Revealing the mystery behind Financial Statements

Business Insights for dental lab owners

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The Importance of Good Reporting

- Help Measure Our Success
 - Identify Change in Our Business
 - Allow us to Make Informed Decisions
 - Give us Peace of Mind

Key Reports

- Balance Sheets
 - Profit & Loss
 - A/R & A/P
 - Cash Flow Statements

What is a Balance Sheet?

- It Represents the Company's Financial Position at the End of a Specific Period
 - Includes Assets, Liabilities and Owners Compensation
 - Assets = Liabilities + Owners Equity

What Your Balance Sheet Reveals

- Highlights the Financial Condition of the Company
 - Reveals How Much Your Company Owns and What it Owes
 - Tells the Financial Institutions a Lot About a Company's Fundamentals

Assets

- There are 2 types of Assets: Current and Non-Current
 - Current Assets: Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories etc.
 - Non-Current: Fixed Assets, Property, Equipment

Liabilities

- There are 2 types of Liabilities: Current and Non-Current
 - Current Liabilities: Obligations That Must Be Paid In a Year
 - Non-Current: Owed in a Year or More; Bank Debt

Accounts Receivable

- Accounts Receivable Amounts Owed to Your Company Thru Business Activity
 - Aged Accounting: Current 0-30, 31 60, 61-90, 90+ Days
 - It is Important to Keep as Current as Possible

Accounts Receivable

- Collecting Receivables timely statements, clear terms & make it easy to pay
 - Merchant services next day deposit into your bank
 - A/R Collection Protocols handling problems with payment

Accounts Payable

- Accounts Payable is What is Owed to Vendors, Banks and Employees.
 - Aged Accounting: Current, 30, 60, 90 Days
 - Paid Through Collection of Receivables
 - Cash in Cash Out Principle

Accounts Payable

- Paying Vendors by Statement or by Invoice
 - Setting Accounts Payable Amounts
 - Late With Payment Inform Your Vendor

Equity

- Represents Value of an Asset Less the Value of All Liabilities on That Asset.
 - Equity = Assets Liabilities
 - Retained Earnings Percentage of net Earnings Not Paid Out as Dividends.
 - Retained Earnings = Beginning RE + Net Income -Dividends

Budgets

- An Estimation of Revenue and Expenses Over a Specific Period of Time.
 - Annual Budget For the 12 Month Fiscal Year
 - Allows For Planning For the Upcoming Year and to Make Adjustments for Cash Flow.
 - Project Future Cash Flows and Effectively Manage Money.

What Budgets Reveal

- What Revenue Best Supports Our Operation and Profitability.
 - Labor, Cost of Goods Are Under Control.
 - Overhead is in Check.
 - If Our Production is Maximized.

How We Use Budgets

- Forecast 1-3-5 Years Out Using Realistic Growth Numbers
 - Use as an Effective Management Tool.
 - Compare Budgets to Monthly P&L's to See if You Are on Target.
 - Helps to Find Your "Sweet Spot".

Budget & P&L

- Budgets Are Forecasted P&L's
 - Takes All Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) Into Account.
 - Identifies Potential Problem Areas
 - Gives Your A Roadmap to Your "Sweet Spot"

Profit and Loss Statement

- Summarizes the Revenues, Costs and Expenses Incurred During a Specific Period of Time.
 - Provides Information About the Company's Ability or Lack of to Generate Profit.
 - It is Referred to as a P&L, Income Statement, Income & Expense Statement.

Dental Lab's and P&L's

- Several Formats to Set Up.
 - What Makes Sense For a Dental Lab.
 - What Does it Tell You.
 - What Do We Do With the Information.

How to Structure a P&L

- All Sources of Revenue at the Top.
 - All Cost of Goods: Materials to Manufacture Products.
 - Gross Profit.
 - Overhead Expense.
 - Net Income/Profit.

Chart of Accounts

- This is the backbone of your financial accounting system
 - Organized into categories: Assets, Liabilities, Equity
 - Tells the Financial Institutions a Lot About a Company's Fundamentals

What is a KPI?

- KPI: Key Performance Indicator
 - Business Metric Used to Evaluate Factors That Are Critical to Your Business Success.
 - Lab KPI's: Labor, Cost of Goods, Overhead and Gross Profit.



TREATMENT PLANNING



INCOME	
SALES - DENTAL	\$ 2,224,347 78.6%
SALES - DENTURE	\$ 625,735 22.1%
SALES - RETURNS	\$ (12,035) -0.4%
SALES - DISCOUNTS	\$ (8,670) -0.3%
SUBTOTAL	\$ 2,829,376 100.0%
COST OF GOODS SOLD	
CADENT EXPENSE	\$ 9,114 0.3%
OUTSOURCE	\$ 44,638 1.6%
NOBLECROWN GOLD	\$ 58,670 2.1%
CAPTEK MATERIAL	\$ 321 0.0%
CROWN & BRIDGE GOLD	\$ 43,774 1.5%
PFM GOLD	\$ 94,181 3.3%
EURO GOLD	\$ 14,417 0.5%
PORCELAIN MATERIAL	\$ 29,296 1.0%
IMPLANT SUPPLIES	\$ 195,467 6.9%
PROCERA SUPPLIES	\$ - 0.0%
PURCHASES-MATERIAL	\$ 220,000 7.8%
CASTING MATERIAL	\$ 28,478 1.0%
DIRECT LABOUR	\$ 849,188 30.0%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 1,587,545 56.1%
GROSS PROFIT	\$ 1,241,831 43.9%
EXPENSES	
ADVERTISING	\$ 40,900 1.4%
AUTO INSURANCE	\$ 7,638 0.3%

finding the 'sweet spot'

2.8 million lab

\$ 1,032,065	36.5%
\$ 209,766	7.4%



TREATMENT PLANNING



INCOME		
SALES - DENTAL	\$ 2,365,883	79.2%
SALES - DENTURE	\$ 641,854	21.5%
SALES - RETURNS	\$ (11,355)	-0.4%
SALES - DISCOUNTS	\$ (9,003)	-0.3%
SUBTOTAL	\$ 2,987,378	100.0%
COST OF GOODS SOLD		
CADENT EXPENSE	\$ 13,650	0.5%
OUTSOURCE	\$ 40,652	1.4%
NOBLECROWN GOLD	\$ 53,043	1.8%
CAPTEK MATERIAL	\$ -	0.0%
CROWN & BRIDGE GOLD	\$ 45,787	1.5%
PFM GOLD	\$ 100,201	3.4%
EURO GOLD	\$ 17,342	0.6%
PORCELAIN MATERIAL	\$ 28,694	1.0%
IMPLANT SUPPLIES	\$ 154,183	5.2%
PROCERA SUPPLIES	\$ 1,369	0.0%
PURCHASES-MATERIAL	\$ 200,000	6.7%
CASTING MATERIAL	\$ 28,606	1.0%
DIRECT LABOUR	\$ 896,553	30.0%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 1,580,080	52.9%
GROSS PROFIT	\$ 1,407,298	47.1%
EXPENSES		
ADMIN FEES	\$ -	
ADVERTISING	\$ 48,819	1.6%

finding the 'sweet spot'

2.9 million lab

\$ 1,037,935	34.7%
\$ 369,363	12.4%



TREATMENT PLANNING



finding the 'sweet spot'

2.8 million lab

2.9 million lab

\$ 1,032,065	36.5%
\$ 209,766	7.4%

\$ 1,037,935	34.7%
\$ 369,363	12.4%

Rule of 100

- We Only Have 100% to Work With.
 - How Much Net Profit Do You Want?
 - What Are The Vital Signs to Look For?

Rule of 100

Example:

Profit	 20%

Labor......30%

Cost of Goods.....20%

Overhead.....30%

What If I Show No Profit?

- Costs Are Too High.
 - Selling Price is Too Low VS Labor Rate.
 - Uncontrolled Spending.
 - No Budget to Benchmark Against.

What Kills Profit?

- Not Watching Cost on Every Line.
 - Profits Erode 0.25% At a Time.
 - Slow Bleeding Kills Profits.
 - Not Using Your Reporting You Have Available.

How To Stop The Bleeding?

- Use Your Budget to Benchmark Your P&L's Monthly.
 - Identify Problem Areas Quickly: Be Proactive!
 - Use Your Reports Daily, Weekly and Monthly.
 - Don't Resist Change.
 - Know your Break-even points

Guide to a Healthy P&L

- Make Sure Your Accountant or In-house Bookkeeper Knows the Importance of Keeping Everything Up to Date.
 - Set Aside Time Daily, Weekly and Monthly to Review.
 - Review P&L From the Previous Month No Later Than the 15th of the Month.
 - Know Your KPI's.

Perform an Annual Dental Lab Business Check-up

- Check Your Vital Signs Against Your Budget.
 - Address and Find A Solution For Your Critical Signs.
 - Don't Ignore the Warning Signs.
 - Know Your KPI's.

Thank-you For Listening

Joshetstert Sutrovise Hierentation on Selles Anogram

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& special thanks to





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Have Questions?

We would love to speak with you.



If you would like to find out more

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