Chapter 7: Sources of Business Finance

1. Concept and Need for Business Finance

- Definition: Business finance refers to funds required for various business activities.
- Types of Finance Needs:
 - Fixed Capital: Long-term funds required to acquire fixed assets like buildings and machinery.
 - Working Capital: Short-term funds required for day-to-day operations, like purchasing raw materials.

2. Classification of Sources of Funds

- On the Basis of Time:
 - Long-term: For more than five years (e.g., equity shares, debentures).
 - Medium-term: One to five years (e.g., loans from banks).
 - Short-term: Less than one year (e.g., trade credit).
- On the Basis of Ownership:

- Owned Capital: Funds provided by the owners (e.g., equity shares).
- Borrowed Capital: Funds provided by outsiders (e.g., loans, debentures).

3. Sources of Owned Capital

- Equity Shares: Permanent capital, shareholders are the owners, and they receive dividends.
- Retained Earnings: Part of profits reinvested in the business, also known as ploughing back of profits.
- Preference Shares: Owners get a fixed dividend and have preferential rights over equity shareholders in terms of dividend and capital repayment.

4. Sources of Borrowed Capital

- Debentures: Long-term debt instruments, with fixed interest payments. Holders are creditors, not owners.
- Loans from Financial Institutions: Medium- to longterm loans for major projects, often secured by assets.
- Commercial Banks: Provide short- to medium-term loans and offer flexibility.

 Trade Credit: Short-term credit extended by suppliers to purchase goods and services.

5. International Sources of Finance

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Investment by foreign entities, boosting local businesses with funds and expertise.
- Euro Issues: Raising capital by issuing securities in international markets.
- Foreign Bonds: Bonds issued by an Indian firm in a foreign country, helping to access global capital.