Introduction to Business Fundamentals

Exploring the essential concepts and principles that form the foundation of of successful businesses. From understanding key terminology to recognizing recognizing different business models, this introduction lays the groundwork for a groundwork for a comprehensive understanding of the entrepreneurial landscape.



Understanding Business Concepts

Profit & Loss

Tracking revenue, expenses, and the resulting net income is critical for any business to monitor its financial health and health and make informed decisions.

Supply & Demand

Comprehending how the market forces of supply and demand impact pricing, inventory, and customer behavior is essential for effective business strategy.

Competitive Advantage

marketplace.

Identifying unique strengths that set a business apart from competitors and provide a sustainable edge in the

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Types of Business Ownership

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Sole Proprietorship

A simple, flexible structure where the owner is solely responsible for all aspects of the business.

Corporation

A complex legal entity with shareholders, a board of directors, directors, and limited liability for owners.

Partnership

Two or more individuals share ownership, decision-making, and

making, and liability for the business.

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Franchise

An established brand licenses its name, products, and processes processes to independent operators.

Sole Proprietorship

Simple Structure

Easy to set up and manage, with with the owner having full control control over all decisions.

Personal Liability

The owner is personally liable for all debts and obligations of the business.

Tax Benefits

Profits are taxed as personal income, allowing for simpler tax tax filing.

Limited Resources

Sole proprietors have access to to fewer financial and human resources compared to other structures.

Partnership



Corporation

Limited Liability

Complex Structure

Shareholders are not personally responsible for the corporation's debts and debts and obligations. Corporations have a hierarchical management structure with shareholders, directors, and officers.

Taxation

Corporations are taxed separately from from their owners, with profits subject to subject to corporate income tax.



Franchising

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Franchisees leverage an established established brand's reputation and and marketing to attract customers. customers.



Operational Support

Franchisors provide training, systems, systems, and ongoing guidance to help to help franchisees succeed.



Initial Investment

Franchisees must pay an upfront fee fee and ongoing royalties to the franchisor.



Limited Independence

Franchisees operate within the franchisor's guidelines, limiting their their autonomy.

Business Planning



Market Analysis

Understand the target market, customer needs, and competitive competitive landscape.

Financial Projections

Develop realistic financial forecasts to determine the viability of viability of the business.

Operations Planning

Outline the day-to-day activities, resources, and processes processes required to run the business.

Market Research and Analysis

Customer Behavior	Identify buyin preferences, a
Competitive Landscape	Analyze rivals pricing, and m strategies.
Industry Trends	Recognize em opportunities disruptions.
Market Segmentation	Divide the ma groups with s



- ng patterns, and pain points.
- s' products, pricing, marketing strategies.
- merging opportunities s and potential
- arket into distinct similar needs.

Financing a New Business

Debt Financing

Equity Financing

Obtaining loans, lines of credit, or crowdfunding to fund startup costs and operations. Selling ownership stakes to investors, such as angel investors or venture capitalists.

Personal Funds

Utilizing personal savings, assets, or borrowing from friends and family to finance the business.

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