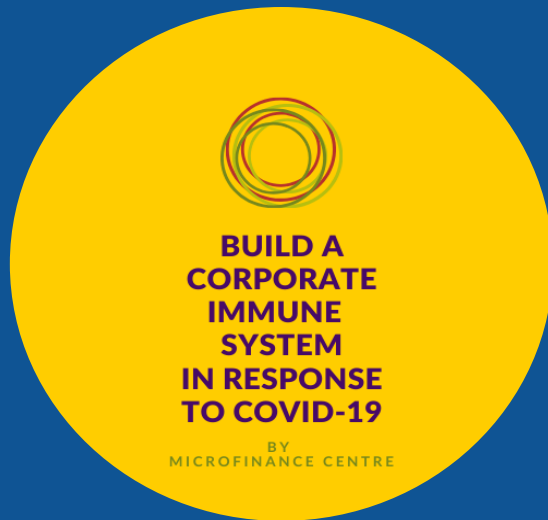




MICROFINANCE CENTRE



How to Build a Corporate Immune System in Response to COVID-19



Financial planning and financial modelling

Webinar house keeping rules

- Please switch off your webcam

- Please switch off your microphone during the presentation

- Please write your questions in the chatbox

The webinar is **recorded**
It will be available at mfc.org.pl

EaSI Technical Assistance to the European Microcredit Sector

European Commission
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

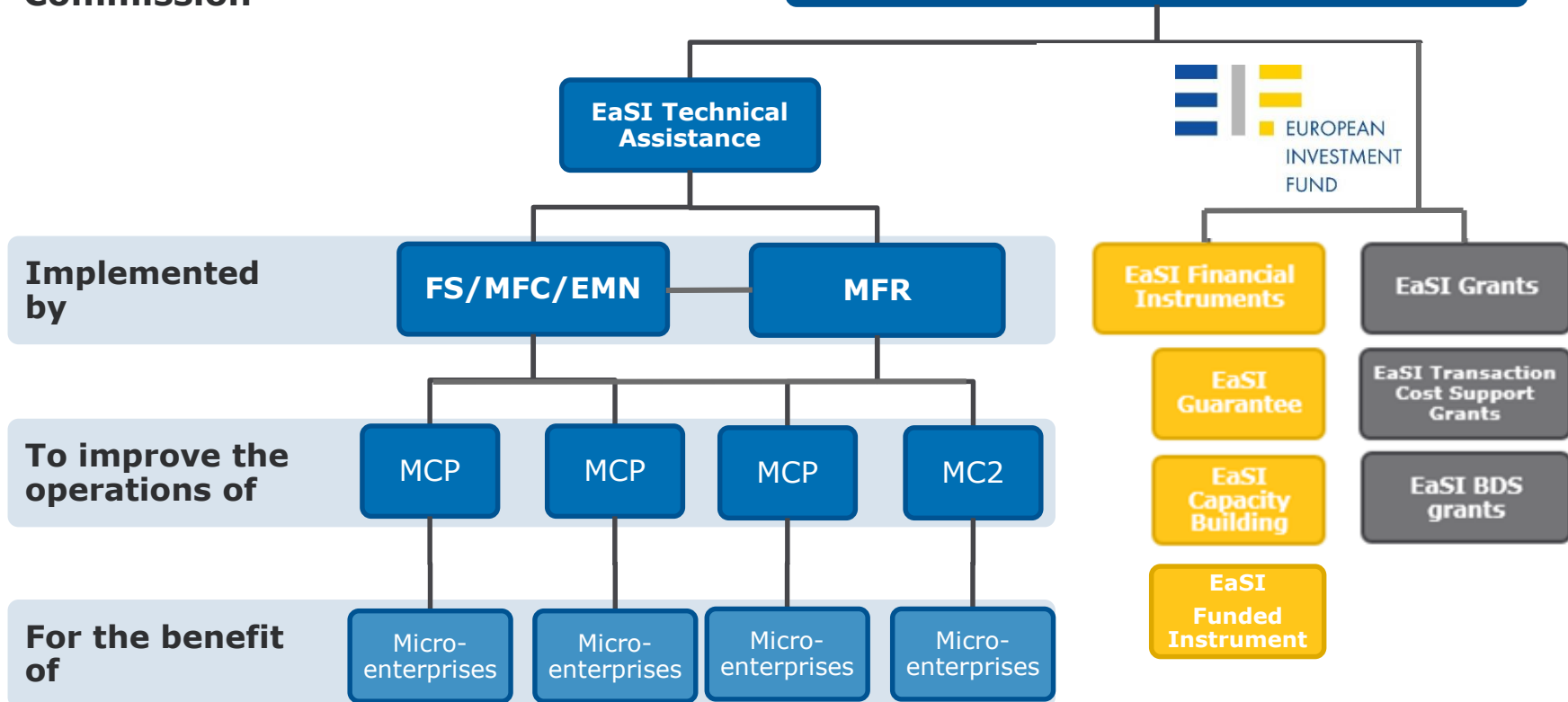


EaSI Technical Assistance within the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI)

Funded and managed by the European Commission



EaSI Funding Programme Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis



The EaSI Technical Assistance Service Providers



Service Providers

Technical Assistance:

- » Frankfurt School of Finance and Management gGmbH (FS) – Consortium Leader for the Technical Assistance Services
- » Microfinance Centre (MFC) – Consortium Partner
- » European Microfinance Network (EMN) – Consortium Partner

Assessment, Evaluation and Ratings:

- » MF Rating – Provider of Institutional Assessments, Rating and Evaluations

Project Beneficiaries and Geographic Coverage

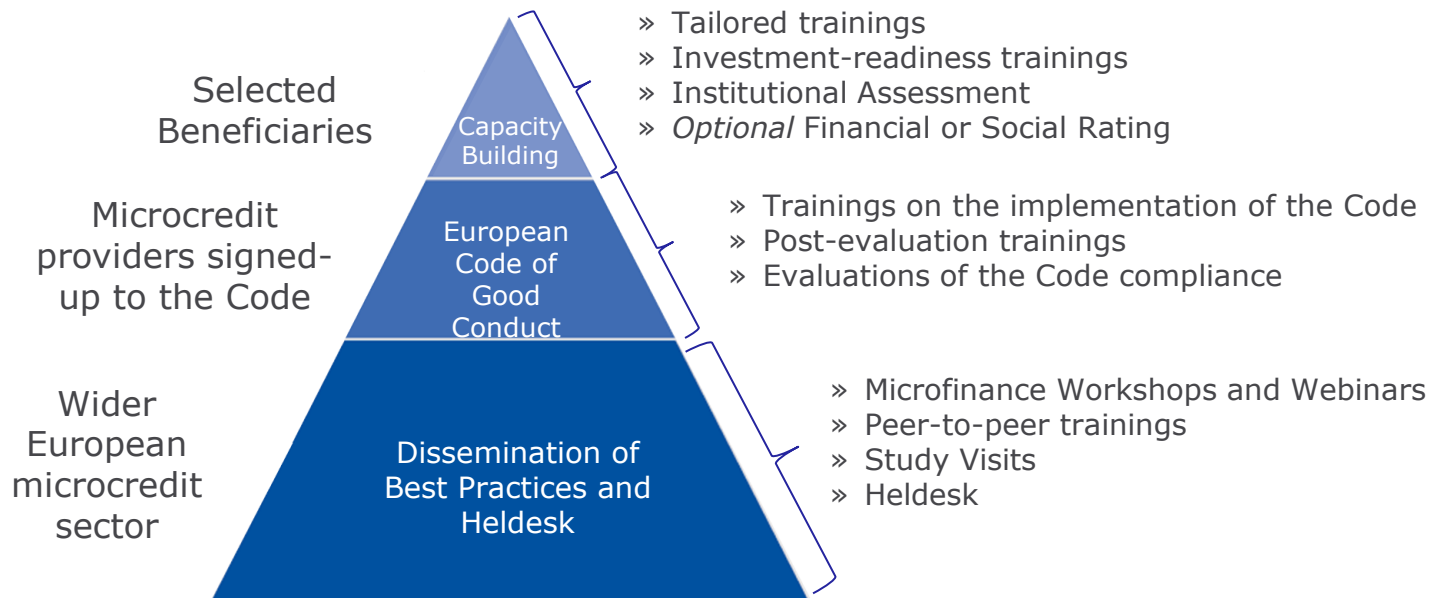
- » Public and private financial intermediaries (greenfield microfinance institutions, non-bank microcredit providers, fintechs, licensed banks and guarantee granting entities) in all Member States of the European Union, as well as providers from Albania, North Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and Turkey may respond to dedicated Calls for Expression of interest to request EaSI Technical Assistance.

How to Apply for Technical Assistance?

- » Before applying eligible microcredit providers must first sign-up to or endorse the European Code of Good Conduct for microcredit provision.
- » To apply respond to open Calls for Expression of Interest published on the ec.europa.eu/social/easi webpage.

EaSI Technical Assistance Overview

What is offered to whom?



July 2018

July 2022

Project Duration – 4 years



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EaSI Technical Assistance

For more information, about:

Technical Assistance, contact:
easi.ta@fs.de

Ratings and Evaluations, contact:
easi.ta@mf-rating.com

The EaSI Programme, visit:
ec.europa.eu/social/microfinance

This project has received financial support from the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation "EaSI" (2014-2020).

The author of this presentation takes full responsibility for its contents. The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the view of the European Commission.





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Artur Munteanu

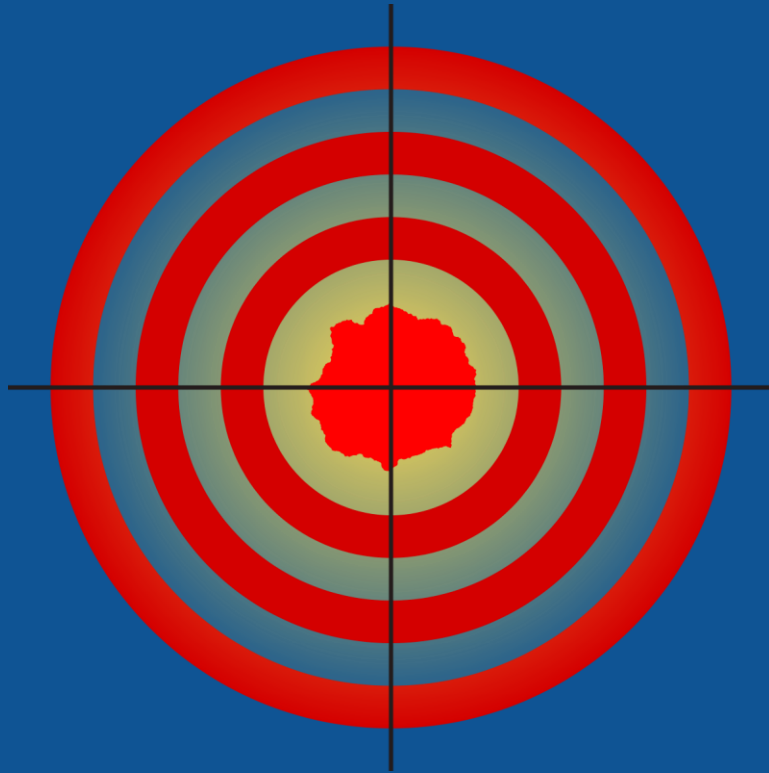
Entrepreneur, Finance Executive and
Enterprise Development Expert



Kinga Dąbrowska,

Programs Manager, MFC

EaSI Technical Assistance



Financial planning

Webinar 6

Artur Munteanu, MBA

arturmunteanu@yahoo.co.uk

29 April 2020,
online Zoom

Agenda

Introduction: Financial planning process, Zero Based Budgeting

I. Input

Assumptions:

Macro

Product

Channels

Oper. and Admin

Funding

III. Output

Cash flow

PL

Balance Sheet

Financial indicators and covenants

Summary output

II. Calculations

IV. Sensitivity

Input sensitivity

Sensitivity output

For whom?

Top Management



Middle Management



Juniors

Financial analysts

What is financial planning?

*A processes by which a company establish:
where it is?*

*were it wants to go, what it wants to
achieve?*

what resources are needed?

and how are they allocated?

in measurable terms:

*designed, elaborated and presented in the
form of tables including financial
statements and financial indicators*

What is a budget?

A budget is a financial plan for a defined period, **often one year.**

It may also include:

- planned sales volumes and revenues,
- resource quantities,
- costs and expenses,
- assets, liabilities
- cash flows.

What is financial modeling?

Financial modeling is the task of building an abstract representation (a model) of a real world financial situation.

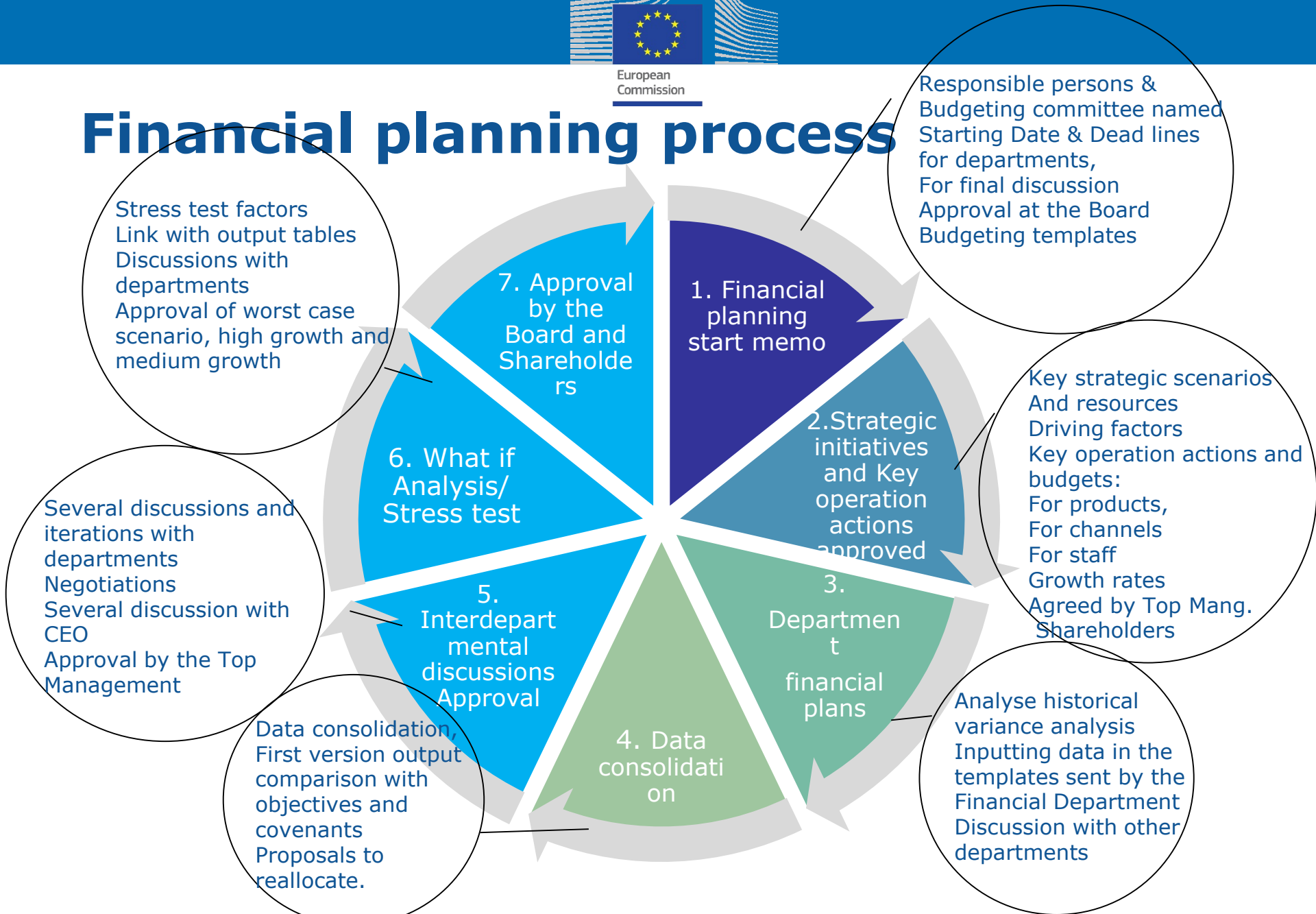
A mathematical model designed in a computer program usually spread sheets to represent (a simplified version of) the performance of a financial asset or portfolio of a business, project, or any other investment.



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Financial planning process

Financial planning process



Building a model vs. using and existing financial modeling App

Building a model

- + *Flexibility*
- + *Input design*
- + *Output design in the form of your financial statements*
- + *direct cash flow with details as you need*
- + *financial indicators as you need*
- + *automatic and faster input of historical data*

- *Time and more resources needed*

Using an existing APP

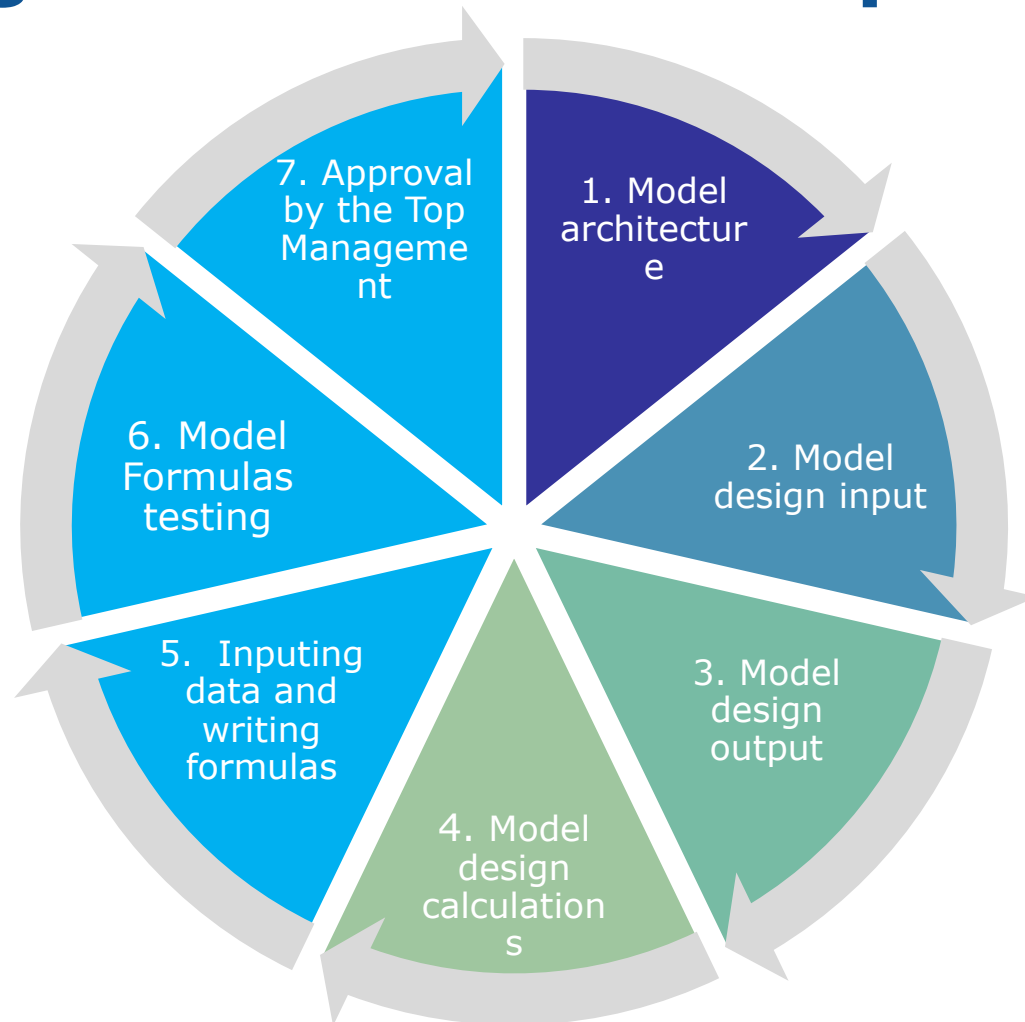
- + *Fast to use after a short training*
- + *Professional App development team*
- + *Manuals available*

- *Less flexibility but they can develop for you for a service fee*
- *Financial statements and other output table in different format.*



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Building a financial model process



Level of details

Option 1

- Average disbursements,
- Average repayments,
- Average interest,
- Average inflows and outflow

Option 2

- Disbursements
 - Portfolio Outstanding
 - Portfolio quality
 - Provisioning policy
 - Interest rate
- All info per
- product**
 - branch**
 - channel**
 - (online, partners)**

Zero based budgeting (ZBB)

A budgeting process that allocates funding based on program efficiency and necessity rather than budget history.

ZBB Require fairly detailed knowledge of department activities and willingness to do less with or discontinue activities.

ZBB is a tool that was invented in the 70s by Texas Instruments' Peter Pyrr, as a way to develop and control a more austere and effective budgeting system

Zero based budgeting vs. incremental budgeting

Zero based

Starting from a zero base

Every expense must be re-evaluated and justified from scratch

Good instrument for cost efficiency and cost leader institutions

Can reduce incidence "we have always done that"

Complex, time and labour intensive to prioritize activities and spending items

Incremental

Starting with last year actuals

Applying additions or deductions usually in percentage terms to actuals

Easy to understand assumptions and to implement

Some times accounting based

In all companies - **10-25%** cost reduction is possible

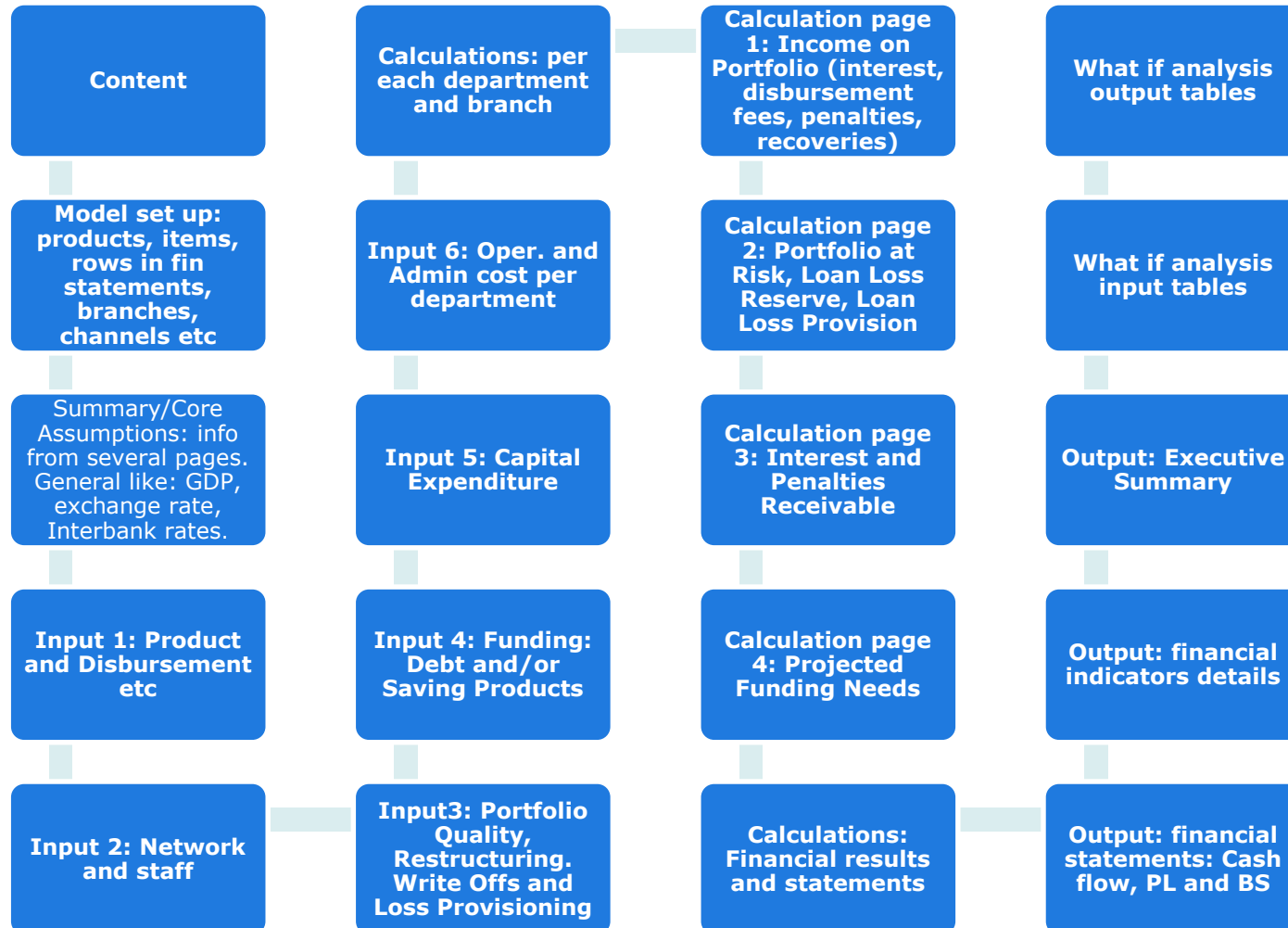


If all team members “like” your CFO and CEO then there is possibility to cut cost by 10-25%. Do team members hate Fin Department?



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Financial plan structure



Examples input page: Core Assumptions

Macroeconomic Assumptions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP growth rate	4.00%	-5.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Remittances growth rate	20.00%	-20.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Inflation rate	10.70%	6.00%	4.40%	4.30%	4.00%	4.00%
LC / USD	12.167	12.917	12.817	12.317	11.817	11.317
LC / EUR	16.851	17.364	17.264	16.764	16.264	15.764
Linterbank rate 6m (average)	11.32%	10.10%	8.50%	8.30%	8.00%	8.00%
Local interbank 6m (average)	6.50%	5.00%	4.30%	4.00%	3.80%	3.70%
Tbills	7.03%	7.00%	6.50%	6.00%	5.50%	5.00%
LIBOR 3m	0.31%	0.39%	0.48%	0.57%	0.66%	1.16%
LIBOR 6m	0.49%	0.62%	0.77%	0.91%	1.06%	1.56%
LIBOR 12m	0.83%	0.97%	1.11%	1.20%	1.29%	1.79%
EURIBOR 3M	0.80%	1.43%	2.12%	2.81%	3.50%	4.00%
EURIBOR 6M	1.23%	1.32%	1.41%	1.50%	1.59%	2.09%
EURIBOR 12M	1.01%	1.85%	2.78%	3.70%	4.63%	5.13%
Social fund tax rate		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Profit tax rate		0.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

Examples input page: Core Assumptions

Macroeconomic Assumptions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP growth rate	4.00%	-5.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Remittances growth rate	20.00%	-20.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Inflation rate	10.70%	6.00%	4.40%	4.30%	4.00%	4.00%
LC / USD	12.167	12.917	12.817	12.317	11.817	11.317
LC / EUR	16.851	17.364	17.264	16.764	16.264	15.764
Linterbank rate 6m (average)	11.32%	10.10%	8.50%	8.30%	8.00%	8.00%
Local interbank 6m (average)	6.50%	5.00%	4.30%	4.00%	3.80%	3.70%
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LIBOR 3m	0.31%	0.39%	0.48%	0.57%	0.66%	1.16%
LIBOR 6m	0.49%	0.62%	0.77%	0.91%	1.06%	1.56%
LIBOR 12m	0.83%	0.97%	1.11%	1.20%	1.29%	1.79%
EURIBOR 3M	0.80%	1.43%	2.12%	2.81%	3.50%	4.00%
EURIBOR 6M	1.23%	1.32%	1.41%	1.50%	1.59%	2.09%
EURIBOR 12M	1.01%	1.85%	2.78%	3.70%	4.63%	5.13%
Social fund tax rate		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Profit tax rate		0.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

Examples input page: Core Assumptions

Portfolio Development (See Input 1 p)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Disbursements	92,226,087	145,738,000	250,000,000			
% Growth in Disbursements		58.0%	71.5%			
Average maturity (months)		32	32			
Effective avg maturity (months)		24	24			
GLP end of year	162,894,012	191,840,587	259,309,317			
% Growth in GLP		17.77%	35.17%			
Revenue Assumptions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues from Portfolio		19.0%	19.0%			
Weighted Avg Interest Rate (annual)		2.3%	2.0%			
Weighted Avg Disbursement Fee (one-time)		37.5%	37.5%			
Avg. % of Fee Income Recognized in current year		5,284,578	1,793,702			
Fee Income on loans disbursed before	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%			
Penalty Interest Rate (daily)		26.0%	27.0%			
% of PAR 1-90 in arrears	14.0%	7.3%	7.3%			
% of interest receivable past due 1-90 days						

Examples input page: Core Assumptions

Network and personel (Input 2)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of branches	16	17	19			
Number of HQ staff	53	32	43			
Total number of branch staff	53	40	55			
Total number of loan officers	31	45	49			
Total number online channel	7	14	30			
Legal and Collections staff	5	7	17			
Total number of staff	118	93	145			

Examples input page: Core Assumptions

Portfolio quality assumptions (See Input 3 p)		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Portfolio at Risk							
	Current	86.50%	75.4%	91.8%			
	1-30	8.53%	10.4%	4.0%			
	31-60	0.82%	2.3%	0.7%			
	61-90	1.66%	1.6%	1.3%			
	91-180	2.24%	9.5%	2.0%			
	180+	0.25%	0.7%	0.2%			
	Total PAR>30	5.0%	14.2%	4.2%			
	Total PAR>90	2.5%	10.2%	2.2%			
Restructuring rates							
	Restructuring rate/ Average GLP		9.7%	5.0%			
	Restructured portfolio amount		11,166,000	11,278,748			
	Restructured interest %						
	Restructured interest amount						
Write-offs							
	Write-offs of loans / Average GLP		6.3%	5.0%			
	Loans written off		11,166,000	11,278,748			
	Interest written off as a % of Interest Income		9.5%	5.0%			
	Penalties written off as a % of Accrued Penalty Income		60.0%	60.0%			

Examples input page: Core Assumptions

Write-offs and Recovery	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Recovery Rate: % of outstanding loans written off recovered		22.4%	25.0%			
Recovery Rate: % of outstanding interest written off recovered		20.0%	25.0%			
Recovery Rate: % of outstanding penalties written off recovered		6.7%	8.0%			
Outstanding Write-offs on loans	36,340,626	36,865,142	36,107,917			
Outstanding Write-offs on interest	7,193,317	8,215,674	7,731,332			
Outstanding Write-offs on penalties	12,588,366	15,753,440	17,682,757			
Cummulative write-offs on loans from beginning of MFI activities	46,941,372					
Cummulative recoveries on loans from beginning of MFI activites	7,600,747					
Loan Loss Reserve and Provisio	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
% Reserve on standard portfolio		1.2%	1.1%			
% Reserve on PAR<30		45.0%	30.0%			
% Reserve on PAR>30		45.0%	35.0%			
% Reserve on past due interest		70.0%	70.0%			
% Reserve on penalty interest		100.0%	100.0%			

Examples input page: Core Assumptions

Funding Assumptions (see Input 4 page)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Borrowings and equity						
Borrowings as percentage of liabilities	80%	70.0%	70.0%			
Amount of borrowings	143,000,000	167,000,000				
Weighted average interest rate (existing debt)	8.66%	8.7%	0.0%			
Weighted average interest rate (new debt)		11.7%	9.0%			
Avg commissions and fees / borrowings		0.2%	0.2%			
Withholding taxes / borrowings		0.82%	0.80%			
Minimum Equity/(Assets - 80% of Cash - 100% of FX D)		20.0%	20.0%			
Minimum Cash Position (Cash/Assets)		5.0%	5.0%			
Funding: savings/deposit						
Depozits as percentage of total liability	20.0%	30.0%	30.0%			
Amount	55,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000			
Weighted average interest rate (existing depozits)	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%			
Weighted average interest rate (new depozit accounts)		8.0%	8.0%			

Examples Detailed input page 1: Portfolio

Product	# of Loans Disbursed				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Product 1	1,271	2,180	3,150	4,068	5,115
Product 2	253	434	628	811	1,019
Product 3	29	50	72	93	117
Product 4	847	1,453	2,100	2,712	3,409
Product 5	17	29	41	53	67
Product 6	56	96	139	179	225
Weighted Average	2,473	4,242	6,130	7,916	9,952

Examples Detailed input page 1: Portfolio

Product	# of Loans Disbursed				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Product 1	1,271	2,180	3,150	4,068	5,115
Product 2	253	434	628	811	1,019
Product 3	29	50	72	93	117
Product 4	847	1,453	2,100	2,712	3,409
Product 5	17	29	41	53	67
Product 6	56	96	139	179	225
Weighted Average	2,473	4,242	6,130	7,916	9,952

Disbursement Assumptions	Total	January	February	March	April	December
2019	92,226,087	1,104,498	7,144,169	9,573,990	9,289,582		8,500,000
2020	145,738,000	5,400,000	10,460,000	17,161,500	16,311,500		14,713,500
2021	250,000,000	9,263,198	17,943,158	29,438,959	27,980,863		25,239,642
2022	361,250,000	13,385,322	25,927,864	42,539,296	40,432,347		36,471,283
2023	466,500,000	17,285,128	33,481,933	54,933,097	52,212,290		47,097,173
2024	586,500,000	21,731,463	42,094,649	69,063,798	65,643,104		59,212,201
Repayment Assumptions	Total	January	February	March	April	December
Repayments on Existing Portfolio as of 2019							
2019	-						
2020	74,127,363	6,177,280	6,177,280	6,177,280	6,177,280		6,177,280
2021	44,351,523	3,695,960	3,695,960	3,695,960	3,695,960		3,695,960
2022	26,400,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000		2,200,000
2023	1,209,753	1,209,753					
2024	-						
Repayments on Loans Disbursed from 2020 to 2024							
2019	-						
2020	31,498,063	-	225,000	660,833	1,375,896		5,459,354
2021	126,901,000	6,072,417	6,458,383	7,206,015	8,432,638		15,437,432
2022	235,772,040	16,489,083	16,759,836	17,284,294	18,144,761		23,058,571
2023	321,144,633	23,796,296	24,050,520	24,542,960	25,350,896		29,964,719
2024	443,349,626	30,657,407	31,462,276	33,021,338	35,579,256		42,158,605
Outstanding Portfolio	Total	January	February	March	April	December
Total Outstanding Portfolio							
2019	162,894,012	228,441,690	221,331,925	210,357,231	210,494,430		162,894,012
2020	191,840,587	162,116,732	165,243,952	174,636,838	182,464,662		191,840,587
2021	259,309,317	190,395,513	197,244,432	214,841,520	229,753,889		259,309,317
2022	368,597,294	269,971,383	276,416,155	298,947,901	318,512,232		368,597,294
2023	506,182,063	360,329,636	369,214,312	399,057,713	425,372,371		506,182,063
2024	643,583,609	496,777,050	506,930,354	542,493,745	572,078,524		643,583,609



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Calculation pages

Calculation pages

You may want to partner with a specialized person on formulas or even Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) programming

Do not insert data in the formulas

Do not make formulas too long, instead create additional separate calculation page or table

Testing, Testing and again Testing



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Output

Output outreach and financial statements

Output	PROJECTED				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Outreach					
# of Branches	20	21	22	23	25
% clients reached and served online	5%	10%	30%		
Value of Loans Disbursed (millions)	25.9	250.0	361.3	466.5	586.5
Balance Sheet					
Gross Loan Portfolio (millions)					
Loan Loss Reserve					
Total Assets					
Total L Borrowings					
Total L Savings and Current Acc					
Total Equity					
Income Statement					
Revenue on Portfolio					
Financial Cost					
Total Provision Expense					
Other Financial Income					
Net Margin					
Total Operational Costs					
Net Income from Operations					
Net Income					

Output financial indicators

Output	PROJECTED				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Key Ratios					
<i>% Growth in GLP</i>					
<i>PAR > 30 (%)</i>					
<i>Write-off Ratio</i>					
<i>Loan Loss Reserves / PAR>30</i>					
<i>Recovery Rate</i>					
<i>Total Equity/ (Assets - 80% of Cash - 100% of FX Deposits)</i>					
<i>(Total Debt - 100% of FX Deposits) / Total Equity</i>					
ROE	14.9%	15.6%	16.7%	14.6%	21.1%
ROA					
<i>Cost to Income Ratio</i>					
<i>Operational Self-Sufficiency</i>					
<i>Yield on Portfolio (% of Avg. GLP)</i>					
<i>Funding Ratio (net of interest on deposits) (% of Avg. GLP)</i>					
<i>Provisioning Ratio (% of Avg GLP)</i>					
<i>Portfolio financial margin</i>					
Funding Requirements					
New Equity Required	-	-	-	2.5	1.3
New Debt Financing Required	-	2.5	1.3	10.0	10.0
New Debt Financing (excluding back-	-	2.5	1.3	15.0	15.0

Output pages

Use your standard financial statements that are used in your MIS

Use your standard financial indicators formulas including indicators used for covenants with creditors

Use some “group” and “ungroup” functions to shorten for presentation purposes

Better visualization of output



If you use Microsoft use Power BI

It can be used for budget variance

Power BI is a business analytics service by Microsoft. It aims to provide interactive visualizations and business intelligence capabilities with an interface simple enough for end users to create their own reports and dashboards.



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Stress test/ What if analysis

Output stress test pages

Output	PROJECTION v2019		MULTIFCATOR LOW impact		MULTIFCATOR MEDIUM impact		MULTIFCATOR HIGH Impact		
	2020	2021	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	
Outreach									
# of Branches	23	25	20	21	15	18	10	10	
% clients reached and served online			10%	20%	10%	20%	0%	0%	
Value of Loans Disbursed (millions)	466.5	586.5	373.2	469.2	373.2	469.2	373.2	469.2	
Balance Sheet									
Gross Loan Portfolio (millions)	506.2	643.6	405.4	515.3	380.0	400.0	350.0	300.0	
Loan Loss Reserve	(9.1)	(11.5)	(7.2)	(9.2)					
Total Assets	759.5	897.1	621.2	730.0					
Total L Borrowings	627.5	733.3	513.4	596.8					
Total L Savings and Current Acc									
Total Equity	114.4	142.8	93.5	116.1					
Income Statement									
Revenue on Portfolio	96.0	124.3	73.5	95.0					
Financial Cost	43.8	50.4	40.1	46.7					
Total Provision Expense	14.4	15.5	11.5	12.4					
Other Financial Income	24.1	22.4	21.7	19.6					
Net Margin	61.9	80.8	43.6	55.7					
Total Operational Costs	42.3	46.6	41.3	45.2					
Net Income from Operations	19.6	34.2	2.3	10.4					
Net Income	15.4	27.1	1.6	8.1					

Manuals. How to use the model

User manuals

Writing manuals or you will rewrite the model!

Not only how to use but also how to program, develop the model

Involve more people including external specialized firms

Financial plan structure for smaller, Start-ups or earlier stage, MFIs

Apply one loan product model

One average repayment schedule as key assumption

Several assumptions related to bad debt depending on the strategy PAR 5% or 25%

List operational and admin expenses and go to Cash flow

How to Build a Corporate Immune System in Response to

Commission

Webinars recordings and other resources related to pandemic crises:

www.mfc.org.pl/coronavirus-pandemic-good-practices-resources-library/



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Digital Literacy Bootcamp series

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05.05, 11:00 – 12:30 CET - Leveraging Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in microfinance

12.05, 11:00 – 12.30 CET - Your mobile brand experience

... and more at <http://mfc.org.pl/digital-literacy-bootcamp-diglit/>

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Thank you!

Contact us!



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