

## **Company Financial Check: Formulating Strategies Fit for Your Company**

Do you know the financial health status of your organisation?

Do you know how to formulate strategy after obtaining your financial health status?

### **Introduction**

Business ratios are the guiding stars for management of enterprises; they provide their targets and standards. They are helpful to managers in directing them towards the most beneficial long-term strategies as well as towards effective short-term decision making. The most important ratios are those that are financially based. The manager will, of course, understand that the financial numbers are only a reflection of what is happening and that it is the reality, not the ratios that must be managed.

### **Program Objectives**

This program aims to:

- Train participants how to calculate a financial ratio
- Demonstrate the interpretation of financial ratio
- Organisation performance based on financial ratio

### **Learning Outcomes**

After completing this module, participants should be able to:

- Calculate financial ratio independently
- Interpret financial ratio
- Compare the performance of an organisation based on the financial ratio.

### **Who should attend?**

Middle management, senior management and anyone who needs to perform decision making and anyone who are not trained in financial background.

### **Methodology**

Case studies, forum discussion, role-play, presentations, gamification

## Program Outline

Time	Day One
9.00am– 10.30am	<p><b>Foundation in Financial Perspectives</b></p> <p>In this module, the participants would learn the fundamental of three important documents in finance - the financial statements, the balance sheet terms and profit and loss account.</p>
10.30am-11.00am	<p><b>Morning Break</b></p>
11.00am-1.00pm	<p><b>Operating performance</b></p> <p>In this module, the participants would understand the measurement of performance, operating performance and performance drive. Understanding the operating performance is very important because operating performance aligns of all business units within an organisation to ensure that they are working together to achieve core business goals.</p>
1.00pm-2.00pm	<p><b>Lunch</b></p>
2.00pm-3.30pm	<p><b>Evaluating the Financial Strength: Corporate liquidity</b></p> <p>Liquidity refers to how easily assets can be converted into cash. Assets like stocks and bonds are very liquid since they can be converted to cash within days. However, large assets such as property, plant, and equipment are not as easily converted to cash. For example, your checking account is liquid, but if you owned land and needed to sell it, it may take weeks or months to liquidate it, making it less liquid. This module helps participants to evaluate the financial strength of the organisation such as liquidity and cash flow</p>
3.30pm-4.00pm	<p><b>Tea Break</b></p>
4.00pm-5.00pm	<p><b>Corporate liquidity in Deeper Analysis</b></p> <p>This module enables the participants to evaluate liquidity and cash flow. This module focuses on the interpretation calculation obtained in the previous module.</p>
Time	Day Two
9.00am– 10.30am	<p><b>Corporate Valuation</b></p> <p>Topics that would be covered in this module include corporate valuation and financial leverage and corporate valuation. Mastering the skills helps the participants to determine the corporate values easily.</p>

<b>10.30am-11.00am</b>	<b>Morning Break</b>
<b>11.00am-1.00pm</b>	<p><b>Growth as the Corporate Value</b></p> <p>In this module, the participants would learn how to measure and evaluate the growth as the corporate values.</p>
<b>1.00pm-2.00pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>2.00pm-3.30pm</b>	<p><b>Management Decision-Making</b></p> <p>After the financial health check, it is important for an organisation to based on the analysis to identify the cost, volume and price relationships. In this module, participants would also learn how to evaluate the investment ratios</p>
<b>3.30pm-4.00pm</b>	<b>Tea Break</b>
<b>4.00pm-5.00pm</b>	<p><b>Profitable and Efficacy Measure</b></p> <p>Performance metric that results from subtracting a corporation's cost of capital from its net operating profit after tax. Some value investors use SVA as a tool to judge the corporation's profitability and management efficacy.</p>