

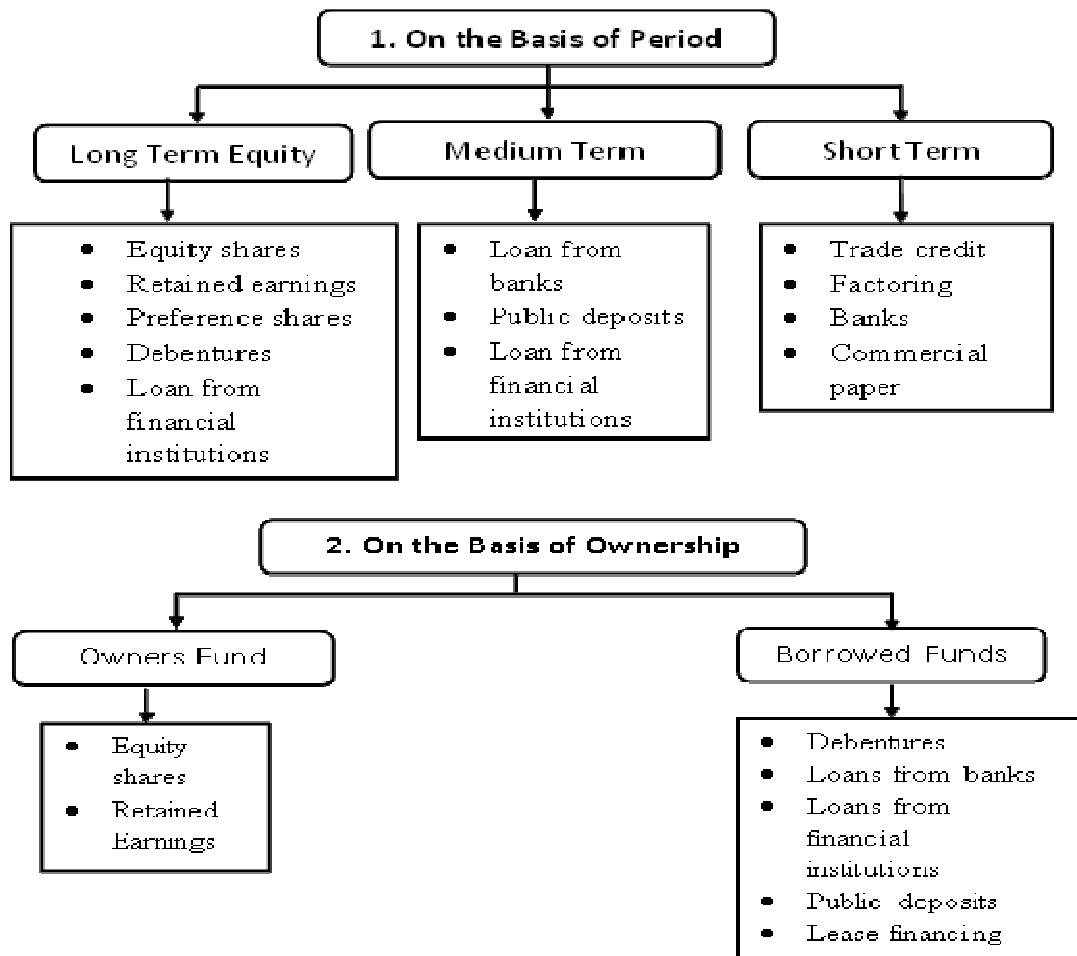
CHAPTER - 7

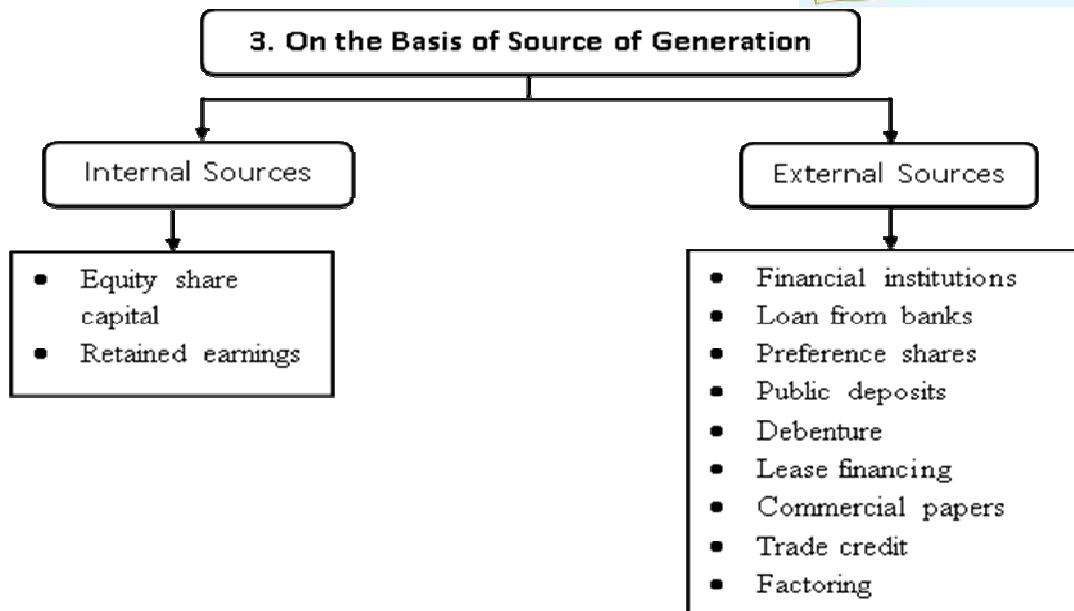
SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE

- **Introduction:** (14 Marks)

Business cannot be run without money. Funds required to carry out business is called Business Finance. This chapter throws light on how the finances for the business can be arranged, what are the sources of funding and what terms and conditions are governed with each type of funding.

- **Sources of Funds :**

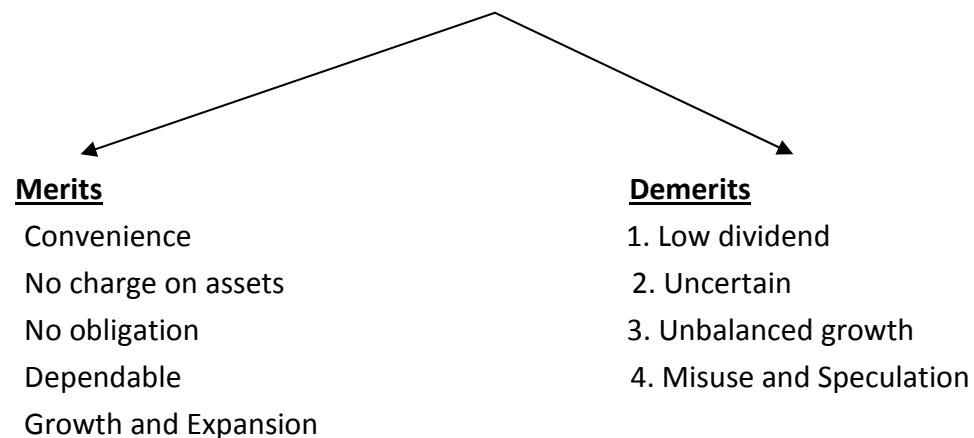




- **Share:** The amount of capital to be raised from public is divided into units of equal values. These units are known as SHARE.

Equity (Ordinary) shares are those which do not carry any special or preferential rights.

Equity Share



Debenture: It constitutes the borrowed funds of the company. It is an acknowledgement of debt. Debenture capital may be called **DEBT CAPITAL**.

Types Of Debentures

- Secured
- Redeemable
- Convertible
- Registered
- Unsecured
- Irredeemable
- Non- Convertible
- Bearer

Debentures

Merits

1. Regular return
2. Safety of investment
3. Economic sources
4. Flexibility
5. Tax relief

Demerits

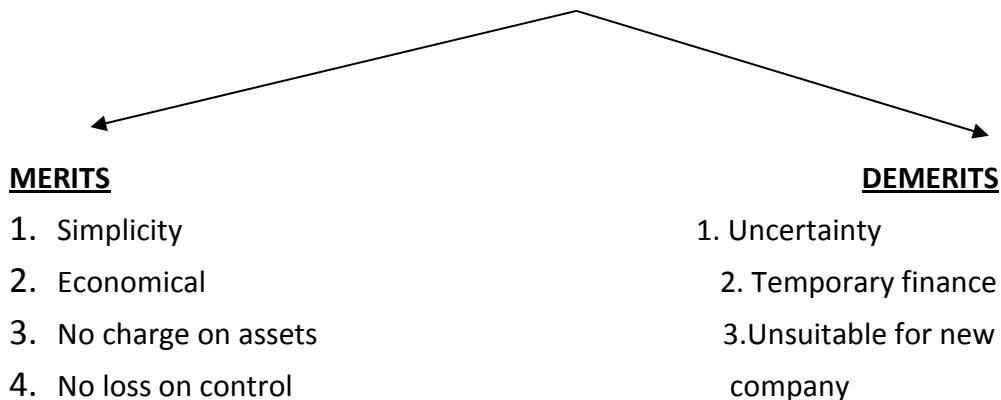
1. Charge on assets
2. No voting rights
3. Permanent burden of interests

- **Differences between Shares and Debentures**

BASIS	SHARES	DEBENTURES
1. Types of funds	Owner's funds	Borrowed funds
2. Return	Flexible	Fixed
3. Voting rights	Available	No voting rights
4. Status of holders	Owners of the company	Creditors of the company
5. Redemption	Not redeemable	Mostly Redeemable
6. Charge	No charge on assets	Charge on assets
7. Degree of risk for holders	High	Low

- **Public deposits:**

Refers to the unsecured deposits invited by companies from the public. It can invite for a period of six months to 3 years. Public deposit cannot exceed 25% of its share capital & resources.

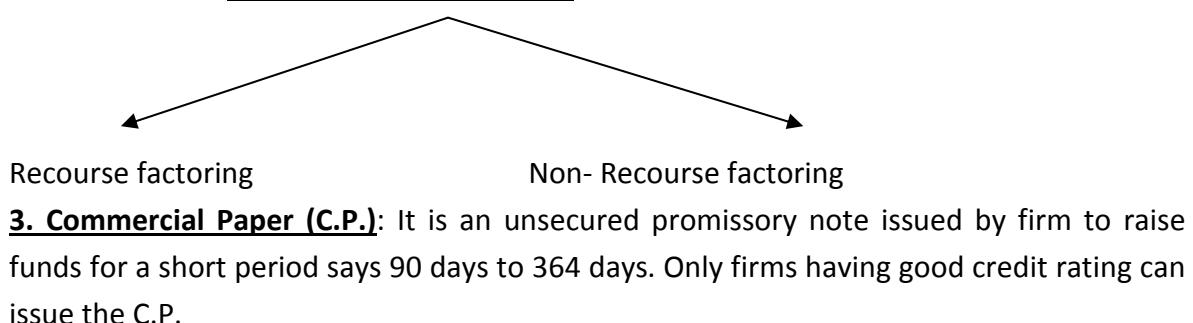


- **Lease financing:** A lease is a contractual agreement where by the owner of an asset grants rights to use the asset to other party for rent.
- **Short term funds:**

1. Trade credit: refers to the credit extended by one trader to another for purchasing goods or service. Small and new firms are usually more dependent on trade credit.

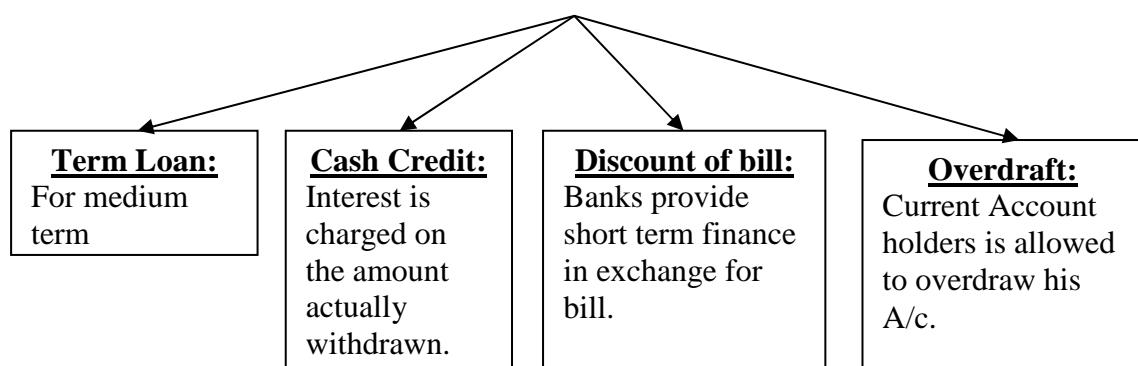
2. Factoring: It has emerged as a popular source of short term finance. It is a financial service where by the factor responsible for all credit control and debt collection from the buyers and provides protection against any bad debt losses to the firm.

Two methods of Factoring



- Loans From Commercial Banks

Business can raise finance from commercial banks in the following ways

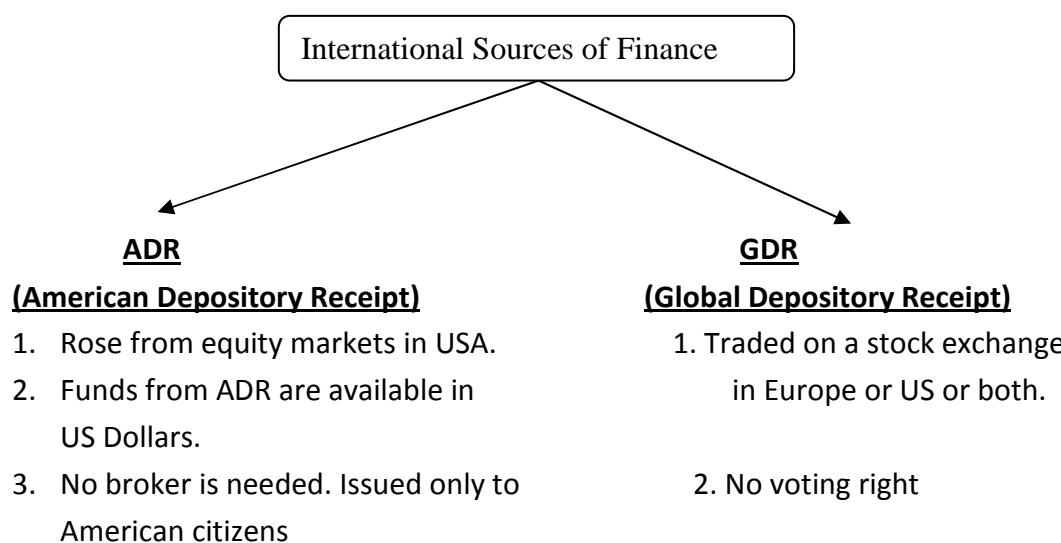


- Loans from financial Institutions:

Institutional finance means finance arranged from financial institutions other than commercial banks like IFCI, ICICI, IDBI, SFI etc.

- International Sources of Finance:

Financial institutions and investors in foreign countries can invest in the shares and debentures of Indian companies. Two main instruments used by Indian companies to tap international sources of finance are:



- Factors affecting choice of Source of Funds

1	TIME PERIOD	Long term finance is raised through shares and debentures. Short term finance is raised through trade credit, commercial paper, etc.
2	RISK	There is least risk on Equity shares as the capital need not be repaid. But in case of loan, interest has to be paid
3	CONTROL	Issue of equity shares may lead to dilution of control but debt involves no dilution of control.
4	EARNINGS	Stability of earnings are important because loan should be raised only when earning are sufficient.
5	TASK IMPACT	Interest on debenture is tax deductible. Dividend is not tax deductible.

VSA (Very short Answer type questions) (1mark)

1. What is commercial paper?
2. What is ADR?
3. What is meant by convertible debenture?
4. Explain the term 'Factoring'?

SA (Short Answer type questions) (3 or 4 marks)

1. Describe the various types of finance?
2. Explain three sources of owned funds.
3. Explain any two types of preference shares.
4. Explain the advantages of equity share.

LA (Long Answer type questions) (5 or 6 marks)

1. Distinguish between Equity shares and Preference shares.
2. What are retained profits? Discuss their merits and demerits.
3. Explain the disadvantages of shares.
4. Explain the merits and demerits of public deposits.

HOTS

1. Name the capital invested in permanent assets.
2. What is self financing?

3. Name the agreement where by the owner of the asset grants another party the right to use the asset in return for a periodic payment.
4. Name the funds needed for day to day operations of business.

- **Gist of the Lesson:**

- ❖ ***Finance is the life blood of business.***
- ❖ ***Business finance is of three types – Long term, Medium term, Short term***
- ❖ ***There are two sources of business finance – Owned funds, Borrowed funds***
- ❖ ***Shares are of two types – Equity and Preference shares***
- ❖ ***Retained profits refer to the undistributed profits which are re-invested in business.***
- ❖ ***Debentures are creditor ship security.***
- ❖ ***ADRS and GDRS are the main International sources of finance.***