



Improving forecasting, a critical component of the G in ESG

Wednesday 22 May | 10:00am-11:15am

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# Introduction Casper Kaars Sijpesteijn



# Industry experts speaking today



Casper Kaars Sijpesteijn Finance Function Improvement



Mike Williams
Head of Digital Products





Finance Function Improvement



# Agenda - what we will discuss today

- 1 Establishing governance over your forecasting process
- How to design and build a great forecast model
- 3 Forecasting applications and analytics





# Establishing governance over your forecasting process Gill Ellyard



# What is governance?





### Defined process and controls are key



Update business risks within strategy



Be clear on your building blocks



Timeline with roles and responsibilities



Buy in from senior stakeholders



Monitoring risks to achieving forecast



Board review and approval



## Establish and document a methodical process

Often individuals start a forecast by gathering data (qualitative or quantitative) rather than taking a step back and asking the important question of what are we trying to forecast and why?



Planning

Determine the objective and user



Gathering and preparing the data

Effectively source and check data



Build and test your forecast

Test and validate



Share draft forecast

Forecast messaging is key



Refine and monitor

Ensure it is relevant

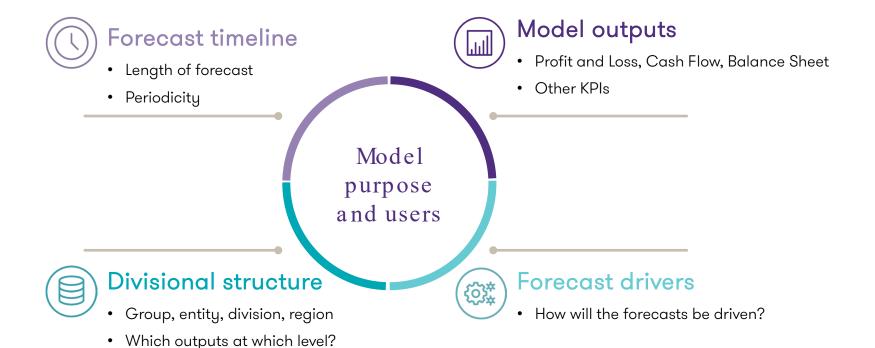
Engaging and involving relevant individuals



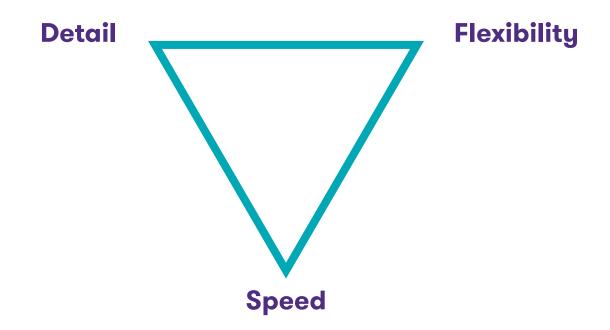
# How to design and build a great forecast model David Mountjoy



# Financial model design considerations



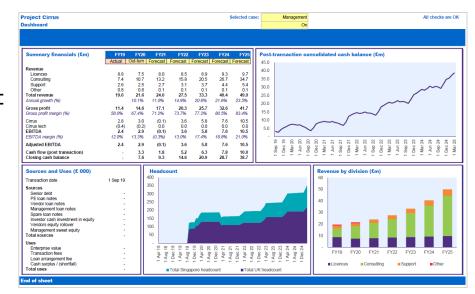
# **Model design trade-offs**





# **Long-term planning**

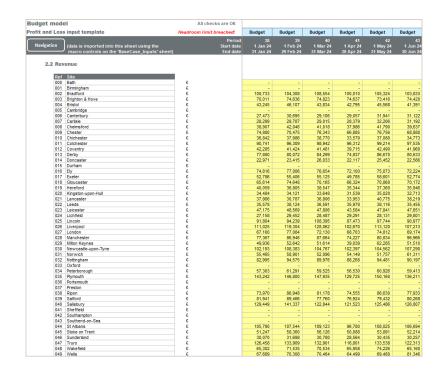
- Timeline: 3–10 years, monthly or quarterly
- Outputs: Integrated P&L, BS, CF
- Divisions: key divisions only
- Drivers: focus on flexibility





# **Budgeting**

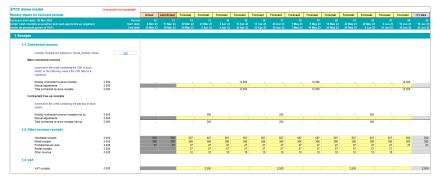
- Timeline: usually one year monthly
- Outputs: P&L in detail, BS/CF at high level
- Divisions: all cost centres
- Drivers: focus on detail

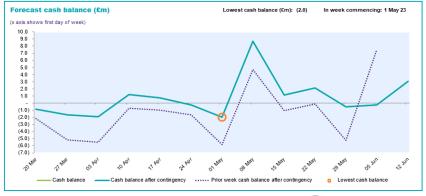




# Short term cash flow forecasting

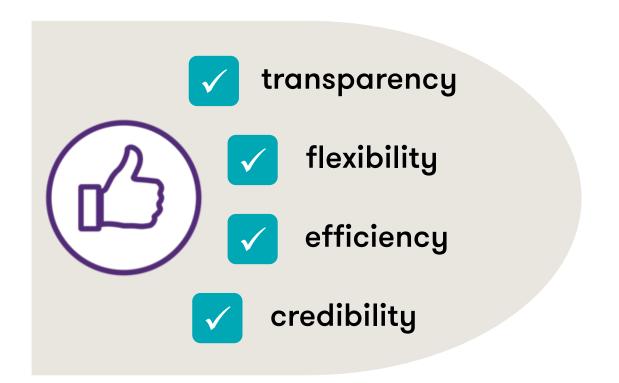
- Timeline: 13-week rolling forecast
- Outputs: CF only
- Divisions: by currency or account
- Drivers: focus on speed

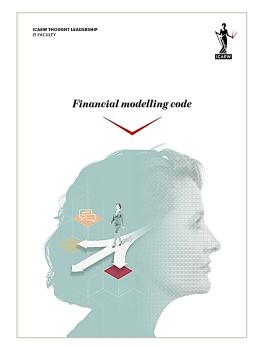






# What do you want from a financial model?







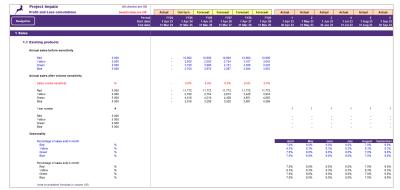
# **Keep things simple**

 Model design: watch out for unnecessary complexity

#### Writing formulas:

- Keep formulas short
- Use simple functions
- Break calculations into steps

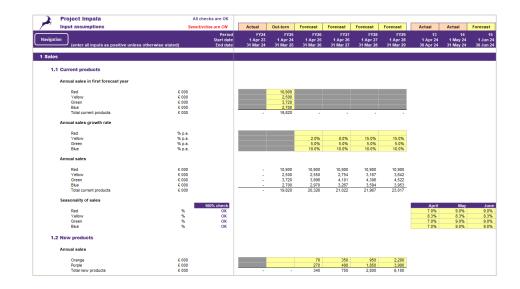
Client	Projected B/Sheet	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14
		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
INANCED BY:						(0)	(0)		
ihare Capitial	21,600	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802
hare Premium Account	194,400	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
Capital Redemption Reserve	4,000	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Profit & Loss A/C Brought Forward	2,218,785	2,731	2,731	2,731	2,731	2,731	2,731	2,731	2,731
Profit/(Loss) YTD		(1,607)	(1,464)		(1,218)	(1,038)	(843)	(493)	(68)
	2,438,785	5,124	5,267	5,221	5,513	5,693	5,888	6,239	6,664
uro Loan Repayments									
Vortgage Repayments (inc Interest)		2	2	2	2	7,391	7,375	7,359	7,344
quity Loan Repayments (inc Interest)		4	4	4	4	49	49	49	49
Sank Overdraft	2,512,112	4,714	4,909	5,889	5,525	5,251	5,051	5,082	5,239
nvoice Finance Availability		7,463	8,216	9,200	9,940	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Surplus/(Deficit)		2,750	3,306	3,311	4,415	1,749	1,949	1,918	1,761
	Balance sheet plug	202.72 -	202.72 -	202.72 -	202.72	202.72	202.72 -	202.72 -	202.72
Copy and special paste to row 72		0.00 -	0.00	0.00	0.00 -	0.00 -	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Profit 09/10	151,421.00								
Per Draft B/Sheet	62,227.49								
Difference	89,193.51								
		1,988.72 -	1,988.72 -	1,988.72 -	1,988.72 -	2,067.00 -	1,305.15 -	2,861.49 -	1,347.15
Stock Ratio		28.99	32.37	32.20	32.92	30.73	30.64	29.60	31.07
Debtor Ratio (exc Inter Co)		74.21	77.21	AREF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	AREF!
Creditor Ratio		81.39	85.17	85.47	91.77	87.68	87.08	82.98	80.57
otal Bank Debt									
nvoice Finance		4,714	4,909	5,889	5,525	5,251	5,051	5,082	5,23
Vortgage		765	765	765	765	760	755	750	745





# Separate input assumptions

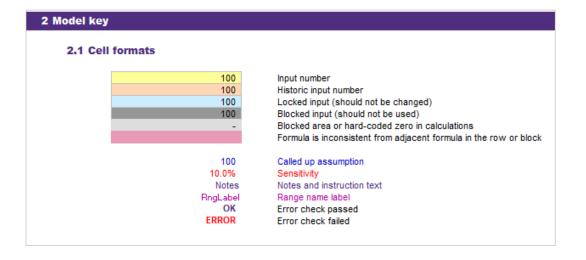
- Anyone can find and understand assumptions behind forecast
- It's clear which cells can be changed
- Use cell shading
- Don't hard-code anything

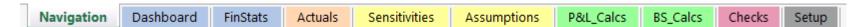




### Use formatting to guide the user

- Cell shading
- Font colour
- Clear negative signs
- Colour-code tabs







# Other transparency tips

#### Use clear labelling

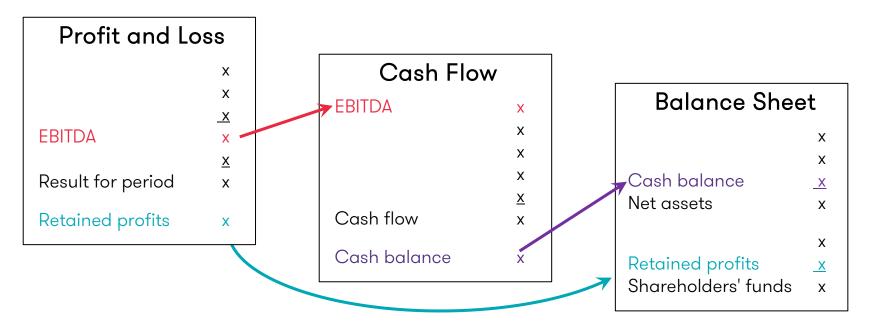
- Every row should be labelled
  - What does it show?
  - What units is it in?
- Every sheet should have a title
- Use clear tab names

#### Don't hide anything

- Don't hide sheets
- Don't hide rows or columns
- Don't use white text on a white background!



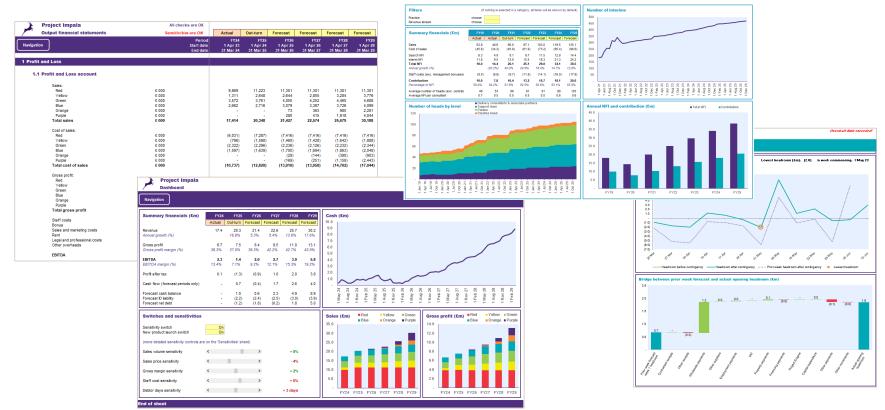
# Make sure your financial statements are integrated



☑ Balance Sheet balances



# Present outputs clearly and compellingly





# Forecasting applications and analytics Mike Williams



# Why move to a system-based forecasting approach?

#### Why do we step outside Excel?

- Recurring forecast
- Shorter term budget cycles
- Live/system generated data
- Multiple data sources
- Granular data
- Managing access and controlling models
- Model size, number!

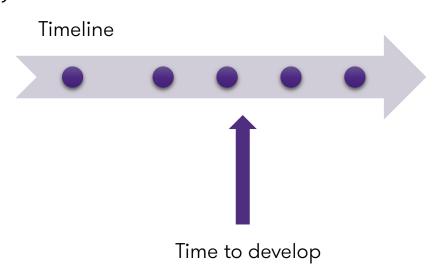




# When is a good time

#### When is a good time to move to system-based forecasting?

- Large enough team (and budget to develop)
- Appetite for change/culture
- Change in other systems
- Need for auditability of forecast
- More scruting
- Data maturity curve





# **Steps for implementation**

#### How can a business make the transition as easy as possible?

- 1. Define business problem
- Sell to the business
- 3. Design a proper specification for the tool
- 4. Identify the data sources consider their quality/accessibility
- 5. Select the right application for you
- 6. Engage with stakeholders
- 7. Phased development approach (MVP)
- 8. Parallel run for a period of time
- 9. Feedback and test













# Is this right for our business?

What are some of the questions to ask the business before embarking on a system implementation?



Purpose - What is the financial model you plan to develop for?



Users - Who is going to be using the model?



Data - What is the data size for the model input?



Security - What level of security you would like to have?



Change - Are your organisation and users ready for a modelling tool change?



Costs - How much budget you prepare for the upfront and ongoing costs?



# Using data analytics in modelling

# How can we use data analytics and machine learning to improve our forecasting capability?

- Analytics for model types:
  - Long term: trend forecasting
  - Budgets: sales pipeline, introduce other data
  - Cash flow: churn, LTV, propensity to pay
- Customer analytics
  - Segmentation
  - Profiles
- Visualisation

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In using business data
- governance/understanding
is extremely important Knowing exactly what is what is
paramount to accurate modelling

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# Al in financial forecasting

- Synthetic data proxy data
- Scenario analysis
- Trend identification
- Write reports
- Building models and writing formulas

Having proper definitions around Al generated information helps control usage in a business



#### **Contact us**



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