

Finance

Pamphlet Master

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The image shows a digital study guide for Finance. It features a blue header with the 'Pamphlet Master' logo and the word 'Finance' in large white letters. Below the header, there are two main sections: 'Introduction To Corporate Finance' and 'Forms Of Business Organization'. The 'Introduction' section discusses the study of a business's money-related decisions and the primary goal of maximizing value. The 'Forms Of Business Organization' section lists three options: Sole Proprietorship, LLC, and Corporation, each with a brief description of their characteristics and legal implications. A vertical red banner on the right side of the page reads 'DIGITAL STUDY GUIDE'.

Finance

Introduction To Corporate Finance

Corporate finance is the study of a business's money-related decisions, which are essentially all of a business's decisions. Despite its name, corporate finance applies to all businesses, not just corporations. The primary goal of corporate finance is to figure out how to maximize a company's value by making good decisions about investment, financing and dividends. In other words, how should businesses allocate scarce resources to minimize expenses and maximize revenues? How should companies acquire these resources - through stock or bonds, owner capital or bank loans? Finally, what should a company do with its profits? How much should it reinvest into the company, and how much should it pay out to the business's owners? This walkthrough will explore each of these business decisions in greater depth.

Forms Of Business Organization

A business can be organized in one of several ways, and the form its owners choose will affect the company's and owners' legal liability and income tax treatment. Here are the most common options and their major defining characteristics.

Sole Proprietorship

The default option is to be a sole proprietor. With this option there are fewer forms to file than with other business organizations. The business is structured in such a manner that legal documents are not required to determine how profit-sharing from business operations will be allocated.

LLC

An LLC is a limited liability company. This business structure protects the owner's personal assets from financial liability and provides some protection against personal liability. There are situations where an LLC owner can still be held personally responsible, such as if he intentionally does something fraudulent, reckless or illegal, or if she fails to adequately separate the activities of the LLC from her personal affairs.

Corporation

Like the LLC, the corporate structure distinguishes the business entity from its owner and can reduce liability. However, it is considered more complicated to run a corporation because of tax, accounting, record keeping and paperwork requirements. Unless you want to have shareholders or your potential clients will only do business with a corporation, it may not be logical to establish your business as a corporation from the start - an LLC may be a better choice.

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This Finance study guide is created by Pamphlet Master for students everywhere. This tool has a comprehensive variety of college and graduate school topics/subjects which can give you what it takes to achieve success not only in school but beyond. Included in the pamphlet are: -Introduction To Corporate Finance -Forms Of Business Organization -General Partnerships, Limited Partnerships (LP) and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) -Goals Of Financial Management -The Agency Problem -Types Of Financial Institutions And Their Roles -Types Of Financial Markets And Their Roles