

# FIN2704/X

## Week 9

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## Recall NPV from Week 8

To find the value of a project, you need to calculate the PV of the project for the corporation

1. Projected cash flows generated by the project
2. Required rate of return for the project

### 1. Projected cash flows

- Relevant cash flows: operating cash flows generated by the project
- But not cash flows from financing decision
  - Interest expense
  - Dividend

## Recall NPV from Week 8

### 2. Required rate of return:

- Reflects financing effect

$$r = WACC = r_D * (1 - T_C) * \frac{D}{V} + r_E \frac{E}{V}$$

Revenues	\$4,335,491
Cost of Goods Sold	1,762,721
Operating Expenses	1,390,262
Depreciation	362,325
EBIT	\$820,183
Interest Expense	52,841
Taxable Income	\$767,342
Taxes	295,426
Net Income	\$471,916

# OCF

## Bottom-Up Approach

$$\text{OCF} = \text{NI} + \text{depreciation}$$

$$= \text{Sales} - \text{Costs} - \text{Depreciation} - \text{Interest} - \text{Taxes} + \text{Depreciation}$$

## Top-Down Approach

$$\text{OCF} = \text{Sales} - \text{Costs} - \text{Taxes}$$

When there is interest expense, both are affected by financing decisions

- You should not use these approaches to calculate OCF
- Use this approach instead:

$$\text{OCF} = \text{EBIT} * (1 - \text{Tax Rate}) + \text{Depreciation}$$

## OCF – No Interest Expense

Bottom-Up Approach

$$\text{OCF} = \text{NI} + \text{depreciation}$$

$$= \text{Sales} - \text{Costs} - \text{Depreciation} - \text{Taxes} + \text{Depreciation}$$

Top-Down Approach

$$\text{OCF} = \text{Sales} - \text{Costs} - \text{Taxes}$$

Both approaches are usable when there is no interest expense

$$\text{Taxes} = \text{Tax Rate} * (\text{Sales} - \text{Costs} - \text{Depreciation})$$

$$= \text{EBIT}$$

$$\text{OCF} = \text{EBIT} * (1 - \text{Tax Rate}) + \text{Depreciation}$$

## Depreciation expense

- In this module, our focus is not about the specific depreciation method
- What is important in this module is the fact that depreciation is a NON-CASH expense

## Net salvage value

- Net salvage value is the after-tax salvage value  
 Net salvage value =  

$$\text{ACTUAL salvage value} - \text{tax rate} * (\text{ACTUAL salvage value} - \text{book value})$$
- **ACTUAL** salvage value is how much you can sell the used machine
- **ESTIMATED** salvage value is used to calculate the annual depreciation if we include the salvage value in the depreciation calculation
- After-tax salvage value
  - Firms must **pay taxes** on the **gain** (relative to the book value) when they sell the fixed assets at the end of the project.
  - If firms incur a loss when they sell the fixed assets (relative to book value), then they receive **tax savings** on the **loss** incurred.

## NOWC

Is NOWC always recoverable at the end of the project?

## Unequal lives projects

- EAC = Equal Annual **Cost**
  - Negative of EAA
- EAA or EAC?

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# Inflation

real return  $\approx$  nominal return - expected inflation



nominal return  $\approx$  real return + expected inflation

Week 9 slide 72

- Inflation is incorporated into the discount rate (nominal return)  
...then...
- Inflation should also be incorporated into the cash flows projection

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## Additional notes

### Replacement projects

- You should do the calculation using the appropriate horizon for the new machine
  - In example on slide 41:
    - The lifetime of the new machine is 5 years
    - The remaining lifetime of the old machine is 6 years
- Use the horizon of the new machine for both the old and new machines, so that you can compare them
  - In example on slide 41:
    - The lifetime of the new machine is 5 years
    - The remaining lifetime of the old machine is assumed to be 5 years
      - Old machine is sold after 5 years for \$10,000

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# FIN2704/X

## Week 8

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## Week 8 materials

- How to plot the NPV profile?
  - Calculate the NPV for the cash flows in Slide 58 using each discount rate: 1%, 2%, ... , 15%, ..., 20%, ...
- Discounted payback period vs. NPV:
  - Positive NPV means Discounted Payback Period exists
  - However, the Discounted Payback Period may be longer than the “arbitrary” cutoff the management decide to impose on the project
    - In this case, the project may get rejected
    - NPV rule will consider this a mistake

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# Week 9

## List of topics

**Note:**

You are responsible for all materials covered in the pre-recorded videos posted on LumiNUS, unless they are marked “not examinable”. This list only serves to help you in your revisions.

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## Week 9 topics

### Relevant cash flows

- Start-up
  - On-going
  - Shutdown
- 
- Depreciation expense – not cash flows
  - Taxes – all cash flows must be on an after-tax basis
  - Changes in NOWC
  - Incremental cash flows

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## Week 9 topics (cont.)

- Cash flow effects
  - Sunk costs
  - Opportunity costs
  - Externalities
  - Financing costs
- Weighted Average Cost of Capital:

$$WACC = r_D * (1 - T_C) * \frac{D}{V} + r_E \frac{E}{V}$$

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## Week 9 topics (cont.)

### Pro Forma statements

- Projected accounting statements

### Depreciation expenses

- Depreciation tax shield
- Full depreciation vs. with salvage value
- Accumulated depreciation
- Book value
- After-tax salvage value

### Capital spending

- Net capital spending
- Incremental cash flows



## Week 9 topics (cont.)

### Unequal lives project

- Equivalent Annual Annuities (EAA)
  1. Calculate the NPV of the project
  2. Calculate the EAA
  3. Compare the periodic payments
- Equal Annual cost (EAC)
  
- Stand-alone principle