company the best chance of product recognition, qualified leads generated, store traffic, or appointments?
  - Media advertising (newspaper, magazine, television, radio)
  - Direct mail
  - Telephone solicitation
  - Seminars or business conferences
  - Joint advertising with other companies
  - Word of mouth or fixed signage
  - Digital marketing such as social media, email marketing or SEO



- **Sales Strategy:** If needed, what will be your sales approach? Will there be full-time commissioned sales people, contract sales, or another approach?

## FINANCIAL PLAN

Creating a financial plan is where all of the business planning comes together. Up to this point you have identified the target market and target customers, along with pricing. These items along with your assumptions, will help you estimate your sales forecast. The other side of the business will be what expenses you expect to incur. This is important on an ongoing basis to see when you are profitable. It is also important as you start your business, to know what expenses you will need to fund before customer sales or the cash they generate is received.

At a minimum, this section should include your estimated Start-Up Costs and Projected Profit and Loss, along with a summary of the assumptions you are making with these projections. Assumptions should include initial and ongoing sales, along with the timing of these in flows.

- **Projected Start-Up Costs:** The table below shows a sample of ongoing and one-time cost items that you might need to open your business. Many businesses are paid on credit over time and don't have cash coming in immediately. It is important to estimate when cash will begin to flow into the company by making an assumption about how many months of recurring items, in addition to one-time expense, you will have to fund out of savings or an initial investment. There is a blank table in the Appendix for you to complete your own start-up cost projections.



<b>START-UP COSTS</b>				
<b>Your Coffee Shop</b>			<b>January 1, 2018</b>	
<b>COST ITEMS</b>	<b>MONTHS</b>	<b>COST/ MONTH</b>	<b>ONE-TIME COST</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
Advertising/Marketing	3	\$300	\$2,000	\$2,900
Employee Salaries	4	\$3,500	\$2	\$14,002
Employee Payroll Taxes and Benefits	4	\$500	\$2,000	\$4,000
Rent/Lease Payments/Utilities	4	\$750	\$3,000	\$6,000
Postage/Shipping	1	\$25	\$25	\$50
Communication/Telephone	4	\$70	\$280	\$560
Computer Equipment		\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500
Computer Software		\$0	\$300	\$300
Insurance		\$0	\$0	\$0
Interest Expense		\$0	\$0	\$0
Bank Service Charges		\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies		\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel & Entertainment		\$0	\$0	\$0
Equipment		\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Furniture & Fixtures		\$0	\$0	\$0
Leasehold Improvements		\$0	\$0	\$0
Security Deposit(s)		\$0	\$0	\$0
Business Licenses/Permits/Fees		\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services - Legal, Accounting		\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500
Consultant(s)		\$0	\$0	\$0
Inventory		\$0	\$0	\$0
Cash-On-Hand (Working Capital)		\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000
Miscellaneous		\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000
<b>ESTIMATED START-UP BUDGET</b>				<b>\$40,812</b>



- Projected Profit and Loss Model:** The model below shows a sample of the projections a small business is forecasting for their first 12 months of operations. The top portion of the table shows projected sales and gross profit. This is a good place to begin creating your sales forecast. The next section itemizes the recurring expenses you are projecting for the same months. These should be consistent with the estimated start-up costs you completed in the prior section. At the bottom of this model, you will begin to see when you are becoming profitable and what expense items are the most impactful to your profitability. There is a blank table in the Appendix for you to complete your own start-up cost projections.

START-UP COSTS													
Your Coffee Shop													January 1, 2018
REVENUE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
Estimated Product Sales	\$5,000	\$13,000	\$16,000	\$7,000	\$14,500	\$16,400	\$22,500	\$23,125	\$24,549	\$22,000	\$25,000	\$27,349	\$216,423
Less Sales Returns & Discounts	\$0	(\$350)	\$0	(\$206)	(\$234)	\$0	\$0	(\$280)	(\$1,200)	(\$1,600)	\$0	(\$2,400)	(\$6,270)
Service Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$350	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$1,245	\$1,360	\$3,305
Other Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$12,650</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>\$6,794</b>	<b>\$14,266</b>	<b>\$16,650</b>	<b>\$22,850</b>	<b>\$24,445</b>	<b>\$23,349</b>	<b>\$20,400</b>	<b>\$26,245</b>	<b>\$26,309</b>	<b>\$214,958</b>
Cost of Goods Sold	\$2,000	\$5,200	\$6,400	\$2,800	\$5,800	\$6,560	\$9,000	\$9,250	\$9,820	\$8,800	\$10,000	\$10,940	\$86,569
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$7,450</b>	<b>\$9,600</b>	<b>\$3,994</b>	<b>\$8,466</b>	<b>\$10,090</b>	<b>\$13,850</b>	<b>\$15,195</b>	<b>\$13,529</b>	<b>\$11,600</b>	<b>\$16,245</b>	<b>\$15,369</b>	<b>\$128,389</b>
EXPENSES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
Salaries & Wages	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$76,500
Marketing/Advertising	\$400	\$450	\$450	\$450	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$9,550
Sales Commissions	\$250	\$650	\$800	\$350	\$725	\$820	\$1,125	\$1,156	\$1,227	\$1,100	\$1,250	\$1,367	\$10,821
Rent	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$15,000
Utilities	\$250	\$150	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$200	\$200	\$250	\$250	\$2,650
Website Expenses	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$225	\$225	\$2,200
Internet/Phone	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$1,320
Insurance	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$165	\$1,980
Travel	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$675	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$1,825
Legal/Accounting	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	\$450	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$2,400
Office Supplies	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$1,500
Interest Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Other 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$6,525	\$5,575	\$6,775	\$8,525	\$8,650	\$9,295	\$12,100	\$13,131	\$13,827	\$13,825	\$13,575	\$13,942	\$125,746
Income Before Taxes	(\$3,525)	\$1,875	\$2,825	(\$4,531)	(\$184)	\$795	\$1,750	\$2,064	(\$298)	(\$2,225)	\$2,670	\$1,427	\$2,643
Income Tax Expense	(\$529)	\$281	\$424	(\$680)	(\$28)	\$119	\$263	\$310	(\$45)	(\$334)	\$401	\$214	\$396
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>(\$2,996)</b>	<b>\$1,594</b>	<b>\$2,401</b>	<b>(\$3,851)</b>	<b>(\$156)</b>	<b>\$676</b>	<b>\$1,488</b>	<b>\$1,754</b>	<b>(\$253)</b>	<b>(\$1,891)</b>	<b>\$2,270</b>	<b>\$1,213</b>	<b>\$2,246</b>



## APPENDIX

START-UP COSTS				
Your Coffee Shop	January 1, 2018			
COST ITEMS	MONTHS	COST/MONTH	ONE-TIME COST	TOTAL COST
Advertising/Marketing				\$0
Employee Salaries				\$0
Employee Payroll Taxes and Benefits				\$0
Rent/Lease Payments/Utilities				\$0
Postage/Shipping				\$0
Communication/Telephone				\$0
Computer Equipment				\$0
Computer Software				\$0
Insurance				\$0
Interest Expense				\$0
Bank Service Charges				\$0
Supplies				\$0
Travel & Entertainment				\$0
Equipment				\$0
Furniture & Fixtures				\$0
Leasehold Improvements				\$0
Security Deposit(s)				\$0
Business Licenses/Permits/Fees				\$0
Professional Services - Legal, Accounting				\$0
Consultant(s)				\$0
Inventory				\$0
Cash-On-Hand (Working Capital)				\$0
Miscellaneous				\$0
<b>ESTIMATED START-UP BUDGET</b>				<b>\$0</b>



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR GETTING STARTED WITH ESTIMATED START-UP COSTS

Determining a business's startup costs is critical to ensure enough cash is available to begin business operations within the budgeted time frame as well as within the cost budget. Startup costs typically fall within two categories, monthly costs and one-time costs. Monthly costs cover costs that occur each month during the startup period and one-time costs are costs that will be incurred once during the startup period.

### Steps for Preparation:

**Step 1:** Enter your Company Name and the Date you are preparing this estimate.

**Step 2:** Enter the number of months and the monthly cost for each cost item that is recurring. For one-time costs only, skip the monthly costs. If there are cost items that have both recurring and one-time amounts, you can enter those as well. The total cost will calculate automatically in the far right column.

**Step 3:** Once you have completed entering all of the costs, review the individual items and total amount to see where you might fine tune it or move something out into the future when you have more revenue coming in.





START-UP COSTS													
Your Coffee Shop	January 1, 2018												
REVENUE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
Estimated Product Sales	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Less Sales Returns & Discounts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Service Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Cost of Goods Sold	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
EXPENSES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD
Salaries & Wages	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marketing/Advertising	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sales Commissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rent	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Website Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Internet/Phone	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Insurance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legal/Accounting	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interest Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Expenses</b>													<b>\$0</b>
<b>Income Before Taxes</b>													<b>\$0</b>
Income Tax Expense	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>	<b>#VALUE!</b>



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR GETTING STARTED ON PROFIT & LOSS PROJECTIONS

Completing projections for Profit and Loss of a new company is a good exercise to understand and communicate when the company will begin to break-even and see how sales and profits will grow. The top portion of the model to the left, Revenue, is a good way to forecast sales, month by month for the first year. The lower portion then applies estimated expenses for the same period of time to derive the business' profitability.

### Steps for Preparation:

**Step 1:** Enter your Company Name and the Date you are preparing this projection.

**Step 2:** Enter for each month, beginning in January or whenever your estimate starts, what you expected sales to be. This could be for products or services or multiple products. You can add lines to this model for additional offerings. From this you should subtract any product returns or discounts that you want to track (these should be shown as negative numbers, for instance -10). Below Net Sales, you would enter the Cost of Goods Sold. These are the direct costs in selling a particular product, for instance the materials costs, assembly labor, or if you purchased the product and resold it, it would be the wholesale cost.

**Step 3:** Enter for each month, the estimated salaries, marketing, utilities and other items you are projecting.

**Step 4:** Once you have completed entering all of the costs, review the individual items and total amount to see where you might fine tune it or move something out into the future when you have more revenue coming in. The objective is to get to profitability and positive cash flow as quickly as possible.