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By Dr. Kelly S. Meier Updated August 18, 2020 If your passion is working in a business environment and helping people improve their skills, becoming a corporate trainer may be the ideal job choice. A corporate trainer acts as an educator and a coach. A corporate trainer focuses on improving the performance of your work and organizational effectiveness and works with individuals and gives workshops for groups of employees. If you are interested in applying for corporate training jobs, the first step is to become a certified professional in training management. A corporate trainer wears many hats. In addition to group training, a corporate trainer works with individuals, facilitates team building and helps employees adapt to change. Creating and coordinating training: One of the primary tasks is to create and coordinate training for employees, including scheduling training, seminars and workshops. Sometimes a corporate trainer contracts with external speakers to provide specialized expertise in a new product or content area. Other topics in the workshop are: Customer service Product education Company policies Employee orientation Computer technology Foster Teamwork: Employees who enjoy working together are more likely to be retained. A 2019 report by the Work Institute found that 41.4 million U.S. workers chose to leave their jobs in 2018. The staff turnover is costly. A corporate trainer is tasked with improving employee retention by promoting teamwork. Team building can consist of communication exercises, creativity workshops or social meetings. Overseeing professional development: Working individually with employees is an important part of corporate trainer jobs. Aimed at improving individual employee job performance, company trainers are also ready for career development. Typical training courses are: Time management Stress management Multitasking Leadership development Career planning Ease the Process of Change: Change is a constant in a corporate environment. Corporate trainers do their part to normalize change as a mechanism for transformative performance. With the help of dialogue, coaching and seminars, company trainers promote discussion to relieve the tension of a corporate merger. They are also called upon to reassure employees who are dealing with reorganization or changing tasks. Even if you feel like you are a natural teacher, it is essential to become a certified professional in training management. This training provides you with the tools you need to effectively train employees and navigate the complexity of the training environment. You learn things like: developing rapport with participants Creating a positive atmosphere for training Building self-confidence as a trainer Cross-cultural and multi-generational communication skills Recognition techniques Change management skills Building a collective vision In In the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that training and development specialists earned an annual, average salary of \$61,210 or \$29.43 per hour. The median is the point at which half of trainers earn more, and half earn less. Revenues often depend on the size of the organization and the scope of responsibility. You also choose to work independently. If you choose to work as a consultant, you have multiple clients at once, and your corporate training salary could increase. Experience is important if you want to be selected for corporate trainer jobs that have the highest salary potential. After you've established yourself as a corporate training expert, you'll have more opportunities to apply for more extensive positions, guiding other trainers, or opening your own business. The company's jobs are expected to increase by 9 percent between now and 2028. Increasingly, business organizations are using trainers to help employees learn about technology and new skills related to innovations in the workplace. Professional Certificate in Understand both the sound theoretical principles of finance, and the practical environment in which financial decisions are made. How to use the free cash flow method for robust evaluation. Apply frameworks for appreciation and discounting. Value stocks and bonds. Calculate the return on a project. Value an enterprise by projecting cash flows and calculating its residual value. How to make investment decisions for companies. Understand the impact of the capital structure on the risk of an enterprise's equity and debt. Measure risks and estimate the expected return of an asset based on risk. Play Video for Corporate FinanceU learns how to value a business over the course of this Corporate Finance professional certificate program, giving you the skills needed to make good financial and investment decisions. We will treat: Framework for valuation (including, as special cases, valuation of stocks and bonds, and evaluation of investment opportunities) Free cash flow method for solid valuation Concepts of risk and return and identification of opportunity costs of capital Alternative sources of external financing for business activities Together, these concepts constitute the essential building blocks for a career in financing. In this hands-on program you will get the opportunity to learn through a variety of real-world transactions and case studies as well as work through exercises in building Excel models to help deepen your understanding of concepts. This programme is for those who have been to their careers in a range of professions, including investment banking, private equity, consulting, general management, and CFO track jobs within a company. This program is based on the freshman course taught in Columbia Business School's MBA core program. Discounted Price: \$607.50Pre-discounted price: \$675USDIntroduction to Corporate Corporate hours per week, for 4 weeksFormer for 5 weeks the free cash flow method for company valuation and how to calculate and project free cash flows.3-4 hours per week, for 4 weeksLead how to measure the risk and return on equity and debt; and calculate the weighted average of capital costs. Daniel WolfenzonStefan H. Robock Professor of Finance and Economics, Columbia Business SchoolExperts of ColumbiaX dedicated to teaching online learningCBS has a world-class funding program, headlined by the Corporate Finance course. I learned financial modeling, valuations, competition analysis, leadership and data-based management at CBS. An edX Professional Certificate in Corporate Finance in partnership with CBS would be a valuable asset for any professional. Nitin Julka, Senior Product ManagerDrive your career ahead with university-backed credit programs and verified certificates Study and show knowledge on your scheduleSourced a course before you payLearn with university partners and colleagues from around the world In forming a company, potential shareholders exchange money, real estate, or both, for the company's capital stock. A company generally takes the same deductions as a sole proprietorship to calculate its taxable income. A company can also take special deductions. For federal income tax purposes, a C company is recognized as a separate tax-paying entity. A company does business, realizes net income or loss, pays taxes and distributes profits to shareholders. The profits of a company are taxed on the company when earned, and then taxed to shareholders when paid out as dividends. This creates a double load. The corporation does not receive a tax deduction when it pays dividends to shareholders. Shareholders cannot deduct a loss from the company. If you're a C company, use the information in the chart below to help you determine some forms you might need to submit. Companies holding assets of \$10 million or more and file at least 250 returns per year are required to electronically file their forms 1120 and 1120S for fiscal years ending on or after December 31, 2007. For more information about e-files, see e-file for business and self-employed taxpayers. Last reviewed or updated page: 23-Dec-2020 Submit this form to the source-bearer for interest payments on bonds that have a tax-free covenant and issued before 1934 by a domestic company or a resident or non-resident foreign company. Current review recent developments other items you have useful page last or updated: 22-Sep-2020 If you have sorted the many types of business structures and decided to create a business, you will be faced with a list of important important Here's what you need to do: Choose an available company name that complies with your state's business rules. Appoint the first directors of your company. File formal paperwork, usually called articles of integration, and pay a filing fee that ranges from \$100 to \$800, depending on the state where you include them. Create company a bylaws, which set out the operational rules for your business. Hold the first board meeting. Issuance of share certificates to the original owners (shareholders) of the company. Get licenses and licenses that are needed for your business. For each state's specific rules on forming a business, see 50-State Guide to Forming a Corporation. Choosing a business name The name of your company must comply with the rules of your state's business division. You should contact your state's office for specific rules, but the following guidelines usually apply: The name may not be the same as the name of another company on file with the companies office. The name must end with a corporate designator, such as Corporation, Incorporated, Limited, or an abbreviation of any of these words (Corp., Inc., or Ltd.). The name may not contain certain words suggesting an association with the federal government or a limited type of company, such as Bank, Cooperative, Federal, National, United States or Reserve. Your state business office can tell you how to find out if your suggested name is available for your use. Often, for a small fee, you reserve your company name for a short period of time until you file your articles of integration. In addition to following your state's company naming rules, make sure your name doesn't violate another company's trademark. See Nolo's article How to Name for information on trademark law and general advice on choosing the right company name. Once you've found a legal and available name, you usually don't have to submit your company's name to your state. When you submit your bylaws, your company name is automatically registered. However, if you sell your products or services under a different name, you must submit a fictitious or presumed name statement to the state or county where your company is headquartered. For more information, see Nolo's article Registering your company name. The appointment of directors makes important policy and financial decisions for the corporation. For example, the directors authorize the issuance of shares, appoint the corporate officers and set their salaries, and approve loans to and from the company. Directors are usually appointed by the original owners (shareholders) before the company opens. Often the owners simply appoint themselves as directors, but directors do not have to be owners. Most states stand a to have only one director, regardless of the number of owners. In other states, a company can have one director only if it has one owner; a company with two owners must have at least two directors, and a company with three or more owners must have three or more directors. Archiving Articles of Integration After you've chosen a name for your company and appointed your directors, you must prepare and submit bylaws to your state's corporate filing office. Typically, this is the department or office of the secretary of state, located in the capital of your state. While most states use the term statutes to refer to the basic document the company creates, some states use other terms, such as certificate of integration or charter. No state requires a company to have more than one owner. For single-owner companies, the sole owner prepares, boards, and files the articles of integration itself. For co-owned companies, the owners can either sign all of the articles or appoint only one person to sign them. Those who sign the articles are called the 'integrator' or 'promoter'. Statutes do not have to be long or complex. In fact, you usually prepare articles of integration in just a few minutes by filling out a form provided by your state's corporate filing office. Typically, articles of integration need to specify just a few basic details about your company, such as its name, main office address, and sometimes the names of its directors. See Nolo's article, How much does it cost to include your company for more information about the cost of filing the statutes. You will also likely need to mention the name and address of one person, usually one of your directors, who will act as the registered agent or agent for the service of your company. This person is on file so members of the public know how to contact the company, for example if they want to sue or otherwise involve the company in a lawsuit. 1 | 2 2

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