

*Let's build something you can really use!*

# Something you might build someday...

You work for a local company that wants to launch a new line of thin-film solar panels based on a low-cost technology developed by the University of Colorado.

Based on the following, prepare an 8-year after-tax cash flow analysis and decide whether the investment is worth it, using NPV, IRR and PBP as your decision criteria.

Unit Sales per year: Varies (see estimated forecasts)

Engineering Costs: Varies

Marketing Costs: Varies

Price per unit: \$150 in Years 1-3  
\$130 in Years 4-8

New Equipment Cost: \$800,000

COGS:

Variable Costs: \$60 per unit  
Fixed Costs (Prod'n O/H): \$25,000 per year

Depreciation Schedule: 7-year, MACRS,  
20% salvage value

Inventory Requirement: \$20,000 at the start  
15% of sales thereafter

Corporate Tax Rate: 21%

Company Discount Rate: 15%

# Step 1: Calculate Revenues and Product Costs...

	Year							
REVENUES:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Price (\$/unit):	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$130	\$130	\$130	\$130	\$130
Sales (Volume)	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,500	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
<b>Revenues (\$)</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$750,000</b>	<b>\$900,000</b>	<b>\$845,000</b>	<b>\$780,000</b>	<b>\$650,000</b>	<b>\$520,000</b>	<b>\$390,000</b>

	Year							
COGS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Variable Cost (@ \$60/Unit):	\$180,000	\$300,000	\$360,000	\$390,000	\$360,000	\$300,000	\$240,000	\$180,000
Fixed Cost (\$)	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
<b>COGS (\$)</b>	<b>\$205,000</b>	<b>\$325,000</b>	<b>\$385,000</b>	<b>\$415,000</b>	<b>\$385,000</b>	<b>\$325,000</b>	<b>\$265,000</b>	<b>\$205,000</b>

# Step 2: Create the Pro Forma Income Statement

	Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revenues:	\$450,000	\$750,000	\$900,000	\$845,000	\$780,000	\$650,000	\$520,000	\$390,000
COGS:	\$205,000	\$325,000	\$385,000	\$415,000	\$385,000	\$325,000	\$265,000	\$205,000
Gross Profit:	\$245,000	\$425,000	\$515,000	\$430,000	\$395,000	\$325,000	\$255,000	\$185,000
Engineering:	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Marketing:	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Depreciation:								
Operating Expenses:								
Operating Income (EBIT):								

# Step 2: Create the Pro Forma Income Statement...

	Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revenues:	\$450,000	\$750,000	\$900,000	\$845,000	\$780,000	\$650,000	\$520,000	\$390,000
COGS:	\$205,000	\$325,000	\$385,000	\$415,000	\$385,000	\$325,000	\$265,000	\$205,000
<b>Gross Profit:</b>	<b>\$245,000</b>	<b>\$425,000</b>	<b>\$515,000</b>	<b>\$430,000</b>	<b>\$395,000</b>	<b>\$325,000</b>	<b>\$255,000</b>	<b>\$185,000</b>
Engineering:	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Marketing:	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Depreciation:								
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>								
<b>Operating Income (EBIT):</b>								

*Now we have to figure out depreciation expense on the equipment...*

# Step 3: Time to talk to the Tax Department...

*You ask your tax department what the MACRS Depreciation Schedule would be for this piece of manufacturing equipment. They look it up in IRS Publication 945 and tell you the asset class requires a 7-Year schedule...and provide you the MACRS values for each year...*

Year	MACRS Value
1	0.1429
2	0.2449
3	0.1749
4	0.1249
5	0.0893
6	0.0892
7	0.0893
8	0.0446

*Remember, a 7-year schedule has two ½ years at the beginning and end!*

# Step 3: Calculate the Depreciation Expense...

*Equipment Cost Basis: \$800,000 (fully installed)*

Year	MACRS Value	Depreciation Expense	Ending Book Value
1	0.1429	\$114,320*	\$685,680+
2	0.2449	\$195,920**	\$489,760++
3	0.1749	\$139,920	\$349,840
4	0.1249	\$99,920	\$249,920
5	0.0893	\$71,440	\$178,480
6	0.0892	\$71,360	\$107,120
7	0.0893	\$71,440	\$35,680
8	0.0446	\$35,680	\$0

\*  $\$800,000 \times 0.1429 = \$114,320$

\*\*  $\$800,000 \times 0.2449 = \$195,920$

+  $\$800,000 - \$114,320 = \$685,680$

++  $\$685,680 - \$195,920 = \$489,760$

# Step 3: Calculate the Depreciation Expense...

*Initial Equipment Cost: \$800,000*

Year	MACRS Value	Depreciation Expense	Ending Book Value
1	0.1429	\$114,320*	\$685,680+
2	0.2449	\$195,920**	\$489,760++
3	0.1749	\$139,920	
4	0.1249	\$99,920	
5	0.0893	\$71,440	
6	0.0892	\$71,360	\$107,120
7	0.0893	\$71,440	\$35,680
8	0.0446	\$35,680	\$0

*We enter these values into  
our Income Statement...*

\*  $\$800,000 \times 0.1429 = \$114,320$

\*\*  $\$800,000 \times 0.2449 = \$195,920$

+  $\$800,000 - \$114,320 = \$685,680$

++  $\$685,680 - \$195,920 = \$489,760$



# Step 4: Complete the Operating Expenses Section

	Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revenues:	\$450,000	\$750,000	\$900,000	\$845,000	\$780,000	\$650,000	\$520,000	\$390,000
COGS:	\$205,000	\$325,000	\$385,000	\$415,000	\$385,000	\$325,000	\$265,000	\$205,000
<b>Gross Profit:</b>	<b>\$245,000</b>	<b>\$425,000</b>	<b>\$515,000</b>	<b>\$430,000</b>	<b>\$395,000</b>	<b>\$325,000</b>	<b>\$255,000</b>	<b>\$185,000</b>
Engineering:	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Marketing:	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Depreciation:	\$114,320	\$195,920	\$139,920	\$99,920	\$71,440	\$71,360	\$71,440	\$35,680
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	<b>\$264,320</b>	<b>\$345,920</b>	<b>\$229,920</b>	<b>\$179,920</b>	<b>\$116,440</b>	<b>\$116,360</b>	<b>\$116,440</b>	<b>\$80,680</b>
<b>Operating Income (EBIT):</b>	<b>-\$19,320</b>	<b>\$79,080</b>	<b>\$285,080</b>	<b>\$250,080</b>	<b>\$278,560</b>	<b>\$208,640</b>	<b>\$138,560</b>	<b>\$104,320</b>

$$\text{Operating Income (EBIT)} = \text{Gross Profit} - \text{Operating Expenses}$$

## Step 5: Calculate Taxes and Net Income...

	Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Operating Income (EBIT):</b>	-\$19,320	\$79,080	\$285,080	\$250,080	\$278,560	\$208,640	\$138,560	\$104,320
Taxes (@ 21%)	-\$4,057	\$16,607	\$59,867	\$52,517	\$58,498	\$43,814	\$29,098	\$21,907
<b>Net Income (PAT):</b>	-\$15,263	\$62,473	\$225,213	\$197,563	\$220,062	\$164,826	\$109,462	\$82,413

*And this pretty much wraps up our Pro Forma Income Statement.*

*From here we can easily calculate our "Cash Flows from Operations."*

# Step 6: Calculate the Cash Flow from Operations...

$$\text{Cash Flows from Operations} = \text{EBIT} + \text{Depreciation} - \text{Taxes}$$

*Operating  
Income*



*Add Back Depreciation  
(a non-cash expense)*

*Taxes  
Paid*

	Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Operating Income (EBIT):	-\$19,320	\$79,080	\$285,080	\$250,080	\$278,560	\$208,640	\$138,560	\$104,320
+ Depreciation Expense	\$114,320	\$195,920	\$139,920	\$99,920	\$71,440	\$71,360	\$71,440	\$35,680
- Taxes (@ 21%)	-\$4,057	\$16,607	\$59,867	\$52,517	\$58,498	\$43,814	\$29,098	\$21,907
<b>Cash Flows from Operations</b>	<b>\$99,057</b>	<b>\$258,393</b>	<b>\$365,133</b>	<b>\$297,483</b>	<b>\$291,502</b>	<b>\$236,186</b>	<b>\$180,902</b>	<b>\$118,093</b>

*Let's take a break and let this sink in...*



# Credits & References

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Slide 12: Coffee break / Business Symbols by Coloures-Pic, Adobe Stock (70396911.jpeg).