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Preparing a business review: Overall considerations. Given the high level nature of the requirements set out in the legislation, directors are free to decide on a format and level of information that would make most sense in the company’s circumstances. In this section of our guide, we consider how the guidance issued by the HKICPA, Accounting Bulletin 5, is relevant to meeting this challenge. We also consider report focus and materiality, the concept of linkage and the importance of planning ahead, involving the right depth and breadth of experience.

Financial Analysis Tools and Techniques, a business-focused revision of Erich Helfert’s perennial college bestseller Techniques of Financial Analysis, is a quick, easy read for nonfinancial managers and an excellent refresher and reference for finance professionals. This practical, hands-on guide provides a new introductory chapter that gives context to today’s valuation turmoil and helps professionals understand the economic drivers of a business and the importance of cash flow. The book’s overriding theme is that any business should be viewed as a dynamic, integrated system of
Financial analysis is not only about financial data which is the core of the financial analysis and provided in the four major financial statements, that provide the historical and current information; is it about the non-financial data which provide the future information. The balance sheet or as recently known as the statement of financial position, shows the current financial position of the company by showing company resource (Assets), and what it owes (liability) at a specific point in time. After defining the purpose of the financial analysis, a suitable technique should be chosen to deliver the purpose of the focus. While activity ratios measure how efficient the company in managing the day to day activities, inventory