CFA Level 1 財務報表分析 學習重點

財務報表分析為 CFA Level 1 單一最大科目,佔整個 Level 1 課程比重高達 15~25%,是考生絕對不能忽略的超級重點科目。要作為一個財務分析師,首先需要看懂財務報表,而要看懂財務報表,必須對財務報表的編整有一定的了解。財務報表的編整是以會計學為基礎,對有商學背景或學過會計的考生來說,在準備上會比較容易進入狀況,但非本科系背景的考生也不必擔心,因為 Level 1 的財報分析運用到的大部份都只是初級會計學的觀念,只要了解會計處理方法,多做題目,財報分析要考取高分並不困難。本文特別將課程內容中最重點的幾個議題整理如後:

§ 現金流量表

現金流量表把企業的現金流量區分為營運、投資及融資三種活動,考生一定要非常清楚什麼現金流量是屬於什麼活動,而且進一步要知道是現金流出或流入,考題就是在這些觀念上打轉,考生須把重點擺在觀念的建立上,只要把觀念弄清楚就不難了。

§ 財務比率

財務比率是從事財務分析最基本的工具,雖然財務比率不少,但若將所有比率先按其性質(內部流動性、營運效率、營運獲利能力及財務風險等)來區分,再來學習及記憶,將能事半功倍。CFA考試最常考的是不同會計處理方法對各項財務比率影響,故考生在研讀各主題時,除了要理解其基本觀念及運算外,務必同時了解其對各項比率之影響。

§ 每股盈餘

這個主題的重點就是在計算基本每股盈餘及稀釋每股盈餘,因其計算較為複雜, 考生真得多多練習考題,勤於計算,特別是稀釋每股盈餘更要注意計算時分子、 分母之加減情形。

§ 存貨

存貨係會計上蠻重要的一個主題,CFA 考試著重於各項成本流動假設之比較分析。諸如:先進先出 (FIFO)、後進先出 (LIFO),及 FIFO 與 LIFO 相互變更之影響。另外,期末存貨的評價也是重點之一,如成本市價孰低法(LCM)之評價。至於存貨與銷貨成本之間的公式亦是考生一定要會的,考題也常出現公式中各項金額之增減變動,考生一定得注意。

§ 固定資產

考試重點在固定資產的折舊控制方式,各種方法都不難,但須注意折舊提列之多寡影響損益大小,所以考題除計算折舊金額外,亦須注意其對損益及財務比率之影響。

§ 所得稅

所得稅的觀念在於時間性的差異造成財務會計所得與課稅所得之不同,進而產生 財務報表的所得稅費用與申報所得稅之應付所得稅的差異。所以考生須注意當會 計處理方法對財務會計與稅務上不同時,就會產生遞延所得稅的資產或負債。對 一般考生來說,所得稅這個主題並不容易,除了事先要學習會計處理方法之不同 外,並要進一步分析其對所得稅之影響,故考生可要多花點時間研讀。

§ 公司債

雖然公司債是中會所討論的範圍,但 CFA 考試並沒有中會那麼難,主要是測驗考生對公司債之發行及溢折價之攤銷的處理,只要觀念正確並不困難。

§ 租賃

租賃也是中會的課程,而 CFA 考試則截取其中最基礎的會計處理,但內容稍多,考生可能要多花點時間在這個部分,特別要注意的是租賃又區分為營業租賃與資本租賃,重點則在兩者對財務比率之影響。

以上係對 CFA Level 1 財務報表分析課程中重要主題作一簡介,以利考生更有效率地規劃學習。特別值得注意的是 CFA 試題日趨靈活,故考生在研習過程中,一定要透過多做題目來加強對重要觀念的理解,並將各種觀念融會貫通,整理出自己的重點筆記,成功過關將會是你認真學習的合理報酬。加油!加油!

[菁華重點摘要]

本〔菁華重點摘要〕僅供參考,在學習及練習題目過程中,學員應整理出<u>自己</u>的重點筆記,作為考前數天記憶用。整理重點筆記過程中可加強理解及記憶, 是消化學習成果的一個重要階段。只要你努力以赴,過關將會是你合理的報酬, 加油!加油!

§ Important concepts: Financial Statement Analysis & Corporate Finance

Cash conversion cycle (or net operating cycle)

- = Average receivables collection period + Average processing time for inventory- Payables payment period
 - Receivables turnover Net annual sales average receivables Average receivables collection period 365 receivables turnover Inventory turnover **COGS** average inventory Processing time for inventory 365 inventory turnover Payables turnover ratio **COGS** average trade payables Payables payment period 365 payables turnover ratio

WC = CA - CL; CR = CA/CL

Anti-dilutive?

Begin Bal. + Purchase - Depr. = End Bal.

Ratio analysis using duPont System

Return on equity (ROE)

= (Net Profit Margin) x (Equity Turnover)

= (Net Profit Margin) x (Asset Turnover) x (Equity Multiplier)

$$ROE = \frac{EBT}{x} \frac{Sales}{x} \frac{Assets}{x} \frac{x (1-t)}{Equity}$$

ROE =
$$\begin{pmatrix} & EBIT & Sales & I & Assets \\ \hline & & & ---- & \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\$$

= [(Operating Profit Margin) (Total Asset Turnover) – (Interest Expense Rate)] (Financial Leverage Multiplier) (Tax Retention Rate)

BI + P = COGS + EI

FIFO COGS = LIFO COGS – Δ LIFO Reserve

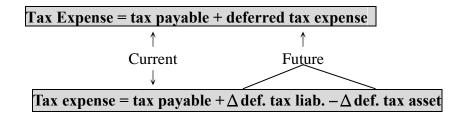
Balance Sheet items:

LIFO reserve = FIFO inventory – LIFO inventory

Inventory: (LIFO basis → FIFO basis)
+ LIFO reserve
+ (LIFO reserve) x (1-t)
Deferred tax liability:
+ (LIFO reserve) x (t)

Income Statement items:

FIFO COGS = LIFO COGS – Δ LIFO Reserve FIFO Net Income = LIFO Net Income + [Δ LIFO Reserve x (1–t)]



Deferred tax liab. = t_n (pretax income – taxable income) $= t_n$ (timing difference) deferred tax asset = t_n (taxable income – pretax income) $= t_n$ (timing difference) tax expense = (taxable income) $= t_n$ (timing difference) deferred tax asset

cumulative

Reported Income tax expense

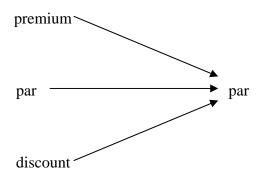
Effective Income =
Tax Rate Pretax income (可能包括<u>免稅</u>所得)

Capital Lease payment	Interest	CFO
	Expense	(outflow)
	Principal ————Repayment	CFF (outflow)
Operating Lease payment	RentExpense	CFO (outflow)

- Financial Statement Effects of Issuing a Bond

⊕ Statement of Cash Flow

	CFF	CFO
Issuance of debt	↑ cash received	No effect
	= PV of bond at	
	market interest rate	
Periodic interest	No effect	↓ interest paid
payments		= (coupon rate) (par
		value)
Payment at maturity	↓ face (par) value	No effect



⊕ Balance Sheet

Issued at Par	Issued at a Premium	Issued at a Discount
Carried @ face value	Carried @	Carried @
	Face value + premium	face value – discount
_	Liability ↓ as premium is	Liability ↑ as discount
	amortized to interest	is amortized to interest
	expense	expense

⊕ Income Statement

Issued at Par	Issued at a Premium	Issued at a Discount
-	CFF ↑	CFF ↓
Market rate = face rate	Market rate < face rate	Market rate > face rate
Interest expense	Interest expense	Interest expense
= (face rate) (face value)	= cash paid –	= cash paid +
= cash paid	amortization of premium	amortization of
		discount
_	CFO ↓	CFO ↑
Interest is constant	Interest ↓ over time	Interest ↑ over time