

Module 2 – Introduction

The Language and Tools of Financial Analysis

Introduction: An Intuitive Understanding of Financial Analysis (Let's get crunching!)

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Financial analysis

An analyst studies and analyses companies in order to determine a company's overall financial worth and performance.

Analysts arrive at the complete financial value of a company by scrutinizing financial statements

...and conducting interviews with management (including off-balance sheet transactions).

Analyst presentation





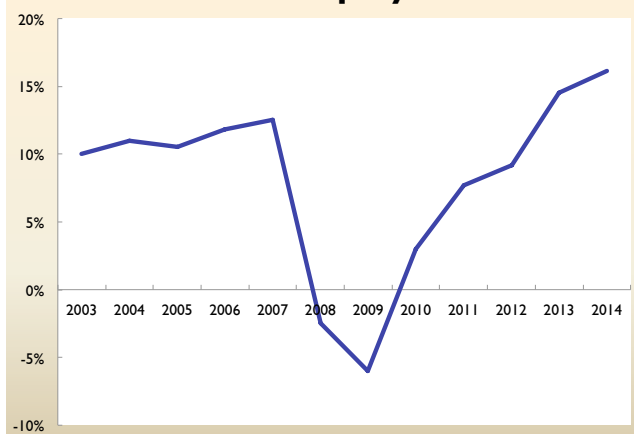
Comparing performance over time

Trend analysis (aka horizontal analysis)

- 'Absolute' performance evaluation
- Track record of management decisions
- Reflects on the lifecycle of the firm, and the stage of the business cycle
- Historical performance is a good (*best?*) guide for future performance

Comparing performance over time

Return on Equity - ROE





Comparing performance over time

2014 Balance sheet (\$USD millions)

Assets	15,153	Liabilities	12,302
		Equity	2,851
	15,153		15,153

2013 Balance sheet (\$USD millions)

Assets	15,474	Liabilities	11,867
		Equity	3,607
	15,474		15,474

Comparing financial ratios across 'like' firms

Proportional analysis (aka vertical analysis)

- Relative performance measures, rather than absolute
- Ratios adjust for size differences
- Neutralizes the impact of the business cycle (completely?)
- Relative current performance is a good (best?) guide for future (relative) performance

What are good comparators?



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