

# CASH MANAGEMENT DASHBOARD

WORKING CAPITAL

QUICK RATIO



CURRENT RATIO



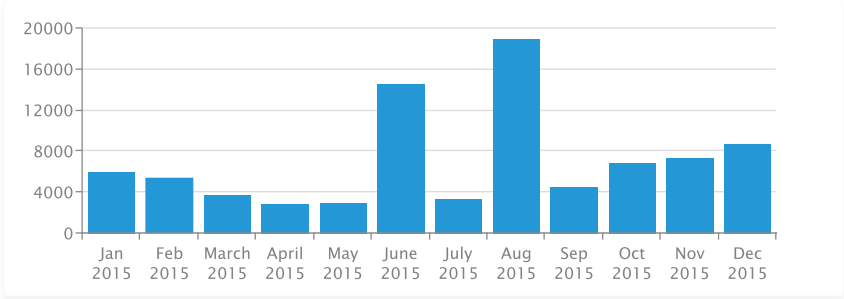
Cash Balance

Rp 0

Cash Balance In  
Cash Balance Out

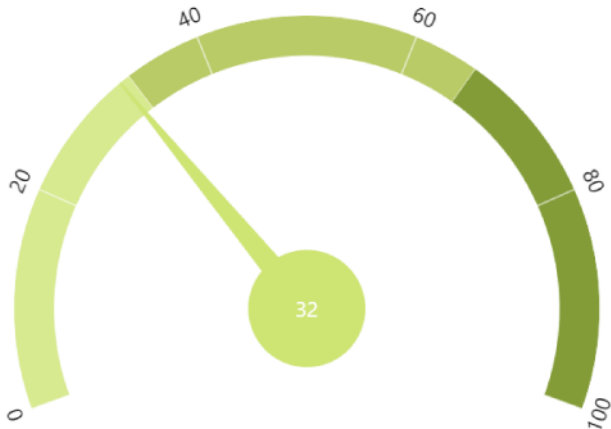
Rp 0  
Rp 0

CASH | at end of month



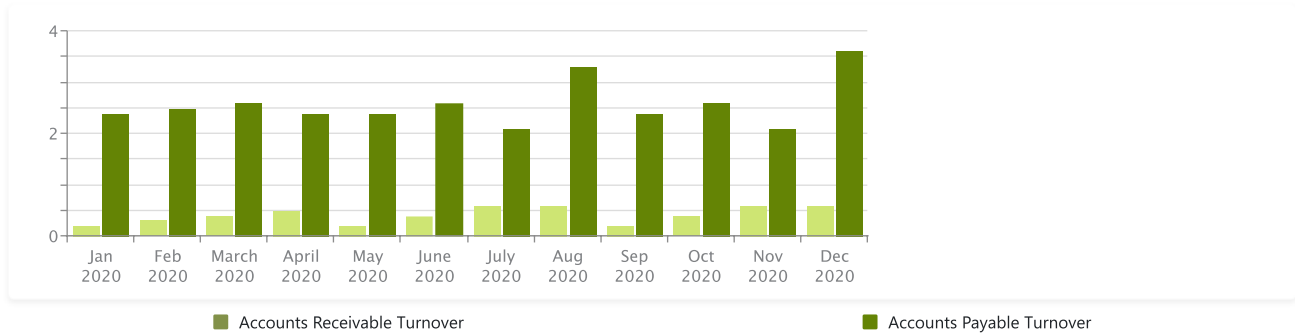
CASH CONVERSION

DAYS SALES OUTSTANDING

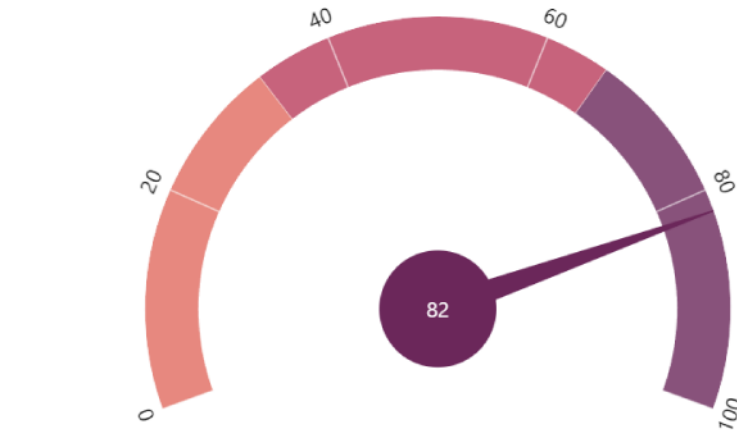




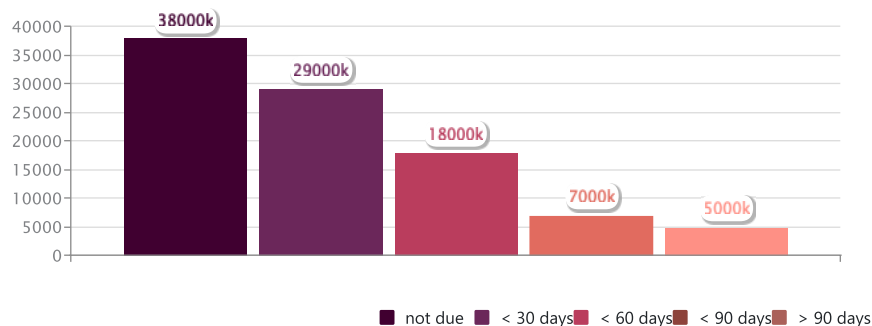
## AR TURNOVER VS. AP TURNOVER



## DAYS PAYABLE OUTSTANDING



## ACCOUNTS PAYABLE BY PAYMENT TARGET



This financial dashboard template provides an overview of your liquidity and current cash flow situation while providing you with a strong indication or how you can improve these metrics situation by optimizing processes handling accounts payable and accounts receivable. In detail, it is giving you a quick overview of the quick ratio, current ratio, cash balance, and your outstanding debts.

At first, the cash management dashboard examines your current ratio and your quick ratio. The current ratio is a financial metric that indicates the liquidity of a company and its ability to pay short-term liabilities (debt and payables) with its short-term assets (cash, inventory, receivables). This KPI is simply the ratio between current liabilities and current assets and demonstrates the flexibility your company has in immediately using the money for acquisitions or to pay off debts. You should always aim to have a ratio higher than 1:1 to make sure that you can pay your obligations at any time. This financial dashboard affords you the opportunity to immediately ensure that your company has the financial fluidity that it needs to survive and thrive.

The quick ratio, also referred to as an acid test ratio, gives a more conservative view on the liquidity situation and does not include

inventory and other less liquid assets as part of the short-term assets to meet the liabilities. If your current assets include a lot of inventory, your acid test ratio will be much lower than your current ratio. Similar to the current ratio, a quick ratio greater than 1 indicates that your business is able to pay the current liabilities with the most liquid assets. Both ratios in this financial dashboard template are greatly influenced by your accounts payable and accounts receivable turnover, which measure on the one hand at which speed you pay your own bills and on the other hand how fast you are collecting your payments owed.

Last but not least our financial dashboard example provides immediate visualization of your current accounts payable and accounts receivable situation. It affords you an opportunity to quickly reflect on your current expenditures and money to be collected in order to ensure that no payments remain outstanding for too long, and similarly that payments you owe do not take you into arrears. At the bottom of the dashboard, the accounts receivable information is broken down over the course of a year, whereby you may analyze payment and debt collection patterns as they relate to your current and quick ratios, the two litmus tests of the financial liquidity and stability of your enterprise.

RELEVANT KPIS AND METRICS

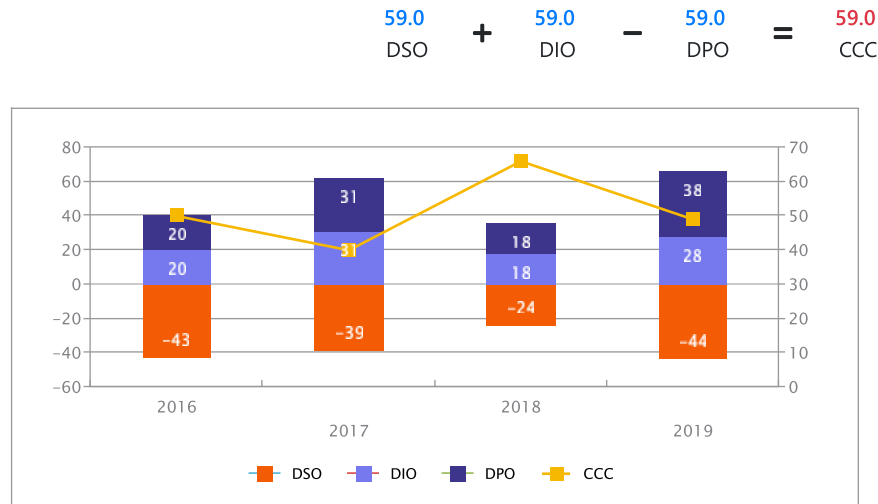
- Current Ratio
- Accounts Payable Turnover
- Accounts Receivable Turnover

# FINANCIAL KPI DASHBOARD

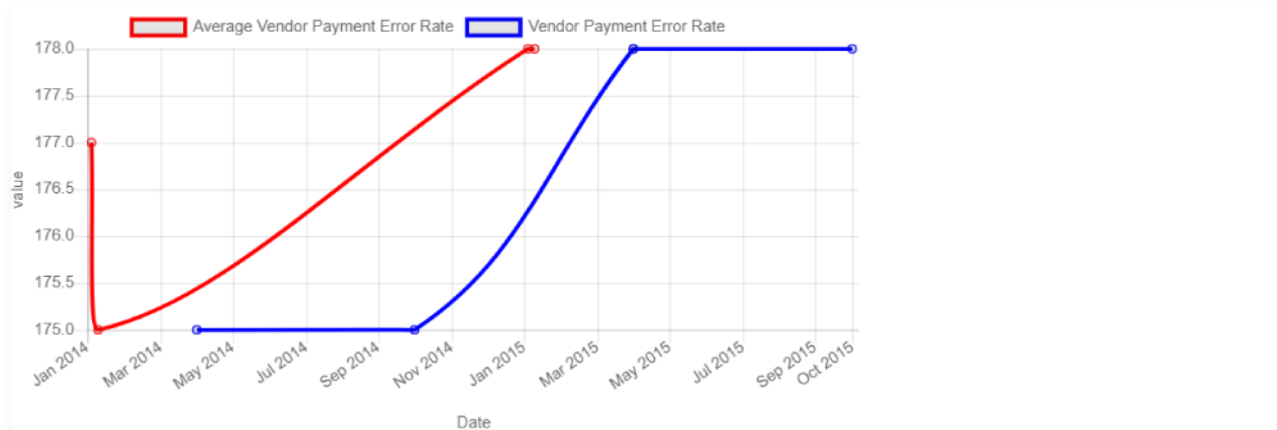
Current Working Capital

Current Assets	Rp 0,00
Cash	Rp 0,00
Accounts Receivable	Rp 0,00
Inventory	Rp 0,00
Pre-Paid Expenses	Rp 0,00
Current Liabilities	Rp 0,00
Account Payable	Rp 0,00
Credit Card Debt	Rp 0,00
Bank Operating Credit	Rp 0,00
Accured Expenses	Rp 0,00
Taxes Payable	Rp 0,00
Working Capital	Rp 0,00
Current Ratio	

## Cash Conversion Cycle in Days - Last 3 Years



## Vendor Payment Error Rate - Last 12 Months



Our next financial dashboard example provides a general overview of the most prominent KPIs that can be applied to nearly any business or financial department that needs stable and proactive management and operational processes. With the help of financial analytics software, this dashboard was created to answer critical questions on liquidity, invoicing, budgeting, and overall financial stability of a company. Let's take a closer look at each.

The financial KPI dashboard starts with an overview of your current working capital, consisting of your current assets and current liabilities. This information will provide you with an instant conclusion if your company is liquid, operationally efficient, and financially healthy in short-term. If your working capital is substantially high, you have the potential to invest and grow. On the other hand, if your current assets don't exceed your current liabilities, the risk of going bankrupt is higher. We can see that on our finance dashboard example, the working capital is \$61000, and the current ratio 1.90, which means that the company has enough financial resources to remain solvent in short-term, and on this dashboard, you can conclude that immediately.

The central part of this dashboard focuses on the cash conversion cycle (CCC) in the last 3 years. It is important to track trends in the CCC to be able to spot if the cycle is decreasing or increasing. A compact overview on these charts shows us that in the last 3 years, the company has been efficient in converting its investments, inventory, and resources into cash flows since the cash cycle was steadily decreasing over time. Great management indeed.

Below the cash conversion cycle, this dashboard depicts the state of invoicing and paying processes. Wrong address, duplicate payments, incorrect amounts all affect the vendor payment error rate and increase it if the accounts payable department doesn't control these processes effectively. We can see that in the last year, this rate had few spikes that increased the overall average and affected the department, especially in September. It would be wise to dig deeper into this month to see what exactly happened and what kind of processes need to be updated or adjusted. The next months brought a general decline, which could mean that the lesson has been learned.

We finish our finance dashboard example with stats on net profit margin, quick and current ratio, followed by the budget variance. The full scope can be accessed on our dashboard in full-screen mode. The quick and current ratio will show us the liquidity status of our company while the net profit margin is one of the most important indicators of a company's financial status and health. It basically shows how much net income is generated as a percentage of revenue. This part of the dashboard clearly demonstrates that the financial state of the company is on track and going well. The budget variance below shows us if our gains are positive or negative. Errors while creating the budget such as wrong assumptions, faulty mathematics or relying on stale data can all lead to changes in the variance. Therefore, it is important to create it as accurately as possible, and this financial reporting dashboard will help you in the process.

RELEVANT KPIS AND METRICS

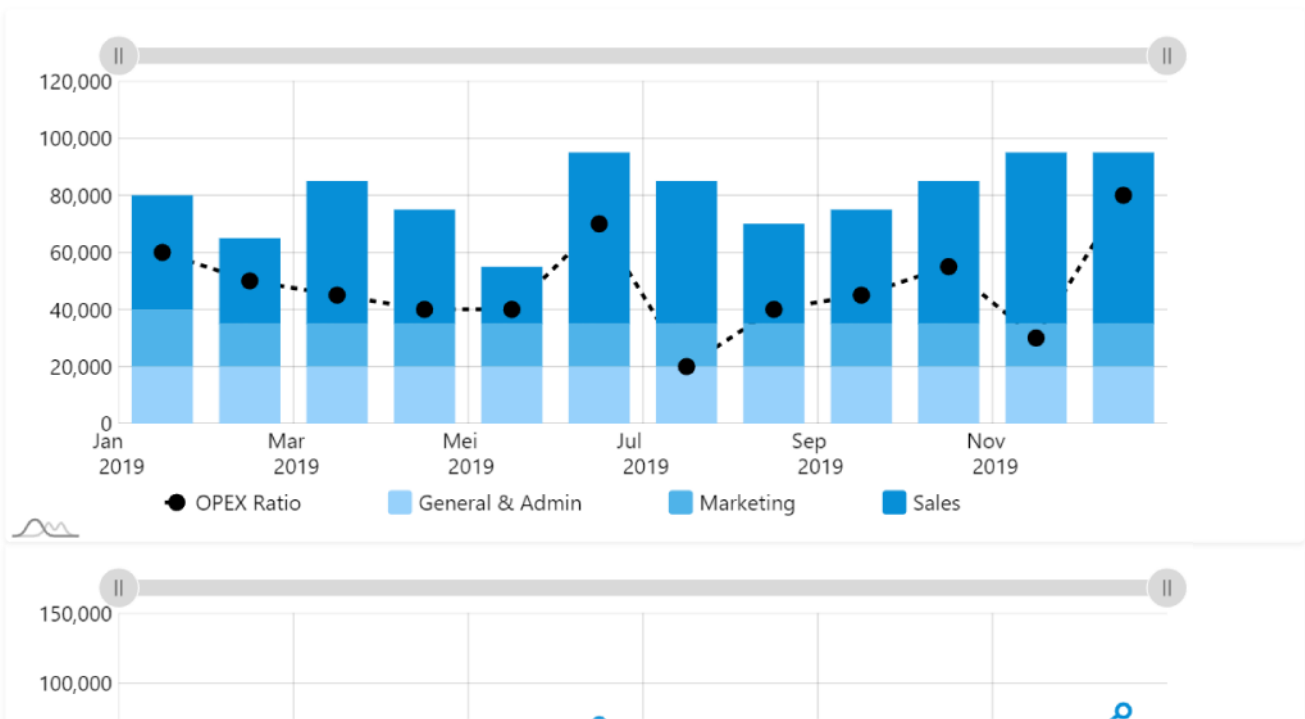
- Working Capital
- Quick Ratio / Acid Test
- Cash Conversion Cycle
- Vendor Payment Error Rate
- Budget Variance

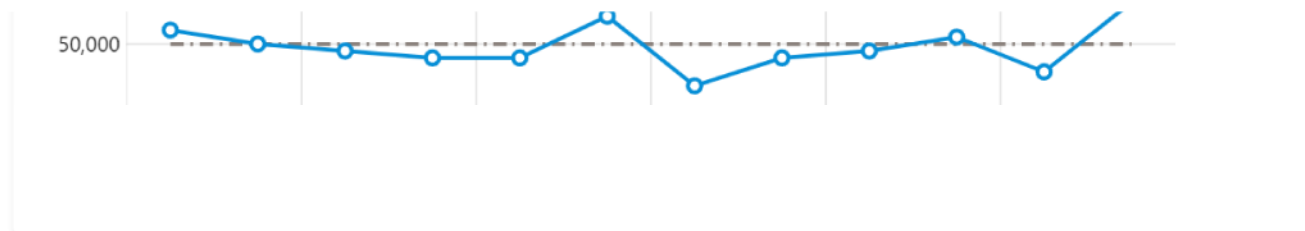
# PROFIT AND LOSS DASHBOARD



## OPEX

Month-to-Month | YTD





## INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue	Rp 0,00
COGS	Rp 0,00
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>Rp 0,00</b>
<b>OPEX</b>	<b>Rp 0,00</b>
Sales	Rp 0,00
Marketing	Rp 0,00
General & Admin	Rp 0,00
Other Income	Rp 0,00
Other Expenses	Rp 0,00
<b>OPERATING PROFIT (EBIT)</b>	<b>Rp 0,00</b>
Interest and Tax	Rp 0,00
<b>NET PROFIT</b>	<b>Rp 0,00</b>

This finance dashboard example provides an easy to understand overview of the income statement from revenue to net profit, enhanced by relevant performance ratios. The finance dashboard centers around four important financial indicators; gross profit margin, OPEX ratio, operating profit margin, and net profit margin. The heads-up information, right at your fingertips, can be further utilized to reveal month-to-month trends in the OPEX ratio and the constituent subcomponents of that ratio, as well as year-to-date statistics of earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT). Finally, the financial dashboard gives a succinct breakdown of the four financial category subcomponents of the overall income statement.

We start with revenue which is mainly influenced by selling price and number of units sold and is indicated without taking into account other expenditures or taxes. Subtracting the cost of goods sold shows the gross profit of your company and indicates the earnings after expenditures. OPEX refers to the costs that your company incurs as a result of performing its normal business operations. These “unavoidable” costs are inherent in any business operation but imperative to understand completely. In this finance dashboard template, we specifically look at the OPEX for sales, marketing, it, and general & administrative expenses. We also include other income and expenses in the P&L statement which might include costs incurred from restructuring and currency exchange, amongst others. The resulting earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and especially its trend is one of the main metrics to describe the financial situation of a company. At the end - after (subtracting) all cost related to interest and tax payments - you have your net profit. The net profit is the standard calibration for evaluating the success or failure of a company or certain aspects of its operations.

Next to the profit & loss statement, this profit and loss dashboard shows important performance metrics that describe the health of your business and the profitability of your operations. When comparing these KPIs across companies, it is important to consider that the figures might change significantly across different industries, however, this is a standard means of evaluating financial company performance so comparisons can be made equitably and reliable. With this finance dashboard template, you have this crucial information at your fingertips for real-time monitoring, which enables you to take the right actions at the right time.

The gross profit margin shows the percentage of total sales revenue remaining after accounting for all direct costs associated with producing your goods or services. It indicates to what extent your efforts in this company, investments, R&D, etc. are actually contributing towards earning a profit. The operating profit margin or EBIT margin is calculated by dividing your EBIT by the revenue generated in the same period. The net profit ratio indicates how well your company does at turning revenue into profits - how much percent of every dollar generated will be remaining in your company as profit. The net profit ratio is an excellent yardstick to evaluate performance in light of investments, market fluctuations and other operational considerations.

## RELEVANT KPIS AND METRICS

- Gross Profit Margin Percentage
- Operating Profit Margin Percentage
- Operating Expense Ratio
- Net Profit Margin Percentage

## CFO DASHBOARD

CFO COCKPIT | YTD (March 2020)

### Key Metrics



#### REVENUE

Rp 0,00

(+ 100%)

Target Rp. 10,000,000,00



#### GROSS PROFIT

Rp 0,00

(+ 100%)

Target Rp. 10,000,000,00



#### EBIT

Rp 0,00

(+ 100%)

Target Rp. 10,000,000,00



#### EBIT %

29,7%

(+ 10%)

Target 27%



#### OPERATING EXPENSES

Rp 0,00

(- 100%)

Target Rp. 10,000,000,00

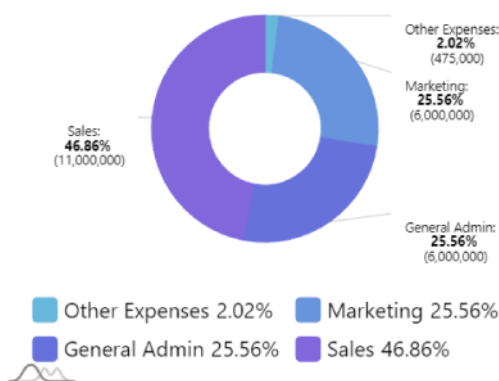


#### NET INCOME

Rp 0,00

(+ 100%)

Target Rp. 10,000,000,00



EVA

Economic Value Add

Rp. 20,000,000,00

BERRY RATIO

2.2

PAYROLL HEADCOUNT RATIO

0.02

Our rundown of the best financial dashboards continues with CFOs (Chief Financial Officers). They usually focus on high-level metrics that expands outside of a pure financial focus so you can also find employee or customer satisfaction metrics, as depicted in our visual example. To see the full scope of this CFO dashboard, please open it in full-screen mode but now we will go through some relevant details.

The dashboard focuses on 4 primary areas that CFOs can find relevant and interesting: costs, sales goals, gross profit, customer and/or employee satisfaction levels. You can easily connect another dashboard within, and additionally implement specific areas of interest such as market indicators, customer analysis, investor relations, cash management, etc. Key metrics that are depicted at the top left of this financial analysis dashboard include the revenue, gross profit, EBIT, operating expenses, and net income. That way, every CFO can have a clear overview of the financial performance within the first quarter of the year. You can see how you performed against set targets and conclude that operating expenses are actually higher than planned. Then you can easily dig deeper, start asking questions, and analyze why this happened in order to avoid such scenarios in the future. We have included simple gauge charts in our visual example so that you can immediately spot if the metric is developing well or it's in the "red zone."

On the right side the dashboard shows the breakdown of costs with an additional tab that focuses on the revenue. We can see that, in this case, sales have generated the highest costs within this quarter followed by general and admin. This can give you an idea where your expenses are allocated and if you have the opportunity to lower them as much as possible. We have also added 3 additional metrics: economic value added (EVA), berry ratio, and the payroll headcount ratio, but you can customize your KPIs as needed. These 3 metrics will show you the true economic profit of your company, indication if you're losing or generating money, and how many employees support your payroll efforts.

Finally, we can take a closer look at the bottom part of the dashboard where we can see details on the employee and customer satisfaction levels expressed also with a 3-month trend. These are non-traditional metrics but every modern CFO needs to keep track of satisfaction levels since lower values could cause additional financial hardships. In this case, the trend in employee satisfaction is negative so you might want to examine what happened and how you can change it. Finally, we can see other connected dashboards which you can customize based on your own requirements, and quickly go through more data as questions arise.

#### RELEVANT KPIS AND METRICS

- Payroll Headcount Ratio
- Economic Value Added (EVA)



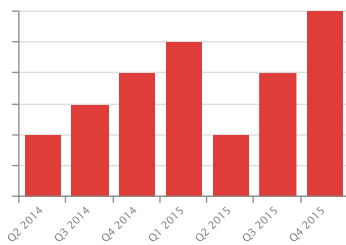
- Employee Satisfaction
- Vendor Payment Error Rate

# FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

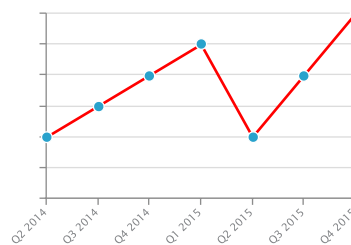
### RETURN ON ASSETS

16%



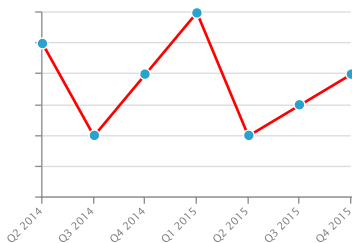
### WORKING CAPITAL RATIO

3.4:1



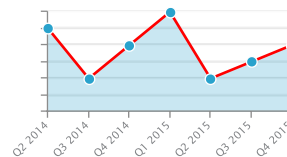
### RETURN ON EQUITY

16%



### DEBT-EQUITY RATIO

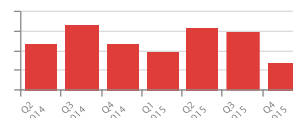
0.4:1



### BALANCE SHEET

Total Assets

Rp. 0



Current Assets

Rp. 0



Our last financial dashboard example gives you an overview of how efficiently you spend your capital and gives you an overview of the main metrics on your balance sheet. It is broken down into four visualizations of your return on assets (ROA), working capital ratio (WCR), return on equity (ROE) and debt-equity ratio (DER). These four key performance indicators give an immediate understanding of trends in how your company's assets are being managed. The balance sheet breakdown shows how your current assets (cash, account receivable, inventory) as well as your long-term assets, and it also provides information about your total liabilities, depicted by the two subcomponents

of current liabilities and shareholder equity.

This financial dashboard template provides you valuable information about the capital structure of your company. The debt-equity ratio measures how much debt you are using to finance your assets and operations in comparison to the equity available. It is calculated by dividing your total liabilities by your shareholders' equity. Return on assets, and even more importantly return on equity, are key figures on the stock market when it comes to evaluating your company as an investment opportunity. The more debt a company has, the larger is its ROE compared to its ROA.

This financial dashboard example closely monitors these two ratios to ensure that you can maintain control over these extremely important financial aspects of your company in real-time. Letting these ratios go unchecked is a recipe for disaster and can lead to unexpected losses, bankruptcy, and loss of client base or assets. Furthermore, return on assets is a critical litmus-test of your company's success and is a major indicator to potential investors. Companies with low return on assets face severe difficulties whilst attempting to attract investors. Shareholders and investors will further be aware of your return on equity, which ultimately represents to them how much money your company will return on their investments. Use this financial performance dashboard to keep a close eye on these essential aspects of your company's progress and ensure its long-term viability and success.

We have demonstrated the power of data visualization in financial performance, monitoring, and analysis. These dashboards can be used by c-level management, department managers, professionals, and finance experts that need a clear overview and mastery over their data. Whether you need to build your own financial reporting dashboard, select and combine own KPIs and strategies or simply have an accurate representation and monitoring processes, try our software for a 14-day trial, completely free!

#### RELEVANT KPIS AND METRICS

- Return on Assets
- Return on Equity
- Working Capital