Universal Funding Proposal Model

Baseline P&L Forecast

(B)



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"Always plan ahead. It wasn't raining when Noah built the ark"

Richard Cushing



What The Model Provides?

- A detailed 5-year forecast model
 - ✓ Years 1 and 2 detailed by month
 - √ Years 3 to 5 detailed per year
- Understand and Plan for the Future
- Model the Impact of Funding
- Support Funding Applications

The 'Universal' Model can be used with any Accounting system



11 Modules

- 1 of 11: Instructions
- 2 of 11: Data Input Templates for P&L and Balance Sheet
- 3 of 11: Entering Historic P&L Data
- 4 of 11: Enter Historic Balance Sheet Data
- 5 of 11: Establish your 'Baseline' Forecast (P&L)
- 6 of 11: Establish Treatment for Base Line Balance Sheet Data
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Module 5 of 11

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Objective of this Module

- With historic Balance Sheet data entered, chart of accounts and other setting configured correctly
- The process can move to the next stage: Setting up the Baseline Forecast



	Baseline Sales Forecast
~	Baseline Forecast Tab This tab is used to set an assumed baseline of the business' performance over the next 5 years
11	Review performance over the past 24 months ensuring the totals and sub totals match the P&L you have prepared
12 13 14	Scales forecast The % Applied column will provide you with the year on year % movement by nominal over the past 6 months You can change the automatically generated forecast by either: Entering a year on year (YOY %) increase or decrease for each nominal in the % Applied column (this will maintain the prior year phasing) Adjust individual months (next 2 do months only by over-typing the figure generated (noce this has been done the YoY % entered will not impact that cell) Adjust the forecast assumptions for Yr3 - Yr5 by either: Entering a year on year (YOY %) increase or decrease for each nominal in the YoY % column Entering the £ forecast for each nominal in the Yr. Total column Chamiging 3% will not amend the forecost ence of porcest stude has been netword Add a forecast for any new customers? sales channels in the rows provided
	2. Applied % provides movement over last 6 months
	3. Adjust the automatically generated forecast
14	4. Adjust the forecast assumptions for years 3, 4 and 5
15	5. Add forecast for new customers/sales channels
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Your Baseline Forecast Sales – Step 6

11 Ensure your past 24 months sub-totals match

Before continuing double check your sub-totals in the Baseline Forecast Tab are the same as the input data you entered, if not there is an error which you must rectify before continuing.

12 Applied % provides movement over last 6 months

If future trading is expected to be similar to previous years the Year on Year Percentage provided by default can be used to forecast future years by applying the entered percentage to the corresponding total for the preceding year's sales for each customer / revenue channel, (Sales Nominal).

13 Adjust the automatically generated forecast

To adjust the automatically generated forecast either enter a Year on Year Percentage (YOY %), increase or (decrease), to apply to each customer / revenue channel, (Sales Nominal) on the % Applied column. This will then be applied to the prior year maintaining the same phasing.

The sales forecast for each of your next 24 months can be entered by over-typing the figure generated noting that once the automatically generated figure has been over-typed, the Year on Year Percentage no longer has any impact on adjusted cells.

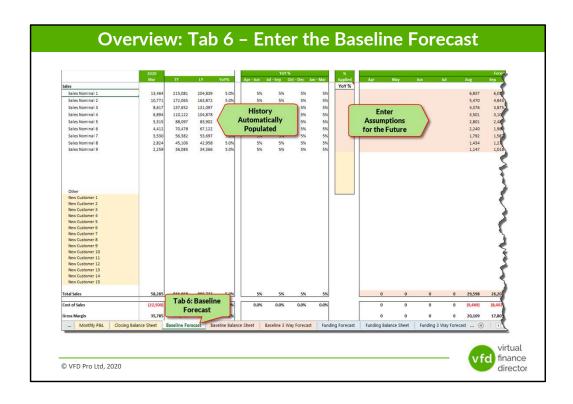
14 Adjust your forecast assumptions for years 3, 4 and 5

In a similar manner to years 1 and 2, the default annual Year on Year Percentage (YoY %) can be adjusted to increase or (decrease), your forecast sales for each customer / sales channel, (Sales Nominal).

Your sales forecast for years 3, 4, and 5 can be entered by over-typing the figure generated in the Annual Forecast, (Yr. Total), column, noting that once the automatically generated figure has been over-typed, the Year on Year Percentage no longer has any impact on adjusted cells.

15 Add your forecast for new customers/revenue channels

Any new customers / revenue channels, (Sales Nominals) can then be added to the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model and your projected revenue entered for years 1 to 5 inclusive, in the rows provided.



Entering and Setting Up your Baseline Forecast – (Step 6)

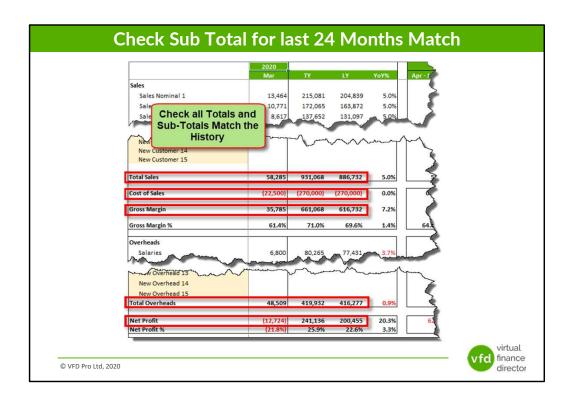
With your historic Profit and Loss information and your Closing Balance Sheet data entered and configured correctly, the process can move to the next stage by setting up your baseline forecast.

The Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model will automatically pull through the data from the history and populate the last two years of sales, gross margins and overheads for you.

The Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model will also provide you with a pre-populated suggested forecast for the next five years with years 1 and 2 detailed by month, and years 3, 4, and 5 by year. As described below, you can either adjust the Year on Year Percentage adjustments and / or overwrite the values for any particular line item and for any particular month.

Many of the cells in the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model are locked to prevent the input formulas being accidentally broken. This also minimises

the amount of work you need to do to fully populate your Forecast and / or prepare your Funding Proposal.



Check the Totals and Sub-Totals for the last 24 months match the history.

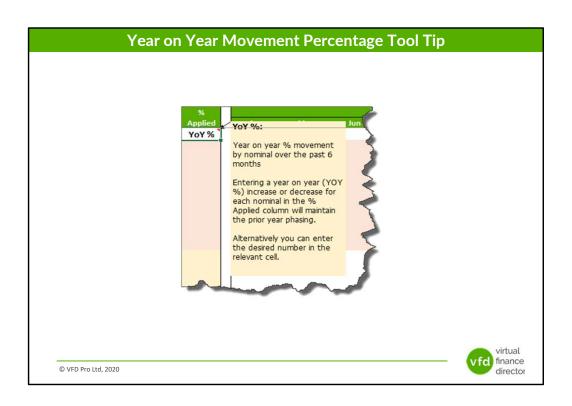
Your next task is to double check all totals and sub-totals are correct by comparing them to the corresponding figures for the preceding 24 months. If there are any errors the setup of the input data and categorisation of the various nominals must be checked to identify the source of errors before continuing.

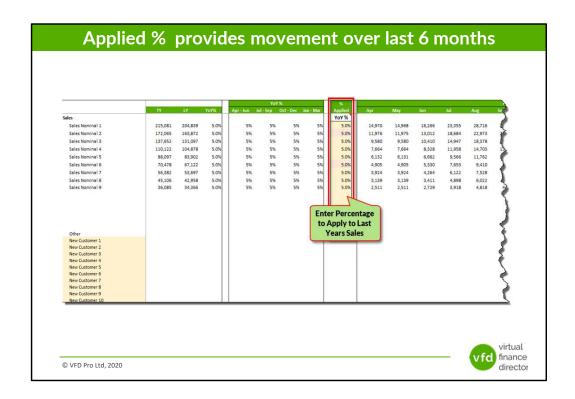
Things to check:

Have all Sales, Cost of Sales and Overhead lines been categorised, if any have been missed then the totals showing on your Baseline Forecast tab are likely to be lower than your historic actuals?

Have any sub-totals or totals from the input tabs been categorised in error, remember, only the rows that provide the detail for each section of the profit and loss account should be categorised, if any have been incorrectly categorised this will result in your totals being over or understated on your Baseline Forecast.

Has your historic data been entered most recent month first in Tab 4, the Profit and Loss Input, if the data has been entered in the wrong order the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model will show sales for five years ago as being last year's sales, and vice versa.

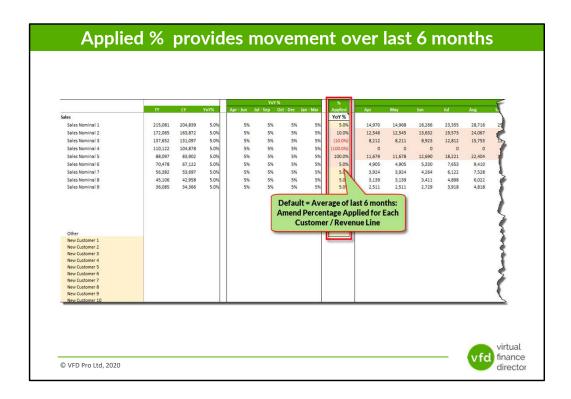




Baseline Sales Forecast, Months 1 to 12

The Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model will provide you with a summary highlighting revenue this year (TY), vs last year (LY) and the Year on Year Percentage movement, positive or (negative). The comparative movement in sales quarter by quarter is also provided to help you forecast next year and beyond. Figure 50 – Step 6: Percentage Applied - Tool Tip

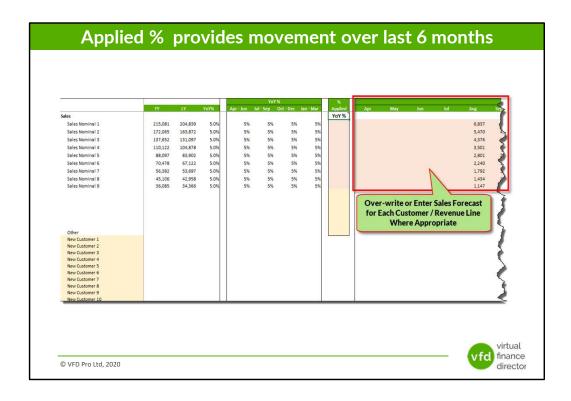
The YoY % Applied column gives you a 'Starter for Ten' percentage by customer or by sales channel, (Sales Nominal), the suggested percentage is the average of the movement over the last 6 months.



Using the % Applied column gives you a quick and easy way to forecast future sales in the event that future years are expected to be very similar to previous years.

For example a customer (or sales channel), who has ceased trading and is no longer purchasing from you, you would set the % Applied to -100% (100%) which would drive all your future sales forecast for that particular customer (or sales channel) to zero.

If you enter +100% in the % Applied column, this will increase your sales month by month by 100%, i.e. double your last year's sales performance, whilst retaining the same phasing or seasonality.



The YoY % Applied does not have to be used, if you prefer you can simply ignore this and enter your sales forecast assumptions directly into the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model for each customer / sales channel, (Sales Nominal), to provide a best guess estimate for future sales month by month.

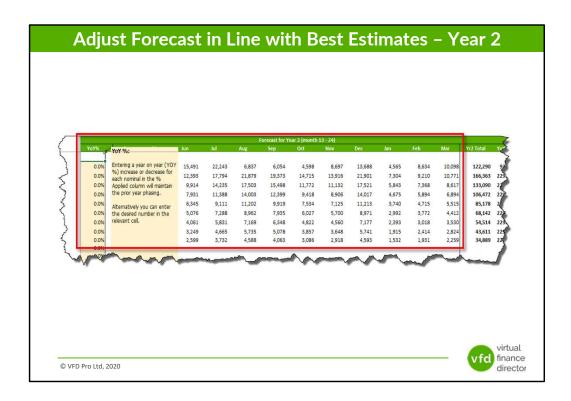
Note: If you are not using the YOY % Applied, you should delete the percentage in the % Applied column to avoid future confusion.

For example, to cater for a period during which trading is impossible, for example due to Covid-19 lockdown, sales may be projected to be £0 for a number of months, following which a gradual increase back to pre Covid-19 sales levels and a return to growth may be forecast as shown below.

If you know that sales will be particularly high or low in any particular month or months, you can simply over-type the calculation, noting that the % Applied calculation will no longer apply to the affected cells.

Recap: The suggested way to use the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal

Model is to start by using the Year on Year Percentage to apply a quick forecast that adopts the phasing and seasonality from previous years customer by customer or sales channel by sales channel. Then enter sales estimates in the relevant cells, effectively overwriting the figures provided by the model.

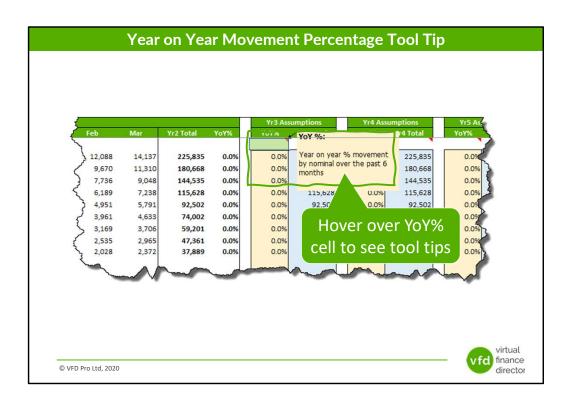


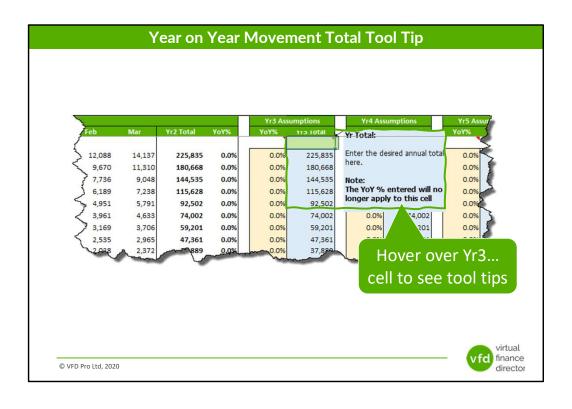
Baseline Sales Forecast Months 13 to 24

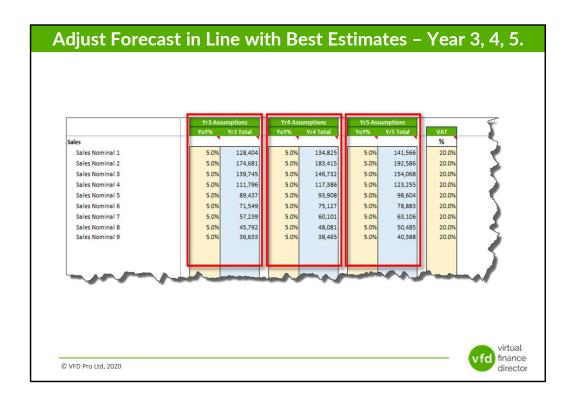
When you are happy with your forecast for the next 12 months, you need to do the same for month 13 to 24. Take care to ensure that any exceptional trading circumstances in year 1 are correctly adjusted for in your forecast for months 13 to 24.

If you do nothing the model will simply apply the % Applied formula to the sales you forecast for the next 12 months.

Note: If exceptional circumstance apply in the first year, it may still be sensible to apply the Year on Year Percentage calculation for months 13 to 24 by using the actual sales for last year, or even the year before that. By default, the YoY % Applied will use the forecast sales for year one and use these as the basis for year 2 with the YoY % Applied.





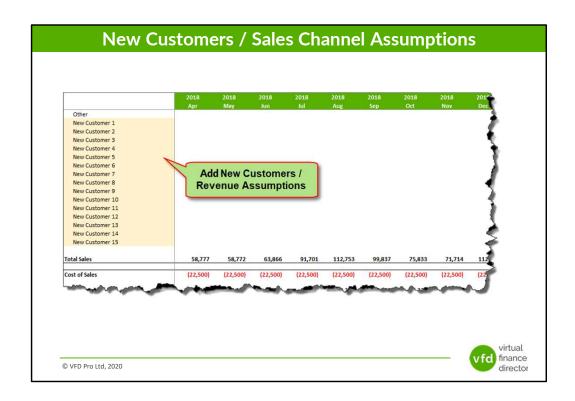


Baseline Sales Forecast Years 3, 4 and 5

The sales forecast for years 3, 4, and 5 is detailed by year, rather than by month. In a similar manner to the way the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model works for years 1 and 2, a 'Starter for Ten' suggestion is made by applying a Year on Year Percentage to the forecast sales from months 18 to 24 to provide a calculated total for Year 3.

You can either accept or adjust the applied Year on Year Percentage for each customer / sales channel, (Sales Nominal), or over-write the total provided for year 3 on a line by line basis.

The sales forecast for years 4 and 5 is calculated or entered in the same way.



Baseline Sales Forecast Years 1 to 5: New Customer or Sales Channels

New customers or sales channels can be entered individually or as a sub total in the space provided.

Having entered your Sales Forecast for years 1 to 5 you can now repeat the process for Gross Margin and Overheads.

Baseline Margin and Overheads
Circia Manage 15 The % Applied column will provide you with the Margin % achieved by individual cost of sale line over the past 6 months 17 You can change the automatically generated forecast by either: Entering a % will apply that % to total sales in that month. Atternatively, you can enter a desired amount in the relevant cell Entering a total gross margin % to apply to sales in a month, please use the row provided. However, please note that any further changes to individual lines will haver no impact Overheads 18 Center aver on year (YOY%) increase or decrease for each cost line (this will maintain the prior year phasing)
Inter a year only ear TOT 's) increase or decrease for each cost ined this will militarian the prior year phosing. In the company of the cost of the
16. Applied % provides margin achieved over last 6 months
17. Adjust the automatically generated forecast margin
18. Enter year on year increase or decrease for each cost line
19. Adjust each individual month as appropriate
20. Add a forecast of any additional cost lines
21. Depreciation, Interest Paid or Tax automatically set to Zero
22. Enter Bad Debt provisions in the row provided
23. Enter the appropriate VAT% for each P&L Line.
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Your Baseline Forecast Gross Margin and Overheads – Step 6

Gross Margin:

16 Applied % provides margin achieved over last 6 months

The % Applied column will provide the Margin % your business achieved over the last six months.

17 Adjust the automatically generated forecast margin

The automatically generated forecast can then be changed by either entering the average Gross Margin % which will then generate the same Gross Margin % for each month in that year, or adjust the Gross Margin % for individual months (for the next 24 months only), by over-typing the figure generated. (Once this has been done the Year on Year Percentage (YoY %), entered will have no impact on the cell).

Overheads:

18 Enter your year on year increase or decrease for each cost line

Enter a Year on Year Percentage (YoY %) increase or (decrease), for each overhead category or cost line. This will be applied to your prior years overhead expenditure

and reflect the same phasing.

19 Adjust each individual month as appropriate

The overheads for each of the next 24 months can then be adjusted by over-typing the figure generated, (Once this has been done the Year on Year Percentage (YoY %), entered will have no impact on the cell).

20 Add a forecast of any additional cost lines

If any additional overhead expenditure items are forecast, the detail can be entered in the rows provided.

21 Depreciation, Interest Paid or Tax automatically set to Zero

Any overhead category / cost line (Overhead Nominal), that has a description including Depreciation, Interest Paid or Tax are automatically set to Zero because they are calculated differently to other overheads and are dealt with on the 3 Way Forecast tab.

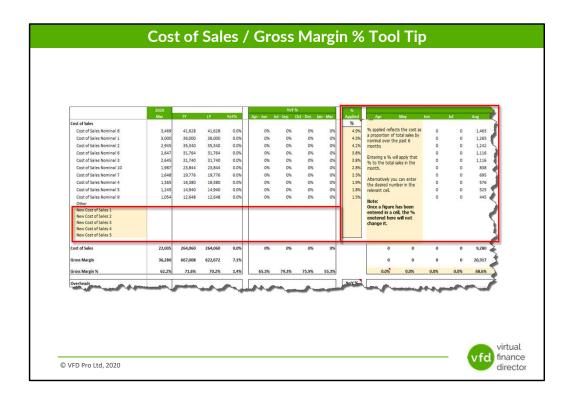
22 Enter Bad Debt provisions in the row provided

Bad Debt is also dealt with differently so Bad Debt assumptions must be entered using the row provided to ensure the correct Profit and Loss, Balance Sheet and Cashflow treatment.

VAT Assumptions:

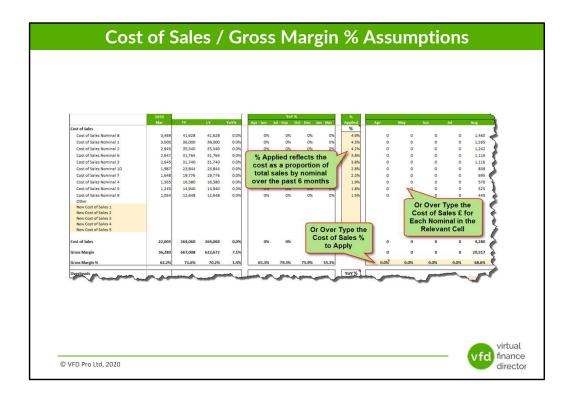
23 Enter your VAT rates for each P&L line

Enter the appropriate VAT percentage rate for each line on your profit and loss account. This will feed through to the VAT calculations made on your 3 Way Forecast.



As with the Sales forecast, the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model gives you a 'Starter for Ten' based on the cost of sales / variable costs and gross margin percentage achieved in your prior year.

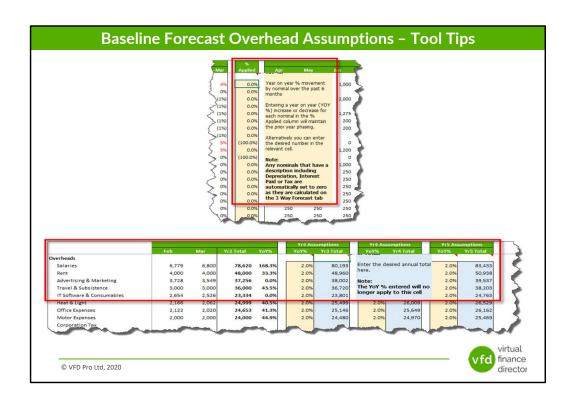
To view the Gross Margin Tool Tip, simply hover over the Gross Margin Percentage cell to view the relevant user instructions as per the image below.

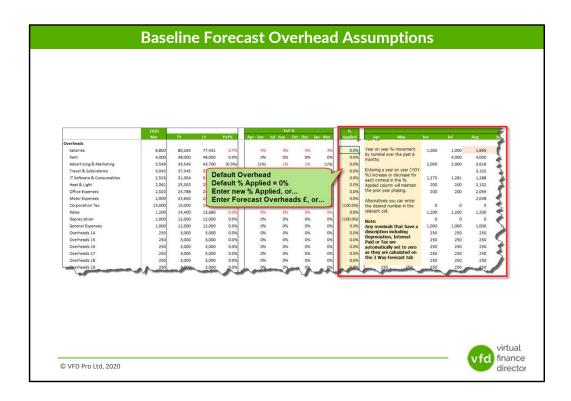


You can either use the Cost of Sales value that has been calculated for you or amend as appropriate. As with sales / revenue, you can over-type the cost of sales value for any particular which over-rides the % Applied calculation. Finally, you can also over-type the Gross Margin Percentage entered is applied to each of the subsequent 12 months.

Having entered the Cost of Sales / Variable Costs and / or Gross Margin Percentage Forecast for each of the next 24 months, scroll to the right to enter the Gross Margin Percentage Forecast and repeat the process for years 3, 4, and 5.

Note: You are also given a Gross Margin Percentage Tool Tips for years 3, 4 and 5.



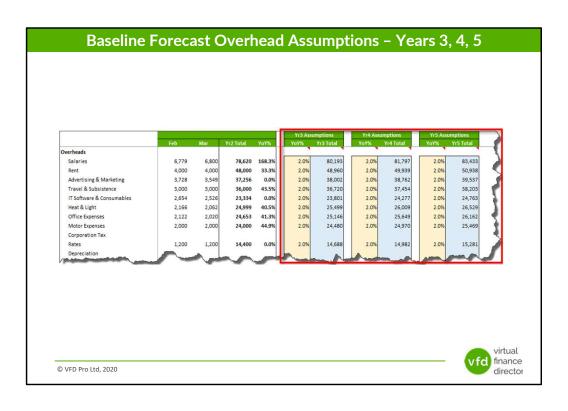


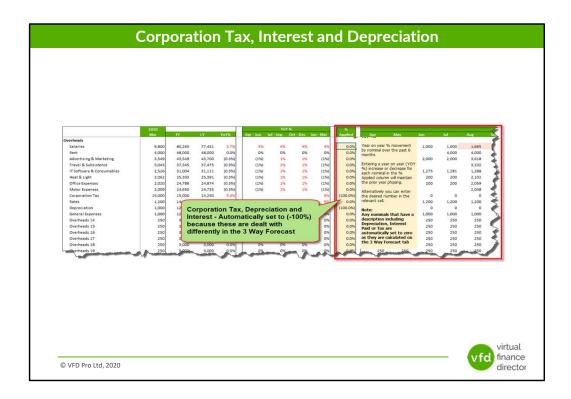
Baseline Forecast – Overheads Assumptions

The method of forecasting your Overhead assumptions is the same as that applied to Sales. By default, the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model assumes your Year on Year Percentage change in all overheads will be zero, i.e. Overheads will remain constant. The YoY % cell can be updated to apply a positive percentage or a negative percentage (decrease).

As overheads typically do not change in direct relation to sales, your assumptions for taking on more staff, investing, capital investment, increases in office space etc. will be estimated and entered in the month in which the expenditure is expected to be incurred.

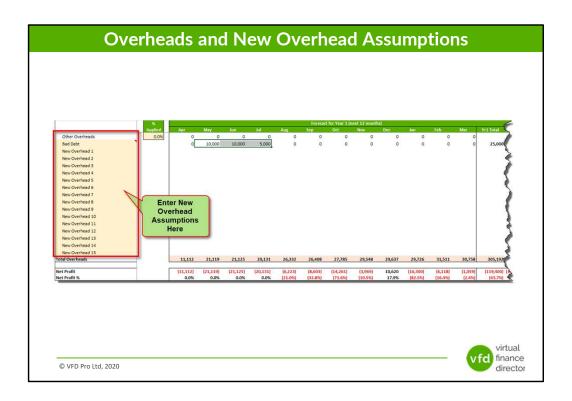
Tool Tips are provided to assist you at every stage, as per the illustrations below.





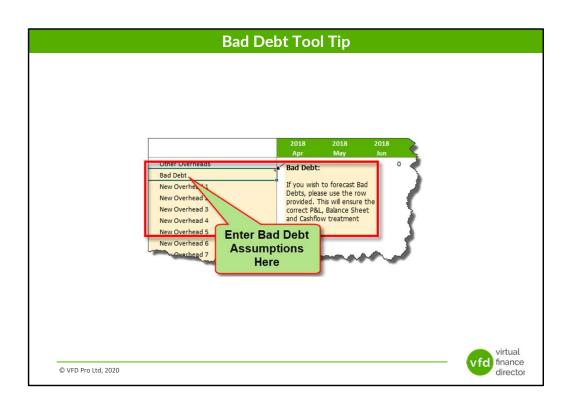
Corporation Tax, Depreciation, and Interest Payments to Zero

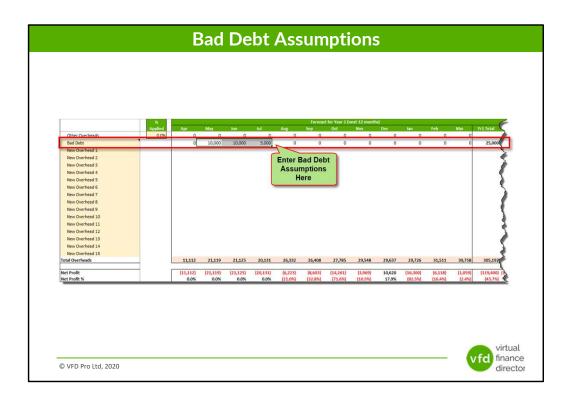
Note that any overheads that include the words or variations on the description of Corporation Tax, Depreciation or Interest rates are automatically set to -100% because these are dealt with in the 3 Way Forecast to ensure the correct treatment for taxation and cash flow purposes.



Baseline Forecast – New Overheads Assumptions

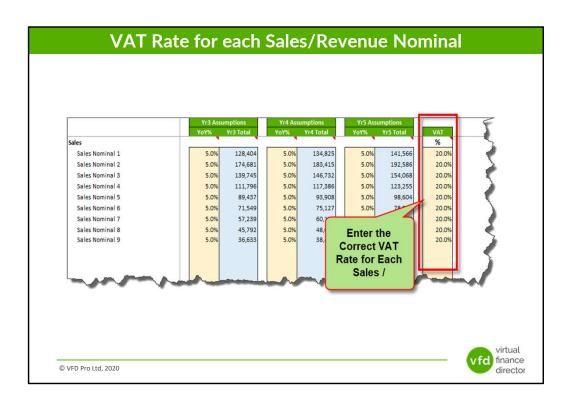
Having entered all necessary forecast assumptions for your existing Overheads, (Overhead Nominals), enter your assumptions for any new Overhead lines and their associated expenditure below in the space provided.





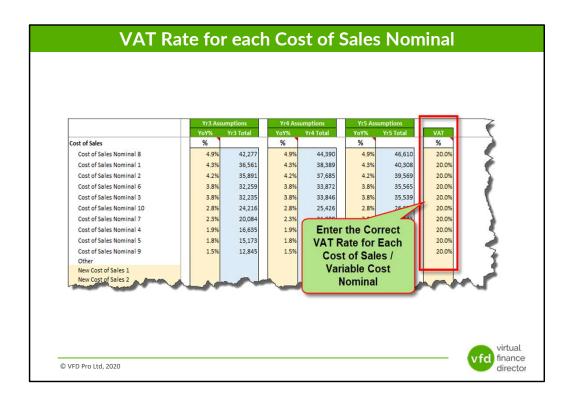
Baseline Forecast – Bad Debt Assumptions

Bad Debt has a different impact on your P&L and Balance Sheet to other overheads and <u>must</u> be entered on the Bad Debt line provided in the overheads section of the Baseline Forecast Tab as shown below. Doing this will allow the Universal Forecasting and Funding Proposal Model to correctly apply the treatment of Bad Debt and automatically make the necessary adjustments to Profit and Loss, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow treatment where necessary.



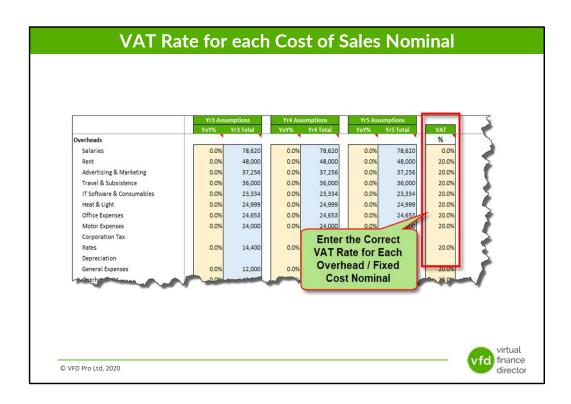
Baseline Sales Forecast – VAT Rate for each Sales/Revenue Nominal

To ensure the correct application of VAT to your sales, you need to enter the appropriate VAT rate to each customer / sales channel as shown below. By default, all VAT entries will be set to 20%.



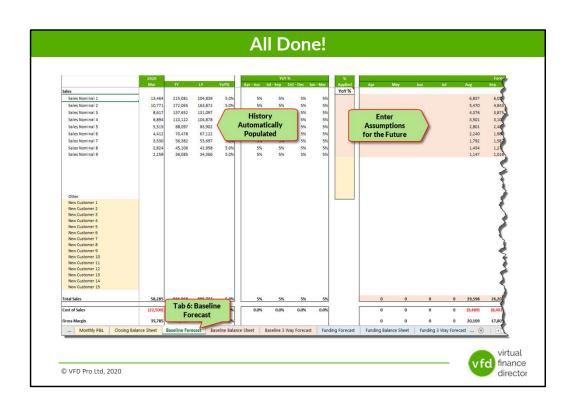
Baseline Sales Forecast – VAT Rate for each Cost of Sales / Variable Cost Nominal

To ensure the correct application of VAT to your Cost of Sales / Variable Costs, you need to enter the appropriate VAT rate to each Cost of Sales Nominal as shown below. By default, all VAT entries will be set to 20%.



Baseline Sales Forecast – VAT Rate for each Overhead Nominal

To ensure the correct application of VAT to your Cost of Sales / Variable Costs, you need to enter the appropriate VAT rate to each Cost of Sales Nominal as shown below. By default, all VAT entries will be set to 20%.



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Status and Next Step

- With historic Baseline Forecast Profit and Loss assumptions entered
- The process can move to the next stage: Enter the Baseline Balance Sheet treatment



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