

- Opening Balance
- Revenue Models
- Core Plan Setup **1**
- Loan & Interest Rates **2**
- Exchange Rates
- Taxes
- Commercial Terms & Creditors
- Divs & Grants & Investments
- Capital Structure
- Valuation
- Fixed Assets
- Payroll Terms
- Marketing Split
- G & A Expenses
- G & A Salaries
- Board Salaries
- Sales & Marketing
- Central Sales Salaries
- Central Departments

- INTEREST RATES
- BANK LOANS** **3**
- ASSET FINANCE
- MORTGAGES
- CONVERTIBLE LOANS
- DIRECTORS LOANS
- MISCELLANEOUS LOANS
- LOANS MADE
- DEBENTURES

Bank Loans **ADD ENTRY**

For Fx Loans, enter the loan value in the home currency, ie the amount received in the home currency and in the Fx rate enter the rate for conversion from the home currency to the loan currency.

New Loan	18	£5,000	4	No

Name: Bank Loan 2 **4**

Loan Received: April 2018 **5**

Loan End Date: April 2019 **6**

Loan Value: £ 5000 **7**

Is This a PIK Loan?: No **8**

Currency: British Pound **9**

Exchange Rate: £ 1.000 **10**

Arrangement Fees: **11**

Balloon Payment: **12**

Interest Rate: 3.25 % **13**

Interest Payment Frequency: Quarterly **14**

Capital Payment Frequency: Monthly **15**

Interest Capitalisation or Holiday: None **16**

Is This a Term Loan?: Yes **17**

18 SAVE CANCEL

- Select "Core Plan Setup" then "Loans & Interest Rates" followed by "Bank Loans" which brings up the Bank Loan entries.
- Enter the name of the Bank Loan you are creating, then select the period of when the loan is received. Choose the period for the loan end date, enter the value of the loan.
- If this is a PIK loan (Payment In Kind) select "Yes", any warrants attaching should be reflected in the capital structure section of the business.
- Loans can be in a variety of currencies, use the drop down to select the currency and enter the exchange rate applicable at the time the loan was received.
- Enter the value of any arrangement fee, this is a one off fee, if there is a second fee associated with a further advance then enter via G & A expenses.
- Enter any balloon or bullet payment due at the end of the loan, the month in which the loan is repaid, is an automatically calculated value.
- Setup the loan interest rate as an annual value and use the step change to vary this rate as required. Select the frequency of interest and capital payments, if interest is to be accrued select "Holiday" and a drop down of months in the forecast will appear in which the first payment will be made, the system will then roll up the interest payments until that date. Select "Capitalisation" and the loan interest will be capitalised, until the designated date, after which time it will become a profit and loss / income statement item.
- Select whether this is a term loan, which will have fixed repayments or a reducing balance loan, where the repayments will reduce over the term of the loan. Save the table, step changes can then be entered to change key values.