## ENGINUITY TUTORIAL



## Making Financial Decisions

Making Financial Decisions


It is the beginning of period 5, and the Financial Manager needs to review the financial structure of the company, and decide upon any changes that need to be made.

One of the main responsibilities of the Financial Manager is to look after the interests of the company's shareholders.

## Making Financial Decisions

Manancial Performance
Management consultants report Graphical analysis

## OPERATIONAL <br> SHAREHOLDERS <br> INVESTMENTS

## Summaru

Dividend payments to shareholders
Other internal factors affecting the company share price

|  |  |  | Share price |  |  | Equity |  | Change in share price due to influencing factors |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Status | Year/qtr | Start of the period | \% change | End of the period | No. of shares | Equity value | Dividend paid to s/holders | Company value changes | Forward margin changes | Gearing ratio changes | World events |
| 1 | History | 2023 (Q1) | 1.00 | -6.85\% | 0.93 | 5,000,000 | 4,650,000 | 0.00\% | -6.85\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% | 0.00\% |
| 2 | History | 2023 [Q2] | 0.93 | 13.51\% | 1.06 | 5,000,000 | 5,300,000 | 0.00\% | -8.49\% | 22.00\% | 0.00\% | $0.00 \%$ |
| 3 | History | 2023 [Q3] | 1.06 | -0.83\% | 1.05 | 5,000,000 | 5,250,000 | 0.00\% | 4.55\% | -0.74\% | 0.00\% | -4.64\% |
| 4 | History | 2023 (Q4) | 1.05 | -0.73\% | 1.04 | 5,000,000 | 5,200,000 | 0.00\% | 4.13\% | 0.04 \% | -4.90\% | 0.00\% |

The Company was originally funded from a share (equity) issue of $5,000,000$ shares of value 1 , with an equity value of $5,000,000$.
At the end of the History the share price stands at 1.04, and the equity value at $\mathbf{5 , 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}(5,000,000 \times 1.04)$.
The share price is influenced by internal factors, related to the company's decisions :-

- The level of dividend paid to the shareholders, which is under the direct control of the Financial Manager
- Changes in the value of the company
- Changes in the future profitability of the company
- Changes in the debt burden of the Company
and external factors (world events), outside of the company's control.


## Making Financial Decisions



## DIVIDEND

Dividends are taxable payments declared by a company's board of directors and given to its shareholders, normally quarterly. They provide an incentive to own stock in stable companies even if they are not experiencing much growth.

The dividend paid to shareholders is one of the key factors that affects the company share price :-

- Insufficient dividend will disappoint the shareholders and reduce the share price
- Sufficient dividend will keep the shareholders content, with no change in the share price
- Ample dividend will make the shareholders very happy, and increase the share price

The affect on share price is determined by the \% of the company's equity that is paid as a dividend.
The equity of the company at any time is the overall share value.
EQUITY = NUMBER OF SHARES x CURRENT SHARE PRICE
Clues as to the affects of different levels of dividend are available by examining what happened in the History, using the Key information/Share price history option.

## Making Financial Decisions



Since period 1 the company has paid a dividend of $2 \%$ of equity every period ( $8 \%$ per annum), and this has been sufficient to keep the shareholders content because there has been no change in the share price.

In period 5 we could pay a higher dividend than $2 \%$ to try and improve the share price. However, this strategy could be counter productive because dividend payments come out of the cash account and reduce the company value, which adversely affects the company share price, and the positive affects of the extra dividend could be offset by the reduction in the value of the company.

The key is to find a careful balance so that dividend levels do not compromise the financial stability of the business, but do improve the share price.

In period 5 we will continue to pay a $2 \%$ dividend, to at least keep the shareholders satisfied, but look to increase this in the future as the company grows and becomes more profitable.

## KEY POINTS

Shareholder expectations can change as the operating performance of the company changes, and may be higher or lower than the History level. This will affect the level of dividend that needs to be paid to keep them content.

## Making Financial Decisions



## Making Financial Decisions



The value of the Company at any time is measured by its assets, and the other main responsibility of the Financial Manager is to make the best use of the assets to try and increase the company value.

After paying dividend the assets consist of :-
CASH IN THE BANK (-249,890)
This can either be in credit (positive) or in overdraft (negative), when it is considered a liability.
The current overdraft limit is shown in red.
CAPTAL BASE $(4,383,088)$
This is the company's investment in plant, equipment, facilities, buildings etc (infrastructure), which determines the level of work that the company can undertake.

INVESTMENTS $(719,767)$
The company's cash investment in other concerns, which may or may not be construction-related.
The company is currently valued at $\mathbf{4 , 7 4 8 , 9 6 5}$.
KEY POINTS
Not only is the company based in the UK, but its bank account is held in a UK Institution. Hence, the company is subject to UK financial rates, such as interest and tax rates.

## Making Financial Decisions



An increase in company value can be achieved in several ways.

## MAKING EFFECTIVE USE OF THE COMPANY'S ASSETS

A number of choices are available :-

- Using cash to increase the Capital Base to win more work and support further growth.
- Selling off a \% of the Capital Base to raise cash, which may be required if the cash account has exceeded the overdraft limit, or if the Capital Base is not being fully utilised.
- Using cash to invest further in other companies who offer a better return than can be obtained from the bank, or who may be able to offer benefits to reduce costs on jobs in progress, or conversely, selling off investments to raise cash.


## OPERATING PROFIT

Generating operating profit increases the cash account, and hence the value of the company, and is achieved through good job and overhead management. Although having no direct control over these functions, which is responsibility of other people, such as the Overhead and Construction Managers, the Financial Manager must monitor progress in these areas to ensure the company is being run as profitably as possible.

We will now look at some of these options in more detail.

## Making Financial Decisions

7 MAKING Procurement decisions for period 5 in the Early Years
Change period Key information Help
PROCUREMENT RESTRICTIONS
Company Based Limitations

## NUMBER OF JOBS IN PROGRESS

## At the start of the period, the number of jobs in progress is: The number of jobs in progress after bidding cannot exceed

 Hence, the maximum number of jobs that can be won is[jiob progression screen] 10 jobs
5 jobs during bidding

AMOUNT OF WORK THAT CAN BE WON
The initial forward workload is: $\quad 20,831,500$ (job progression screen)
The current value of the capital base is: $4,383,088$ (financial decision screen)
43,830,880 ( $10 \times$ capital base)
22,999,380 during bidding

| Job | Country | Type | BIM | Size | App Value | Duration | Description | Sector | Client |  | Job | Bid | Bid value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74 | United Kingdom | DB | Yes | Medium | 12,000,000 | 4 | New aircraft hangar | Building \& Commercial | The D ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 74 | No | 0 |
| 75 | United States | B0 | No | Medium | 9,000,000 | 4 | Upgrading of road network | Transport | F'r | 6 | 75 | No | 0 |
| 79 | United Kingdom | B0 | No | Medium | 8,000,000 | 3 | Tunnel work for HS2 | Transport |  | 1 P | 79 | No | 0 |
| 81 | United Kingdom | B0 | Yes | Medium | 11,000,000 | 4 | Extension to head office | Building \& Com |  |  | 81 | No | 0 |
| 83 | United Kingdom | B0 | Yes | Small | 3,000,000 | 2 | Redevelopment at strip mills | Industrial |  |  | 83 | No | 0 |
| 87 | United Kingdom | B0 | No | Small | 1,000,000 | 3 | New moorings on Grand Union canal | War |  |  | 87 | No | 0 |

## CAPITAL BASE

The value of work that can be undertaken is governed by the size of the company's capital base.
At the time a company bids for new work (on the Procurement Screen), the value of the work in progress cannot exceed 10 times the capital base. Hence, the current capital base of $4,383,088$ can support up to $43,830,880$ of work in progress.

Since the company already has work in progress (initial forward workload) of 20,831,500 (Job Progression Screen), the value of additional work that can be won during the bidding process is $22,999,380(43,830,880-20,831,500)$.

Since the company is looking to grow, and take on more work, it is decided to try and increase the capital base by a significant amount.

Making Financial Decisions


The capital base is increased by 262,985 , the maximum increase allowed in the period.
The increase in the capital base comes out of the cash account, and since assets are only being moved around, the value of the company does not change.

The Overdraft Limit at the bank of 600,000 has now been exceeded. This must be addressed before the Financial Decisions are completed, and will be reduced below 600,000 once the Investment Decisions have been made.

## KEY POINTS

- If the capital base is being underutilised, it may be appropriate to reduce it to raise cash for other uses, such as further investments or reducing an overdraft.
- There are limitations on the changes to the capital base each period, defined in the Industry parameters.
- The capital base depreciates by a \% each year, as shown in the Industry information.


## Making Financial Decisions



Making Financial Decisions


## INVESTMENTS

The core business of the company is procuring and progressing contracts, and if done successfully the company will report a healthy operating profit, and increase the company's value. However, there are alternative ways of increasing the value of the company, such as by investing in other concerns, which may or may not be construction-related.

There are two ways of increasing the company's value through investments :-

- Investment returns; that change the value of the investments
- Investment benefits; that reduce costs on jobs in progress (build or risk costs)

We can examine the company's current 6 investments by using the Display details option.
We will first look at the investment in Emirate Solutions.

## EMIRATE SOLUTIONS

Desc: Management consultants
Profile: Based in Ajman in the UAEE, Emirate Solutions are one of the most influential and respected risk management companies serving serving clients across the world in the construction industry.

Since their inception in 2005, the company have made meteroic strides, establishing a network of offices across the Middle East and Internationally. They have a reputation for delivering effective risk management solutions to their clients in the energy sector, in which they specialise. Their advice recently saved a major client a fortune when constuction of a large oil well ran into difficulties, advice that won the company a prestigious risk management award from a global construction industry magazine.

## PERFORMANCE HISTORY

PERIOD RETURNS
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|r|r|l|}\hline \text { Period } & \begin{array}{c}\text { \% return to } \\
\text { investors }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Amount } \\
\text { invested }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Investment } \\
\text { return }\end{array}
$$ \& Information for investors <br>

\hline 1 \& 2.5 \% \& 0 \& 0 \& 0\end{array}\right)\) Nothing to report | Iompany investment |
| :---: |
| 2 |

BENEFITS - REDUCTION IN JOB COSTS

|  | Build cost | Risk cost | $\%$ of total |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Industrial | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Building \& Commercial | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Transport | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Energy | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Water \& Sewage | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
|  | 0 | 0 |  |

## INVESTMENT RETURNS

Cash returns vary each period depending upon the performance of an investment, and either increase or reduce the value of an investment.

Whether or not the investment has been a success, in terms of the cash return, and would be worth investing further in would depend upon looking deeper into the prevalent bank rates, both credit and overdraft rates (as defined in the Industry parameters) at the time the investments were made, as well as the balance of the cash account.

During periods 1 to 4 the returns from Emirate Solutions were very good, between 2.4 and $2.8 \%$ each period, and it is certainly worth considering further investment if the cash account will support it.

## Making Financial Decisions

## Investment Details

## EMIRATE SOLUTIONS

Desc: Management consultants
Profile: Based in Aiman in the UAE, Emirate Solutions are one of the most influential and respected risk management companies serving serving clients across the world in the construction industry.

Since their inception in 2005, the company have made meteroic strides, establishing a network of offices across the Middle East and Internationally. They have a reputation for delivering effective risk management solutions to their clients in the energy sector, in which they specialise. Their advice recently saved a major client a fortune when constuction of a large oil well ran into difficulties, advice that won the company a prestigious risk management award from a global construction industry magazine.

PERFORMANCE HISTORY

## PERIOD RETURNS

BENEFITS - REDUCTION IN JOB COSTS

| Period | \% return to <br> investors | Amount <br> invested | Investment <br> return | Information for investors |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $2.5 \%$ | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report |  |
| 2 | $2.6 \%$ | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report |  |
| 3 | $2.4 \%$ | 100,000 | 2,400 | Nothing to report |  |
| 4 | $2.8 \%$ | 202,400 | 5,667 | Nothing to report |  |


|  |  | Build cost | Risk cost |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | \% of total

## INVESTMENT BENEFITS

As well as investing in other companies to yield a better return than can be obtained from the bank, there is potentially an even more lucrative reason for investing in other concerns.

If enough money is invested in particular concerns, costs may be reduced on work in progress in specific sectors :-

- BUILD COST REDUCTIONS; These are earned by investing in businesses that supply commodities that are used directly in the construction phase, such as materials and plant e.g., investing in an asphalt company would reduce build costs for any Transport work being undertaken.
- RISK COST REDUCTIONS; These are earned by investing in management consultants that offer risk management services to the construction industry.

If the investment profile indicates potential benefits to jobs in progress, the benefits are only accrued if enough money is invested.

## Making Financial Decisions

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鞆 Industry parameters X}
FINANCE
OVERHEADS
PROCUREMENT
JOB PROGRESSION
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{CASH ACCOUNT} & Credit rate: & 2 \% per annum \\
\hline & Overdraft rate: & 6.6 \% per annum \\
\hline & Overdraft limit: & 600,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{CAPITAL BASE} & Increase limited to: & \(6 \%\) this period \\
\hline & Sold off limited to: & \(20 \%\) this period \\
\hline & Depreciation rate: & 2.5 \% per annum \\
\hline & Capital writing down: & \(25 \%\) per annum \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```


## INVESTMENTS Restrictions

```
There cannot be more than: 6 investments at any point in time
For each investment the maximum increase in the investment is limited to: 100000 each period
Benefits for jobs in progress
A minimum amount of: 200000 needs to have been invested to obtain any benefits for jobs in progress
For investments that deliv' 'cost reductions, once the minimum amount has been invested to obtain
benefits, and der \(\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { how much has been invested, the build cost reductions are between: } 0.3 \text { and } 0.5 \%\end{aligned}\)
```



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\(\mathrm{Ce}^{-}\)
```

The Industry parameters show that a minimum amount of $\mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ needs to be invested to obtain any benefits. This is the amount invested after the financial decisions have been made in the period.

As the increase in an investment in a period is limited to $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$, it would take at least 2 periods to gain any cost reductions from an investment.

## KEY POINTS

If an investment is not performing well, with negative investment returns, and the value of the investment falls, it may take longer than 2 periods for the investment value to reach the minimum level to gain any benefits.

## Making Financial Decisions

攵 Industry parameters

FINANCE
OVERHEADS
PROCUREMENT
JOB PROGRESSION

| CASH ACCOUNT | Credit rate: | $2 \%$ per annum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 verdraft rate: | 6.6 \% per annum |
|  | 0 verdraft limit: | 600,000 |
| CAPITAL BASE | Increase limited to: | $6 \%$ this period |
|  | Sold off limited to: | $20 \%$ this period |
|  | Depreciation rate: | 2.5 \% per annum |
|  | Capital writing down: | $25 \%$ per annum |

## INVESTMENTS Restrictions

There cannot be more than: 6 investments at any point in time
For each investment the maximum increase in the investment is limited to: 100000 each period
Benefits for jobs in progress
A minimum amount of: 200000 needs to have been invested to obtain any benefits for jobs in progress
For investments that deliver build cost reductions, once the minimum amount has been invested to obtain benefits, and depending upon how much has been invested, the build cost reductions are between:
0.3 and $0.5 \%$

For investments that provide risk management services, once the minimum amount has been invested to obtain benefits, and depending upon how much has been investment, for risks that strike the risk cost reductions are between:

Once the minimum investment threshold has been met, the cost reductions for each applicable job in progress are :-

- Build cost reductions of between 0.3 and $0.5 \%$
- Risk cost reductions of between 30 and $40 \%$ for each risk that strikes

In the case of investing in risk management companies, as well as risk cost reductions, a further benefit is that if a risk strikes the potential job delay is also reduced, by between 25 and $30 \%$.

## KEY POINTS

There are 2 tiers of cost reductions, a lower and upper tier. You are not told the investment required to obtain the upper tier saving, and this knowledge can only be acquired as time progresses, but there is a linear increment between the two tiers as the investment increases.

## Making Financial Decisions

## Investment Details

$\qquad$ X

## EMIRATE SOLUTIONS

Desc: Management consultants
Profile: Based in Aiman in the UAE, Emirate Solutions are one of the most influential and respected risk management companies serving serving clients across the world in the construction industry.

Since their inception in 2005, the company have made meteroic strides, establishing a network of offices across the Middle East and Internationally. They have a reputation for delivering effective risk management solutions to their clients in the energy sector, in which they specialise. Their advice recently saved a major client a fortune when constuction of a large oil well ran into difficulties, advice that won the company a prestigious risk management award from a global construction industry magazine.

PERFORMANCE HISTORY

PERIOD RETURNS

| Period | \% return to <br> investors | Company <br> Amount <br> invested | Investment <br> return | Information for investors <br> 1 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $2.5 \%$ | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report |  |
| 2 | $2.6 \%$ | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report |
| 3 | $2.4 \%$ | 100,000 | 2,400 | Nothing to report |
| 4 | $2.8 \%$ | 202,400 | 5,667 | Nothing to report |

BENEFITS - REDUCTION IN JOB COSTS

|  | Build cost | Risk cost | $\%$ of total |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Industrial | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Building \& Commercial | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Transport | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Energy | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Water \& Sewage | $n$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
|  |  | 0 |  |

During period 4 the investment in Emirate Solutions was 202,400, just enough to obtain benefits, but were any benefits gained?

The benefits from investing in Emirate Solutions are reductions in risk costs in the energy sector. This is clear from the phrase in the company's profile that states ".... They have a reputation for delivering risk management solutions to their client in the energy sector, in which they specialise $\qquad$ .."

We can see that to date that no risk costs have been reduced on energy jobs, but this is not unexpected as the company have not yet progressed any energy jobs, although this is part of the long term strategy.

## KEY POINTS

- If enough money is invested, benefits can be accrued even if the investment is performing badly. However, poorly performing investments can cease trading. This will be discussed further in due course.
- The benefits are cumulative e.g., a job can receive cost reductions from more than one investment each period.


## Making Financial Decisions



The company's long-term strategy is to target jobs in the Building and Commercial, Energy and Water \& Sewage sectors, and bearing this in mind on close investigation of all the current investments the following decisions are made :-

1. To increase the investment in Emirate Solutions by $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ to obtain even more benefits in the Energy sector.
2. Thermoguard provide build cost reductions for Building and Commercial jobs, so the investment will be increased by $100, \mathbf{0 0 0}$ (the maximum allowed in one period) to take it over the 200,000 so that benefits can be accrued (providing we are progressing some B\&C jobs)
3. The JT Flower Partnership provide risk cost reductions for Building and Commercial jobs, so the investment will be increased by $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ to take it over the $\mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ so that benefits can be accrued
4. To reduce the investments in Dubai Bank Ltd, HSC Crossing and The Saxon Group to 0, and remove them completely, as none of them on close examination provide any benefits to us as a contractor in the construction industry. We will be looking for other investments to take their place.

## Making Financial Decisions



Investments can be removed quickly using the Remove investment for ... option, which has the following affect :-

1. For existing investments, where the "Initial value" is $>0$, the "Reduced by" level is set to the "Initial Value" to set the "Required" level to 0 to show that the investment has been removed, but it will not disappear from the investment list until the following period.
2. For new investments, where the "Initial value" is 0 , the investment will be immediately removed from the investment list.

## Making Financial Decisions



## INVESTMENTS Restrictions

There cannot be more than: 6 investments at any point in time
For each investment the maximum increase in the investment is limited to: 100000 each period

## Making Financial Decisions

| Display investments where the profile contains the phrase: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | [All] $\quad$ ] |
| Name | Description | Status |
| Drivedown Piling Ltd | Suppliers | Available |
| Dubai Bank Ltd | Banking services | Already investing in |
| Emirate Solutions | Management consultants | Already investing in |
| Enerstrom Nuclear Services Group | Nuclear energy services | Available |
| GG Gilobal Fashion | Fashion retailer | Available |
| HSC Crossing | Travel company | Already investing in |
| Norfolk Consultants | Property consultants | Available |
| Perth Homes Plc | Specialist housebuilders | Available |
| Phoenix Horizons | Management consultants | Available |
| Retail Remedies | Management consultants | Available |
| The.JT Flower Partnership | Management consultants | Already investing in |
| The Saxon Group | Management consultants | Already investing in |
| The Thistle Group | Management consultants | Available |
| Thermoguard | Suppliers | Already investing in |
| UK Crane Hire | Suppliers | Available |
| Zenor Group | Suppliers | Available |
| Select |  |  |

DRIVEDOW/N PILING LTD
Since the 1920's, UK based Drivedown Piling Ltd have been a leader in the piling industry, providing equipment to contractors working in all sectors of the global construction industry, except water \& sewage, from their regional offices, and offering a diverse range of systems capable of solving the most complex foundation problems.

A recent leaked internal memo has revealed that a recent major investment in new, high performance plant has proved costly with operational issues coming under scrutiny, and shareholders are nervously awaiting the latest quarterly financial results.


For each available concern, the following information is given :-

- The profile describes the concern, and gives clues as to whether or not benefits may be accrued by investing in the business.
- The period returns gives the \% return given in previous periods to all investors, and details any monies the company may have invested.
-The information for investors is news about the company that can highlight any issues that investors need to be aware of, such as if the company is having problems, and may cease trading.

Taking into account the current cash account balance, bank rates, potential returns and benefits from the concerns, a decision would now be made about whether or not its worth investing any cash in any of the available opportunities.

## Making Financial Decisions

| Display investments where the profile contains the phrase: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | [A, Il] |
| Name | Description | Status |
| Drivedown Piling Ltd | Suppliers | Available |
| Dubai Bank Ltd | Banking services | Already investing in |
| Emirate Solutions | Management consultants | Already investing in |
| Enerstrom Nuclear Services Group | Nuclear energy services | Available |
| GG Global Fashion | Fashion retailer | Available |
| HSC Crossing | Travel company | Already investing in |
| Norfolk Consultants | Property consultants | Available |
| Perth Homes Fic | Specialist housebuilders | Available |
| Phoenix Horizons | Management consultants | Available |
| Retail Remedies | Management consultants | Available |
| The JT Flower Partnership | Management consultants | Already investing in |
| The Saxon Group | Management consultants | Already investing in |
| The Thistle Group | Management consultants | Available |
| Thermoguard | Suppliers | Already investing in |
| UK Crane Hire | Suppliers | Available |
| Zenor Group | Suppliers | Available |

## UK CRANE HIRE

From its base in Birmingham, and with depots throughout the UK, UK Crane Hire has energed as one of the leading independent crane hirers to contractors working in all sectors of the Construction Industry, providing a diverse range of equipment such as crane barges, crawler cranes and tower cranes.
The company recently bought a s.
company that supplies specia
which the present board $0^{\circ}$

## PERIOD RETURNS

| Period | \% return to <br> investors | Amount <br> invested | Investment <br> return | Information for investors |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 1 | $1.8 \%$ | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report |
| 2 | $1.5 \%$ | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report |
| 3 | $1.9 \%$ | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report |

At the moment the company is almost up to the 600,000 overdraft limit, and no further investments can be made.
However, for future reference a detailed examination of the investments that the company is not already investing, with a status of 'available' is made, and in the future the company would certainly look to invest in UK Crane Hire, whose profile indicates that they supply cranes and associated equipment to all sectors of the construction industry; an excellent choice to improve job and company profitability.

## KEY POINTS

The list of available investments is not static, and can increase as time goes by, so the Financial Manager must be looking each period at potential new investments that are in line with the company's growth strategy.

## Making Financial Decisions



Finding an investment opportunity that offers good returns and benefits is not always possible, and often key decisions have to be made balancing risk and reward.

For example, an investment opportunity may arise that offers build cost savings in all sectors of the Construction Industry, but the investment returns may not be very good.

In this scenario, the net gain from the build cost reductions would almost certainly outweigh the negative investment returns, and it would be still be the most effective option to continue with the investment.

However, the Financial Manager must also bear in mind that the investment may run into difficulty, and cease trading, a decision that could impact on the profitability of the company as a proportion of the investment could be lost.

## Making Financial Decisions



| PERFORMANCE HISTORY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PERIOD RETURNS |  |  |  |  | BENEFITS - REDUCTION IN JOB COSTS |  |  |  |
| Company investment |  |  |  |  |  | Build cost | Risk cost | \% of total |
| Period | \% return to investors | Amount | Investment | Information for investors | Industrial | 12,263 | 0 | 18\% |
| 1 | -1.3\% | 0 |  | Nothing to report | Building \& Commercial | 32,145 | 0 | 47\% |
| 2 | -1.5\% | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report | Transport | 23,617 | 0 | 35\% |
| 3 | -1.6\% | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report | Energy | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| 4 | -2.0\% | 0 | 0 | Nothing to report | Water \& Sewage | 0 | 0 | 0\% |
| 5 | -1.2\% | 100,000 | -1,200 | Nothing to report |  | 68,025 | 0 |  |
| 6 | -1.6\% | 198,800 | -3,181 | Nothing to report |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | -1.4\% | 295,619 | -4,139 | Directors call emergency board meeting |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | -1.7\% | 291,480 | -4,955 | Threat of administration next period |  |  |  |  |

## INVESTMENTS THAT CEASE TRADING

## How do we know if one of our investments may cease trading?

The clues lie in the information for investors, which should be carefully monitored each period for signs that the company may be in trouble.

Consider the example of National Aggregate PLC. The directors called an emergency board meeting in period 7, and in period 8 it became obvious that there was a threat of administration in period 9 .

Faced with this information, at the beginning of period 9 the Financial Manager must decide whether to remove all the investment in National Aggregate PLC, or continue investing in the hope that the company does not go bust.

We will now look at what happens if the investment concern does go bust.

## Making Financial Decisions

FINANCE
OVERHEADS
PROCUREMENT
JOB PROGRESSION

| CASH ACCOUNT | Credit rate: | 2 \% per annum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 verdraft rate: | 6.6 \% per annum |
|  | 0 verdraft limit: | 600,000 |
| CAPITAL BASE | Increase limited to: | $6 \%$ this period |
|  | Sold off limited to: | $20 \%$ this period |
|  | Depreciation rate: | 2.5 \% per annum |
|  | Capital writing down: | $25 \%$ per annum |

## INVESTMENTS Restrictions

There cannot be more than: 6 investments at any point in time
For each investment the maximum increase in the investment is limited to: 100000 each period
Benefits for jobs in progress
A minimum amount of: 200000 needs to have been invested to obtain any benefits for jobs in progress
For investments that deliver build cost reductions, once the minimum amount has been invested to obtain benefits, and depending upon how much has been invested, the build cost reductions are between:

For investments that provide risk management services, once the minimum amount has been invested to obtain benefits, and depending upon how much has been investment, for risks that strike the risk cost reductions are between: 30 and $40 \%$
job delay reductions are between: 25 and $30 \%$

## Cease trading

If an investment company ceases trading, the amount invested recovered is between: 25 and $85 \%$

If an investment concern ceases trading, a \% of the current investment is recovered, as defined in the Industry information.
The actual amount recovered depends upon how badly the investment concern is performing, with the minimum \% recovered from those performing the worst.

## KEY POINTS

The money recovered when an investment ceases trading is paid into the cash account. The net value of the company will fall by the amount lost.

