



Certified Corporate Finance
Analyst
VS-1130

Vskills Certifications

Vskills Brochure



Skills for a secure future

Certified Corporate Finance Analyst

Certification Code VS-1130

Vskills certification for Corporate Finance Analyst assesses the candidate as per the company's need for finance management and provisioning. The certification tests the candidates on various areas in financial statements analysis, bonds and stocks valuation, NPV, risk statistics, capital asset pricing model, capital budgeting, long-term financing, capital budgeting, dividends, issuing securities and long-term debt.

Why should one take this certification?

This Course is intended for professionals and graduates wanting to excel in their chosen areas. It is also well suited for those who are already working and would like to take certification for further career progression.

Earning Vskills Corporate Finance Analyst Certification can help candidate differentiate in today's competitive job market, broaden their employment opportunities by displaying their advanced skills, and result in higher earning potential.

Who will benefit from taking this certification?

Job seekers looking to find employment in accounts or finance departments of various companies, students generally wanting to improve their skill set and make their CV stronger and existing employees looking for a better role can prove their employers the value of their skills through this certification.

Test Details

- **Duration:** 60 minutes
- **No. of questions:** 50
- **Maximum marks:** 50, Passing marks: 25 (50%)

There is no negative marking in this module.

Fee Structure

Rs. 3,499/- (Excludes taxes)*

*Fees may change without prior notice, please refer <http://www.vskills.in> for updated fees

Companies that hire Vskills Corporate Finance Analyst

Corporate Finance Analysts are in great demand. Companies specializing in finance are constantly hiring skilled Corporate Finance Analyst. Various public and private companies also need Corporate Finance Analysts for their accounts or finance departments.

Table of Contents

1. Generational forms of Business

- 1.1 Forms of Business Organization
- 1.2 Proprietary Concerns
- 1.3 Joint Stock Companies
- 1.4 Co- Operative Organizations
- 1.5 Public Enterprises
- 1.6 Comparison of Different Forms of Organisations
- 1.7 Market Value and Stock Prices versus Book Value

2. Organization Chart & Finance Function

- 2.1 Functional Organization
- 2.2 Product / Market Organization
- 2.3 Line and Staff functions/Relationship/ Authority
- 2.4 Functional and Line Authority
- 2.5 The Concept of Finance

3. Finance Function-Organization, Objectives & Decisions

- 3.1 Corporate Finance
- 3.2 Corporate Finance & Other Functions
- 3.3 Organization of the Finance Function
- 3.4 Objectives of Financial Management
- 3.5 Profit Maximization
- 3.6 Wealth Maximization
- 3.7 Other Finance Functions

4. Financial Statements, Analysis and Information

- 4.1 Balance Sheet
- 4.2 Profit and Loss Account
- 4.3 Financial Statements-Analysis & Interpretation
- 4.4 Comparatives Financial Statements
- 4.5 Common Size Statements
- 4.6 Projected Balance Sheet
- 4.7 Statement of Changes in Financial Position(SCPP)
- 4.8 Funds From Business Operations
- 4.9 Statement of Changes in Total Resources

5. Cash Flow Statement

- 5.1 Type of Cash Flow
- 5.2 Actual Flow of Cash:
- 5.3 Notional Cash Flow
- 5.4 Notional outflow of cash
- 5.5 Source of Cash Inflow
- 5.6 Net Profit Method

- 5.7 Outflow of Cash
- 5.8 Changes in Current Accounts
- 5.9 Change in Current Liabilities

6. Corporate Income Tax

- 6.1 Personal Taxation and its Influence on Firm
- 6.2 Deductibility of Expense
- 6.3 Set-Off and Carry forward of Losses

7. Time Value of Money

- 7.1 Simple Interest
- 7.2 Future Value at Simple Interest
- 7.3 Present Value
- 7.4 Compound Interest
- 7.5 For Series of Payments
- 7.6 Future or Compound Value
- 7.7 Present (or Discounted) Value
- 7.8 Multi-period or Semi-annual and other compounding
- 7.9 Net Present Value
- 7.10 Internal Rate of Return
- 7.11 Mathematical Derivation of Formula for Future/Compound Value of Annuity

8. The Financial Securities

- 8.1 Equity Shares
- 8.2 Features of Equity Shares
- 8.3 Advantage of Equity shares
- 8.4 Disadvantages of Equity Share
- 8.5 Preference share
- 8.6 Feature of Preference share
- 8.7 Types of Preference Shares
- 8.8 Advantage or Merits of Preference Share
- 8.9 Disadvantages of Preference shares
- 8.10 Debt Securities-Debentures or Bonds
- 8.11 Features of Debentures or Bonds
- 8.12 Types of Debentures
- 8.13 Advantage of Debentures
- 8.14 Disadvantages of Debentures
- 8.15 Treasury Bills (T-Bills)

9. The Financial Markets

- 9.1 Functions of Financial Markets
- 9.2 Classification of Financial Markets
- 9.3 Methods of Floatation
- 9.4 Indian Capital Market Participants
- 9.5 Scenario of Indian Capital Market
- 9.6 Transaction cost in Capital Market

10. International Financial Markets

- 10.1 International Financial System and Foreign Exchange Market
- 10.2 Market Features of International Markets
- 10.3 Euro Currency Market
- 10.4 Functions of Eurocurrency Market
- 10.5 Eurobond Market
- 10.6 Brief Procedure in Eurobonds Issues

11. Financial Institutions

- 11.1 Activities of UTI includes
- 11.2 UTI Schemes
- 11.3 Industrial Development Bank of India(IDBI)
- 11.4 Major Schemes of IDBI
- 11.5 Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)
- 11.6 Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)
- 11.7 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI)
- 11.8 Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI)
- 11.9 Insurance Companies
- 11.10 General Insurance Corporation (GIC)
- 11.11 Stock Holding Corporation of Indian Ltd.(SHCIL)
- 11.12 Ratings
- 11.13 Rating Factors
- 11.14 Credit Rating and Information Services of India Ltd (CRISIL)
- 11.15 Information and Credit Rating Agency (ICRA)
- 11.16 Duff and Phelps

12. Interest Rates

- 12.1 Role of Interest Rates
- 12.2 Interest Rates and Share Prices
- 12.3 Factors Influencing Interest Rates
- 12.4 Rates in Gilt-edged Market
- 12.5 Private and Government Bond Rates
- 12.6 Rates of Borrowings and Leading by Commercial Bank
- 12.7 Interest Rates on Small Saving
- 12.8 Export Credit

13. Basic Valuation Model

- 13.1 Bond Valuation
- 13.2 Valuation of Preference Shares
- 13.3 Stock Valuation
- 13.4 Single Period Valuation Model
- 13.5 Multi-period Valuation Model
- 13.6 Zero Growth Model
- 13.7 Constant Growth Model
- 13.8 The P/E Ratio
- 13.9 Market Efficiency

14. Risk

- 14.1 Systematic or Non Diversifiable Risk
- 14.2 Unsystematic or Diversifiable Risk
- 14.3 Measures of Risk
- 14.4 Rate of Return
- 14.5 Probability Distribution
- 14.6 Continuous Probability Distributions
- 14.7 Standard Deviation of Return
- 14.8 Risk Return Relationship
- 14.9 Diversification and Risk
- 14.10 Measurement of Portfolio Risk
- 14.11 Beta
- 14.12 Security Market Line

15. Investment Decision Rules

- 15.1 Category of Investment Decision Rules
- 15.2 Accounting Income-based Decision Rule
- 15.3 Return on Capital
- 15.4 Return on Equity
- 15.5 Cash Flow-based Decision Rule
- 15.6 Decision rule

16. Cash Flow

- 16.1 Definition
- 16.2 Need for Cash Flow Statement
- 16.3 Discount Rates
- 16.4 Estimation of Cash Flow
- 16.5 Depreciation & Taxes
- 16.6 Components of Cash Flow
- 16.7 Initial investment
- 16.8 Annual Net Cash Flows
- 16.9 Terminal Cash Flows

17. Incremental Analysis

- 17.1 Allocated Overheads
- 17.2 Opportunity Costs
- 17.3 Incidental Effects
- 17.4 Sunk Costs

18. Break-Even Analysis

- 18.1 Variable Costs
- 18.2 Fixed cost
- 18.3 Semi-variable Cost
- 18.4 Contribution Margin
- 18.5 Strategies for Break-even Point
- 18.6 Utility of the Break-even Analysis

18.7 Shortcomings of the Break-even Analysis

19. Project Proposals

- 19.1 Project Proposal Stage
- 19.2 Tasks during Project Proposal Stage
- 19.3 Change Management

20. Investment Decisions

- 20.1 What are Capital Investment Decisions?
- 20.2 Why is Capital Investment Decisions Important ?
- 20.3 Growth
- 20.4 Risk
- 20.5 Types of Capital Investment Decisions
- 20.6 Expansion and Diversification
- 20.7 Replacement and Modernization
- 20.8 Capital Investment Evaluation Criteria

21. Capital Budgeting Techniques

- 21.1 Capital Budgeting
- 21.2 Net present Value (NPV) Method
- 21.3 Internal Rate of Return Method
- 21.4 Profitability Index or Benefit-cost Ratio
- 21.5 Payback Method
- 21.6 Discounted Payback Period
- 21.7 Accounting Rate of Return Method

22. Financial Structure - Capital

- 22.1 Financing Decision
- 22.2 Financial Structure
- 22.3 Types of Capital
- 22.4 Factor Affecting Financial Structure
- 22.5 Agency Costs

23. Financial Distress - Remedial Options

- 23.1 Financial Distress
- 23.2 Reorganization
- 23.3 Restructuring
- 23.4 Merger
- 23.5 Acquisition
- 23.6 Takeover
- 23.7 Defence Mechanisms

24. Corporate Restructuring Options

- 24.1 Divestitures
- 24.2 IPO Roll-Ups
- 24.3 Going-Private Transactions
- 24.4 Alternatives to the Corporate Form
- 24.5 The Market for Corporate Control
- 24.6 Synergistic Mergers
- 24.7 Strategic Mergers and Acquisitions
- 24.8 The Twenty-First Century
- 24.9 Successful Merger
- 24.10 Upon Completion

25. Cost of Debt

- 25.1 Cost of Capital
- 25.2 Cost of Debt
- 25.3 Debt Issued at Par
- 25.4 Debt Issued at Discount or Premium
- 25.5 Cost of Term Loans

26. Cost of Capital

- 26.1 Cost of Preference Capital
- 26.2 Irredeemable Preference Share
- 26.3 Redeemable preference shares
- 26.4 Cost of Equity Capital
- 26.5 Is Equity Capital Free of Cost
- 26.6 Cost of Retained Earnings
- 26.7 Zero-growth
- 26.8 Cost of External Equity
- 26.9 Realized Yield Approach
- 26.10 Capital Assets Pricing Model Approach
- 26.11 Bond Yield plus Premium Approach
- 26.12 Weighted Average Cost of Capital
- 26.13 Weight Marginal Cost of Capital
- 26.14 Book-Value Vs, Market-Value Weights

27. Financial Leverage

- 27.1 Leverage
- 27.2 Measure of Leverage
- 27.3 Application and Utility of the Financial Leverage
- 27.4 Impact of Financial Leverage on Investor's Rate of Return
- 27.5 Financial Leverage and Risk
- 27.6 EBIT-EPS Analysis

28. Dividend Policy

- 28.1 Dividend Policy
- 28.2 Dividend Decision
- 28.3 Shareholders' Expectations
- 28.4 Financial Needs of the Company
- 28.5 Constraints on Paying Dividends
- 28.6 Stability of Dividends
- 28.7 Constant Payout
- 28.8 Danger of Stability of Dividends

29. Forms of Dividend

- 29.1 Cash Dividends
- 29.2 Bonus Shares
- 29.3 Share Splits
- 29.4 Reverse Split

30. Dividend Model & Its Decisions

- 30.1 Dividend Decision
- 30.2 Traditional Position
- 30.3 Walter Model
- 30.4 Gordon's Dividend Capitalization Model
- 30.5 Miller & Modigliani Position
- 30.6 Rational Expectations Model

31. Financial Ratios

- 31.1 Meaning of Ratio
- 31.2 Types of Ratios
- 31.3 Liquidity Ratios
- 31.4 Activity Efficiency or Turnover Ratio
- 31.5 Profitability in relation to Sales

32. Working Capital Management

- 32.1 Components of Working Capital
- 32.2 Constituents of Current Liabilities
- 32.3 Significance of Working Capital
- 32.4 The Cash Conversion Cycle
- 32.5 Working Capital Policy
- 32.6 Current Asset Policy
- 32.7 Sources for Financing Working Capital
- 32.8 Shares and Debentures
- 32.9 Ploughing Back of Profits
- 32.10 Loans from Financial Institutions
- 32.11 Sources of Short term Working Capital
- 32.12 Installment Credit
- 32.13 Factoring or Accounts Receivable Credit
- 32.14 Accrued Expenses

- 32.15 Deferred Incomes
- 32.16 Commercial Paper

33. Bank Credit

- 33.1 Loans
- 33.2 Cash Credit
- 33.3 Overdraft
- 33.4 Purchasing and Discounting of Bills
- 33.5 Principles of Bank Financing
- 33.6 Tandon Committee Report
- 33.7 Maximum Permissible Bank Finance (MPBF):
- 33.8 Chore Committee Report
- 33.9 Credit Authorization Scheme

Sample Questions

1. Which of the following items is NOT a source of information from the corporate annual report?

- A. Management's discussion and analysis.
- B. Supplementary schedule of segment information.
- C. Auditor's report.
- D. Value Line Investment Survey.

2. Which of the following tools and techniques are the most useful to the financial statement analyst?

- A. Crossing refers to correction to be done by Bank if any
- B. Common size financial statements and financial ratios.
- C. The letter to the shareholders and a map.
- D. None of the above

3. What type of ratios measure the liquidity of specific assets and the efficiency of managing assets?

- A. Profitability ratios.
- B. Liquidity ratios.
- C. Activity ratios.
- D. Leverage ratios.

4. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Financial ratios are predictive.
- B. No rules of thumb apply to the interpretation of financial ratios.
- C. Financial ratios can indicate areas of potential strength and weakness.
- D. Financial ratios can serve as screening devices.

5. Which of the following ratios would be useful in assessing short-term liquidity?

- A. Average collection period, debt ratio, return on assets.
- B. Current ratio, quick ratio, cash-flow liquidity ratio.
- C. Current ratio, inventory turnover, fixed asset turnover.
- D. Quick ratio, accounts receivable turnover, return on assets.

Answers: 1 (D), 2 (B), 3 (C), 4 (A), 5 (B)

Certifications

➤ Accounting, Banking and Finance

- Certified AML-KYC Compliance Officer
- Certified Business Accountant
- Certified Commercial Banker
- Certified Foreign Exchange Professional
- Certified GAAP Accounting Standards Professional
- Certified Financial Risk Management Professional
- Certified Merger and Acquisition Analyst
- Certified Tally 9.0 Professional
- Certified Treasury Market Professional
- Certified Wealth Manager

➤ Big Data

- Certified Hadoop and Mapreduce Professional

➤ Cloud Computing

- Certified Cloud Computing Professional

➤ Design

- Certified Interior Designer

➤ Digital Media

- Certified Social Media Marketing Professional
- Certified Inbound Marketing Professional
- Certified Digital Marketing Master

➤ Foreign Trade

- Certified Export Import (Foreign Trade) Professional

➤ Health, Nutrition and Well Being

- Certified Fitness Instructor

➤ Hospitality

- Certified Restaurant Team Member (Hospitality)

➤ Human Resources

- Certified HR Compensation Manager
- Certified HR Staffing Manager
- Certified Human Resources Manager
- Certified Performance Appraisal Manager

➤ Office Skills

- Certified Data Entry Operator
- Certified Office Administrator

➤ Project Management

- Certified Project Management Professional

➤ Real Estate

- Certified Real Estate Consultant

➤ Marketing

- Certified Marketing Manager

➤ Quality

- Certified Six Sigma Green Belt Professional
- Certified Six Sigma Black Belt Professional
- Certified TQM Professional

➤ Logistics & Supply Chain Management

- Certified International Logistics Professional
- Certified Logistics & SCM Professional
- Certified Purchase Manager
- Certified Supply Chain Management Professional

➤ Legal

- Certified IPR & Legal Manager
- Certified Labour Law Analyst
- Certified Business Law Analyst
- Certified Corporate Law Analyst

➤ Information Technology

- Certified ASP.NET Programmer
- Certified Basic Network Support Professional
- Certified Business Intelligence Professional
- Certified Core Java Developer
- Certified E-commerce Professional
- Certified IT Support Professional
- Certified PHP Professional
- Certified Selenium Professional
- Certified SEO Professional
- Certified Software Quality Assurance Professional

➤ Mobile Application Development

- Certified Android Apps Developer
- Certified iPhone Apps Developer

➤ Security

- Certified Ethical Hacking and Security Professional
- Certified Network Security Professional

➤ Management

- Certified Corporate Governance Professional
- Certified Corporate Social Responsibility Professional

➤ Life Skills

- Certified Business Communication Specialist
- Certified Public Relations Officer

➤ Media

- Certified Advertising Manager
- Certified Advertising Sales Professional

➤ Sales, BPO

- Certified Sales Manager
- Certified Telesales Executive

& many more job related certifications

Contact us at :

Vskills

011-473 44 723 or info@vskills.in

www.vskills.com