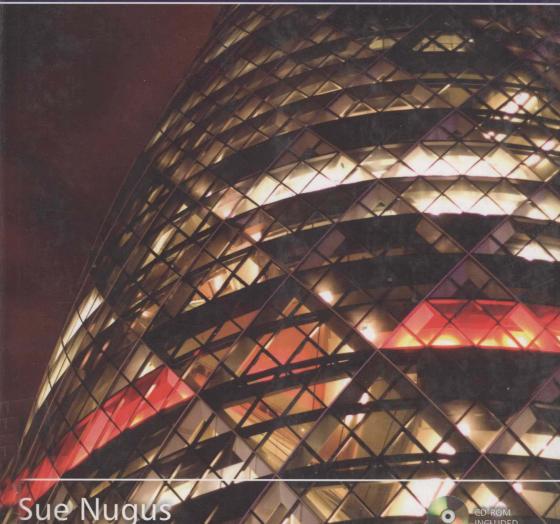




Financial Planning using Excel

Forecasting, planning and budgeting techniques

Second edition





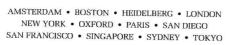
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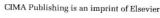
Forecasting Pl神病 Budgeting Technic

Second Edition

Sue Nugus









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Preface

The objective of this book is to help financial planners improve their spreadsheet skills by providing a structured approach to developing spreadsheets for forecasting, financial planning and budgeting applications.

The book assumes that the reader is familiar with the basic operation of Excel and is not intended for beginners.

The book has been divided into four parts covering the areas of spreadsheet design for all types of planning, forecasting, business planning and budgeting. Although it is recommended that readers follow the book from the beginning, the text is also intended as a reference book that will be a valuable aid during model development.

The structure of the book has been designed to help financial managers develop Excel skills. The first part on Spreadsheet Design aims to ensure that a disciplined approach to spreadsheet development is undertaken to ensure that whatever the purpose of the spreadsheet, it has been designed in a robust manner that will facilitate updates and enhancements.

In Part 2, the area of Spreadsheet Forecasting is tackled. The focus here is to look at some of the analysis tools provided by Excel that can assist in the forecasting process.

Part 3 looks at Business Planning. A number of different approaches to business planning are considered, including deterministic, stochastic and optimising. Furthermore, in this part of the book what-if analysis is considered in some detail and pivot tables are introduced.

The fourth part looks at Budgeting Techniques, an area that most financial managers have to tackle on a regular basis. The focus in this part of the book is helping users manage modular budgetary control systems, including how to aggregate data from multiple sources.

This edition of the book includes the use of Excel 2007. There is an introductory chapter that explains the key differences between Excel 2007 and Excel 2003, for example the ribbon menu system. The remainder of the book indicates the menu selections required for both Excel 2003 and Excel 2007 and will indicate new features of Excel 2007 where appropriate. Excel 7 commands are placed in brackets after the Excel 2003 command and are bold.

The CD-ROM that accompanies the book contains all the examples described. Instructions for installing and using the CD-ROM are supplied on the CD itself and it is recommended that readers consult the README file contained on the CD.

About the Author

Sue Nugus has been conducting seminars and workshops for accountants and other executives for more than 20 years. She works with the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and also with the equivalent institutes in Ireland and Scotland.

These seminars and workshops have mostly involved helping accountants and financial managers get the most from their spreadsheets.

The course on which this book is based runs for management and chartered accountants and other executives at least 12 times a year.

In addition to her teaching, she has authored and co-authored some 20 books on a wide range of IT subjects that have been published by McGraw-Hill, NCC-Blackwell and Butterworth-Heinemann.

sue@academic-conferences.org

Using Excel 2007

This edition of Financial Planning with Excel incorporates the use of Excel 2007. Excel 2007 introduces a number of new features. However, the most obvious change is the way in which commands are selected.

Ribbon is the term given to the series of **Tabs** that replace menus, toolbars and most of the task panes that were familiar in Excel 2003. The ribbon is located at the top of the screen. The tabs are organised by different types of task. The options on each tab are organized into **groups** and the **buttons** in each group execute a command, display a menu of commands or a drop-down list of options.

Figure 1 shows the ribbon for a new spreadsheet.



Figure 1 Ribbon displayed on a blank spreadsheet

There are three different types of Tab in Excel 2007.

The **standard** tabs can be seen in Figure 1 towards the top of the screen and include Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review and View. These will be on view whenever Excel is opened. The Home tab is selected by default and the buttons relating to this tab are then displayed on the lines below. By clicking on the Insert tab the buttons will change to offer the options related to Insert, etc.

There are then **contextual** tabs that only appear when they are needed, and are based on the task being performed at the time. Examples include Picture tools, Drawing, Table, etc.

The third type of tab is **Program** and includes Print Preview, Save, Open and these can be seen in Figure 1 at the top left of the screen.

The symbol at the extreme top left of the screen is the **Office** button and this is used to access the file-related commands.

Throughout this book the selections required from the ribbons and tabs are provided alongside the menu sequences for Excel 2003.

If the functionality has changed or if something is only available in Excel 2007, this will be indicated and explained.

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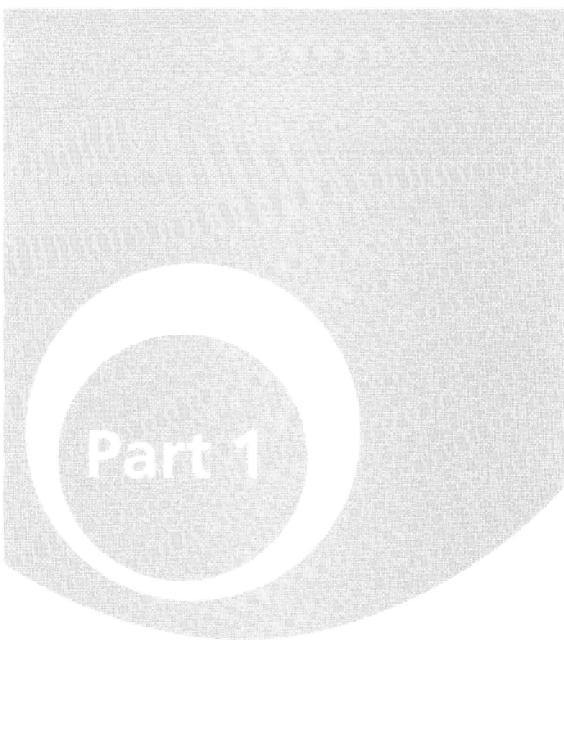
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Spreadsheet Skills for all Types of Planning

The most popularly claimed pitfall of planning concerns commitment. The assumption is that with the support and participation of the top management, all will be well. But the questions must be asked: well with what and well for whom? For planners? To be sure. But for the organisation?

-Henry Mintzberg, *The Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning*, 1994.

Introduction

Whether a spreadsheet is being developed as a forecasting plan, a profit and loss account or a marketing plan, it is essential that due care and attention be given to the design and structure of the plan. Establishing some rules as to how all the spreadsheets in a department or organisation are developed enables different people to look at different plans and feel familiar with the layout, style, reports, charts, etc. This is similar to the way users feel familiar with software applications that have a common interface such as those in the Microsoft Office suite of products.

The objectives of good design in spreadsheet terms are exactly the same as those required for any other software development:

- To ensure that the spreadsheet is as error free as possible.
- To ensure that the spreadsheet can be used without much training or control.
- To minimise the work required to enhance or change the spreadsheet.

If care is taken to ensure sound structure and good design, a spreadsheet will be straightforward to develop, easy to read, simple to use, not difficult to change and will produce the required results.

The plan developed over a number of developmental stages in this chapter illustrates a variety of aspects of the principles of spreadsheet design and development. The series begins with a plan that has had little or no thought put into its design and layout, and as the chapter proceeds ways of improving and enhancing the plan are identified and explained. These plans can be found on the CD accompanying the book under the names STYLE01 through STYLE10.