



Training for Young Artists

Topic 2: CASH FLOW AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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CREATIVE
DISTRICT



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Topic 2:

CASH FLOW AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Module 1: Introduction to Personal and Business Finance

M1.1

**Understanding the basic principles of
personal financial management**

Personal Financial Management

All **financial decisions and activities** of an individual, including budgeting, insurance, savings, investing, debt servicing, mortgages, and more.

Managing your financial success (1/3)

Managing your income

Financial success is spending less than you earn.

If you can do that, you can build success by saving and investing your money.

Managing your financial success (2/3)

Managing debt

The most effective way to manage your debt is to eliminate as much of it as possible.

Specialists recommend keeping your debt payments below 20% of your income.

Managing your financial success (3/3)

Investing and managing your savings

It is important to keep savings to make it possible to pay for possible unforeseen expenses.

At the same time, investing makes it possible to increase your wealth and income.

Three phases of Financial Planning

It is critical to control your budget and monitor your financial position to achieve your goals. For that, it is key to reduce unnecessary and unplanned expenses. Deliberately investing in essential planning is a crucial aspect of developing internal financial discipline. If you are ready to change your financial habits, you should engage in financial planning.

Financial planning can be divided into three phases:

- **Planning**
- **Expenditure inspection**
- **Analysis and conclusion**

Only by completing all these steps, you can fully and effectively plan your finances.

1st phase: Planning

A plan will help you reach your goals.

The plan should have multiple steps.

The first part of your plan should be to develop a budget to track your income and expenses.

Categorize your expenses into essential and discretionary.

Allocate a portion of your income towards savings and investments.

Regularly review and adjust your budget as needed.

Your budget can help you reach the rest of your plan.

2nd phase: Expenditure inspection

It includes the collection of checks and the recording and accounting of expenditures.

It should be done every day and at the end of the month.

Financial planning is the most important part of the process and must be handled carefully to avoid fraud and the inaccuracies of the data mentioned above.

All expenditures should be reviewed every semester or annually.

3rd phase: Analysis and conclusions

As soon as an adequate period of time has passed, you can collect and analyze data, and then draw conclusions from them.

Each month and a half at the end you must analyze the information obtained. It can be concluded that your finances pose the greatest loss and how you can change it.

On this analysis, it is possible to act and have full control over your finances to control cash flow.

Financial mistakes to avoid (1/2)

1. Wait to take out a loan/investment only at the moment when money starts to run out.
2. Financing long-term investments with short-term resources.
3. Not studying in detail the initial needs.
4. Neglecting accounting.
5. Going to the financial entity without being clear about the reality of your company and the evaluation criteria of the other party.

Financial mistakes to avoid (2/2)

6. Neglecting the company's financial image vis-à-vis third parties.
7. Failing to correctly mark the time to apply for financing.
8. Failure to make financial estimates.
9. Failure to monitor cash flow.
10. Confusing private capital with bank financing and other sources of financing.

M1.2

**Understanding the basic principles
of professional financial
management for self-employed
artists**

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (1/13)

Set financial goals

It is important to set financial goals and work toward them if you want to have a long-term, flourishing artistic career.

Whether it's traveling, opening an art studio or retiring early, decide what you want to save for and set aside money every month for those goals.

As your income or work situation changes, you may need to adjust your financial goals.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (2/13)

Separate Business and Personal Finances

Open a separate bank account for your business to keep your personal and business finances separate.

This will make it easier to track income, expenses, and tax deductions related to your artistic work.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (3/13)

Budgeting

Determine your monthly income and allocate funds for essential expenses such as supplies, marketing, studio space, and professional development.

Additionally, set aside money for taxes, savings, and emergencies.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (4/13)

Tax Obligations

Understand your tax obligations as a self-employed artist.

Familiarize yourself with the tax laws and regulations specific to your country or region.

Keep track of deductible expenses, such as art supplies, studio rent, marketing expenses, and professional memberships.

Consider consulting with a tax professional to ensure compliance and optimize your tax strategy.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (5/13)

Automate payments

Having your monthly bills automatically charged to your bank account can ensure they're paid by their due dates and it will give you more time and energy for creating art and managing other aspects of your business.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (6/13)

Cash Flow Management

Manage your cash flow effectively by monitoring your income and expenses.

Additionally, take a look regularly at your bills.

Make sure you aren't getting charged for anything more than you should.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (7/13)

Pricing Your Artwork

Determine fair and competitive prices for your artwork.

Consider factors such as materials, time invested, expertise, and market demand.

Research the prices of similar artwork in your niche and adjust your pricing accordingly.

Don't forget to account for your business expenses and desired profit margin.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (8/13)

Saving and Investing

Set aside a portion of your income for savings and investments.

Create an emergency fund to cover unexpected expenses or income fluctuations.

Explore investment options such as retirement accounts, stocks, bonds, or real estate to grow your wealth over time.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (9/13)

Insurance Coverage

Consider obtaining insurance coverage to protect yourself and your art business.

This may include liability insurance, professional indemnity insurance, or insurance for your art studio and equipment.

Evaluate your risks and consult with an insurance professional to determine the appropriate coverage for your needs.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (10/13)

Continuous Learning and Professional Development

Stay informed about financial management practices and seek opportunities for professional development.

Attend workshops, webinars, or courses that focus on financial literacy for artists.

This will enhance your understanding of financial concepts and help you make informed decisions.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (11/13)

Seek Professional Guidance

Consider consulting with a financial advisor or accountant who specializes in working with artists.

They can provide personalized advice based on your unique circumstances and help you navigate the financial aspects of your art business.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (12/13)

Shop smart

When shopping for things you need, it pays to take the time to find deals and sales, and to use coupons when possible.

Stick to a budget and hold off on buying certain things until it's the best time of year.

Basic principles of professional financial management for self-employed artists (13/13)

Eliminate unnecessary expenses

When it comes to buying everything from art supplies to groceries, consider whether you really need items before buying them.

You also may be incurring credit card charges for things you no longer use, such as streaming services or other memberships.

Always remember!

Financial management is an ongoing process.

Regularly review and assess your financial situation, adjust your strategies as needed, and continue to educate yourself about financial best practices for self-employed artists.



M1.3

**Understand the concepts of cash
flow and balance sheet**

Cash Flow and Balance Sheet

Cash flow and balance sheet are two important financial concepts that provide insights into a company's financial health and performance.

Cash Flow

Many small businesses fall into the trap of focusing too much on profit and loss, ignoring company cash flow in the process.

Cash flow is what we get and what we spend, or, in other words, income and expenses. It refers to the movement of money into and out of a business over a specific period, typically monthly, quarterly, or annually.

Cash Flow

Cash flow is the amount of cash or cash equivalents flowing in and out of a business during a given period, typically a month or a year. It tracks the movement of cash and is an important metric for businesses to manage their liquidity and ensure they have enough cash to meet their financial obligations.

Having a clear overview of cash flows will allow you to understand where money is coming from and how it is spent. Cash flow can be positive or negative, depending on whether a business is generating more cash than it's spending or vice versa.

Balance Sheet

A balance sheet is a financial statement that provides a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time, typically the end of a reporting period.

It shows the company's assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity.

It helps stakeholders understand how much a business owns and how much it owes.



Topic 2:

**CASH FLOW AND FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT**

Module 2: Budgeting



M2.1

**Understanding the basic principles
of budgeting**

Budgeting

Budgeting is a fundamental financial management practice.

It involves planning and managing finances by estimating income and expenses over a specific period, typically a month or a year.

The basic principles of budgeting (1/3)

Create a Realistic Budget

Based on your income and expenses, create a budget that reflects your financial goals and priorities.

Allocate funds to different categories while ensuring that your total expenses do not exceed your income.

Be realistic and consider any irregular or seasonal expenses that may arise throughout the year.

The basic principles of budgeting (2/3)

Be Flexible and Adaptable

Recognize that life circumstances and financial situations can change.

Be flexible with your budget and adapt it as needed.

If you encounter unexpected expenses or changes in income, make necessary adjustments to your budget without losing sight of your long-term financial goals.

The basic principles of budgeting (3/3)

Use Technology and Tools

Take advantage of budgeting apps, spreadsheets, or online tools to help you track and manage your budget effectively.

These tools can automate calculations, provide visualizations of your spending patterns, and send reminders for bill payments or savings contributions.

Always remember

Budgeting is a continuous process.

Regularly monitor your progress, make adjustments when necessary, and be flexible in your approach.



M2.2

Creating a budget for your artistic activity

You need a budget for your artistic activity

Creating a budget for your artistic activity is an important step in managing your finances as an artist.

A budget for your artistic activity (1/7)

Determine your Income

- Calculate your expected income from your artistic activities, such as sales of artwork, commissions, performances, or teaching fees.
- Consider any additional income sources like grants, sponsorships, or parttime jobs related to your artistic field.

A budget for your artistic activity (2/7)

List Your Expenses

Make a comprehensive list of all the expenses associated with your artistic activity. Categorize them into essential and discretionary expenses.

Some common expense categories for artists are essential and discretionary.

A budget for your artistic activity (2/7)

List Your Expenses

a. Essential Expenses:

- Studio rent or mortgage payments
- Art supplies and materials
- Utility bills (electricity, water, internet)
- Insurance (e.g., for artwork or studio)
- Marketing and promotion costs (website, business cards, advertising)
- Professional association or membership fees
- Shipping or transportation costs for artwork

A budget for your artistic activity (2/7)

List Your Expenses

b. Discretionary Expenses:

- Artistic development (workshops, classes, conferences)
- Art exhibition fees and entry costs
- Art-related travel expenses
- Studio equipment or furniture purchases
- Art display materials (frames, pedestals)

A budget for your artistic activity (3/7)

Identify Fixed Expenses

Start by listing your fixed expenses, which are consistent and recurring each month or year. Examples include:

- Studio rent or mortgage payments
- Art supplies and materials
- Equipment maintenance and insurance
- Membership fees for professional organizations
- Software subscriptions or tools specific to your art form
- Marketing and promotional expenses (website hosting, social media ads, printing costs)

A budget for your artistic activity (4/7)

Account for Variable Expenses

Variable expenses fluctuate depending on the specific projects or events you undertake. Consider these potential expenses:

- Exhibition or performance fees
- Travel expenses for shows or residencies
- Packaging and shipping costs for artwork
- Event or workshop registration fees
- Production costs for creating new work
- Professional development expenses (classes, workshops, conferences)

A budget for your artistic activity (5/7)

Allocate Funds for Taxes

- Set aside a portion of your income for taxes, as self-employed individuals often have tax obligations.
- Consult with a tax professional to determine the appropriate percentage to reserve and ensure compliance with tax laws.

A budget for your artistic activity (6/7)

Plan for Emergency Fund and Savings

- Allocate a portion of your income towards building an emergency fund that covers at least three to six months' worth of living expenses.
- Establish a savings category for future investments or larger purchases related to your artistic practice.

A budget for your artistic activity (7/7)

Regularly Review and Adjust

- Review your budget periodically, such as monthly or quarterly, to track your actual income and expenses against your budgeted amounts.
- Make adjustments as needed, especially if you encounter unexpected expenses or changes in income.

Budget as a personalized process

Creating a budget is a personalized process, and your specific income and expenses may vary.

It's essential to track your actual income and expenses diligently to assess your financial health and make informed decisions regarding your artistic activity.



M2.3

**Understanding tax expenditures
and tax credits for artists**

Tax expenditures and tax credits for artists

Tax expenditures and tax credits for artists in Europe are mechanisms implemented by governments to support and incentivize artistic activities.

Tax Expenditures

Tax expenditures refer to provisions in the tax code that provide preferential treatment or exemptions for certain groups or activities.

In the context of artists, tax expenditures may include deductions, exemptions, or reduced tax rates that aim to support their artistic endeavors.

These provisions can help artists reduce their taxable income or lower the tax burden associated with their artistic activities.

Tax credits

Tax credits, on the other hand, are mechanisms that directly reduce the amount of tax owed by an artist.

Examples of tax expenditures for artists (1/3)

Deductions for artistic expenses

Artists may be allowed to deduct certain expenses related to their artistic work, such as materials, equipment, studio space, promotion, or professional development costs.

Examples of tax expenditures for artists (2/3)

Income exemptions

Some countries may provide income exemptions for artists, either partially or entirely, for income earned from artistic activities.

This can help reduce their taxable income and overall tax liability.

Examples of tax expenditures for artists (3/3)

Reduced VAT rates

Value Added Tax (VAT) is a consumption tax applied to goods and services. Some countries apply reduced VAT rates or exemptions for certain artistic products or services, such as tickets to cultural events, art supplies, or works of art.

Examples of tax credits for artists (1/3)

Production or project-specific credits

Artists engaged in specific projects, such as film production, theater performances, or cultural events, may be eligible for tax credits to offset costs incurred during the production or performance.

Examples of tax credits for artists (2/3)

Research and development credits

Some countries provide tax credits to artists engaged in research and development activities, encouraging innovation and artistic exploration.

Examples of tax credits for artists

(3/3)

International tax credits

Artists who earn income from international sources may benefit from tax credits to offset any foreign taxes paid on that income.

How do I find out what applies in my case? (1/6)

Specific details and regulations may vary between countries. It's important to note that the availability and specific details of tax expenditures and tax credits for artists can vary significantly across European countries.

Each country has its own tax regulations, incentives, and eligibility criteria. To find specific information about tax expenditures and tax credits for artists in Europe, you can follow the following steps



How do I find out what applies in my case? (2/6)

Tax Authorities

Start by visiting the official website of the tax authority in the country you are interested in.

Most tax authorities provide detailed information on tax regulations, including any specific provisions or incentives for artists.

Look for sections or publications related to tax deductions, credits, or exemptions for artistic activities.

How do I find out what applies in my case? (3/6)

Ministry of Culture or Arts Council

The Ministry of Culture or the Arts Council in each country often provides information and resources related to support for artists.

They may have specific programs, grants, or tax incentives designed to promote artistic activities.

Check their websites for relevant information on tax benefits available to artists.

How do I find out what applies in my case? (4/6)

Artists' Associations or Unions

Professional associations or unions representing artists often provide information and guidance on tax-related matters.

They may have resources or publications that outline tax benefits, deductions, or credits available to artists.

These organizations can be valuable sources of information and support for artists seeking tax-related assistance.

How do I find out what applies in my case? (5/6)

Professional Tax Advisors

Consulting with a professional tax advisor or accountant who specializes in working with artists can be highly beneficial.

They can provide personalized guidance based on your specific circumstances and ensure you take full advantage of available tax benefits.

They are familiar with the intricacies of tax laws and can help navigate the complexities of claiming deductions or credits for artists.

How do I find out what applies in my case? (6/6)

Online Research

Conduct online research using specific keywords related to tax expenditures, tax credits, or tax benefits for artists in the country of interest.

Explore government websites, cultural portals, or tax-related publications that may provide relevant information or resources.



Topic 2:

**CASH FLOW AND FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT**

Module 3: Cash Flow Management

M3.2

Learn how to forecast cash flow to avoid cash flow problems

How to forecast cash flow to avoid cash flow problems

There are three main components of cash flow:

- **Operating Cash Flow**
- **Investing Cash Flow**
- **Financing Cash Flow**

Operating Cash Flow

This represents the cash generated or used in the company's core operations, refers to the cash generated or used in a business's day-to-day operations, including revenue from sales, payment of expenses, and working capital changes (such as inventory, accounts receivable, and accounts payable).

Investing Cash Flow

This reflects the cash inflows and outflows related with the cash generated or used in a business's investments, such as buying or selling equipment, property, or other long-term assets.

Financing Cash Flow

This captures the cash generated or used from financing activities, including obtaining loans, repaying debt, issuing, or buying back shares, or paying dividends.

Positive and Negative cash flow

Positive cash flow

indicates that a company is generating more cash inflows than outflows, which is generally a positive sign.

Negative cash flow

indicates a cash deficit, which may require additional financing or adjustments to improve cash management.

Example of an enterprise's cash flow statement

Here's an example of an enterprise's cash flow statement from the 2022 annual report.

You can see the three main sections: operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.

Sample Business, LLC
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 12/31/22

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Income	\$ 250,000.00
<i>Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities:</i>	
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	24,000.00
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(37,000.00)
Decrease in Accounts Payable	(18,000.00)
Loss on Sale of Vehicle	8,000.00
Net Cash Flow Provided By Operating Activities	<u>227,000.00</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Capital Expenditures	(48,000.00)
Proceeds from Sale of Vehicle	33,000.00
Net Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities	<u>(15,000.00)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Dividends Paid	(13,000.00)
Proceeds from Business Loan	150,000.00
Payments to Current Debt	(52,000.00)
Net Cash Flow Provided By Financing Activities	<u>85,000.00</u>
TOTAL CASH INFLOW	297,000.00
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>118,000.00</u>
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 415,000.00</u>

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet equation is:

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Shareholders' Equity}$$



Assets

These are the resources owned by the company, including cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property, equipment, investments, and intangible assets.

Assets are categorized as current assets (expected to be converted into cash within a year) or non-current assets (held for longer-term use).

Liabilities

These represent the company's obligations or debts, including accounts payable, loans, accrued expenses, and long-term liabilities.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities (due within a year) or long-term liabilities (due beyond a year).

Net worth

Also known as owner's equity or shareholder's equity.

This represents the residual interest in the assets after deducting liabilities.

It includes the initial investments by shareholders and retained earnings (profits reinvested in the business).

Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2016 (000s)

What the Company Owns

Assets

Cash	481
Marketable Securities	1,346
Accounts Receivable	1,677
Inventory	2,936
Prepaid Expenses	172
Other Current Assets	58
Total Current Assets	6,670
Gross Value of Property, Plant & Equipment	2,019
Accumulated Depreciation	(664)
Net Property, Plant, Equipment	1,355
Note Receivable	349
Total Assets	8,374

Liabilities

Accounts Payable	625
Current Portion L-T Debt	1,021
Taxes Payable	36
Accrued Expenses	157
Total Current Liabilities	1,839
Long-term Debt	2,332
Total Liabilities	4,171

Owner's Equity

Common Stock and Paid-in Cap	194
Retained Earnings	4,009
Total Shareholders' Equity	4,203
Total Liabilities and Equity	8,374

What the
Company Owes

Shareholders'
Equity

Example of a
balance
sheet

Why do you need the balance sheet?

The balance sheet provides insights into a company's **liquidity**, **solvency**, and overall **financial position**.

It shows whether the company has enough **assets** to cover its **liabilities** and provides information on its **capital structure**.

By analyzing the balance sheet, stakeholders can assess the company's financial health, evaluate its ability to meet short-term obligations, and analyze trends in assets, liabilities, and equity over time.



Topic 2:

**CASH FLOW AND FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT**

Module 4: Financial Management Tools



M4.1

**Discover digital tools for cash flow
management**

Discover digital tools for cash flow management

Understanding both **cash flow** and **balance sheet** is essential for gaining a comprehensive understanding of a company's financial performance and its ability to generate and manage cash effectively.

M4.2

Learn how to use spreadsheets to manage income and expenses

Learn how to use spreadsheets to manage income and expenses

Let's experiment with the *Microsoft 365* templates:

Cash Flow forecast:

<https://create.microsoft.com/en-us/template/small-business-cash-flow-forecast-f7200e29-427a-4653-afde-52f846e590a1>

Balance Sheet:

<https://create.microsoft.com/en-us/template/balance-sheet-efbf4064-cbfc-4844-8c23-f685fc0d826d>



M4.3

**Discover accounting software for
self-employed entrepreneurs**

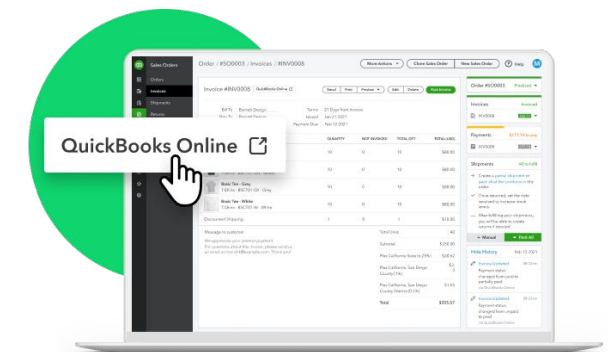
Discover accounting software for self-employed entrepreneurs (1/6)

There are several accounting software options available for self-employed entrepreneurs that can help simplify financial management and streamline bookkeeping tasks.

Here are a few popular accounting software options:

- **QuickBooks Self-Employed:** QuickBooks Self-Employed is designed specifically for freelancers, independent contractors, and self-employed individuals. It offers features such as income and expense tracking, invoicing, tax calculations, and the ability to separate personal and business expenses.

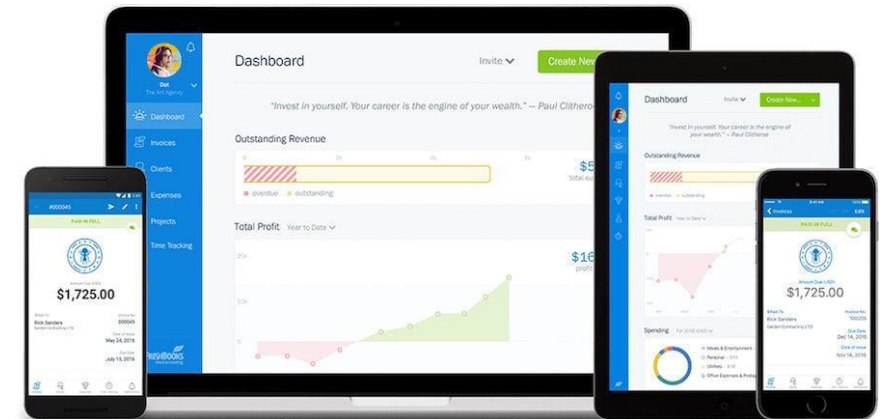
<https://quickbooks.intuit.com/eu/>



Discover accounting software for self-employed entrepreneurs (2/6)

- **FreshBooks:** FreshBooks is a cloud-based accounting software that caters to small businesses and self-employed professionals. It offers features like invoicing, expense tracking, time tracking, project management, and financial reporting. FreshBooks also integrates with popular payment gateways for convenient invoicing and payment processing.

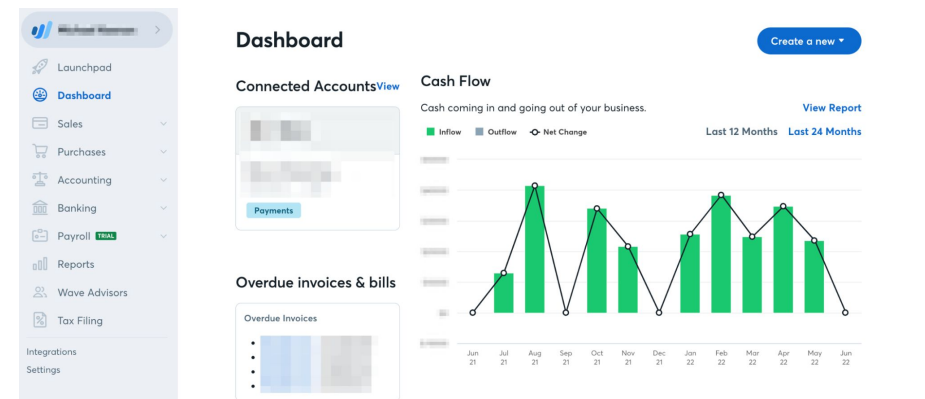
<https://www.freshbooks.com/>



Discover accounting software for self-employed entrepreneurs (3/6)

- **Wave:** Wave is a free accounting software that offers a range of features for self-employed entrepreneurs. It includes invoicing, expense tracking, receipt scanning, financial reporting, and integration with payment processors. While the core features are free, there are optional paid services like payroll and payment processing.

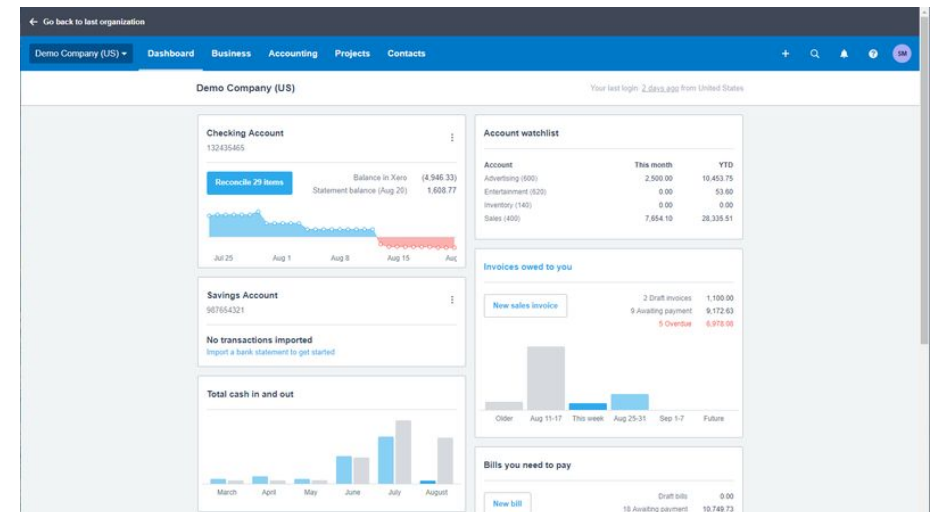
<https://www.waveapps.com/accounting>



Discover accounting software for self-employed entrepreneurs (4/6)

- **Xero:** Xero is a comprehensive accounting software suitable for small businesses and self-employed individuals. It provides features such as invoicing, expense tracking, bank reconciliation, financial reporting, and inventory management. Xero also offers integrations with other business tools and supports multi-currency transactions.

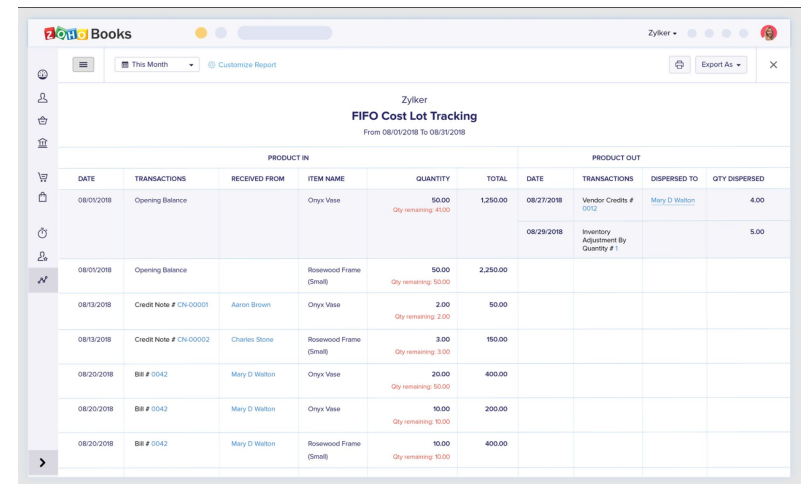
<https://www.xero.com/>



Discover accounting software for self-employed entrepreneurs (5/6)

- **Zoho Books:** Zoho Books is an online accounting software that caters to small businesses, including self-employed professionals. It offers features like invoicing, expense tracking, bank reconciliation, time tracking, and project management. Zoho Books also integrates with other Zoho business tools and supports multicurrency transactions.

<https://www.zoho.com/books/>



The screenshot shows a Zoho Books interface with a report titled "FIFO Cost Lot Tracking" for the period from 08/01/2018 to 08/31/2018. The report is divided into two main sections: "PRODUCT IN" and "PRODUCT OUT".

PRODUCT IN						PRODUCT OUT			
DATE	TRANSACTIONS	RECEIVED FROM	ITEM NAME	QUANTITY	TOTAL	DATE	TRANSACTIONS	DISPERSED TO	QTY DISPERSED
08/01/2018	Opening Balance		Onyx Vase	50.00	1,250.00	08/27/2018	Vendor Credits # 1002	Mary D Walton	4.00
				<i>Qty remaining: 45.00</i>		08/29/2018	Inventory Adjustment By Quantity # 1		5.00
08/01/2018	Opening Balance		Rosewood Frame (Small)	50.00	2,250.00				
				<i>Qty remaining: 50.00</i>					
08/13/2018	Credit Note # CN-0001	Aaron Brown	Onyx Vase	2.00	50.00				
				<i>Qty remaining: 2.00</i>					
08/13/2018	Credit Note # CN-0002	Charles Stone	Rosewood Frame (Small)	3.00	150.00				
				<i>Qty remaining: 3.00</i>					
08/20/2018	Bill # 0042	Mary D Walton	Onyx Vase	20.00	400.00				
				<i>Qty remaining: 30.00</i>					
08/20/2018	Bill # 0042	Mary D Walton	Onyx Vase	10.00	200.00				
				<i>Qty remaining: 20.00</i>					
08/20/2018	Bill # 0042	Mary D Walton	Rosewood Frame (Small)	10.00	400.00				
				<i>Qty remaining: 10.00</i>					

Discover accounting software for self-employed entrepreneurs (1/6)

When choosing accounting software, consider **your specific needs, budget, user-friendliness**, and the ability **to integrate with other tools** you use for your business.

It's often helpful to take advantage of *free trials* or *demos* to test out the software and ensure it meets your requirements before committing to a subscription.

Other accounting softwares:

Sage 50cloud: <https://www.sage.com/en-us/sage-business-cloud/intacct/>

Kashoo: <https://kashoo.com/>

OneUp: <https://smallbusiness.oneup.com/inventory-software>



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