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FINANCING OF BUSINESS

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You must have seen a doctor busy in running his clinic, a shopkeeper selling groceries, or a tailor busy in stitching clothes. They all are pursuing their occupations or doing business to earn their livelihood. To become successful in their occupation or business all of them need some amount of funds (money) to buy the required materials, tools and equipments. The doctor has to purchase medical equipments and furniture to run his clinic, the shopkeeper has to buy groceries, the tailor has to purchase sewing machine, threads and other stitching materials for his work. Thus, any type of business or occupation requires money at every stages of its operation. Now, the question arises from where do the businessmen gather the required amount of money? Are they able to manage with their own money to start and run their business? Obviously, it is difficult and in case of large business, it is ruled out. So we have to know what are the various options available to them to arrange the required amount of funds (also called capital). In this lesson, we shall try to find out the answer to such questions.



OBJECTIVES

After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- state the meaning of business finance;
- explain the need and importance of business finance;
- identify the different types of business finance;
- explain the various methods of raising short-term finance;
- suggest various types of securities required to obtain bank credit and
- describe the various methods of raising long term finance.

15.1 BUSINESS FINANCE



Notes

We all know that every business requires some amount of money to start and run the business. Whether it is a small business or large, manufacturing or trading or transportation business, money is an essential requirement for every activity. Money required for any activity is known as finance. So the term 'business finance' refers to the money required for business purposes and the ways by which it is raised. Thus, it involves procurement and utilisation of funds so that business firms will be able to carry out their operations effectively and efficiently.

You know that a business unit cannot move a single step without sufficient amount of finance. But before discussing the importance of finance, let us learn in detail as to why does the business need funds.

Every business needs funds mainly for the following purposes:

1. **To purchase fixed assets :** Every type of business needs some fixed assets like land and building, furniture, machinery etc. A large amount of money is required for purchase of these assets.
2. **To meet day-to-day expenses :** After establishment of a business, funds are needed to carry out day-to-day operations e.g., purchase of raw materials, payment of rent and taxes, telephone and electricity bills, wages and salaries, etc.
3. **To fund business growth :** Growth of business may include expansion of existing line of business as well as adding new lines. To finance such growth, one needs more funds.
4. **To bridge the time gap between production and sales :** The amount spent on production is realised only when sales are made. Normally, there is a time gap between production and sales and also between sales and realisation of cash. Hence, during this interval, expenses continue to be incurred, for which funds are required.
5. **To meet contingencies :** Funds are always required to meet the ups and downs of business and for some unforeseen problems. Suppose, a manufacturer anticipates shortage of raw materials after a period, then he would like to stock the raw materials in large quantity. But he will be able to do so only if sufficient money is available with him.
6. **To avail of business opportunities :** Funds are also required to avail of business opportunities. Suppose a company wants to submit a tender for which some amount of money is required to be deposited along with the application. In case of non-availability of funds it would not be possible for the company to submit the tender. Take another example. When a stockist offers special discount on large amount of purchase of any particular material then a manufacturer can avail of such offer, only if he has adequate funds to buy it.

15.2 IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS FINANCE

Finance is the most important requirement of every business and it is considered as life-line of the business. Inadequate finance poses many problems and may bring an end to the life of the business. The importance of finance has considerably increased in modern days due to following reasons in addition to the usual need:

- (a) **Need for Large Scale Operation :** Now-a-days business activities are generally undertaken on a large scale. The products of any country are now freely and easily available in other countries. The entire world has become a big market. So to survive in the business world the businessman has to expand the horizon of his activities and function on large scale. This expansion of business always demands more funds.
- (b) **Use of Modern Technology :** Use of latest technology in the process of production as well as distribution has become imperative for every business now-a-days. To meet the competition, production process now demands use of modern machinery, equipments and tools. Hence, there is a greater need for finance to meet the challenge of the world's markets successfully.
- (c) **Promotion of sales :** In this era of competition lot of money is to be spent on activities for promoting sales. This involves advertisement, personal selling, use of sales promotional schemes, providing after sales service and free home delivery, etc. which need huge amount of funds.

15.3 TYPES OF BUSINESS FINANCE

You have learnt that in every business activity money is an important as well as essential component. Now let us see the nature and types of financial requirement of the business enterprises.

The type and amount of funds required usually differs from one business to another. For instance, if the size of business is large, the amount of funds required will also be large. Likewise, the financial requirements are more in manufacturing business as compared to trading business. The business needs funds for longer period to be invested in fixed assets like land and building, machinery etc. Sometimes, the business also needs funds to be invested for shorter period. So based on the period for which the funds are required, the business finance is classified into three categories.

- (a) Short-term Finance;
- (b) Medium-term Finance; and
- (c) Long-term Finance;

Let us now learn about each of them in detail.



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Short-term Finance

Funds required to meet day-to-day expenses are known as short-term finance. This is required for purchase of raw materials, payment of wages, rent, insurance, electricity and water bills, etc. The short-term finance is required for a period of one year or less. This financial requirement for short period is also known as working capital requirement or circulating capital requirement. It may be noted that a part of the working capital requirement is of a long-term nature, as certain minimum amount of funds are always kept to meet the requirement of stock and regular day-to-day expenses.

Medium-term Finance

Medium-term finance is utilised for all such purposes where investments are required for more than one year but less than five years. Amount required to fund modernisation and renovation, special promotional programmes etc. fall in this category.

Long-term Finance

The amount of funds required by a business for more than five years is called long-term finance. Generally this type of finance is required for the purchase of fixed assets like land and building, plant and machinery, furniture etc. The long-term finance is also known as fixed capital as such need in fact is, of a permanent nature.

<i>Types of Finance</i>	<i>Period of Repayment</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Short-term	Less than a year	Purchase of raw materials, payment of wages, rent, insurance etc.
Medium-term	One year to five years	Expenditure on modernisation, renovation, heavy advertising etc.
Long-term	More than five years	Purchase of land and building, plant and machineries, etc.

Every organisation need different types of finance i.e., long-term, medium-term as well as short-term. But the combination in which these are used differ from one business to another. For example, steel industry requires more long-term finance to be invested in land and building and machinery as compared to the manufacturing of leather goods or plastic buckets. Similarly, for manufacturing hosiery items, requirement of short-term finance would be more than that of long-term finance.

Concepts of fixed and working capitals

You are aware that the capital of a business is invested in different types of assets like land and building, furniture, machines, raw material, stock of finished goods etc. Some of these assets are used over a long period of time and hence are generally of a permanent nature. Fixed capital refers to the total value of assets in a business, which are of durable nature and used in a business over a considerable period of time. It comprises assets like land, building, machinery, furniture etc. The capital invested in these assets is fixed in the sense that these are required for permanent use in business and not for sale.

Working capital consists of those assets which are either in the form of cash or can easily be converted into cash, e.g., cash and bank balances, debtors, bills receivable, stock, etc. These assets are also known as current assets. Working capital is needed for day-to-day operations of the business. However, a part of working capital is required at all times to maintain minimum level of stock and cash to pay wages and salaries etc. This part of working capital is called 'permanent' working capital.



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INTEXT QUESTIONS 15.1

1. List the various needs of the business for which funds are required.
2. Give examples of specific expenditures for which funds will be required for the following terms/time periods.
 - (a) Short-term
 - (b) Medium-term
 - (c) Long-term

15.4 SOURCES OF FINANCE

Having learnt about the need, importance and types of financial requirements, now we must know from where the businessmen get the required amount of funds to meet the short-term, medium term and long term requirements. Who provides them the required amount? Let us learn about the various sources from which the businessmen generally arrange money for business purposes.

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Broadly speaking, there are two main categories of sources from which the businessmen can get the required funds for their business. These are : (1) internal sources; and (2) external sources. You know that to start a business the businessman either invests his own money or borrows from outsiders or uses both the sources. When the businessman invests his own money (called owner's capital), and retains a part of the profits earned in the business it constitute the internal sources of finance. It is an integral part of every business organisation and it is cost effective. But, this source has its own limitations. Hence the business houses have to resort to the external sources of finance. The various external sources from where businessmen can get the finance include, friends and relatives, banks and other financial institutions, moneylenders, capital market, manufacturers and producers, customers, foreign financial institutions and agencies, etc.

It is observed that the scope of raising funds also depends upon the nature and form of business organisation. For example, a sole proprietorship form of business organisation has very limited sources from which it can arrange funds for the business. These are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Own Savings | (b) Friends and Relatives |
| (c) Moneylenders | (d) Commercial Banks |
| (e) Finance Companies | (f) Manufactures and Suppliers |
| (g) Retained Profits | |

The same sources of financing are also available in case of partnership firms. In both sole proprietorship and partnership form of business organisation, long term capital is generally provided by the owners themselves by way of investing their own savings and retaining a part of the profits generated by the business and the rest of the above sources are mostly used for their short-term financial needs. However, in case of companies, the following are the usual sources of finance.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Capital Market | (b) Financial Institutions |
| (c) Public Deposits | (d) Commercial Banks |
| (e) Leasing Companies | (f) Investment Trusts |
| (g) Retained Profits. | |

We shall learn in detail about these sources in the next chapter.

15.5 METHODS OF RAISING SHORT-TERM FINANCE

There are a number of methods used for raising short-term finance. These are :

1. **Trade Credit :** Trade credit refers to credit granted to manufacturers and traders by the suppliers of raw material, finished goods, components, etc. Usually business enterprises buy goods on 30 to 90 days credit. This means that the goods are delivered but payments are not made until the expiry of the period of credit. This type of credit does not make the funds available in cash but it facilitates purchases without making immediate payment which amounts to funding it by suppliers. This is a very popular source of short term finance.
2. **Bank Credit :** Commercial banks usually provide short-term finance to business firms, which is known as bank credit. When bank credit is granted, the borrower gets a right to draw the amount of credit as and when needed. Bank credit may be granted in any of the following ways:
 - (a) **Loans and Advances :** When a certain amount of money is advanced by a bank repayable after a specified period, it is known as bank loan. Such advance is credited to a separate loan account and the borrower has to pay interest on the whole amount of loan irrespective of the amount of loan actually drawn. Usually loans are granted against security of assets.
 - (b) **Cash Credit :** It is an arrangement whereby banks allow the borrower to withdraw money upto a specified limit. This limit is known as cash credit limit. This facility is granted against the security of goods in stock or promissory notes or other marketable securities like government bonds. Under this arrangement, the borrower can draw, repay and again draw the amount within the sanctioned limit. Interest is charged only on the amount actually withdrawn and not on the amount of entire limit.
 - (c) **Bank Overdraft :** When a bank allows its depositors or account holders to withdraw money in excess of the balance in his current deposit account upto a specified limit, it is known as overdraft facility. This limit is granted purely on the basis of credit-worthiness of the borrower. Interest is charged only on the overdrawn money. Rate of interest in case of bank overdraft is less than the rate charged under cash credit.
 - (d) **Discounting of Bill :** Banks also give advance money by discounting bill of exchange. When a bill of exchange is presented before the bank for encashment, bank credits the amount to customer's account after deducting some discount. The amount of discount is charged on the basis of the interest for the period of bill. On maturity of the bill, the payment is received by the bank from the drawee.



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Distinction between Cash Credit and Bank Overdraft

- (i) Cash credit is an arrangement of credit granted by a bank to a firm. The firm may or may not have an account with the bank. Overdraft is granted to an account holder purely on the basis of his credit-worthiness. Credit worthiness is decided by the financial soundness of past dealings of the customer with the bank.
- (ii) In case of cash credit, the amount of credit is placed in a separate account of the borrower. Overdraft limit is generally granted to an existing account of the customer.
- (iii) The amount of credit in case of cash credit depends upon the value of securities offered. But overdraft limit is decided on the average balance in the customer's account.
- (iv) Overdraft is granted without the security of any assets. But for cash credit, security of tangible assets is an essential requirement.

3. **Factoring :** Factoring is a method of raising short-term finance for the business in which the business can take advance money from the bank against the amount to be realised from the debtors. By this method, the firm shifts the responsibility of collecting the outstanding amount from the debtors on payment of a specified charge. Here the business gets the money in advance without waiting for due date. Also it saves the effort of collecting the debts.
4. **Customers' Advances :** Sometimes businessmen insist their customers make some advance payment. It is generally asked when the value of order is quite large or goods ordered are very costly. Customers' advance represents a part of the payment towards sale price of the product(s), which will be delivered at a later date. Customers generally agree to make advance payment when such goods are not easily available in the market or there is an urgent need of any goods. A firm can meet its short-term requirements with the help of customers' advances.
5. **Installment Credit :** In business, credit that is granted on condition of its repayment at regular intervals, or installments, over a specified period of time. Installment credit is the means by which most durable goods such as automobiles and large home appliances are bought by individuals. The purchaser usually is advanced the goods after making an initial fractional payment called a down payment. If the purchaser defaults on his payments at some point, all previous payments are forfeited to the seller, who may also take possession of the goods.

- 6. Loans from Unorganised Sectors :** In addition to the above methods of raising funds, the businessmen always have the option to take the money from the unorganised sector like loans from the moneylender (called indigenous bankers), friends and relatives. To meet the short-term and urgent need of business, money can be obtained from them either on personal security or on security of tangible assets and personal properties. Since the interest charged on loans from unorganised sector is normally very high, the businessmen are not very keen to avail of loan from this source.
- 7. Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs) :** Deposits made by one company with another company for a short term are termed as Inter Corporate Deposits. It is a type of unsecured debt. It is arranged by a broker. This is a form of short term finance. This source of finance is free from legal formalities. ICDs are kept secret and are not disclosed to the public. The interest payable depends on the amount and period of deposit. There is no organised market for exchanging these deposits.



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Types of ICDs

Following are the different types of inter corporate deposits:

- (a) **Call Deposits :** Call deposits can be withdrawn by the lender by giving a one day notice. The rate of interest on such deposits is 10 % p.a.
- (b) **Three Months Deposits :** These ICDs are for a period of three months. The rate of interest on these deposits is 12% p.a.
- (c) **Six Months Deposits :** These ICDs are for a period of 6 months. The rate of interest on these deposits is 15% p.a.

15.6 TYPES OF SECURITY REQUIRED FOR OBTAINING BANK CREDIT

You have learnt that loans and advances are granted by the banks on the basis of some security, which will ensure the bank for safe return of its money. This security may be personal security of the borrower as well as on the security of some assets, besides the standing of the firm. Thus, securities offered against bank credit may be of two types:

- (1) Personal security (2) Security of assets

Personal security means the credit-worthiness of the borrower. Banks judge the credit-worthiness of the borrower on the basis of his financial soundness and past dealings with the bank, and then sanction the amount. When the banks ask for security of assets, the following are generally accepted as security for extending short-term finance.

- (a) **Moveable Goods :** Stock of raw materials and finished goods are accepted by banks as security against bank credit. In case of non-payment, these goods are sold and money is recovered by banks.

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- (b) **Shares :** Shares that are quoted on a recognised stock exchange are accepted as security against bank credit. The borrower is required to assign his share holding in favour of the bank.
- (c) **Documents of Title to Goods :** Bill of Lading, Railway Receipts (RR), Goods Receipt (GR), Warehouse warrant are various documents which are recognised as documents of title to goods. To secure credit from bank, the borrower may deposit any of these documents with bank after duly endorsing the same in favour of the bank. This enables the bank to deal with the goods in case of default in repayment.
- (d) **Fixed Deposit Receipts :** It is a receipt issued by bank as evidence of fixed deposit made by the customer. Banks grant loan on the security of this receipt. Banks normally grant loan upto 90% of the value of such receipts.
- (e) **Life Insurance Policies :** Banks extend credit on the basis of life insurance policy upto the amount of surrender value of such receipts.
- (f) **Jewellery or Precious Metals :** This type of security may be offered to borrow money for private as well as for business purposes. Sole proprietary concerns sometimes offer jewellery or other precious metals to obtain credit.
- (g) **Other Securities :** Besides the assets and documents mentioned above, banks also accept National Savings Certificate (NSC), Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP), Government Bonds for grant of short-term credit.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 15.2

- I. Give specific examples of the following kinds of assets that may be given as security for obtaining bank credit:
 - (a) Document of title to goods
 - (b) Moveable goods
 - (c) Jewellery or precious metals
- II. Which type of bank credit is being referred to here:
 - (a) Account holder is allowed to withdraw an amount in excess of the balance in his current account in the bank.
 - (b) The bank advances money against a document, after deducting some discount.
 - (c) Interest is charged on the amount actually withdrawn, and not on the entire amount sanctioned.

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- (d) The amount is credited to a separate account by the bank and interest is paid by the borrower on the whole of this amount, irrespective of the amount actually drawn.

III. Multiple choice Questions.

- (i) Name the deposit arranged by one company with another company for a short term.
- (a) Fixed deposit (b) Inter corporate deposits
(c) Owned deposit (d) Borrowed deposits

After knowing the various methods of raising short-term finance let us now learn about the methods of raising long-term finance.

15.7 SMALL BUSINESS

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 has classified enterprises as follows :

1. Manufacturing Enterprises

- a) Micro Enterprise : A unit with an investment up to Rs. 25 lakh.
b) Small Enterprise : A unit with an investment above Rs. 25 lakh and upto Rs. 5 crore.
c) Medium Enterprise : A unit with an investment above Rs. 5 crore and upto Rs. 10 crore.

2. Service Enterprises

- a) Micro Enterprise : A unit with an investment up to Rs. 10 lakh.
b) Small Enterprise : A unit with an investment above Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 2 crore.
c) Medium enterprise : A unit with an investment above Rs. 2 crore and up to Rs. 5 crore.

15.7.1 Role of Small Business in India

Small Scale Industries are small in size but constitute 95% of the industrial units in India. They contribute 45% of the total exports from India. They are helpful in the following ways :

- 1. Employment :** As Small Scale Industries are labour-intensive, they provide employment to a large number of people.

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2. **Supply Variety of Products :** SSIs supply variety of products like mass consumption goods, readymade garments, stationery items, detergents, leather, plastic and rubber products, processed foods and vegetables, wood and steel furniture, safety matches etc. Some sophisticated items like electric and electronic goods such as TV, Calculator, agricultural tools etc. and handloom and handicraft products are made by SSIs.
3. **Balance Regional Development :** SSIs use single technologies and depend on locally available resources (material, labour etc.). This enables it to start its unit anywhere in the country.
4. **Opportunity for Entrepreneurship :** SSIs provide opportunity for entrepreneurship. These units can be started with little capital so talented and skilled people can have their own business units.
5. **Low Cost of Production :** SSIs use locally available resources which are less expensive. Therefore, establishment and running cost of small industries are less.
6. **Capture New Business Opportunities :** Due to the small size of the organisations, quick decisions can be taken by SSI units. This enables them to capture new business opportunities.
7. **Customised Production :** SSI units manufacture products according to the needs of customers. They manufacture products according to the specifications provided by consumers.

15.7.2 Role of Small Business in Rural India

Earlier rural people used to engage only in agriculture. With the formation of SSI Units many rural people started setting up agro-based rural industries.

Traditional artisans and persons engaged in cottage and rural industries get a good employment opportunity because of SSI unit. This prevented migration of rural population to urban areas in search of jobs.

In SSI units, labour intensive techniques are used. Therefore, it helped to remove the problem of poverty and unemployment. At the same time, SSIs help to utilise the rural potential to the maximum, thus, helping the country in a balanced regional development.

15.8 METHODS OF RAISING LONG TERM FINANCE

You have already learnt about the purpose for which long-term finance is required by the business. In small organisations the long-term finances are generally provided by the owners. But for large organisations like joint stock companies there are various options available to raise the long term finance. Followings are the most commonly used methods of long-term finance.

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- (i) Issue of Shares
- (ii) Issue of Debentures
- (iii) Loans from financial institutions
- (iv) Public Deposits
- (v) Retention of Profit
- (vi) Lease financing
- (vii) Foreign Investment

Let us now discuss about these in detail.

15.8.1 Issue of Shares

Share is the smallest unit into which the total capital of the company is divided. For example, when a company decides to raise Rs. 50 crores of capital from the public by issuing shares, then it can divide its capital into units of a definite value, say Rs. 10/- or Rs. 100/- each. These individual units are called as its share. After deciding the value of each share and number of shares to be issued, the company then invites the public to buy the shares. The investing public then buy the shares as per their capabilities. The investors who have purchased the shares or invested money in the shares are called the shareholders. They get dividend as return on their investment.

You know that investors are of different habits and temperaments. Some want to take lesser risk and are interested in a regular income. While others are ready to take greater risk in anticipation of huge profits in future. In order to tap the savings of different types of people, a company can issue two types of shares, viz. (a) Equity Shares, and (b) Preference shares.

(a) Equity Shares

Equity shares are shares, which do not enjoy any preferential right in the matter of claim of dividend or repayment of capital. The equity shareholders get dividend only after making the payment of dividends on preference shares. There is no fixed rate of dividend for equity shareholders. The rate of dividend depends upon the surplus profits. In case there are good profits, the company pays dividend to the equity shareholders at a higher rate. Again in case of winding up of a company, the equity share capital is refunded only after refunding the claims of others. In fact they are regarded as the owners of the company who exercise their authority through the voting rights they enjoy. The money raised by issuing such shares is known as equity share capital. It is also called as ownership capital or owners' fund.

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Merits of Equity Shares

From Shareholders point of view

- The equity shareholders are the owners of the company.
- It is suitable for those who want to take risk for higher return.
- The value of equity shares goes up in the stock market with the increase in profits of the concern.
- Equity shares can be easily sold in the stock market.
- The liability is limited to the nominal value of shares.
- Equity shareholders have a say in the management of a company as they are conferred with voting rights.

From Management point of view

- A company can raise capital by issuing equity shares without creating any charge on its fixed assets.
- The capital raised by issuing equity shares is not required to be paid back during the lifetime of the company. It will be paid back only when the company is winding up.
- There is no binding on the company to pay dividend on equity shares. The company may declare dividend only if there are enough profits.
- If a company raises more capital by issuing equity shares, it leads to greater confidence among the creditors.

Limitations of Equity Shares

From Shareholders point of view

- Equity shareholders get dividend only when the company earns sufficient profits. The decision to declare dividend lies with the Board of Directors of the company.
- There is high speculation in equity shares. This is particularly so in the time of boom when profitability of the companies is high.
- Equity shareholders bear a very high degree of risk. In case of losses they do not get dividend, and in case of winding up of a company, they are the last to get the refund of their money invested. Equity shares actually swim and sink with the fate of the company.

From Management point of view

- It requires more formalities and procedural delay to raise funds by issuing equity shares. Also the cost of raising capital through equity share is more as compared to debt.

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- As the equity shareholders carry voting rights, groups are formed to garner the votes and grab the control of the company. This may lead to conflict of interests, which is harmful for the smooth functioning of a company.

(b) Preference Shares

Preference Shares are those shares, which carry preferential rights in respect of dividend and return of capital. Before any dividend is paid to the equity shares, the dividend at a fixed rate must be paid on the preference shares. However, this dividend is payable only if there are profits. Again at the time of winding up, the holder of the preference shares will get the return of their capital before anything is paid to the equity shareholders. The holders of the preference shares do not have any voting right. So, they cannot take part in the management of the company. It is not compulsory on the part of the company to issue preference shares.

Types of Preference Share

A company has the option to issue different types of preference share. Let us see what are the different types of preference share a company can issue.

- Convertible and Non-convertible Preference Share :** The preference shares which can be converted into equity shares after a specified period of time are known as convertible preference share. Otherwise, it is known as non-convertible preference share.
- Cumulative and Non-cumulative Preference Share :** In cumulative preference shares, the unpaid dividends are accumulated and carried forward for payment in future years. On the other hand, in non-cumulative preference share, the dividend is not accumulated if it is not paid out of the current year's profit.
- Participating and Non-participating Preference Share :** Participating preference shares have a right to share the profit after making payment of dividend at a predecided rate to the equity shares. The non-participating preference shares do not enjoy such a right.
- Redeemable and Irredeemable Preference Share :** Preference shares having a fixed date of maturity are called as redeemable preference shares. Here, the company undertakes to return the amount to the preference shareholders immediately after the expiry of a fixed period. Where the amount of the preference shares is refunded only at the time of liquidation, are known as irredeemable preference shares.

Difference between equity shares and preference shares

We have already learnt the meaning and features of equity and preference shares. Now let us find out the differences between these two.

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<i>Basis of difference</i>	<i>Equity shares</i>	<i>Preference Shares</i>
(i) Choice	It is compulsory to issue these shares.	It is not compulsory to issue these shares.
(ii) Payment of dividend	Dividend is paid on these shares only after paying dividend on preference shares.	Dividend is paid on these shares in preference to the equity shares.
(iii) Return of capital	In case of winding up of the company the equity share capital is refunded only after the refund of preference share capital.	In case of winding up of the company the capital is refunded in preference over the equity shares.
(iv) Voting Right	The equity shareholders enjoy voting rights.	The preference shareholders do not have voting rights.
(v) Accumulation of Dividend	The dividends on equity shares are not accumulated and therefore, cannot be carried forward.	The unpaid dividends are accumulated and are carried forward to the future years in case of cumulative preference shares.

It may be noted that the companies have to follow a prescribed procedure for issue of shares as per the Companies Act and the guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

You learnt about equity shares and preference shares. Now let us learn about debentures.

15.8.2 Issue of Debentures

The companies can raise long term funds by issuing debentures that carry assured rate of return for investors in the form of a fixed rate of interest. It is known as debt capital or borrowed capital of the company. The debenture is a written acknowledgement of money borrowed. It specifies the terms and conditions, such as rate of interest, time of repayment, security offered, etc. These are offered to the public to subscribe in the same manner as is done in the case of shares.

The debentureholders are the creditors of the company and are entitled to get interest irrespective of profit earned by the company. They do not have any voting right. So they do not interfere in the day-to-day management of the business. Ordinarily, debentures are fully secured. In case the company fails to pay interest on debentures or repay the principal amount, the debentureholders can recover it from sale of its assets.

Merits of Debentures

- (a) Debentures are secured loans. On winding up of the company, they are repayable before making any payment to the equity and preference shareholders.
- (b) The debentureholders get assured return irrespective of profit.
- (c) Issue of debentures enables the company to provide high return to equity shareholders when the earnings of the company are good. This is called Trading on Equity.
- (d) Debentureholders have no right either to vote or take part in the management of the company. So by issuing debentures the company raises the additional capital without diluting the control over its management.
- (e) Interest paid on debentures is treated as an expense and is charged to the profits of the company. The company thus, saves income tax.


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Limitations of Debentures

- (a) If the earnings of the company are uncertain and unpredictable, issue of debentures may pose serious problems due to fixed obligation to pay interest and repay the principal. So, when the company expects good and stable income, then only it should issue debentures.
- (b) The company, which issues debentures, creates a charge on its assets in favour of debentureholders. So a company not having enough fixed assets cannot borrow money by issuing debentures.
- (c) The assets of the company once mortgaged cannot be used for further borrowing. So, issue of debentures reduces the borrowing capacity of the company.

Trading on Equity

Trading on Equity refers to the use of high debt for ensuring higher returns for the equity shareholders. This is workable when the profitability is high and the rate of return on investment of funds is higher than the rate of interest to be paid on the borrowed money. Let us take an example. Suppose Rs. 5 crores is required to be invested on a project that may give 20% return per annum. If the management decides to raise Rs. 2.50 crores by issuing equity shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 2.5 crores by issuing 10% debentures, then the shareholders will get a return of 30% on their funds. Let us see the calculation.

Total earnings	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Interest on debenture @ 10%	Rs. 25,00,000
Earning after paying interest	Rs. 75,00,000

(iv) Registered and Bearer Debentures : For registered debentures the issuing company maintains a record of the debentureholders. Any sale or transfer of such debentures must be registered with the company. On the other hand, bearer debentures are just like negotiable instruments and transferable by mere delivery. The company keeps no record of such debenture-holders. Interest coupons are attached to them and anybody can produce the coupon to get the interest.

After having some idea about shares and debentures let us find out the difference between them.



Notes

Difference between Shares and Debenture

<i>Basis</i>	<i>Shares</i>	<i>Debentures</i>
1. Status	Shareholders are the owners of the company. They provide ownership capital which is not refundable unless the company is liquidated.	Debentureholders are the creditors of the company. They provide loans generally for a fixed period, which are to be paid back.
2. Nature of return on investment	Shareholders get dividends. Its amount is not fixed as it depends on the profit of the company.	Interest is paid on debentures at a fixed rate. Interest is payable even if the company is running at a loss.
3. Rights	Shareholders are the real owners of the company. They have the right to vote and determine the policies of the company.	Debentureholders do not have the right to attend meetings of the company. So they have no say in the management of the company.
4. Security	No security is required to issue shares.	Generally debentures are secured. So, sufficient fixed assets are required when debentures are to be issued.
5. Order of repayment	Share capital is paid back only after paying the debentureholders and creditors.	Debentureholders have the priority of repayment over shareholders.
6. Risk	Risk is high due to uncertainty of returns.	Little risk due to certainty of return.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 15.3



Notes

I. Complete the following chart that compares equity shares and preference shares:

<i>Basis of Difference</i>	<i>Equity shares</i>	<i>Preference shares</i>
(1) Payment of dividend on shares	Dividend paid after paying dividend on preference shares	(a)
(2) Return of capital on winding up of company	(b)	Capital is refunded in preference over the equity shares.
(3) Voting rights	(c)	Do not carry voting rights
(4) Accumulation of Dividend	Dividend is not accumulated and therefore cannot be carried forward	(d)

II. Some of the features of the different methods of raising long-term capital are given below. Identify the features that relate to equity shares, preference shares and debentures.

- (i) In case of winding up of the company, the capital is refunded after payment of debentures but before payment to equity shareholders.
- (ii) Their holders are creditors of the company for a fixed period.
- (iii) Their holders are the owners of the company and enjoy voting rights.
- (iv) They bear high degree of risk-in case of losses they do not get dividend and in case of winding up of the company, they are the last to get refund of their invested money.
- (v) Their holders have no say in the management of the company and they do not have the right to attend the company's meetings.

III. Mention the difference between shares and Debentures, on the basis of the criteria listed below:

<i>Basis</i>	<i>Shares</i>	<i>Debentures</i>
1. Status		
2. Rights		
3. Security		
4. Risk		



Notes

IV. Multiple Choice Questions :

- i. Name the types of manufacturing industry in which Rs. 50 lakhs have been invested.
 - a) Micro Enterprise
 - b) Small Enterprise
 - c) Tiny Units
 - d) None of the above
- ii. Identify the service industry which have investment of Rs. 20 lakh.
 - a) Micro Enterprise
 - b) Small Enterprise
 - c) Tiny Units
 - d) None of the above
- iii. A service enterprise with an investment of Rs. 3 crore is called a :
 - a) Micro Enterprise
 - b) Small Enterprise
 - c) Medium Enterprise
 - d) None of the above

15.8.3 Loan from Special Financial Institutions (SFI)

After independence a large number of financial institutions have been established in India with the primary objective to provide medium and long-term financial assistance to industrial enterprises. Institutions like Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCIs), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, State Financial Corporation (SFCs), State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCs), have been established to provide financial support to set up new enterprises as well expansion and modernisation of the existing enterprises.

These financial institutions grant loans for a maximum period of 25 years. These loans are covered by mortgage of companies property and/or hypothecation of stocks shares etc. The major benefit derived from such loans are :

- (i) The rate of interest payable is lower than the market rate and
- (ii) The amount of loan is large.



Notes

However, it involves a number of legal and technical formalities and also the negotiation period is usually long. The financial institutions often nominate one or two directors to have some degree of control over the utilisation of funds and the functioning of the company.

15.8.4 Borrowing From Commercial Banks

Traditionally, commercial banks in India were not granting long-term loans. They were granting loans only for a short period not extending beyond one year. But recently they have started giving loans for a period of 3 to 5 years. Normally they give term loans for one or two years. The period is extended at intervals and in some cases loan is given directly for 3 to 5 years. Commercial banks provide long-term finance to small-scale units in the priority sector.

Merits

The merits of long-term borrowing from banks are as follows:

1. It is a flexible source of finance as loan amount can be increased as per the business need and can be returned in advance when funds are not needed.
2. Banks keep the financial operations of their clients secret.
3. Time and cost involved are lower as compared to issue of shares, debentures etc.
4. Banks do not interfere in the internal affairs of the borrowing concern.
5. Loans can be paid back in easy installments.
6. In case of small-scale industries and industries in villages and backward areas, the interest charged is very low.

Limitations

Following are the limitations of long term borrowing from commercial banks:

1. Banks require personal guarantee or pledge of assets while granting loans. So the business cannot raise further loans on these assets. Thus, it reduces the borrowing capacity of the borrowers.
2. In case the short-term loans are extended again and again, there is always uncertainty about their continuity.
3. Too many formalities are to be fulfilled for getting term loans from banks. These formalities make the borrowings from banks time consuming and inconvenient.

15.8.5 Public Deposits

It is a very old method of finance practised in India. When commercial banks were not there, people used to deposit their savings with business concerns of good repute. Even today it is a very popular and convenient method of raising short and medium term finance. Under this method companies can raise funds by inviting their shareholders, employees and the general public to deposit their savings with the company. To attract the public, the company usually offers a higher rate of interest than the interest on bank deposit. The period for which companies accept public deposits ranges between six months to 36 months.



Notes

Procedure of raising funds through Public Deposits

When an organisation wants to raise funds through public deposits it gives an advertisement in the newspapers. The advertisement highlights the achievements and future prospects of the undertaking and invites the investors to deposit their savings with it. It declares the rate of interest, which may vary depending upon the period for which money is deposited. It also declares the time and mode of payment of interest and the repayment of deposits. Normally they appoint some local firms to act as brokers and help them in providing service to the depositors.

Keeping in view the malpractices of certain companies, such as non-payment of interest for years together and not refunding the money, the Government has framed certain rules and made certain amendments in the Companies Act for their security. The maximum rate of interest and brokerage payable are decided by the Reserve Bank of India. The amount of deposit should not exceed 25% of the paid up capital and general reserves. The company is also required to maintain a Register of Depositors containing all particulars as to public deposits.

Merits

Following are the merits of public deposits.

1. **Simple and easy** : The method of borrowing money through public deposit is very simple. It does not require many legal formalities. It has to be advertised in the newspapers and a receipt is to be issued.
2. **No charge on assets** : Public deposits are not secured. They do not have any charge on the fixed assets of the company.
3. **Economical** : Expenses incurred on borrowing through public deposits are much less than expenses of other methods like issue of shares and debentures.
4. **Flexibility** : Public deposits bring flexibility in the capital structure of the company. These can be raised when needed and refunded when not required.



Notes

Limitations

Following are the limitations of public deposits.

1. **Uncertainty** : A concern should be of high repute and have a high credit rating to attract public to deposit their savings. There may be sudden withdrawals of deposits, which may create financial problems. Depositors are regarded as fair weather friends.
2. **Insecurity** : Public deposits do not have any charge on the assets of the concern. It may not always be safe to deposit savings with companies particularly those, which are not very sound financially.
3. **Limits on the amount raised** : There are limits on the amount that can be raised through public deposits.

15.8.6 Retention of Profit

Like an individual, companies also set aside a part of their profits to meet future requirements of capital. The portion of the profits, which is not distributed among the shareholders but is retained and reinvested in business, is called retained earnings or ploughing back of profits. As per Indian Companies Act 1956, companies are required to transfer a part of their profits in reserves like General Reserve, Debenture Redemption Reserve and Dividend Equalisation Reserve etc. These reserves can be used to meet long-term financial requirements like purchase of fixed assets, renovation and modernisations etc. This method of financing long-term financial requirement is also called as Retention of Profit.

Merits

Following are the benefits of retention of profit.

1. **Cheap Source of Capital** : No expenses are incurred when capital is available from this source. There is no obligation on the part of the company either to pay interest or pay back the money. It can safely be used for expansion and modernisation of business.
2. **Financial Stability** : A company which has enough reserves can face ups and downs in business. Such companies can continue with their business even in depression, thus building up its goodwill.
3. **Benefits to the Shareholders** : Shareholders are assured of a stable dividend. When the company does not earn enough profit it can draw upon its reserves for payment of dividends. Not only that their holding size can improve with issue of bonus shares. Due to reserves, there is capital appreciation, i.e., the value of shares may go up in the share market.

Limitations

Following are the limitations of retention of profit:

1. **High Profit Required** : This method of financing is possible only when the company earns huge profits and that too for many years.
2. **Dissatisfaction Among Shareholders** : Accumulation of profits often leads to low dividend payment by companies. Not only that, the companies may not utilise it for issue of bonus shares to avoid higher dividend payment. This may create dissatisfaction among the shareholders.
3. **Mis-management of Funds** : Capital accumulated through retained earnings encourages management to be less careful with utilisation of funds which may lead to low profitability. It is not in the long run interest of the shareholders.



Notes

15.8.7 Lease Financing

Lease is a contract whereby one can use the assets of the other with due permission of the owner on payment of rent without purchasing them. The owner of the asset is called 'lessor' and the user is called lessee. The period of use is called the lease period after which the lessee may opt for purchase of the asset.

So leasing is an arrangement that enables a business enterprise to use and exercise complete control over the assets without owning it. The owner gets rent in return and at any time as per the terms of the contract he can cancel the agreement. This system helps the business to use the plants and machinery and other fixed assets for a long period of time without investing a large amount of money in purchasing them. At the end of the lease period the asset goes back to the owner. The owner of the assets also has the option of selling it to the user at a reduced price. Sometimes the user company may request the leasing company to purchase its existing assets and allow them to use the same assets on lease basis. This enables the company to save the long-term funds that can be utilised for other purposes. This is known as 'sale and lease back' system.

15.8.8 Foreign Investment

Funds for the business can also be raised from foreign sources by means of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It can be obtained by collaborating with the foreign companies. It enables the Indian companies to secure equity capital through subscription of foreign collaborators to their share capital.

The companies can also take loan from International Financial Institutions like The World Bank and International Finance Corporation either directly or by way of refinancing.



Notes

The sale of shares to the persons of Indian origin and nationality, living abroad (Non-Resident Indians or NRIs) is another method of raising long-term funds of business. A non-resident Indian or a company controlled by non-resident Indians can invest within the prescribed limits of the paid up capital of an Indian company.

15.8.9 Global Depository Receipt

The issue of Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs) are different methods of raising funds from foreign sources. Under this method the shares of Indian companies are issued in the forms of depository receipts (Global or American) that are traded on the foreign markets.

Under GDR, shares of the company are first converted into depository receipts by an international banks. These depository receipts are denominated in US dollars. Then these depository receipts are offered for sale globally through foreign stock exchanges. The holder of GDRs are entitled for dividend just like shareholders. But they do not enjoy the the voting rights. many Indian companies like ICICI, Wipro etc. have raised foreign capital through issue of GDRs.

The depository receipts which are issued by a USA Bank for trading only in American Stock markets are known as American Depository Receipts (ADR). The ADRs are issued only to the American citizens.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 15.4

- I. Give the full form of the following abbreviations:

(a) IFCI	(d) GDR
(b) SFC	(e) FDI
(c) SIDC	(f) ADR
- II. Which method of long-term financing, Public Deposit or Retention of Profits, are being referred to, in each of the following statements:
 - (a) Management is less careful about funds utilization by this method.
 - (b) To raise funds through this method, an advertisement is generally given through the newspapers.
 - (c) They offers flexibility and the funds can be refunded when not required.
 - (d) They offer benefit to shareholders as company may draw upon them to pay dividend to them.
 - (e) No obligation on the company to pay interest on it or repay the money.

Financing of Business

- III. (a) How are funds raised through lease financing? Explain briefly, in your own words.
- (b) List any two limitations of long-term borrowings from Commercial Banks.



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- Every business requires money to start and run the business. 'Business finance' refers to the money required for business purpose and the ways by which it is raised.
- Every business needs funds to purchase fixed assets to meet its day-to-day expenses, to fund business growth, bridge the time gap between production and sales, to meet contingencies and to avail of business opportunities.
- The importance of finance has considerably increased in modern times due to need for large-scale operation, use of modern technology and promotion of sales.
- Based on the period for which the funds are required, business finance is classified as:
 - (a) Short-term finance (for a period of less than one year)
 - (b) Medium-term finance (for one year to five years)
 - (c) Long-term finance (for more than five years).
- There are two sources of raising the required funds by the business (i) internal sources – owner's capital, retained earnings, and (ii) external source-friends and relatives, banks, other financial institutions, money lenders, capital market, etc.
- Methods of raising short-term finance:
 1. Trade Credit
 2. Bank Credit – loans and advances, cash credit, bank overdraft, discounting of bills.
 3. Factoring
 4. Customers' advances
 5. Installment credit
 6. Loans for unorganised sectors
 7. Inter Corporate Deposits

MODULE - 6

Business Finance



Notes

MODULE - 6*Business Finance**Notes***Financing of Business**

- The loans and advances are granted by the banks by taking some security that will ensure the bank about safe return of its money. Securities offered against bank credit may be of two types:
 - (i) Personal security
 - (ii) Security of assets like moveable goods, shares and stock, documents of title to goods, fixed deposit receipts, Life insurance policies, jewellery or precious metals etc.
- Small business in India is helpful by providing employment, supply variety of products, balanced regional growth, opportunity for entrepreneurship etc.
- The methods of raising long term finance are:
 - (i) Issue of shares – Share is the smallest unit into which the total capital of the company is divided. There are mainly two types of shares.
 - (a) Equity shares : They are shares which do not enjoy any preferential right in the matter of payment of dividend or repayment of capital. The equity shareholders get dividend only after making the payment of dividends on preference shares. There is no fixed rate of dividend for equity shareholders.
 - (b) Preference shares : They carry preferential rights in respect of dividend and return of capital. The rate of dividend on preference shares is fixed.

The different types of preference shares that a company can issue are:

 - ▶▶ Convertible and non-convertible preference shares
 - ▶▶ Cumulative and non-cumulative preference shares
 - ▶▶ Participating and non-participating preference shares, and
 - ▶▶ Redeemable and irredeemable Preference shares.
 - (ii) Issue of Debentures : The companies also raise funds through debentures, which carry an assured rate of return for the investors. in the form of a fixed rate of interest. Debenture holders are the creditors of the company and are entitled to get interest irrespective of profit earned by the company. They do not have any voting right.
 - (iii) Loan from Special Financial Institutions (SFI)
 - (iv) Borrowings from Commercial Banks
 - (v) Public Deposits

Financing of Business

- (vi) Retained Earnings
- (vii) Lease Financing
- (viii) Foreign Investment
- (ix) Global Depository Receipts.



KEY TERMS

ADR	Bank Credit	Bank Overdraft
Capital Market	Cash Credit	Customer's Advance
Debenture	Discounting of Bill	Dividend
Equity Share	Factoring	Foreign Direct Investment
GDR	Internal Financing	Investment Trust
Lease	Long-term Finance	Medium-term Finance
Ploughing Back of Profits	Preference Share	Public Deposit
Retained Earnings	Share	Short-term Finance
Special Financial Institutions	Trade Credit	Trading on Equity
Working Capital	ICDs	



TERMINAL EXERCISE

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is meant by 'Discounting of Bill'?
2. What is Trading on Equity?
3. What is meant by lease financing?
4. State the meaning of 'sale and lease back' system.
5. State the meaning of 'Preference shares'.
6. Define a Small Scale Enterprise as per 'MSMED Act, 2006.
7. Mention any two roles of small business in India.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Distinguish between GDR and ADR.

MODULE - 6

Business Finance



Notes

MODULE - 6

Business Finance



Notes

Financing of Business

9. 'Finance is considered as the life-line of the business, especially in the modern day'. Give reasons for the same.
10. What do you mean by ICDs?
11. Enumerate different types of ICDs.
12. Define a Small Scale Enterprise as per 'MSMED Act, 2006'.
13. Mention any five roles of small business in India.
14. Explain any two ways in which a business enterprise can obtain Bank Credit.
15. Give two merits and two limitations of equity shares, from the point of view of the management.
16. Explain the four types of preference shares that a company can issue.

Long Answer Type Questions

17. What are 'Debentures'? Describe three merits and three limitations of debentures as a source of long-term finance for a company.
18. Differentiate between 'Shares' and 'Debentures' as sources of long-term finance.
19. What is meant by Special Financial Institutions (SFIs)? Explain two merits and two demerits of taking loans from SFIs as a source of long-term funds.
20. Briefly explain the different types of ICDs.
21. Describe the significance of small business in rural India.
22. Explain the main purposes for which business needs funds.
23. Write explanatory notes on:
 - (a) Retention of Profits; and
 - (b) Public Deposits,
 as methods of Long-term finance.



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

- 15.1**
- I.
 - (a) To purchase fixed assets
 - (b) To meet day-to-day expenses
 - (c) To fund business growth
 - (d) To bridge time gap between production and sales.
 - (e) To meet contingencies
 - (f) To avail of business opportunities.
 - II.
 - (a)
 - (i) purchase of raw material
 - (ii) payment of electricity bill (or any other suitable example)


Notes

- (b) (i) modernisation and renovation
(ii) special promotional programmes (or any other suitable example)
- (c) (i) purchase of land and building
(ii) purchase of furniture (or any other suitable example)
- 15.2** I. (a) Bill of Lading, Railway Receipts, Warehouse Warrant etc.
(b) Stock of raw material like leather, chemicals etc. or finished goods like industrial machinery, leather shoes etc. (or any other suitable examples).
(c) Gold Bangles, Diamond Necklace, Silver ware (or any other suitable examples).
- II. (a) Bank Overdraft (b) Discounting of Bill
(c) Cash Credit (d) Loans and Advances.
- III. (i) b
- 15.3** I. (a) Dividend is paid on these shares in preference to the equity shares.
(b) Share capital refunded only after the refund of preference share capital.
(c) Shareholders enjoy voting rights.
(d) Unpaid dividends are accumulated and are carried forward to the future years, in case of cumulative preference shares.
- II. (i) Preference shares (ii) Debentures
(iii) Equity shares (iv) Equity shares
(v) Debentures
- | III. | <i>Basis</i> | <i>Shares</i> | <i>Debentures</i> |
|------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1. Status | Owners of the company | Creditors of the company. |
| | 2. Rights | Right to vote and determine policies of the company. | No right to attend company's meetings. No say in company's management. |
| | 3. Security | Not required | Generally secured. So sufficient fixed assets required to issue debentures. |
| | 4. Risk | High | Little risk |
- IV. (i) b (ii) b (iii) c
- 15.4** I. (a) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
(b) State Financial Corporation

MODULE - 6

Business Finance



Notes

Financing of Business

- (c) State Industrial Development Corporation
 - (d) Global Depository Receipt
 - (e) Foreign Direct Investment
 - (f) American Depository Receipt
- II. (a) Retained Earnings (b) Public Deposit
- (c) Public Deposit (e) Retained Earnings
- (f) Retained Earnings.



DO AND LEARN

Visit the branches of any two banks in your locality and find out from them about the various ways in which they provide finance to business enterprises. Find out about the types of securities the banks accept for such finance.



ROLE PLAY

Imran had started his garment business as a sole proprietor, with a capital of Rs. 25,000/-. Now, after two years, he has decided to form a company to run his expanding business. He approaches a financial consultant, Ms. Jyoti, to find out about the various sources from which he can obtain funds for a long term period for his company. Following is an extract from the conversation that took place between Imran and Jyoti, at Jyoti's office:

- Imran : So ma'am, what are the ways in which I can get funds for the long-term, to meet the needs of my expanding business?
- Jyoti : Mr. Imran, in today's times, you have a wide choice of financing options available to you. I would suggest you to weight the pros and cons of each of them and only then decide the source most suitable for the specific needs of your business.
- Imran : Oh! It would be wonderful if you could throw some light on the various sources, since I do not know much about all this.
- Jyoti : Yes, surely. The first one that comes to my mind is by approaching the capital market. This can be done in three ways-through issue of equity shares, preference shares and debentures.
- Imran : Wait, wait. One by one please can you tell me about equity shares first.

Now, continue the conversation between these two people. You may take on Jyoti's part and ask one of your friends to play the role of Imran.

Through this role play, you can have fun and revise the various sources of long-term finance. Enjoy yourself.