ENGINUITY TUTORIAL



Cash Account





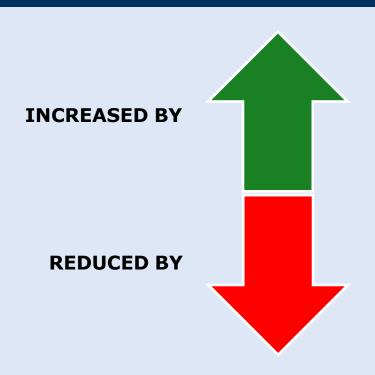
The company has a UK bank account, known as the cash account, which can be :-

- In **credit (positive)**, when it is considered an asset
- In overdraft (negative), when it is considered a liability

KEY POINTS

Going overdrawn, and utilising the company's available overdraft is a sensible strategy to achieve growth, providing that the money is used effectively.

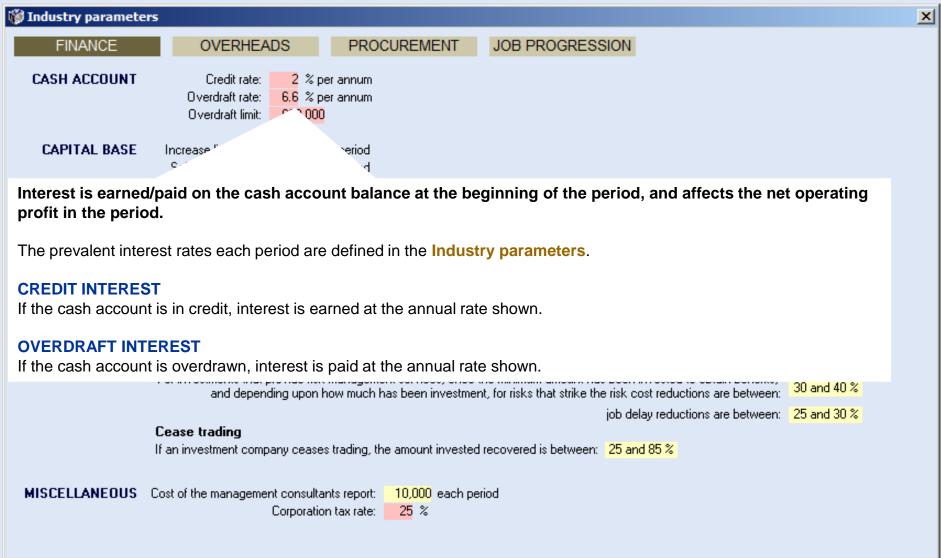
Effective use of the overdraft facility involves increasing the capital base to try and procure more work, as well as targeting investments based upon the company's long term marketing strategy. If successful in these area the additional profit generated will improve the value for the company, and this will easily compensate for any overdraft interest payments.



- The company generating an operating profit
- Selling off a % of the capital base
- Selling investments

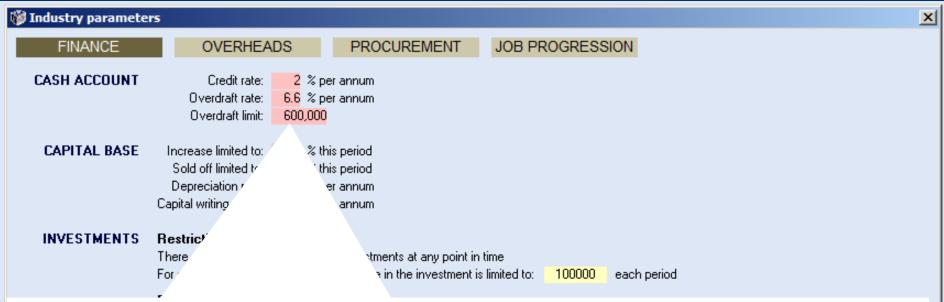
- The company making an operating loss
- Dividend payments to shareholders
- Increasing the capital base
- Increasing investments





Fixed for all periods Can vary each period





The amount of money that can be borrowed from the bank is not unlimited.

The current **overdraft limit**, imposed by the bank depending upon the economic climate, is shown in the **Industry parameters**.

What happens if the overdraft limit is exceeded?

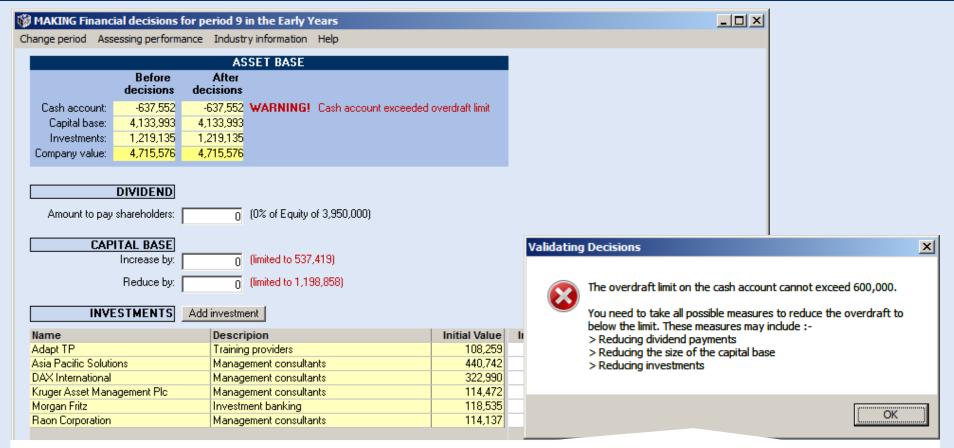
KEY POINTS

The 'base' overdraft limit imposed by the bank is normally the same for all companies. However, it **may be reduced** even further for a specific company if the company's current share price falls too far relative to the price at the start of the History. This will be reported in the **Management consultants report**.

Corporation tax rate: 25 %

Fixed for all periods Can vary each period





Consider the following example.

It is period 9, and after decisions were processed last period the company's overdraft has reached 637,552. This has exceeded the current limit in period 9 of 600,000, and as a result a warning message is displayed.

As soon as the Financial Decisions Screen is closed a **critical warning message** appears. The message informs the Financial Manager that all possible measures need to be taken to reduce the overdraft to below the limit.

The Financial Manager wishes to increase the capital base to support growth, but to reduce the overdraft limit will also sell off some investments that are not need.



