

Muskoday First Nation Equity Fund Application



#99

Revised: July 23, 2009

Background Information

First Name: _____

Education: _____

Last Name: _____

Highest Grade Completed in High School: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Other Education, Training, or Courses: _____

Social Insurance Number: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Present Employer: _____

Treaty Number: _____

Position Held: _____

Home Phone Number: _____

Length of Employment: _____

Business Phone Number: _____

Previous Employer if Current Employer is less

Cell Phone Number: _____

than 2 years: _____

Marital Status: _____

Position Held: _____

Full Name of Spouse: _____

Length of Employment: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Other Work Experience: _____

Social Insurance Number: _____

Number of Children: _____

Ages of Children at Home: _____

Spouse's Present Employer: _____

Position Held: _____

Length of Employment: _____

II. **SWOT Analysis**

Please list in point-form the internal strengths and weakness your business may hold as well as the external opportunities and threats that may arise.

Strengths – internal strengths such as expertise, location, or innovative product/service	Weaknesses – internal weaknesses such as lack of marketing experience, undifferentiated products/services.
Opportunities – external opportunities such as participating in a developing market, strategic alliances, or ineffective competition.	Threats – external threats such as new competitors in your market, price wars, or new taxation laws.

III. Pro forma Income Statement

This statement will be helpful in explaining your financial status at the end of your first business year. It is important to carefully determine what you expect to earn/lose as a result of your business operations and keep all costs associated with earning this income reasonable. For example include salary/wages for employees, rent, office supplies, etc.

Sample Income Statement

	First Year of Operation
Sales	
Less: Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)	
Gross Profit	
Less: Operating Expenses	
Operating Income	
Less: Taxes (if applicable)	
Net Income	

Definitions:

Sales: Quantity Sold x Selling Price

COGS: Represents all of the expenses associated with the inventory actually sold during an operating period.

Formula: Beginning Inventory
 Add: Additions to Inventory
 Equals: Total Inventory Available for Sale
 Minus: Ending Inventory
 Equals: Cost of Goods Sold

Operating Expenses: General and administrative expenses associated with operating the business. This could also include marketing costs such as advertising.

IV. Pro forma Comparative Balance Sheet

This statement represents a firm's financial position on the first day of operations and compares it to the year end of the first operating period.

Fundamental balance sheet equation: Assets – Liabilities = Owner's Equity

Sample Pro forma Comparative Balance Sheet

	First Day of Operations	End of First Year
Total Assets (please list all assets owned at the beginning and end of year, cash, accounts receivable, inventory, equipment)		
Less: Total Liabilities (please list all liabilities held at beginning and end of year, accounts payable, long-term loans, etc)		
Owner's Equity		

V. Pro forma Cash Flow Statement

This statement helps illustrate the amount of cash needed each period. It is useful to use months rather than years. This statement also helps in projecting selling and buying patterns. For example seasonal patterns such as Christmas and so on.

