

Articles of Incorporation: Official documentation submitted to governmental authorities to establish a corporation's legal existence.

Balance Sheet: A financial report displaying a business's assets and liabilities.

Business License: Legal authorization permitting a business to operate within a specific jurisdiction.

Business Plan: A comprehensive written document outlining a business's objectives, strategies, resources, financial projections, and organizational structure.

Capital: Funds utilized for operating and managing a business.

Cash Flow: The movement of funds into and out of a business, which can either be positive (income exceeds expenses) or negative (expenses surpass income).

Certificate of Insurance: Document confirming a business's insurance coverage.

Compounding: The process of reinvesting profits to generate growth in capital.

Demographic: A defined group sharing common characteristics, such as age, income, gender, or location, often targeted by businesses for marketing purposes.

Depreciation: The reduction in value of an asset over time.

EIN: Employer Identification Number, serving as a unique identifier for a business entity, akin to a Social Security number for individuals.

Equity: The total worth of a business if it were to be sold currently.

FICO: Company specializing in calculating credit scores for individuals and businesses.

HR: Human Resources department responsible for employment-related tasks within a company.

Income Statement: Financial document summarizing a business's revenue and expenses over a specific period.

Independent Contractor: A person providing services to a business without being employed by it.

Liability Insurance: Coverage protecting a business from claims resulting from injuries or damages to people or property.

Limited Liability Company (LLC): Business structure offering separation of owners' finances and business liabilities.

Liquidity: The ease with which assets can be converted into cash.

Outsourcing: Procuring goods or services externally rather than producing them in-house.

Profit Center: A division or segment of a business responsible for generating revenue and incurring expenses.

Registered Agent: Individual designated to receive legal documents on behalf of a business entity.

Retained Earnings: Profits retained by a business after covering expenses.

S-Corporation: A corporation whose profits and losses are passed through to shareholders for tax purposes.

SBA: Federal agency providing support and resources to small businesses.

Secured Loan: Loan backed by collateral that the lender can claim if the loan is not repaid.

Shrinkage: Loss of inventory due to theft, fraud, or administrative errors.

Sole Proprietorship: Business owned and operated by a single individual without separate legal status.

Unsecured Loan: Loan not requiring collateral.

Venture Capitalist: Investor providing funding to promising businesses in exchange for ownership stakes.

Virtual Office: Business address utilized for correspondence purposes without physical presence.