STARTUP BUSINESS PLAN [YEAR]

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Executive Summary

Business Overview
Mission Statement
Product/Service Summary
Market Opportunity Summary
Traction Summary
Next Steps
Vision Statement
Capital Request
The Executive Summary is the first page of your business plan (for Readers), but it should be the last chapter you write. It acts as both the introduction to, and the summary of, your entire idea. It should summarize the key points that you have written in the rest of your business plan, including a brief description of your business, your mission statement, goals, credit request, and a description of how you plan to successfully execute the plan.

### Business Overview

Provide a brief description of your operation. In a few sentences, help people who are unfamiliar with your business develop an understanding of what you produce, the size of your operation, and how you market your products.

This may be very similar to the Business Overview section you wrote in the Business Description section of your business plan.

### Mission Statement

A mission statement describes the fundamental purpose of your startup, what you do? why you do it? and for whom you do it.

### Product/Service Summary

This section is the place to highlight the problem you solve or the need you fulfill. Write a brief description of your company’s products or services, with a special emphasis on what makes them unique.

### Market Opportunity Summary
A quick explanation of the one or two key problems and/or trends your product/service addresses, and how it translates to a big opportunity for your company (and investors).

Consider the following questions:

Traction Summary

Highlight a few of the biggest accomplishments that you have achieved and describe how those accomplishments lay the groundwork for what’s to come. Summarize key financial data that is relevant to the reader or data that supports your research. This section is a great way to highlight growth or to use metrics to provide perspective on the company.

Next Steps

Outline the next objectives or milestones that you hope to meet and what it means for the growth of your company.

Vision Statement

- What is the scope or “big picture vision” of the business you are trying to build?
- If you’re in tech, are you trying to build the next Nest?
- If you’re in food and beverage, are you aiming to be the next Chipotle?

Capital Request
The most common reason for developing a business plan is to be able to present your ideas for a new or expanded business to investors or lenders. After you have described your plan, they will want to know how much money you need and the purpose for which you need it. Use this section to communicate your capital requirements along with the major purposes for which you will use the funds.
2.

Company Synopsis

Problem
Solution
The Company Synopsis section is where you provide readers with a more in-depth look at your company and what you have to offer.

Before your readers will ever bother caring about things like your marketing strategy or your financial assumptions, they’ll want two absolutely fundamental details that will set up the rest of the plan that follows:

Problem

You might have the most revolutionary product the world has ever seen, but if you don’t take the time to carefully articulate why your product exists in the first place and how it helps your customers solve a pain point better than anything else out there, nothing else in your business plan really matters from the reader’s perspective.

Problem Analysis

Solution

Every business needs to solve a problem that its customers face. Explain what the problem is and how your product or service solves it. Once you’ve thoroughly explained the problem you’re setting out to solve, it’s time to tell investors how your product/service solves that problem beautifully.

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3.

Market Overview

Industry Analysis
Market Size & Growth
Market Trends
Market Segments
Customers
Industry Success Stories
While your problem and solution statements help set the stage and provide readers with insight into why you’re starting this company in the first place, clearly defining your market will allow you to call attention to the trends and industry conditions that demonstrate why now is the time for your company to succeed.

Industry Analysis

Give a brief overview of the industry. Define the industry in terms of historical background, the geographic area it services and the products it offers. Describe how your company will position itself within the industry. Focus on how your company can take advantage opportunities identified within the industry. Describe the results of the market research.

Start Writing here...

Market Size & Growth

Indicating to your readers that your problem addresses a big enough market will play a huge role in how excited they’ll be about getting involved in helping your company. This is where you’ll want to put your research cap on and start uncovering some numbers that help your reader better understand:

- Available Market: 10k
- Served Market: 7k
- Target Market: 5k

Market Trends
**Market Trends**

- What recent emerging trends have you developed your product/service in response to?
- Are there any new technologies that have emerged recently that make your product/solution possible?
- Are there any specific brands or products you want to mention in response to recent trends?

**Market Segments**

Market segments are groups of customers that have similar needs or who will respond similarly to a marketing approach. You probably have different groups or types of customers to which you market your products.

Common ways to segment markets include by geography (such as rural, urban or city size) or by demographic (such as age, income level, gender, or education level).

**Customers**

- Who are the customers for your primary products?
- Do you anticipate those customer changing? If so, what are the characteristics of these new customers that must be factored into your marketing plan?
- What opportunities does this open up for your business?

**Industry Success Stories**

- Are there any examples of similar companies that investors have supported that you could point to?
- Are there any recent acquisitions (examples of larger companies buying up companies similar to yours) that could bolster your exit strategy?
4. Product & Services

- Products/Services
- Market position
- Unique selling position
- Pricing strategy
- Value to customer
You used your Company Synopsis chapter to cover why your new product delivers crazy value to your customers by breaking down the ways that it benefits your customers and meets a highly specific need for them.

**Key questions to consider for this chapter:**

### Products/Services

What do you sell, and how is it manufactured or provided? Include details of relationships with suppliers, manufacturers and/or partners that are essential to delivering the product or service to customers.

If your business sells any products or services, provide a short description of each of the primary products you produce (or services you provide). You may...

### Features

- **Product 1**
  - Write something about a feature.

- **Product 2**
  - Write something about a feature.

- **Product 3**
  - Write something about a feature.

### Market position

- Where do your products/services fit in the market?
- Are they high-end, competitive or budget?
- How does this compare to your competitors?

### Unique selling position
Unique selling position

- How will your products/services succeed in the market where others may have failed?
- What gives your products/services the edge?

Start Writing here...

Pricing strategy

- Do you have a particular pricing strategy?
- Why have you chosen this strategy?

Start Writing here...

Value to customer

- How do your customers view your products/services?
- Are they a necessity, luxury or something in between?

Start Writing here...
5. Revenue Model

Revenue Channels
Pricing
COGS
Margins
It’s the age-old question that every business owner has had to answer:

how will your company make money?

Revenue Channels

- Are you leveraging transaction-based revenue by collecting one-time payments from your customers?
- Are you generating service revenue based on the time spent providing service to your customers?
- Are you following a recurring revenue model selling advertising?

Pricing

- What are your price points and why have you set them that way?
- How does your pricing compare with similar products or services in the market?

Which of the following pricing strategies will you employ?

COGS

Cost of goods sold, otherwise known as COGS, refers to the business expenses associated with selling your product or service, including any materials and labor costs that went into producing your product.

Margins
Your margin refers to the profit percentage you end up with after you subtract out the costs for the goods or services being sold. If you purchase your inventory for $8 per item from a supplier and sell them for $10, for example, your margin on sales is 20%.

Start Writing here...
6. Operating Model

Critical Costs
Cost Maturation & Milestones
Investment Costs
Operating Efficiencies
Where your Revenue Model refers to how you’re going to make money, your Operating Model is about how you’re going to manage the costs and efficiencies to earn it.

Basically, it’s how your business will actually run.

Critical Costs

Your Critical Costs are the costs that make or break your business if you can’t manage them appropriately. These essentially determine your ability to grow the business or achieve profitability.

Cost Maturation & Milestones

Often your Critical Costs mature over time, growing or shrinking. For example, it might only cost you $10 to acquire your first 1,000 users, but $20 to acquire the next 10,000. It’s important to show investors exactly where costs might improve or worsen over time.

Investment Costs

Investment costs are strategic uses of capital that will have a big Return on Investment (ROI) later. The first step is to isolate what those investment costs are. The second step is to explain how you expect those investments to pay off.

Operating Efficiencies
What can you do from an efficiency standpoint that no one else can? It could be the way you recruit new talent, how you manage customer support costs, or the increasing value your product provides as more users sign up.

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7. Competitive Analysis

Competitors
Traction
Similarities & Differences
Now that you’ve introduced readers to your industry and your product, it’s time to give them a glimpse into the other companies that are working in the same space and how your company stacks up.

A skimpy Competitor Analysis chapter doesn’t tell investors that your solution is unrivaled. It tells them that you’re not looking hard enough.

### Competitors

It’s good to understand your competitors – who they are, their features, strengths and their weaknesses – particularly if you have a small target market. That knowledge will help you to be different from your competitors and to shape your business strategy.

**Competitor 1**

**Competitor 2**

### Traction

- How much revenue does your competitor generate each year?
- Approximately how many users/customers do they have?
- Have they received venture funding? How much? From whom?

### Similarities & Differences

- What are the points of similarity between your competitor and you in terms of offering, price point, branding, etc?
- What are the points of difference, both for the better and for the worse?
Start Writing here...
Marketing Plan

Customer Definition
Customer Acquisition
SWOT – Internal and external forces
Launch Strategy and Budget
Distribution Channels
Marketing is the process of creating customers, and customers are the lifeblood of your business. In this section, the first thing you want to do is define your marketing strategy. There is no single way to approach a marketing strategy; your strategy should be part of an ongoing self-evaluation process and unique to your company. However, there are steps you can follow which will help you think through the strategy you would like to use.

Customer Definition

The name of the game here is to know your audience!

This is where you show readers that you know:

- Who your audience is (who’s most likely to buy and use your product)?
- Where they are, and what's most important to them?

Customer Acquisition

Now that we know who your customers are, the next question is—how do you plan on getting them?

Channels

Which channels will you use to acquire your customers?

- Direct sales?
- Online (Inbound) acquisition (paid ads, organic SEO, social, email)?
- Offline acquisition (newspaper, TV, radio, direct mail)?

Start Writing here...
There are hard costs associated with every customer acquisition channel. Yes, even social media. It’s your job here to forecast and compile all of the associated costs with a particular channel so that you can arrive at a preliminary budget for what it would cost to use this channel.

**Channel Cost Assumptions**

Start writing here...

**SWOT – Internal and external forces**

Now that you’ve analyzed your market and your competition, think more widely about your SWOT – your strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Some will be internal to your company. Others will be forces outside your direct control. They’re all important to identify and plan for.

**Strengths**

Mention positive tangible and intangible attributes. Internal to your organization, which are within the organization’s control.

**Weaknesses**

Factors that are within an organization’s control that detract from its ability to attain the core goal. In which areas might the organization improve?

**Opportunities**

External attractive factors that represent the reason for an organization to exist and develop. What opportunities exist in the environment which will propel the organization?

**Threats**

External factors, beyond an organization’s control, which could place the organization’s mission or operation at risk. The organization may benefit by having contingency plans to address them should they occur.

Launch Strategy and Budget
Explain your launch marketing strategy and then note your budget. Few businesses make their name purely on word-of-mouth; they need to promote their business to effectively set up their stall in the marketplace. The budget for this should be part of the start-up costs mentioned in the Finance section and reflect the total cost of the launch marketing tactics outlined in your marketing strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Of Spend</th>
<th>Cost($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Cost title]</td>
<td>[Cost Amount]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total

Distribution Channels

What methods of distribution will you use to sell your products and/or services? These may include:

- Retail
- Direct sales

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Start Writing here...
9. Traction

Product Development
Manufacturing/Distribution
Early Customers & Revenue
Testimonials & Social Proof
Partnerships
Intellectual Property
Press Mentions
Many investors see hundreds of deals every year. If you want to stand a chance of making any sort of meaningful impression, it’s important to show them that your business is more than just an idea and that you’ve already got some irons in the fire.

Product Development

- Where are you in the product development process?
- Do you have a working prototype?
- Is your product already in the market and gaining customers?

Start Writing here...

Manufacturing/Distribution

- Do you already have an established partner for production/manufacturing?
- How about distribution? Tell us about your relationships and what they can handle.

Start Writing here...

Early Customers & Revenue

- Do you have any existing customers? If so, how many, and how fast is your customer base growing?
- Have you started generating revenue? If so, how much?

Start Writing here...

Testimonials & Social Proof
Start Writing here...

Partnerships

- Have you secured partnerships with any established or notable companies or brands?

Start Writing here...

Intellectual Property

- Do you have any patents for the technology or ideas behind your company?
- Is your company name trademarked?

Start Writing here...

Press Mentions

- Has your company been featured by any media outlets? Which ones?

Start Writing here...
10.

Management & Organization

Management Team
Advisory Board Members
Organization Chart
Hiring Plan
Professional Services
Your Management & Organization chapter is where you introduce your team and, if possible, explain how each team member’s background is highly relevant to the success of your company.

An ideal Management Team section shows investors that your team’s combination of skills, experience, relationships, and expertise make you the Management Team.

**JOHN DOE**  
Owner & Founder  

ejohnd@example.com

List the members of your professional/advisory support team, including:

- Attorney
- Accountant
- Board of directors

### Advisory Board Members

**JOHN DOE**  
Advisory board member  
ejohnd@example.com

Develop and include an organization chart. This should include both roles that you’ve already filled and roles you plan to fill in the future.

_TIP_
Hiring Plan

Explain how you plan to fill in any gaps in management and/or experience. For instance, if you lack financial know-how, will you hire a CFO or retain an accountant? If you don’t have sales skills, will you hire an in-house sales manager or use outside sales reps?

Professional Services

Many of today’s businesses hire professional services or consultants, like custom operators, accountants, tax prepares, and veterinarians. Professional services could include accounting, marketing, financial planning, crop scouting, nutrition, etc. If you use outside professional services to help you with some aspects of the business, list them here and describe.
11. Funding

Funding Goal
Terms
Use of Funds
Milestones
Why Invest? / Conclusion
Chances are you’re shopping your business plan around to secure capital for your project. If that’s the case, don’t forget to actually ask for the one thing you set out to achieve!

In fact, you’ll want to devote an entire chapter to your request for funding. This is your opportunity to tell investors:

**Funding Goal**

- How much funding do you need to move forward with your goals?
- How did you arrive at this figure?

**Terms**

What will investors get in exchange for their investment in your company?

**Use of Funds**

How will you use the funding that you secure from investors? Provide a very basic breakdown, either by amounts or by percentages, of how you plan to allocate the funds you receive. For example:

- 25%: R&D

**Milestones**

What key milestones will you and your company be able to achieve with the help of this funding?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Date 1]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Date 2]</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Date 3]</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Date 4]</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Date 5]</td>
<td>[Name]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Why Invest? / Conclusion**

Wrap up your Funding section with by driving home why investors should get involved with your company.

- Is it the experience of your team?
- The originality of your product?

*Start Writing here*...
12. Financial Plan

Financial Position
Historical Performance
Income Statement
Cashflow
Balance Sheet
Break-Even Analysis
Capital Request
At last, we’ve arrived at everybody’s least favorite section of the business plan: Financials!

Your Financials section comes last after what we’ll call the more “narrative”- driven content that makes up the vast majority of your business plan.

**Financial Position**

The financial position of your business communicates the financial resources you have available and your ability to withstand future risks. Your financial position can be evaluated in terms of the solvency and liquidity position of your business.

**Projected Revenue Data**

Here you can embed your projected revenue data from financial forecasting.

**Projected Expense Data**

Here you can embed your projected expenses data from financial forecasting.

**Projected Personnel Data**

Here you can embed your projected personnel (employees) data from financial forecasting.

**Projected Funding Data**

Here you can embed your projected funding data from financial forecasting.

**Financial Position**

Start Writing here...

**Historical Performance**
Historical performance is considered a good indicator of future performance. Document key financial and production measures from the past three to five years and show the trends for yields, production levels, net income, and other key measures.

Start Writing here...

Income Statement

A financial statement that showcases your revenues, expenses, and profit for a particular period and whether or not your business is profitable at that point in time. It is an important tool to help you determine if your plan is financially feasible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Year3</th>
<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product/Service-A</td>
<td>$151,200</td>
<td>$333,396</td>
<td>$367,569</td>
<td>$405,245</td>
<td>$446,783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Product/Service B</td>
<td>$100,800</td>
<td>$222,264</td>
<td>$245,046</td>
<td>$270,163</td>
<td>$297,855</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td>$252,000</td>
<td>$555,660</td>
<td>$612,615</td>
<td>$675,408</td>
<td>$744,638</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses &amp; Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of goods sold</td>
<td>$57,960</td>
<td>$122,245</td>
<td>$122,523</td>
<td>$128,328</td>
<td>$134,035</td>
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<td>Lease</td>
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<td>$61,500</td>
<td>$63,038</td>
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<td>$66,229</td>
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<td>$25,000</td>
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<td>$412,775</td>
<td>$435,504</td>
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<td>$36,960</td>
<td>$36,960</td>
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<td>Year1</td>
<td>Year2</td>
<td>Year3</td>
<td>Year4</td>
<td>Year5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Operating Loss</strong></td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<td>$79,583</td>
<td>$110,210</td>
<td>$144,693</td>
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<td><strong>Net Profit Margin (%)</strong></td>
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<td>13.00%</td>
<td>16.30%</td>
<td>19.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cashflow**

Projected cash flow will help you determine if your plan can meet expenses, make debt payments and make it through the transition period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Year3</th>
<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Income (Loss)</td>
<td>($80,431)</td>
<td>$83,568</td>
<td>$79,583</td>
<td>$110,210</td>
<td>$144,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in working capital</td>
<td>($11,340)</td>
<td>($1,625)</td>
<td>($2,350)</td>
<td>($2,133)</td>
<td>($2,409)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>$36,960</td>
<td>$36,960</td>
<td>$36,960</td>
<td>$36,960</td>
<td>$36,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Flow from Operations</strong></td>
<td>($54,811)</td>
<td>$118,902</td>
<td>$114,193</td>
<td>$145,037</td>
<td>$179,244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Year3</th>
<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>($246,450)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Flow from Investments</strong></td>
<td>($246,450)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash from equity</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash from debt</td>
<td>$317,971</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Flow from Financing</strong></td>
<td>$317,971</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
<td>($45,424)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUMMARY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cash Flow</td>
<td>$16,710</td>
<td>$73,478</td>
<td>$68,769</td>
<td>$99,613</td>
<td>$133,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Beginning of Period</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$16,710</td>
<td>$90,188</td>
<td>$158,957</td>
<td>$258,570</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Cash at End of Period

<table>
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<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Year3</th>
<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at End of Period</td>
<td>$16,710</td>
<td>$90,188</td>
<td>$158,957</td>
<td>$258,570</td>
<td>$392,389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Balance Sheet

You may also want to develop a projected balance sheet to evaluate how your plan will impact your solvency or net worth. It shows a summary of your business’ net worth at a particular point, breaking it into assets, liabilities, and capital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Year3</th>
<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$16,710</td>
<td>$90,188</td>
<td>$158,957</td>
<td>$258,570</td>
<td>$392,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>$23,153</td>
<td>$25,526</td>
<td>$28,142</td>
<td>$31,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>$37,710</td>
<td>$113,340</td>
<td>$184,482</td>
<td>$286,712</td>
<td>$423,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>$246,450</td>
<td>$246,450</td>
<td>$246,450</td>
<td>$246,450</td>
<td>$246,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>$36,960</td>
<td>$73,920</td>
<td>$110,880</td>
<td>$147,840</td>
<td>$184,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>$209,490</td>
<td>$172,530</td>
<td>$135,570</td>
<td>$98,610</td>
<td>$61,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>$247,200</td>
<td>$285,870</td>
<td>$320,052</td>
<td>$385,322</td>
<td>$485,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>$317,971</td>
<td>$272,546</td>
<td>$227,122</td>
<td>$181,698</td>
<td>$136,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$9,660</td>
<td>$10,187</td>
<td>$10,210</td>
<td>$10,694</td>
<td>$11,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$327,631</td>
<td>$282,733</td>
<td>$237,332</td>
<td>$192,391</td>
<td>$147,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>($80,431)</td>
<td>$3,137</td>
<td>$82,720</td>
<td>$192,930</td>
<td>$337,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Equity</strong></td>
<td>($80,431)</td>
<td>$3,137</td>
<td>$82,720</td>
<td>$192,930</td>
<td>$337,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</strong></td>
<td>$247,200</td>
<td>$285,870</td>
<td>$320,052</td>
<td>$385,322</td>
<td>$485,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[YEAR] Startup Business Plan | [Your Company Name]
Break-Even Analysis

Just like it sounds, your break-even analysis helps you determine when your total revenue equals your total expenses. In other words, your break-even point. Total profit here equals 0.

Capital Request

The most common reason for developing a business plan is to present your ideas for a new or expanded business to investors or lenders. They want to know how much money you need and the purpose for which you need it. Use this section to communicate your capital requirements along with the major purposes for which the funds will be used.
Want to make it more presentable? Want help tips on each section?

You'll save time and can write your professional business plan effectively and faster with Upmetrics' business plan software.

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- Write your plan easily and faster without any hassles.
- Structure your idea and create stunning pitches that awe your investors.
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6. Real-time and Collaborative
   Invite your team members to initiate conversations, discuss ideas and strategies in real-time, share respective feedback, and write your business plan.

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