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Capital budgeting and investment decisions pdf

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Introduction Capital Budgeting is the long-term financial management strategy process. Often, Capital Budgeting is the list or sources of financing for long-term investment strategies (Johannsen & Page 1974). Furthermore, Capital Budgeting is a concept of investment that involves a commitment of funds in progress which can produce future yields desired (OKE 1981; Gitman, 2008). To make a profitable, viable and sustainable business, it is fundamental for the management of the company to be aware of the management of working capital. It is interesting to note that the fair value options cannot be explicitly considered in a traditional process, but instead, an alternative method discounted cash flow (DCF) can be used to evaluate the long-term investment proposals of the company. Similarly, financial analysis can have a substantial impact on vitality and sustainability of the performance of a company. Furthermore, it is essential to manage to understand the various merits and demeritors of capital budgeting process. According to Garrison (1979), capital budget decisions tend to fall into two major categories of screening decisions and decisions of preferences. Screening decisions are those related to the fact that a proposed project meets some pre-set standards of acceptance. For example, a company can have a reception policy of cost reduction projects only if they promise a return to say 20 percent to the gross of taxes. The relevant preference decisions refer to the selection between different competing action courses. To illustrate, a company can consider five different machines to replace an existing machine on the mounting line. The choice on which of the purchase machines is a preference decision (Garrison, 1979, page 523). So what are the differences in capital budgeting, how does capital budgeting process work, and what should they expect and managers to look for in the decision-making process that has a limited capital? In this study, ways to make screening decisions by evaluating different contemporary capital budgeting methods. The various methods discussed include: (1) return rate rate (2) cost-benefit report method, (3) method of recovery period, (4) method present net value (van), (5) internal return rate of the method (IRR) and (analysis 6) sensitivity. Likewise, due to environmental conditions, including contemporary issues of recent literature, attention is addressed only to the use of selected approaches in existing finance literature. In this study, the authors illustrate capital budget techniques in conducting the evaluation of sound projects, such as planning and financing of capital expenditure (Garrison, 1979; Hill et al, 1998; Lazaridis, 2004; and McGee, 1987). In particular, by way of example, the operational experience from a direct aquaculture company in Auburn, Alabama is explored. First, the illustrative study allows a comparative financial analysis of the various financial techniques and / or methods that use specific concrete data from the analyzed aquaculture or pond operations (OKE, 1981). Secondly, decision-making methods also provide ample justifications in techniques to allow any parsimonious optimization in healthy financial management practices. To the extent that emphasis on the rate of return, temporal value of money, and discounted value methods are in revenue and output derivations for possibly, carried out the criterion of the current net value. So, accepting a project when Van is greater than zero or trick otherwise. Even if you can't expect the obsoletable infallibility of a particular method as it only supports specific paradigm of the decision-making process For example, the amortization method is a good example of how quick investment can be recovered. The rational approach to financial investment management is crucial as it affects long-term profitability and sustainable return on investments (ROI). The results of the study seem to demonstrate a clear difference in the determination of the results based on evidence from the Applied methods. In the review of the following literature, we highlight and discuss ways to conduct screening decisions. Background of this study The balance sheet decisions are integrated in assessing the performance of a company (Arya, 1998). In this short survey, we try to present an overview of the criteria of investment decision and to bring out some of the relevant studies for understanding capital budget decisions. Numerous research studies all over the world have led to interesting returns on capital budgetary practices (Andor et al., 2012). However, there are few research on capital budgetary techniques for small and medium-sized enterprises and their importance for the profitability of a company (OKE, 1981). Affirmatively, researchers use different techniques on the capital budgetary process and how important it is to raise funds for a company. As a result, a corporate entity that is able to effectively develop opportunities for capital investments can overcome some obstacles during a Volatile TY (Lazaridis, 2004) period. The capital budget techniques according to Rosie (2014), the flow techniques of discounted cassations (DCF), such as the internal rate of return (IRR) and the value of this net (NPV) have become the dominant methods of the techniques of Capital budget. The capital investment decision is to evaluate the performance of a company (Hatfield, Hill and Horvath, 1998). The importance of the repayment period, the accounting rate of the return, the internal rate of return and the investment techniques of the capital of the current value of the network are used to evaluate the value of a company. Hatfield et al. (1998) stressed that entrepreneurs interviewed in each project have over highly high stock items than those who do not. Furthermore, Hatfield et al. He claimed that NPV techniques did not maximize the value of the company. The accounting rate of the return rate of the yield is defined as the ratio or percentage of total profit to the total investment, in which the average capital investment represented the total investment. It is imperative to emphasize that this criterion was "only an approximation" as a return on the initial capital was less than the "true return". Therefore, the accounting rate of the yield appeared too hard in the estimate of the profitability of the investment. However, to most perifers, the criterion was useful for comparing rates to which profits have been earned by similar projects or different projects. A pond investment with rate of return that has not exceeded the cost of capital was a "unprofitable concern" and should be rejected. The Stagno investment has also listed the damage of this criterion. It did not adapt to the compounding values of the income or consider themselves the total size of the project. Furthermore, it did not allow the variability in the expected annual annual inflows, but it is totally based on cost estimates and return. Way of the cost of benefit costs The cost-benefit ratio or the profitability index was another investment procedure used (Ray,1984, P19, Thomas & Maurice, 2011) defined as "the current value of gross benefits Divided for the current value of the gross costs "(Van Horne, 1980). The costs incurred and the benefits received during each year of the duration of the project are indicated as present and total values; So the total benefit is divided by total costs. If this report is higher than 1: 1, the project is a feasible judged (diving, 1972; Control & Van from Tak, 1975). Barlowe (1978) observed if a positive report was obtained (a relationship between more than 1: 0), this has indicated that the project proposal has been economically feasible. So Barlowe Recommended the procedure for economic analysis. Repayment period The reimbursement ... Evaluation of the financial statements and investment decisions in Nigeria - A study of industrial companies selected in IMO State: the study was mainly undertaken to assess the financial statement processes and investment decision In Nigeria. In particular, it is an assessment of the processes of the capital budget and investments in capital goods in some production companies operating in the IMO state. This study is aimed at A The processes and procedures that Nigerian manufacturing companies adopt when budget for their long-term investments and organizational structures that capital budget units and investment decisions in selected manufacturing companies, as well as the impact of the economic context on their ability budget effectively. The study involved a survey of eight (8) of the fourteen (14) active manufacturing companies in the state. A two hundred and forty sample (240) interviewed was developed by the selected companies, were administered with a structured questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed using tables, frequency, percentages, descriptive statistics, the media test of the population and the test z difference. The analysis revealed that: the budget of companies for their capital investments by mainly the investment evaluation method of recovery method. The researcher therefore concluded that feeding tend to be too safe as they overestimate data accuracy and their risk control capacity; And if the companies championships include the obvious advantages of the net present value and the other sophisticated investment assessment techniques compared to the amortization method, which still adopt the later due to the nature of their economic environment, their size, lack of Sufficiently qualified staff, scarce of funds and their weak organizational structure. The researcher recommends that companies should take adverse risk managers to make investment decisions in their name, because the manager's overconfidence serves to reduce moral gambling that his risk aversion creates. Government at all levels in Nigeria should implement a rotation fund to meet the long-term financing needs of the manufacturing sector, which most banks are not willing to provide interest rates at affordable prices. The heavy fiscal pressure present on manufacturing companies from the Federal, states and local governments should be discouraged. Cite This document: OBI, A. and Adeyemo, S. (2014) Evaluation of capital Budgeting and investment decisions in Nigeria - A study of industrial companies selected in the condition of IMO. Open Access Library Journal, 1, 1-20. Doi: 10.4236/oalib.1101141. References [1] A. Pandey, I.M. (1981) Financial management. 2nd Revised Edition, Rashtravani Printers, New Delhi. [2] A. Awomewe, A.F. and Ogundele, O.A. (2008) The importance of the Payback method in the Capital Budgeting decision. Blekinge Institute of Technology, Blekinge. (Unpublished work) [3] A. Brigham, E.F. (1992) Theory and management practice. 5th Edition, The Dryden Press, New York. [4] A. WADEE, N. (2010) Capital Budgeting: Theory and application. New York Institute of Technology, Entrepreneurial Study Center, New York. [5] A. Stein, J.C. (2003) Corporate Information and Investments. 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