

# How to Start a Bar Business

By the [BizMove.com](http://BizMove.com) Team

Copyright © by BizMove.com. All rights reserved.

## Other Free Books and Tools from BizMove.com That May Interest You:

- \* [The Entrepreneur Quiz](#) (Find Out whether You Have What it Takes to be an Entrepreneur)
- \* [The Complete Guide to Running a Business](#) (Everything You Need to Know to Start and Manage Your Own Business)
- \* [How to Improve Your Leadership and Management Skills](#) (Effective Strategies for Business Managers)
- \* [Small Business Management](#) (Essential Ingredients for Success)
- \* [Business Plan Template](#) (Complete Fill in the Blanks Sample Business Plan)
- \* [How to Sharpen Your Managerial Skills](#) (Good Management and Leadership Skills for Aspiring Managers)
- \* [How to Create a Marketing Plan For a Small Business](#) (A Step by Step Guide to Marketing Planning)

## Table of Contents

[1. Determining the Feasibility of Your New Business](#)

[2. Starting Your Business Step by Step](#)

[3. Complete Bar Business Plan Template](#)

## 1. Determining the Feasibility of Your New Business

### A. Preliminary Analysis

This guide is a checklist for the owner/manager of a business enterprise or for one contemplating going into business for the first time. The questions concentrate on areas you must consider seriously to determine if your idea represents a real business opportunity and if you can really know what you are getting into. You can use it to evaluate a completely new venture proposal or an apparent opportunity in your existing business.

Perhaps the most crucial problem you will face after expressing an interest in starting a new business or capitalizing on an apparent opportunity in your existing business will be determining the feasibility of your idea. Getting into the right business at the right time is simple advice, but advice that is extremely difficult to implement. The high failure rate of new businesses and products indicates that very few ideas result in successful business ventures, even when introduced by well established firm. Too many entrepreneurs strike out on a business venture so convinced of its merits that they fail to thoroughly evaluate its potential.

This checklist should be useful to you in evaluating a business idea. It is designed to help you screen out ideas that are likely to fail before you invest extensive time, money, and effort in them.

### **Preliminary Analysis**

A feasibility study involves gathering, analyzing and evaluating information with the purpose of answering the question: "Should I go into this business?" Answering this question involves first a preliminary assessment of both personal and project considerations.

### **General Personal Considerations**

The first seven questions ask you to do a little introspection. Are your personality characteristics such that you can both adapt to and enjoy business ownership/management?

1. Do you like to make your own decisions?
2. Do you enjoy competition?
3. Do you have will power and self-discipline?
4. Do you plan ahead?
5. Do you get things done on time?
6. Can you take advise from others?
7. Are you adaptable to changing conditions?

The next series of questions stress the physical, emotional, and financial strains of a new business.

8. Do you understand that owning your own business may entail working 12 to 16 hours a day, probably six days a week, and maybe on holidays?
9. Do you have the physical stamina to handle a business?
10. Do you have the emotional strength to withstand the strain?
11. Are you prepared to lower your standard of living for several months or years?
12. Are you prepared to loose your savings?

### **Specific Personal Considerations**

1. Do you know which skills and areas of expertise are critical to the success of your project?
2. Do you have these skills?
3. Does your idea effectively utilize your own skills and abilities?
4. Can you find personnel that have the expertise you lack?
5. Do you know why you are considering this project?
6. Will your project effectively meet your career aspirations

The next three questions emphasize the point that very few people can claim expertise in all phases of a feasibility study. You should realize your personal limitations and seek appropriate assistance where necessary (i.e. marketing, legal, financial).

7. Do you have the ability to perform the feasibility study?
8. Do you have the time to perform the feasibility study?
9. Do you have the money to pay for the feasibility study done?

#### General Project Description

1. Briefly describe the business you want to enter.

---

---

2. List the products and/or services you want to sell

---

3. Describe who will use your products/services

---

4. Why would someone buy your product/service?

---

5. What kind of location do you need in terms of type of neighborhood, traffic count, nearby firms, etc.?

---

6. List your product/services suppliers.

---

7. List your major competitors - those who sell or provide like products/services.

---

---

8. List the labor and staff you require to provide your products/services. \_\_\_\_\_

---

### **B. Requirements For Success**

To determine whether your idea meets the basic requirements for a successful new project, you must be able to answer at least one of the following questions with a "yes."

1. Does the product/service/business serve a presently unserved need?
2. Does the product/service/business serve an existing market in which demand exceeds supply?
3. Can the product/service/business successfully compete with an existing competition because of an "advantageous situation," such as better price, location, etc.?

#### Major Flaws

A "Yes" response to questions such as the following would indicate that the idea has little chance for success.

1. Are there any causes (i.e., restrictions, monopolies, shortages) that make any of the required factors of production unavailable (i.e., unreasonable cost, scarce skills, energy, material, equipment, processes, technology, or personnel)?
2. Are capital requirements for entry or continuing operations excessive?
3. Is adequate financing hard to obtain?
4. Are there potential detrimental environmental effects?
5. Are there factors that prevent effective marketing?

### **C. Desired Income**

The following questions should remind you that you must seek both a return on your investment in your own business as well as a reasonable salary for the time you spend in operating that business.

1. How much income do you desire?

---

2. Are you prepared to earn less income in the first 1-3 years?

---

3. What minimum income do you require?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What financial investment will be required for your business?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How much could you earn by investing this money?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How much could you earn by working for someone else?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Add the amounts in 5 and 6. If this income is greater than what you can realistically expect from your business, are you prepared to forego this additional income just to be your own boss with the only prospects of more substantial profit/income in future years?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What is the average return on investment for a business of your type? \_\_\_\_\_

#### **D. Preliminary Income Statement**

Besides return on investment, you need to know the income and expenses for your business. You show profit or loss and derive operating ratios on the income statement. Dollars are the (actual, estimated, or industry average) amounts for income and expense categories. Operating ratios are expressed as percentages of net sales and show relationships of expenses and net sales.

For instance 50,000 in net sales equals 100% of sales income (revenue). Net profit after taxes equals 3.14% of net sales. The hypothetical "X" industry average after tax net profit might be 5% in a given year for firms with 50,000 in net sales. First you estimate or forecast income (revenue) and expense dollars and ratios for your business. Then compare your estimated or actual performance with your industry average. Analyze differences to see why you are doing better or worse than the competition or why your venture does or doesn't look like it will float.

These basic financial statistics are generally available for most businesses from trade and industry associations, government agencies, universities and private companies and banks

Forecast your own income statement. Do not be influenced by industry figures. Your estimates must be as accurate as possible or else you will have a false impression.

1. What is the normal markup in this line of business. i.e., the dollar difference between the cost of goods sold and sales, expressed as a percentage of sales?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the average cost of goods sold percentage of sales?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the average inventory turnover, i.e., the number of times the average inventory is sold each year?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the average gross profit as a percentage of sales?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the average expenses as a percentage of sales?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the average net profit as a percent of sales?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Take the preceding figures and work backwards using a standard income statement format and determine the level of sales necessary to support your desired income level.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. From an objective, practical standpoint, is this level of sales, expenses and profit attainable?

\_\_\_\_\_

**ANY BUSINESS, INC.**  
 Condensed Hypothetical Income Statement  
 For year ending December 31

Item	Amount	Percent
Gross sales	773,888	
Less returns, allowances, and cash discounts	14,872	
Net sales	759,016	100.00
Cost of goods sold	589,392	77.65
Gross profit on sales	169,624	22.35
Selling expenses	41,916	5.52
Administrative expenses	28,010	3.69
General expenses	50,030	6.59
Financial expenses	5,248	0.69
Total expenses	125,204	16.50
Operating profit	44,220	5.85
Extraordinary expenses	1,200	0.16
Net profit before taxes	43,220	5.69
taxes	19,542	2.57
Net profit after taxes	23,678	3.12

**E. Market Analysis**

The primary objective of a market analysis is to arrive at a realistic projection of sales. after answering the following questions you will be in a better positions to answer question eight immediately above.

**Population**

1. Define the geographical areas from which you can realistically expect to draw customers.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the population of these areas?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do you know about the population growth trend in these areas? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the average family size?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the age distribution?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the per capita income?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What are the consumers' attitudes toward business like yours?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What do you know about consumer shopping and spending patterns relative to your type of business?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Is the price of your product/service especially important to your target market?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Can you appeal to the entire market?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. If you appeal to only a market segment, is it large enough to be profitable?

\_\_\_\_\_

## **F. Competition**

1. Who are your major competitors?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the major strengths of each?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the major weaknesses of each?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Are you familiar with the following factors concerning your competitors:

Price structure?

\_\_\_\_\_

Product lines (quality, breadth, width)?

\_\_\_\_\_

Location?

\_\_\_\_\_

Promotional activities?

\_\_\_\_\_

Sources of supply?

\_\_\_\_\_

Image from a consumer's viewpoint?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do you know of any new competitors?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you know of any competitor's plans for expansion?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Have any firms of your type gone out of business lately?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. If so, why?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you know the sales and market share of each competitor?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Do you know whether the sales and market share of each competitor are increasing, decreasing, or stable?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you know the profit levels of each competitor?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Are your competitors' profits increasing, decreasing, or stable?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Can you compete with your competition?

\_\_\_\_\_

## **G. Sales**

1. Determine the total sales volume in your market area.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How accurate do you think your forecast of total sales is?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you base your forecast on concrete data?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is the estimated sales figure "normal" for your market area?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Is the sales per square foot for your competitors above the normal average?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Are there conditions, or trends, that could change your forecast of total sales?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you expect to carry items in inventory from season to season, or do you plan to mark down products occasionally to eliminate inventories? If you do not carry over inventory, have you adequately considered the effect of mark-down in your pricing? (Your gross profits margin may be too low.)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How do you plan to advertise and promote your product/service/business?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Forecast the share of the total market that you can realistically expect - as a dollar amount and as a percentage of your market.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Are you sure that you can create enough competitive advantages to achieve the market share in your forecast of the previous question?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Is your forecast of dollar sales greater than the sales amount needed to guarantee your desired or minimum income?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Have you been optimistic or pessimistic in your forecast of sales? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you need to hire an expert to refine the sales forecast?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Are you willing to hire an expert to refine the sales forecast?

---

## **H. Supply**

1. Can you make a list of every item of inventory and operating supplies needed?
2. Do you know the quantity, quality, technical specifications, and price ranges desired?
3. Do you know the name and location of each potential source of supply?
4. Do you know the price ranges available for each product from each supplier?
5. Do you know about the delivery schedules for each supplier?
6. Do you know the sales terms of each supplier?
7. Do you know the credit terms of each supplier?
8. Do you know the financial condition of each supplier?
9. Is there a risk of shortage for any critical materials or merchandise?
10. Are you aware of which supplies have an advantage relative to transportation costs?
11. Will the price available allow you to achieve an adequate markup?

## **I. Expenses**

1. Do you know what your expenses will be for: rent, wages, insurance, utilities, advertising, interest, etc?
2. Do you need to know which expenses are Direct, Indirect, or Fixed?
3. Do you know how much your overhead will be?
4. Do you know how much your selling expenses will be?

### Miscellaneous

1. Are you aware of the major risks associated with your product? Service Business?
2. Can you minimize any of these major risks?
3. Are there major risks beyond your control?
4. Can these risks bankrupt you? (fatal flaws)

## **J. Venture Feasibility**

1. Are there any major questions remaining about your proposed venture?
2. Do the above questions arise because of a lack of data?
3. Do the above questions arise because of a lack of management skills?
4. Do the above questions arise because of a "fatal flaw" in your idea?
5. Can you obtain the additional data needed?

[Go to Top](#)

## **2. Starting Your Business Step by Step**

### **Things to Consider Before You Start**

This guide will walk you step by step through all the essential phases of starting a successful retail business. To profit in a retail business, you need to consider the following questions: What business am I in? What goods do I sell? Where is my market? Who will buy? Who is my competition? What is my sales strategy? What merchandising methods will I use? How much money is needed to operate my store? How will I get the work done? What management controls are needed? How can they be carried out? Where can I go for help?

As the owner, you have to answer these questions to draw up your business plan. The pages of this Guide are a combination of text and suggested analysis so that you can organize the information you gather from research to develop your plan, giving you a progression from a common sense starting point to a profitable ending point.

### **What Is a Business Plan?**

The success of your business depends largely upon the decisions you make. A business plan allocates resources and measures the results of your actions, helping you set realistic goals and make logical decisions.

You may be thinking, "Why should I spend my time drawing up a business plan? What's in it for me?" If you've never worked out a plan, you are right in wanting to hear about the possible benefits before you do the work. Remember first that the lack of planning leaves you poorly equipped to anticipate future decisions and actions you must make or take to run your business successfully. A business plan Gives you a path to follow. A plan with goals and action steps allows you to guide your business through turbulent often unforeseen economic conditions.

A plan shows your banker the condition and direction of your business so that your business can be more favorably considered for a loan because of the banker's insight into your situation.

A plan can tell your sales personnel, suppliers, and others about your operations and goals.

A plan can help you develop as a manager. It can give you practice in thinking and figuring out problems about competitive conditions, promotional opportunities and situations that are good or bad for your business. Such practice over a period of time can help increase an owner-manager's ability to make judgments.

A second plan tells you what to do and how to do it to achieve the goals you have set for your business.

### **What Business Am I In?**

In making your business plan, the first question to consider is: What business am I really in? At first reading, this question may seem silly. "If there is one thing I know," you say to yourself, "it is what business I'm in." Hold on and think. Some owner-managers have gone broke and others have wasted their savings because they did not define their businesses in detail. Actually they were confused about what business they were in.

Look at an example. Mr. Jet maintained a dock and sold and rented boats. He thought he was in the marina business. But when he got into trouble and asked for outside help, he learned that he was not necessarily in the marina business. He was in several businesses. He was in the restaurant business with a dockside cafe, serving meals to boating parties. He was in the real estate business, buying and selling lots. He was in boat repair business, buying parts and hiring a mechanic as demand rose. Mr. Jet was trying to be too many things and couldn't decide which venture to put money into and how much return to expect. What slim resources he had were fragmented.

Before he could make a profit on his sales and a return on his investment, Mr. Jet had to decide what business he really was in and concentrate on it. After much study, he realized that he should stick to the marina format, buying, selling, and servicing boats.

Decide what business you are in and write it down - define your business.

To help you decide, think of answers to questions like: What do you buy? What do you sell? Which of your lines of goods yields the greatest profit? What do people ask you for? What is it that you are trying to do better or more of or differently from your competitors? Write it down in detail.

### **Planning Your Marketing**

When you have decided what business you are in, you are ready to consider another important part of your business plan. Marketing. Successful marketing starts with the owner-manager. You have to know the merchandise you sell and the wishes and wants of your customers you can appeal to. The objective is to move the stock off the shelves and display racks at the right price and bring in sales dollars.

The text and suggested working papers that follow are designed to help you work out a marketing plan for your store.

### **Determining the Sales Potential**

In retail business, your sales potential depends on location. Like a tree, a store has to draw its nourishment from the area around it. The following questions should help you work through the problem of selecting a profitable location.

In what part of the city or town will you locate?

In the downtown business section?

In the area right next to the downtown business area?

In a residential section of the town?

On the highway outside of town?

In the suburbs?

In a suburban shopping center?

On a worksheet, write where you plan to locate and give your reasons why you chose that particular location.

Now consider these questions that will help you narrow down a place in your location area.

What is the competition in the area you have picked?

How many of the stores look prosperous?

How many look as though they are barely getting by?

How many similar stores went out of business in this area last year?

How many new stores opened up in the last year?

What price line does competition carry?

Which store or stores in the area will be your biggest competitors?

Again, write down the reasons for your opinions. Also write out an analysis of the area's economic base and give the reason for your opinion. Is the area in which you plan to locate supported by a strong economic base? For example, are nearby industries working full time? Only part time? Did any industries go out of business in the past several months? Are new industries scheduled to open in the next several months?

When you find a store building that seems to be what you need, answer the following questions:

Is the neighborhood starting to get run down?

Is the neighborhood new and on the way up? (The local Chamber of Commerce may have census data for your area. Census Tracts on Population, published by the Bureau of Census, may be useful. Other sources on such marketing statistics are trade associations and directories).

Are there any super highways or through-ways planned for the neighborhood?

Is street traffic fairly heavy all day?

How close is the building to bus lines and other transportation?

Are there adequate parking spaces convenient to your store?

Are the sidewalks in good repair (you may have to repair them)?

is the street lighting good?

Is your store on the sunny side of the street?

What is the occupancy history of this store building? Does the store have a reputation for failures? (Have stores opened and closed after a short time)?

Why have other businesses failed in this location?

What is the physical condition of the store?

What service does the landlord provide?

What are the terms of the lease?

How much rent must you pay each month?

Estimate the gross annual sales you expect in this location.

When you think you have finally solved the site location question, ask your banker to recommend people who know most about location in your line of business. Contact these people and listen to their advice and opinions, weigh what they say, then decide.

## **How to Attract Customers**

When you have a location in mind, you should work through another aspect of marketing. How will you attract customers to your store? How will you pull business away from your competition?

It is in working with this aspect of marketing that many retailers find competitive advantages. The ideas that they develop are as good as and often better than those that large companies develop. The work blocks that follow are designed to help you think about image, pricing, customer service policies, and advertising.

### **Image**

A store has an image whether or not the owner is aware of it. For example, throw some merchandise onto shelves and onto display tables in a dirty, dimly lit store and you've got an image. Shoppers think of it as a dirty, junky store and avoid coming into it. Your image should be concrete enough to promote in your advertising and other promotional activities. For example, "home-cooked" food might be the image of a small restaurant.

Write out on a worksheet the image that you want shoppers and customers to have of your store.

### **Pricing**

Value received is the key to pricing. The only way a store can have low prices is to sell low-priced merchandise. Thus, what you do about the prices you charge depends on the lines of merchandise you buy and sell. It depends also on what your competition charges for these lines of merchandise. Your answers to the following questions should help you to decide what to do about pricing.

In what price ranges are your line of merchandise sold

High \_\_\_\_\_, Medium \_\_\_\_\_, or Low \_\_\_\_\_?

Will you sell for cash only?

What services will you offer to justify your prices if they are higher than your competitor's prices?

If you offer credit, will your price have to be higher than if all sales are for cash? The credit costs have to come from somewhere. Plan for them.

If you use credit card systems, what will it cost you? Will you have to add to your prices to absorb this cost.

### **Customer Service Policies**

The service you provide your customers may be free to them, but you pay for it. For example, if you provide free parking, you pay for your own parking lot or pick up your part of the cost of a lot you share with other retailers.

Make a list of the services that your competitors offer and estimate the cost of each service. How many of these services will you have to provide just to be competitive? Are there other services that would attract customers but that competitors are not offering? If so, what are your estimates of the cost of such services? Now list all the services you plan to offer and the estimated costs. Total this expense and figure out how you can include those added costs in your prices without pricing your merchandise out of the market.

## Planning Your Advertising Activities

Advertising was saved until the last because you have to have something to say before advertising can be effective. When you have an image, price range, and customer services, you are ready to tell prospective customers why they should shop in your store.

When the money you can spend for advertising is limited, it is vital that your advertising be on target. Before you think about how much money you can afford for advertising, take time to determine what jobs you want to do for your store. List what makes your store different from your competitors. List the facts about your store and its merchandise that your advertising should tell shoppers and prospective customers.

When you have these facts listed and in hand, you are ready to think about the form your advertising should take and its cost. Ask the local media (newspapers, radio and television, and printers of direct mail pieces) for information about the services and results they offer for your money.

How you spend advertising money is your decision, but don't fall into the trap that snares many advertisers who have little or no experience with advertising copy and media selection. Advertising is a profession. Don't spend a lot of money on advertising without getting professional advice on what kind and how much advertising your store needs.

The following work sheet can be useful in determining what advertising is needed to sell your strong points to prospective customers.

Form of Advertising	Size of Audience	Frequency of Use	Cost of a single ad	Est. Cost
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			<b>Total</b>	_____

When you have a figure on what your advertising for the next twelve months will cost, check it against what similar stores spend. Advertising expense is one of the operating ratios (expenses as a percentage of sales) that trade associations and other organizations gather. If your estimated cost for advertising is substantially higher than this average for your line of merchandise, take a second look. No single expense item should be allowed to get way out of line if you want to make a profit. Your task in determining how much to spend for advertising

comes down to the question, "How much can I afford to spend and still do the job that needs to be done?"

### **In-store Sales Promotion**

To complete your work on marketing, you need to think about what you want to happen after prospects get inside your store. Your goal is to move stock off your shelves and displays at a profit and satisfy your customers. You want repeat customers and money in your cash register.

At this point, if you have decided to sell for cash only, take a second look at your decision. Don't overlook the fact that Americans like to buy on credit. Often a credit card, or other system of credit and collections, is needed to attract and hold customers. Customers will have more buying confidence and be more comfortable in your store if they know they can afford to buy. Credit makes this possible.

To encourage people to buy, self-service stores rely on layout, attractive displays, signs and clearly marked prices on the items offered for sale. Other stores combine these techniques with personal selling.

List the display counters, racks, special equipment (something peculiar to your business like a frozen food display bin or a machine to measure and cut cloth), and other fixtures. Figure the cost of all fixtures and equipment by listing them on a worksheet as follows:

Type of equipment	Number	X Unit Cost	= Cost
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Draw several layouts of your store and attach the layout that suits you to the cost worksheet. Determine how many signs you may need for a twelve month operation and estimate that cost also.

If your store is a combination of self-service and personal selling, how many sales persons and cashiers will you need? Estimate, I will need \_\_\_\_\_ sales persons at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each week (include payroll taxes and insurance in this salaries cost). In a year, salaries will cost: \_\_\_\_\_.

Personal attention to customers is one strong point that a store can use as a competitive tool. You want to emphasize in training employees that everyone has to pitch in and get the job done. Customers are not interested in job descriptions, but they are interested in being served promptly and courteously. Nothing is more frustrating to a customer than being ignored by an employee. Decide what training you will give your sales people in the techniques of how to greet customers, show merchandise, suggest other items, and handle customer needs and complaints.

### **Buying**

When buying merchandise for resale, you need to answer questions such as:

Who sells the line to retailers? Is it sold by the manufacturer directly or through wholesalers and distributors?

What delivery service can you get and must you pay shipping charges?

What are the terms of buying?

Can you get credit?

How quickly can the vendor deliver fill-in orders?

You should establish a source of supply on acceptable terms for each line of merchandise and estimate a plan for purchasing as follows:

Name of Item	Name of Supplier	Address Supplier	Disc. Offered	Delv. Time(1)	Freight Costs(2)	Fill-in Policy(3)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(1) How many days or weeks does it take the supplier to deliver the merchandise to your store.

(2) Who pays? You, the buyer? The supplier? Freight or transportation costs are a big expense item.

(3) What is the supplier's policy on fill-in orders? That is, do you have to buy a gross, a dozen, or will the supplier ship only two or three items? How long does it take for the delivery to get into your store?

### **Stock Control**

Often shoppers leave without buying because the store did not have the items they wanted or the sizes and colors were wrong. Stock control, combined with suppliers whose policies on fill-in orders are favorable to you, provides a way to reduce "walkouts".

The type of system you use to keep informed about your stock, or inventory, depends on your line of merchandise and the delivery dates provided by your suppliers.

Your stock control system should enable you to determine what needs to be ordered on the basis of: (1) what is on hand, (2) what is on order, and (3) what has been sold. Some trade associations and suppliers provide systems to members and customers, otherwise your accountant can set up a system that is best for your business. Inventory control is based upon either a perpetual or a periodic method of accounting that involves cost considerations as well as stock control. When you have decided what system you will use to control stock, estimate its cost. You may not need an extensive (and expensive) control system because you do not need the detailed information such a system collects. The system must justify its costs or you will just waste money and time on a useless effort.

### **Stock Turnover**

When an owner-manager buys reasonably well, you can expect to turnover stock several times a year. For example, the stock in a small camera shop should turnover four times to four and a half times a year. What is the average stock turnover per year of your line of merchandise? How many times do you expect your stock to turnover? List the reasons for your estimate.

### **Behind-the-Scenes Work**

In a retail store, behind-the-scenes work consists of the receiving of merchandise, preparing it for display, maintaining display counters and shelves, and keeping the store clean and

attractive to customers. The following analytical list will help you decided what to do and the cost of those actions.

First list the equipment (for example a marking machine for pricing, shelves, a cash register) you will need for: (1) receiving merchandise (2) preparing merchandise for display, (3) maintaining display counters and shelves, and (4) keeping the store clean. Next list the supplies you will need for a year, for example, brooms, price tags, and business forms.

Use this format to figure these costs:

Name of Equip./Supplies	Quantity	X Unit Cost	= Cost
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Who will do the back-room work and the cleaning that is needed to make a smooth operation in the store? If you do it yourself, how many hours a week will it take you? Will you do these chores after closing? If you use employees, what will they cost? On a worksheet describe how you plan to handle these tasks. For example:

Back-room work will be done by one employee during the slack sales times of the day. I estimate that the employee will spend \_\_\_\_\_ hours per week on these tasks and will cost \_\_\_\_\_ (number of hours times hourly wages) per week and \_\_\_\_\_ per year.

I will need \_\_\_\_\_ square feet of space for the back-room operation. This space will cost \_\_\_\_\_ per square foot or a total of \_\_\_\_\_ per month.

List and analyze all expense items in the same manner. Examples are utilities, office help, insurance, telephone, postage, accountant, payroll taxes, and licenses or other local taxes. If you plan to hire others to help manage, analyze these salaries.

## How Much Money Will You Need

At this point, take some time to think about what your business plan means in terms of dollars. This section is designed to help you put your plan into dollars.

The first question concerns the source of dollars. After your initial capital investments in a retail store, the main source of money is sales. What sales volume do you expect to do in the first twelve months? Write your estimate here \_\_\_\_\_, and justify your estimate.

**Start-Up Costs:**

List the following estimated start-up costs:

Fixtures and equipment*	_____
Starting inventory	_____
Decorating and remodeling	_____
Installation of equipment	_____
Deposits for utilities	_____
Legal and professional fees	_____
Licenses and permits	_____
Advertising for the opening	_____
Accounts receivable	_____
Operating cash	_____
<b>Total</b>	_____

\*Transfer your figures from previous worksheets.

Whether you have the funds (say in savings) or borrow the money, your new business will have to pay back start-up costs. Keep this fact in mind as you work on estimating expenses and on other financial aspects of your plan.

**Expenses**

In connection with annual sales volume you need to think about expenses. If, for example, you plan to do sales amounting to \$100,000, what will it cost you to do this amount of business? How much profit will you make? A business must make a profit or close.

The following exercise will help you to make an estimate of your expenses. To do this exercise you need to know the total cost of goods sold for your line of merchandise for the period (month or year) that you are analyzing. Cost of goods sold is expressed as a percentage of sales and is called an operating ratio. Check with your trade association to get the operating ratios for your business's. The following is the format for an Income Statement with operating ratios substituted for dollar amounts.

**Summary of Operating Ratios  
of 250 high Profit Hardware Stores**

Sales		Percent of sale 100.00
Cost of Goods Sold		-64.92
Margin		<hr/> 35.08
<b>Expenses</b>		
Payroll and other employee expenses	16.23	
Occupancy expenses	3.23	
Office supplies and postage	0.40	
Advertising	1.49	
donations	0.08	
Telephone and telegraph	0.24	
Bad Debts	0.30	
Delivery	0.47	
Insurance	0.66	
Taxes (other than real estate and payroll)	0.46	
Interest	0.61	
Depreciation (other than real estate)	0.57	
Supplies	0.37	
Legal and accounting expenses	0.31	
Dues and subscription	0.08	
Travel, buying, and entertainment	0.19	
Unclassified expenses	0.64	
Total operating expense	<hr/>	-26.33
Net operating profit		8.75
Other income		1.65
Net profit before income taxes		<hr/> 10.40

Now using your operating ratio for cost of goods sold and your estimated Sales Revenue, you can breakdown your expenses by substituting your ratios and dollar amounts in the Income Statement.

Notice that Gross Margin must be large enough to provide for your expenses and profit.

	Expressed in Percent	Expressed in dollars	Your Percentage	Your Dollars
1. Sales	100	\$100,000	100	\$ ___
2. Cost of Goods Sold	-66	-66,000	___	-\$ ___
3. Gross Margin	<hr/> 34	<hr/> \$34,000	<hr/> ___	<hr/> \$ ___

and continue to fill out the entire Income Statement. Work out statements monthly or for the year.

**Cash Forecast**

A budget helps you to see the dollar amount of your expected revenue and expenses each month. Then from month to month the question is: Will sales bring in enough money to pay for the store's bills? The owner-manager must prepare for the financial peaks and valleys of the

business cycle. A cash forecast is a management tool that can eliminate much of the anxiety that can plague you if your sales go through lean months. Use the following format.

### Estimated Cash Forecast

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
(1) Cash in Bank (Start of Month)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(2) Petty Cash (Start of Month)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(3) Total Cash (add (1) and (2))	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(4) Expected Accounts Receivable	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(5) Other Money Expected	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(6) Total Receipts (add (4) and (5))	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(7) Total Cash and Receipts (add (3) and (6))	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(8) All Disbursements (for month)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(9) Cash Balance at end of Month in Bank Account and Petty Cash (subtract (8) from (7)*)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*This balance is your starting figure for the next month

Is Additional Money Needed? Suppose at this point that your business needs more money than can be generated by present sales. What do you do? If your business has great potential or is in good financial condition, as shown by its balance sheet, you will borrow money (from a bank most likely) to keep the business operating during start-up and slow sales periods. The loan can be repaid during the fat sales months when sales are greater than expenses. Adequate working capital is needed for success and survival; but cash on hand (or the lack of it) is not necessarily an indication that the business is in bad financial shape. A lender will look at your balance sheet to see the business's Net Worth of which cash and cash flow are only a part. The balance sheet statement shows a business's Net Worth (financial position) at a given point in time, say at the close of business at the end of the month or at the end of the year.

Free Retail Business Plan How To.

Even if you do not need to borrow money you may want to show your plan and balance sheet to your banker. It is never too early to build good relations and credibility (trust) with your banker. Let your banker know that you are a manager who knows where you want to go rather than someone who merely hopes to succeed.

### Control and Feedback

To make your plan work you need feedback. For example, the year-end profit and loss (income) statement shows whether your business made a profit or took a loss for the past twelve months.

Don't wait twelve months for the score. To keep your plan on target you need readings at frequent intervals. An income statement compiled at the end of each month or at the end of

each quarter is one type of frequent feedback. Also you must set up management controls that help you insure that the right things are done each day and week. Organization is needed because you as the owner-manager cannot do all the work. You must delegate work, responsibility, and authority. The record keeping systems should be set up before the store opens. After you're in business it is too late.

The control system that you set up should give you information about stock, sales, receipts and disbursement. The simpler the accounting control system, the better. Its purpose is to give you current useful information. You need facts that expose trouble spots. Outside advisers, such as accountants can help.

### **Stock Control**

The purpose of controlling stock is to provide maximum service to your customers. Your aim should be to achieve a high turnover rate on your inventory. The fewer dollars you tie up in stock, the better.

In a store, stock control helps the owner-manager offer customers a balanced assortment and enables you to determine what needs ordering on the basis of (1) what is on hand, (2) what is on order, and (3) what has been sold.

When setting up inventory controls, keep in mind that the cost of the stock is not your only cost. There are inventory costs, such as the cost of purchasing, the cost of keeping stock control records, and the cost of receiving and storing stock.

### **Sales**

In a store, sales slips and cash register tapes give the owner-manager feedback at the end of each day. To keep on top of sales, you need answers to questions, such as: How many sales were made? What was the dollar amount? What were the best selling products? At what price? What credit terms were given to customers?

### **Receipts**

Break out your receipts into receivables (money still owned such as a charge sale) and cash. You know how much credit you have given, how much more you can give, and how much cash you have with which to operate.

### **Disbursement**

Your management controls should also give you information about the dollars your company pays out. In checking on your bills, you do not want to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. You should pay bills on time to take advantage of supplier discounts. Your review systems should also give you the opportunity to make judgments on the use of the funds. In this manner, you can be on top of emergencies as well as routine situations. Your system should also keep you aware that tax monies, such as payroll income tax deductions, must be set aside and paid out at the proper time.

### **Break-Even Analysis**

Break-even analysis is a management control device that approximates how much you must sell in order to cover your costs with no profit and no loss. Profit comes after break-even.

Profit depends on sales volume, selling price, and costs. Break-even analysis helps you to estimate what a change in one or more of these factories will do to your profit. To figure a

break-even point, fixed costs (like rent) must be separated from variable costs (like the cost of goods sold).

The break-even formula is:

$$\text{Break-even point (in sales dollars)} = \frac{\text{Total fixed costs}}{1 - \frac{\text{Total variable costs}}{\text{Corresponding sales volume}}}$$

Sample break-even calculations: Bill Mason plans to open a shoe store and estimates his fixed expenses at about \$9,000 the first year. He estimates variable expenses of about \$700 for every \$1,000 of sales. How much must the store gross to break-even?

$$\text{BE point} = \frac{\$9,000}{1 - \frac{700}{1,000}} = \frac{\$9,000}{1 - 0.70} = \frac{\$9,000}{0.30} = \$30,000$$

### Is Your Plan Workable?

Stop when you have worked out your break-even point. Whether the break-even point looks realistic or way off base, it is time to make sure that your plan is workable.

Take time to re-examine your plan before you back it with money. If the plan is not workable, better to learn it now than to realize six months down the road that you are pouring money into a losing venture.

In reviewing your plan, look at the cost figures you drew up when you broke down your expenses for the year (operating ratios on the income statement). If any of your cost items are too high or too low, change them. You can write your changes above or below your original entries on the worksheet. When you finish making your adjustments, you will have a revised projected statement of sales and expenses.

With your revised figures, work out a revised break-even analysis. Whether the new break-even point looks good or bad, take one more precaution. Show your plan to someone who has not been involved in working out the details with you. Get an impartial, knowledgeable second opinion. Your banker, or other advisor may see weaknesses that failed to appear as you went over the plan details. These experts may see strong points that your plan should emphasize.

### Put Your Plan Into Action

When your plan is as thorough and accurate as possible you are ready to put it into action. Keep in mind that action is the difference between a plan and a dream. If a plan is not acted upon, it is of no more value than a wishful dream. A successful owner-manager does not stop after gathering information and drawing up a business plan, as you have done in working through this Guide. use the plan.

At this point, look back over your plan. Look for things that must be done to put your plan into action. What needs to be done will depend on your situation and goals. For example, if your business plan calls for an increase in sales, you may have to provide more funds for this expansion. Have you more money to put into this business? Do you borrow from friends and relatives? From your bank? From your suppliers (through credit terms?) If you are starting a

new business, one action may be to get a loan for fixtures, stock, employee salaries, and other expenses. Another action will be to find and to hire capable employees.

Now make a list of things that must be done to put your plan into action. Give each item a date so that it can be done at the appropriate time.

To put my plan into action, I must:

1. Do (action) \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_(date)
2. etc.

### **Keep Your Plan Current**

Once you put your plan into action, look out for changes. They can cripple the best business no matter how well planned. Stay on top of changing conditions and adjust your business plan accordingly. Sometimes the change is within your company. For example, several of your sales persons may quit. Sometimes the change is with the customers whose desires and tastes shift and change or refuse to change. Sometimes the change is technological as when products are created and marketed.

In order to adjust your plan to account for such changes, you the owner-manager, must:

Be alert to the changes that come about in your line of business, in your market, and in your customers.

Check your plan against these changes.

Determine what revisions, if any, are needed in the business plan.

The method you use to keep your plan current so that your business can weather the changing forces of the market place is up to you. Read trade and business papers and magazines and review your plan periodically. Once each month or every other month, go over your plan to see whether or not it needs adjusting. Certainly you will have more accurate dollar amounts to work with after you have been in business for a time. Make revisions and put them into action. You must be constantly updating and improving. A good business plan must evolve from experience and the best current information. A good business plan is good business.

[Go to Top](#)

## **3. Complete Bar Business Plan Template**

### **Table of Contents**

1.0 Executive Summary .....	28
1.1 Objectives     30	
1.2 Mission       30	
1.3 Keys to Success     30	
2.0 Company Summary.....	31
2.1 Company Ownership     31	

3.0 Products and Services .....	35
4.0 Market Analysis Summary.....	35
4.1 Market Segmentation      35	
Table: Market Analysis .....	36
4.2 Target Market Segment Strategy  37	
4.3 Service Business Analysis  37	
4.3.1 Competition and Buying Patterns .....	38
5.0 Strategy and Implementation Summary .....	38
5.1 Competitive Edge    39	
5.2 Marketing Strategy  39	
5.3 Sales Strategy      39	
5.3.1 Sales Forecast .....	40
Table: Sales Forecast .....	40
6.0 Management Summary .....	42
7.0 Financial Plan.....	42
7.1 Projected Cash Flow 42	
Table: Cash Flow .....	43
7.3 Break-even Analysis 45	
Table: Break-even Analysis.....	45
7.4 Projected Profit and Loss  46	
Table: Profit and Loss .....	46
7.5 Projected Balance Sheet  50	
Table: Balance Sheet.....	50
7.6 Business Ratios      52	
Table: Ratios.....	52
Table: Sales Forecast .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table: Profit and Loss .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table: Balance Sheet.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>



## 1.0 Executive Summary

**COMPANY NAME** is Alhambra's premier venue for salsa dance, concerts and overall entertaining experience. **COMPANY NAME**, located at 17 South First Street, is a four-story entertainment venue decorated in a tasteful and timeless 1930's style spot. It's comprised of three components; the dance studio, Lets Dance L.A., a tapas bar & restaurant, and various nightclubs on different floors of the building, operating as salsa central.

**COMPANY NAME** hosts one of the hottest salsa and Latin clubs in the entire Los Angeles area. The club is currently open Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights and features the best Latin musicians from around the world. In addition, it offers early evening and late night dining with a beautiful mezzanine dining room that overlooks the club floor. It's a great opportunity for guests to view the stellar live band performances and concerts, while dining in fine style. **COMPANY NAME** has several ballrooms available for fine events such as wedding, banquets and other special rental events. The vast space offers the capability to host three to four events at the same time. **COMPANY NAME** is also home to L.A.'s premier salsa dance school, Let's Dance L.A. The dance studio attracts hundreds of students per day who then dine and dance the night away.

**COMPANY NAME** has been open for the past five years and is the brainchild of Enio Cordoba and Terryl Jones. Enio started *Lets Dance LA* in 1988. Teaming with Terryl in 1993, they created not just a studio, but a family of dancers, students and friends. Both Enio and Terryl have over 25 years of professional dance experience; as a result, they married their love for teaching dance with nightclub and created the number one salsa dance school in L.A. and premier salsa nightclub. For the past six years LDLA has continuously maxed out at 150 students per class. Since students stay after class to eat, drink and party, the nightclub is an instant success on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. LDLA will remain a tenant for **COMPANY NAME** and with its renowned success, and the new owner's ideas and experience; **COMPANY NAME** will become the highest grossing entertainment venue in the Los Angeles area.



### *1.1 Objectives*

The following objectives have been established for **COMPANY NAME** .

- To become the premier venue in Alhambra, California that offers salsa dancing, concerts, wedding, fine dining and much more.
- Reach the point of sustainable profitability by the first year.
- Keep food and payroll cost under 30% of revenue.
- Reach 25% occupancy rate.

#### Long-term Objectives:

1. Improve and add to the premises including furniture, fixtures and safety access.
2. Improve dance studio publicity by adding local professional local dance celebrities to the venue.
3. Purchase additional bar supplies and equipment.
4. Build an additional staircase, providing a separate entrance for weddings, private events and featured artists.

#### Short-term Objectives:

- Solidify as many of the target revenue streams, ensuring long term viability and profit.
- Create repeat business from locals, as well as the entire Los Angeles area.
- Most importantly, create a club for dancers, by dancers, which guarantees the long term viability of the club.

### *1.2 Mission*

**COMPANY NAME** strives to become a premier night-spot in Alhambra, California for locals who are interested in relaxing with a few drinks in an all around high end atmosphere. Our goal is to be a step ahead of the competition. We combine atmosphere, ambiance, and service to create a sense of "place" in order to reach our goal of overall value in our establishment.

### *1.3 Keys to Success*

The keys to success in achieving our goals are:

- Managing finances to achieve profitability within the first year of operation.
- Controlling costs at all times without exception.
- Instituting management controls to ensure proper functioning of daily operations.

- Environment: provide a clean, upscale, enjoyable environment conducive to giving professional trusting service.
- Convenience: offering members a wide range of services in one environment.
- Location: provide an easily accessible location for customer convenience.
- Reputation: credibility, integrity, and 100% dedication.

## 2.0 Company Summary

**COMPANY NAME** is currently located in the city of Alhambra and is proud to offer the most electrifying salsa and concert experience in-town. Our hot spot is presented in a four-story entertainment venue, decorated with 1930's style. Our services are comprised of offering a dance studio, a tapas bar & restaurant, along with various nightclubs on different floors of the building, operating as salsa central.

**COMPANY NAME** is the only nightclub in the city of Alhambra that has been granted a 4am closing time, with the ability to admit under 18 patrons. **COMPANY NAME** has been operating for the past seven years, and in 2010, new ownership and management will seek a new venture, ensuring its success to continue.

The old adage “location, location, location” couldn’t apply more to the viability of a club. For a club to be successful one must be assured that women feel safe in driving to, parking and entering the building. The two most stated qualities women look for in a club is a safety and clean spacious bathrooms. Female patrons leaving late are always offered an escort to the parking lot. **COMPANY NAME** is on First Street just off Main and is two doors down from City Hall, the Police Station and two blocks from the Fire Station. The largest parking structure in downtown Alhambra is directly across the street from the Granada, and adjacent parking is located behind the building. The parking structures are extremely well lit thanks to good planning by the Alhambra City Council. The City Manager has raved about our operation and The Planning Commission uses the Granada as a model for other clubs applying for permits.

### 2.1 Company Ownership

**INSERT NAME** is the sole owner of **COMPANY NAME**, which is a registered Corporation in the state of California.

Table: Past Performance

<b>Past Performance</b>			
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
<b>Sales</b>	\$41,638	\$1,447,558	\$1,256,821

<b>Gross Margin</b>	\$41,638	\$1,447,558	\$1,256,821
<b>Gross Margin %</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	\$72,351	\$1,308,856	\$1,157,623
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Balance Sheet**

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<b>Cash</b>	\$20,542	\$34,821	\$35,401
<b>Inventory</b>	\$8,520	\$9,288	\$9,000
<b>Other Current Assets</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	\$29,062	\$44,109	\$44,401
<b>Long-term Assets</b>			
<b>Long-term Assets</b>	\$54,887	\$62,500	\$70,500
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	\$1,000	\$1,260	\$1,410
<b>Total Long-term Assets</b>	\$53,887	\$61,240	\$69,090
<b>Total Assets</b>	\$82,949	\$105,349	\$113,491

**Current Liabilities**

<b>Accounts Payable</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Current Borrowing</b>	\$0	\$0	\$12,000
<b>Other Current Liabilities (interest free)</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	\$0	\$0	\$12,000
<b>Long-term Liabilities</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	\$0	\$0	\$12,000
<b>Paid-in Capital</b>	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
<b>Retained Earnings</b>	(\$84,345)	(\$55,782)	(\$62,966)
<b>Earnings</b>	(\$32,706)	(\$38,869)	(\$35,543)
<b>Total Capital</b>	\$82,949	\$105,349	\$101,491
<b>Total Capital and Liabilities</b>	\$82,949	\$105,349	\$113,491
<b>Other Inputs</b>			
<b>Payment Days</b>	15	15	15



### 3.0 Products and Services

**COMPANY NAME** nightclub offers the salsa lovers an opportunity to dance, dine and enjoy the entertainment of live salsa music. The ground floor is currently the primary club room, with dancing to either live or recorded music. Although we expect salsa to be the major source of revenue, we will offer additional dance club nights and open the third club floor with musical alternatives. The mezzanine functions as a 60 seat restaurant with the view overlooking the dance floor and the bandstand. Patrons of the restaurant receive a discount towards admission to either of the dance clubs. The restaurant currently serves dinner, with plans to eventually open for lunch. Before 9pm, the third floor operates as a dance studio. In the future, it will open as a dance club after class. A full bar on this floor will open from 7pm till closing and a DJ will spin the latest pop and R& B tunes.

Our services will be developed to provide the optimal amount of personalized service for all of our guests. A large percentage of our business comes from repeat customers and recommendations by friends and family. As a result, creating a good impression the first time, is essential for the long-term success of such an operation. This establishment has been designed to provide a special and unique place of entertainment, in addition to more private tables to allow guests their own space in which to spend their leisure time. This can be a very important feature, especially in the case of busy evenings.

**COMPANY NAME** will maintain high service standards and will provide their guests with: a well kept contemporary environment; prompt response to customer requests; warm welcome and hospitality; and flexibility in which prospects can enjoy their leisure time.

Services will evolve over time to reflect industry trends and changing guest's needs. To help improve services, regular feedback from guests, regarding how satisfied they are with the services and what could be done to improve their stay will be taken.

### 4.0 Market Analysis Summary

A market study is performed in order to assess the feasibility of our venture and point out key factors that would contribute to its success. The market study was conducted using a variety of informational sources including tourism and hospitality industry studies, and Internet sites. We have identified two target customer segments, which are particularly attractive. The first segment guests are the dancing fanatic who can come to our location to dance the night away. The second group comprises the residents who feel the need to just come relax with a few drinks in a relaxing environment. While the two groups share the same interests, they are distinct groups and each one will need to be reached via different methods.

**COMPANY NAME** will focus on catering to the locals needs of its residents in the Alhambra and Los Angeles communities. The company will ensure that all guests are satisfied with their visit by providing high quality products and superior service.

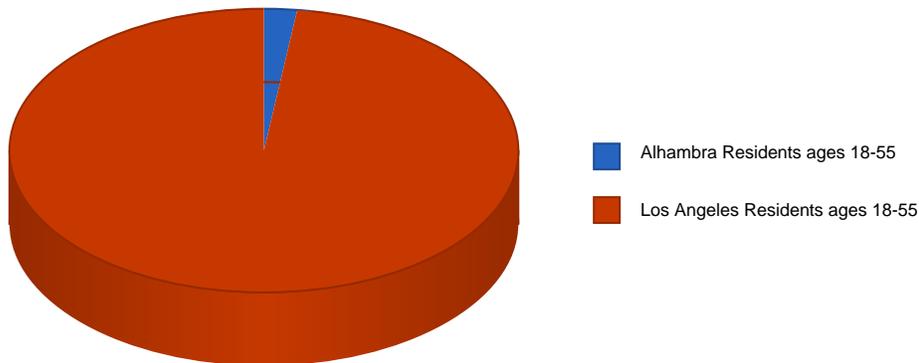
#### 4.1 Market Segmentation

**COMPANY NAME** is targeting their market according to various residential groups. Market segmentation data is presented in the chart and table below.

Table: Market Analysis

<b>Market Analysis</b>		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
<b>Potential Customers</b>	Growth						CAGR
<b>Alhambra Residents ages 18-55</b>	5%	44,114	46,320	48,636	51,068	53,621	5.00%
<b>Los Angeles Residents ages 18-55</b>	2%	2,075,615	2,117,127	2,159,470	2,202,659	2,246,712	2.00%
<b>Total</b>	2.07%	2,119,729	2,163,447	2,208,106	2,253,727	2,300,333	2.07%

## Market Analysis (Pie)



### 4.2 Target Market Segment Strategy

**COMPANY NAME** will focus on the specific market segments whose needs match the company's offerings. Focusing on targeted segments is the key to our future. Therefore, our focus and marketing message will be the services offered. We will develop our message, communicate it, and fulfill our commitment to excellence. The key target market for **COMPANY NAME** consists of residents of the Los Angeles and Alhambra communities.

**COMPANY NAME** is open to dancers of all ages and the dance studio has a very diverse built in customer base. This diversity crosses race, age, gender, marital status and career choices, which offers something for everyone. Social dancing appeals to singles, couples, seniors, parents, children and teens.

**COMPANY NAME** will continue to diversify through its small live concerts. These concerts will attract any and everyone who has an affinity for live music. This will create tremendous revenues. **COMPANY NAME**, second only to The House of Blues, will be the only other venue in the Los Angeles area offering standing room/dance floor concerts.

Multiple levels allows the **COMPANY NAME** to be more than a salsa club and dance studio, therefore The **COMPANY NAME** intends to develop as many revenue streams as possible. The revenue streams will include: various salsa promotions, weekly comedy night, rental of the building for private holiday parties, rental of the building for movie location shootings, rental of the building for post awards celebrations, radio friendly music club nights.

### 4.3 Service Business Analysis

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing and serving alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption. Included with that specific type of service, **COMPANY NAME** will promise its guests an exciting experience, that will not be forgotten.

Along with establishing a company related to the club and restaurant industry, **COMPANY NAME** will be competing for the customers' dollars with other banquet businesses. The difference between our company and others is the extra step we take to ensure that we provide our customers with excellent work. Our focus is to please customers who want special events and much more.

We want to expand our business to include a facility which will accommodate a broad venue of weddings, anniversaries, family reunions and all important occasions within our facility. In essence, it will be a "one stop shop" for all of your wedding/celebration needs. When a client comes to our business with specifications, we will be able to accommodate all areas of the celebration.

#### 4.3.1 Competition and Buying Patterns

**COMPANY NAME** is by far the largest nightclub in Alhambra and creates tremendous revenue, because of its extended hours of operations and ability to admit under 18 patrons. It is the only nightclub in the city that's been granted a 4am closing time. In 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009. The Pasadena Weekly named **COMPANY NAME** the "Best Place to hear Salsa!" The salsa nightclub has taken over the #1 position in Los Angeles. The Sportsmen's Lodge, traditionally the home of LA's Salsa Dancers has ceased its Friday dancing after 12 years, because the promoter has moved to The Granada.

Clients choose entertainment spots based on proximity to their daily travels from home and work, reputation for high quality service, and good pricing. With our combined services and catering to the general dancer, we don't feel we have competition which will match our standards.

Buyers are most likely to seek a professional by referral from someone who has used their services. If this is not available, they are most likely to look in the Yellow Pages, but increasingly online, especially if they are young. It is important to comprehend the buying habits for the high end of the market is price insensitive. Choices are made by menu offerings, reputation, and attention to service.

#### 5.0 Strategy and Implementation Summary

**Emphasize Customer Service** - **COMPANY NAME** will differentiate themselves from any other nightclub/restaurant and event services. We will establish our business offering as a clear and viable alternative for our target market.

**Focus on Target Markets** - We will focus our offerings on the busy professionals, who want to save time to enjoy convenience, multiple services, and total satisfaction of services.

**Differentiate and Fulfill the Promise** - We can't just market and sell service and products; we must actually deliver as well. We will make sure we have the knowledge-intensive business and service-intensive business we claim to have.

We have clearly defined the target market and have differentiated ourselves by offering a unique solution to our clients entertainment needs. Our sales and marketing strategy will be a combination of targeted mass marketing techniques. Reasonable sales targets have been established with an implementation plan designed to ensure the goals set forth below are achieved.

### *5.1 Competitive Edge*

**COMPANY NAME** differentiates itself in the market place because it is the only nightclub in the city of Alhambra offering live salsa music that caters to the multi-cultural community in Alhambra and the surrounding cities. **COMPANY NAME** will venture out to attract alternative clientele through small live concerts, similar to *The House of Blues*. It will feature artists from pop, old school R&B and blues as well. This will set **COMPANY NAME** apart from other nightclubs that have much smaller venues with DJ'S only and predominately hip-hop music. In addition to the salsa club on Friday and Saturday nights, **COMPANY NAME** will add variety of other themed nights.

Our competitive edge is a combination of our unique services, outstanding location, and our interaction with our guests. We build relationships of trust and satisfaction. Our guests will come to depend on our unique services and fulfilling environment.

### *5.2 Marketing Strategy*

Our marketing strategy is the key to our success:

- Emphasize our name and unique services and environment radio advertisement in our local area.
- Focus on the convenience of our location.
- Build community relationships through unique and quality service in a friendly caring atmosphere.
- Distributing flyers near college campuses. Also near-by businesses.
- Word-of-mouth.
- Facebook and Twitter.
- Local TV commercials

### *5.3 Sales Strategy*

The sales strategy is to build and open **COMPANY NAME** on schedule in order to produce revenue. Through our unique setup and quality products and services, we will be able to attract a large number of guests to our establishment and develop positive

word-of-mouth within the locals. By providing an exciting location for the surrounding community members to frequent we can ensure success, along with the many tourists which come through our area.

Our expertise will help the customer stay focused, as the process of making planning decisions are many and can be overwhelming. There is the color scheme, the floral arrangements, the lighting, equipment rentals, music, invitations and more so it will be critical to navigate the customer through the process efficiently. By controlling the process, the outcome (sale) is more attainable.

In addition to selling our facility and services we are selling an experience! If the experience is a positive one, word of mouth will grow exponentially.

5.3.1 Sales Forecast

The chart and table below show **COMPANY NAME** projected Sales Forecast. Annual projections for three years are shown here, with first year monthly figures in the appendix.

Table: Sales Forecast

<b>Sales Forecast</b>			
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Sales</b>			
<b>Bar/Restaurant Sales</b>	\$1,165,575	\$1,223,854	\$1,285,046
<b>Dance School Revenue</b>	\$546,406	\$573,726	\$602,413
<b>Facility Rental for Events</b>	\$141,921	\$149,017	\$156,468
<b>Total Sales</b>	\$1,853,902	\$1,946,597	\$2,043,927
<b>Direct Cost of Sales</b>			
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Bar/Restaurant Inventory</b>	\$206,465	\$212,659	\$219,039
<b>Other</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Direct Cost of Sales</b>	\$206,465	\$212,659	\$219,039



## 6.0 Management Summary

Prospective owner, **INSERT NAME** has been in the restaurant and bar business for more than fifteen years. He has knowledge and experience in every aspect of the business, starting out as a prep cook, server, and moving up the ranks to a bartender and eventually management. **INSERT NAME** served as the Corporate Bar & Restaurant Trainer for four years with the Elephant Bar Restaurant. He was responsible for the opening and start-up of several new locations in Southern California. He has served as the General Manager of **COMPANY NAME** for the past seven years. He brings vast invaluable experience as well as a Bachelors Degree in Business Economics.

## 7.0 Financial Plan

The premier element in our financial plan is initiating, maintaining, and improving the factors that create, stabilize, and increase our cash flow:

- We must create visibility so as to create customer flow.
- We must maintain a dependable, positive employee environment, so as to minimize turnover.
- Customer Satisfaction.

### *7.1 Projected Cash Flow*

The company's estimated cash flow analysis is outlined in the following table. **COMPANY NAME** profitability will ensure positive cash balance.

Table: Cash Flow

<b>Pro Forma Cash Flow</b>			
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Cash Received</b>			
<b>Cash from Operations</b>			
<b>Cash Sales</b>	\$1,853,902	\$1,946,597	\$2,043,927
<b>Subtotal Cash from Operations</b>	\$1,853,902	\$1,946,597	\$2,043,927
<b>Additional Cash Received</b>			
<b>Sales Tax, VAT, HST/GST Received</b>	\$185,390	\$194,660	\$204,393
<b>New Current Borrowing</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>New Other Liabilities (interest-free)</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>New Long-term Liabilities</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Sales of Other Current Assets</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Sales of Long-term Assets</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>New Investment Received</b>	\$5,310,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Cash Received</b>	\$7,349,292	\$2,141,257	\$2,248,320
<b>Expenditures</b>			
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Expenditures from Operations</b>			
<b>Cash Spending</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Bill Payments</b>	\$1,646,556	\$1,773,097	\$1,833,078
<b>Subtotal Spent on Operations</b>	\$1,646,556	\$1,773,097	\$1,833,078

<b>Additional Cash Spent</b>			
<b>Sales Tax, VAT, HST/GST Paid Out</b>	\$98,556	\$98,556	\$98,556
<b>Principal Repayment of Current Borrowing</b>	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200
<b>Other Liabilities Principal Repayment</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Long-term Liabilities Principal Repayment</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Purchase Other Current Assets</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Purchase Long-term Assets</b>	\$3,210,000	\$2,100,000	\$0
<b>Dividends</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Cash Spent</b>	\$4,956,312	\$3,972,853	\$1,932,834
<b>Net Cash Flow</b>	\$2,392,980	(\$1,831,596)	\$315,485
<b>Cash Balance</b>	\$2,428,381	\$596,785	\$912,270

### 7.3 Break-even Analysis

The following information lists the break-even analysis for **COMPANY NAME** .

Table: Break-even Analysis

<b>Break-even Analysis</b>	
<b>Monthly Revenue Break-even</b>	\$135,380
<b>Assumptions:</b>	
<b>Average Percent Variable Cost</b>	11%
<b>Estimated Monthly Fixed Cost</b>	\$120,303

#### 7.4 Projected Profit and Loss

One should note that the company is making a profit in the first month of operation. The yearly analysis is indicated in the table below, monthly analyses can be found in the appendix

Table: Profit and Loss

<b>Pro Forma Profit and Loss</b>			
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Sales</b>	\$1,853,902	\$1,946,597	\$2,043,927
<b>Direct Cost of Sales</b>	\$206,465	\$212,659	\$219,039
<b>Other Costs of Sales</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Cost of Sales</b>	\$206,465	\$212,659	\$219,039
<b>Gross Margin</b>	\$1,647,437	\$1,733,938	\$1,824,888
<b>Gross Margin %</b>	88.86%	89.08%	89.28%
<b>Expenses</b>			
<b>Payroll</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Marketing/Promotion</b>	\$73,668	\$75,878	\$78,154
<b>Depreciation</b>	\$1,774	\$1,827	\$1,882
<b>Bar/Restaurant Operating Expenses</b>	\$492,780	\$507,563	\$522,790
<b>Dance School Operating Expenses</b>	\$546,406	\$562,798	\$579,682
<b>Payroll Expense</b>	\$15,326	\$12,696	\$13,077
<b>Independent Contractors</b>	\$313,686	\$323,097	\$332,789

<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	\$1,443,640	\$1,483,859	\$1,528,374
<b>Profit Before Interest and Taxes</b>	\$203,797	\$250,079	\$296,514
<b>EBITDA</b>	\$205,571	\$251,906	\$298,396
<b>Interest Expense</b>	\$1,135	\$1,020	\$900
<b>Taxes Incurred</b>	\$60,799	\$74,718	\$88,684
<b>Net Profit</b>	\$141,863	\$174,341	\$206,930
<b>Net Profit/Sales</b>	7.65%	8.96%	10.12%





## 7.5 Projected Balance Sheet

The Projected Balance Sheet is quite solid. We do not project any real trouble meeting our debt obligations--as long as we can achieve our specific objectives.

Table: Balance Sheet

<b>Pro Forma Balance Sheet</b>			
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<b>Cash</b>	\$2,428,381	\$596,785	\$912,270
<b>Inventory</b>	\$20,138	\$20,742	\$21,364
<b>Other Current Assets</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	\$2,448,519	\$617,527	\$933,634
<b>Long-term Assets</b>			
<b>Long-term Assets</b>	\$3,280,500	\$5,380,500	\$5,380,500
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	\$3,184	\$5,011	\$6,893
<b>Total Long-term Assets</b>	\$3,277,316	\$5,375,489	\$5,373,607
<b>Total Assets</b>	\$5,725,835	\$5,993,016	\$6,307,241
<b>Liabilities and Capital</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Accounts Payable</b>	\$74,846	\$72,782	\$75,441
<b>Current Borrowing</b>	\$10,800	\$9,600	\$8,400
<b>Other Current Liabilities</b>	\$86,834	\$182,938	\$288,775

<b><i>Subtotal Current Liabilities</i></b>	\$172,480	\$265,320	\$372,616
<b><i>Long-term Liabilities</i></b>	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b><i>Total Liabilities</i></b>	\$172,480	\$265,320	\$372,616
<b><i>Paid-in Capital</i></b>	\$5,510,000	\$5,510,000	\$5,510,000
<b><i>Retained Earnings</i></b>	(\$98,509)	\$43,354	\$217,696
<b><i>Earnings</i></b>	\$141,863	\$174,341	\$206,930
<b><i>Total Capital</i></b>	\$5,553,354	\$5,727,696	\$5,934,626
<b><i>Total Liabilities and Capital</i></b>	\$5,725,835	\$5,993,016	\$6,307,241
<b><i>Net Worth</i></b>	\$5,553,354	\$5,727,696	\$5,934,625

---

## 7.6 Business Ratios

The following table shows our main business ratios, and is compared to national averages. Our SIC industry class is currently: Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)-5813.

Table: Ratios

<b>Ratio Analysis</b>				
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Industry Profile
<b>Sales Growth</b>	47.51%	5.00%	5.00%	3.32%
<b>Percent of Total Assets</b>				
<b>Inventory</b>	0.35%	0.35%	0.34%	3.64%
<b>Other Current Assets</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	41.37%
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	42.76%	10.30%	14.80%	49.66%
<b>Long-term Assets</b>	57.24%	89.70%	85.20%	50.34%
<b>Total Assets</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	3.01%	4.43%	5.91%	20.22%
<b>Long-term Liabilities</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.20%
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	3.01%	4.43%	5.91%	49.42%
<b>Net Worth</b>	96.99%	95.57%	94.09%	50.58%
<b>Percent of Sales</b>				
<b>Sales</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Gross Margin</b>	88.86%	89.08%	89.28%	28.80%
<b>Selling, General &amp; Administrative Expenses</b>	81.21%	80.12%	79.16%	13.79%

<b>Advertising Expenses</b>	3.97%	3.90%	3.82%	1.81%
<b>Profit Before Interest and Taxes</b>	10.99%	12.85%	14.51%	2.39%
<b>Main Ratios</b>				
<b>Current</b>	14.20	2.33	2.51	1.29
<b>Quick</b>	14.08	2.25	2.45	0.83
<b>Total Debt to Total Assets</b>	3.01%	4.43%	5.91%	53.30%
<b>Pre-tax Return on Net Worth</b>	3.65%	4.35%	4.98%	9.48%
<b>Pre-tax Return on Assets</b>	3.54%	4.16%	4.69%	4.43%

<b>Additional Ratios</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	
<b>Net Profit Margin</b>	7.65%	8.96%	10.12%	n.a
<b>Return on Equity</b>	2.55%	3.04%	3.49%	n.a
<b>Activity Ratios</b>				
<b>Inventory Turnover</b>	12.00	10.40	10.40	n.a
<b>Accounts Payable Turnover</b>	23.00	24.33	24.33	n.a
<b>Payment Days</b>	13	15	15	n.a
<b>Total Asset Turnover</b>	0.32	0.32	0.32	n.a
<b>Debt Ratios</b>				
<b>Debt to Net Worth</b>	0.03	0.05	0.06	n.a
<b>Current Liab. to Liab.</b>	1.00	1.00	1.00	n.a
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>				
<b>Net Working Capital</b>	\$2,276,038	\$352,207	\$561,018	n.a
<b>Interest Coverage</b>	179.56	245.18	329.46	n.a
<b>Additional Ratios</b>				
<b>Assets to Sales</b>	3.09	3.08	3.09	n.a
<b>Current Debt/Total Assets</b>	3%	4%	6%	n.a
<b>Acid Test</b>	14.08	2.25	2.45	n.a
<b>Sales/Net Worth</b>	0.33	0.34	0.34	n.a
<b>Dividend Payout</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a

[Go to Top](#)

