Cash Flow Forecasts (with a variation)

1. Kaylah owns a dog walking business.

Kaylah has the following information

Income from walking dogs – April $2 000, May $1 000, June $1 500

Income from dog sitting – April $100, May $200, June $300

Dog Food costs – April $500, May $500, June $700

Wages – April $600, May $600, June $600

Dog Toys – April $200, June $500

Cleaning – April $700, May $700, June $700

She has $250 in the bank account at the start of April.

In April the council introduced new regulations that meant all dog walking business have to pay a registration fee for the year of $500. This needs to be paid in May

 YOU ARE REQUIRED TO

1. On Sheet 1 prepare a cashflow forecast based on the information above, excluding the registration fee
2. Copy Sheet 1 into Sheet 2, and prepare a new cash flow forecast including the registration fee
3. Copy Sheet 2 onto Sheet 3 and adjust your cashflow statement to reflect any changes that need to be made to allow for the payment to the council.

2. Seth owns a tow truck and car relocating business.

 His estimated payments and receipts are

 Cash from towing – July $25 000, August $25 000, September $25 000

Cash from car relocations – July $5000, August $10 000, September $1 000

 Interest Received – July $100, August $100. September $200

 Wages – July $6 000, August $7 000, September $8 000

Diesel - July $1 500, August $3 000, September $5 000

Repairs – July $5 000, August $1 000

 Sale of old tow truck – August $5 000

 Drawings – July $13 000, August $14 000, September $15 000

He has $3 000 in the bank at the start of July.

In August Seth needs to pay an unexpected invoice to NZTA for additional road users charges for $10 000

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO

1. On Sheet 1 prepare a cashflow forecast based on the information above, excluding the road user charges
2. Copy Sheet 1 into Sheet 2, and prepare a new cash flow forecast including the road user charges
3. Copy Sheet 2 onto Sheet 3 and adjust your cashflow statement to reflect any changes that need to be made to allow for the payment to NZTA.

3. Needa owns an Ice Cream Parlour and Lolly Shop.

 Her estimated receipts and payments are

 Ice Cream Sales – Jan $8 000, Feb $10 000, Mar $6 000

 Lolly Sales – Jan $2 000, Feb $2 000, Mar $2 500

 Electricity – Jan $1 500, Feb $1 500, Mar $1 500

 Insurance – Jan $1 700, Feb $1 700, Mar $1 700

 Interest on Loan – Jan $800, Feb $800, Mar $800

 Loan repayment – Jan $8 000

 Payments to suppliers – Jan $8 000, Feb $8 000, Mar $8 500

Purchase of new freezer – Mar $15 000

Internet Expenses – Jan $500, Feb $500, Mar $500

Wages – Jan $2 500, Feb $2 500, Mar $2 500

She has $600 in the bank at the start of the month.

Needa has been operating without the relevant certification and has been fined by the local council for breeches. This fine is $10 000 and is due in March. She also needs to pay the licensing fees so this does not occur again. This is $2 000 per year and is also due in March.

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO

1. On Sheet 1 prepare a cashflow forecast based on the information above, excluding the fine and licensing fee
2. Copy Sheet 1 into Sheet 2, and prepare a new cash flow forecast including the fine and licensing fee
3. Copy Sheet 2 onto Sheet 3 and adjust your cashflow statement to reflect any changes that need to be made to allow for the payment to the council.