

Capital Budgeting Rules

Professor Philip Howard
howardpd@wfu.edu



Agenda

Capital Budgeting Rules

- Payback Period
- Hurdle Rate
- IRR
- NPV

Empirical Survey

Investment Rules

- Decision: Should the firm invest in this project?
- Conclusion: Accept all and only projects with a positive NPV

Decision Rules

- Payback Period
 - Number of periods it takes to recover initial investment
 - Accept if payback period is less than subjective threshold
- NPV
 - $NPV = PV(CF_t)$
 - Accept if $NPV > 0$
- IRR
 - r such that $NPV = 0$
 - Accept if $IRR > \text{cost of capital}$
- Hurdle Rate
 - r^{Hurdle} adds a project risk-premium to the cost of capital
 - Accept if $IRR > r^{Hurdle}$

Decision Rules: Example

Project costs \$100 today and pays \$50 for next three years. $r = 10\%$

- Payback Period = 2 $\Rightarrow \$0 = -\$100 + \$50 + \50
- $NPV = -\$100 + \frac{\$50}{(1+10\%)^1} + \frac{\$50}{(1+10\%)^2} + \frac{\$50}{(1+10\%)^3} = \$24.34$
- $IRR = 23\% \Rightarrow \$0 = -\$100 + \frac{\$50}{(1+23\%)^1} + \frac{\$50}{(1+23\%)^2} + \frac{\$50}{(1+23\%)^3}$
- Hurdle Rate: $r^{Hurdle} = 10\% + rp$

Investment Rules

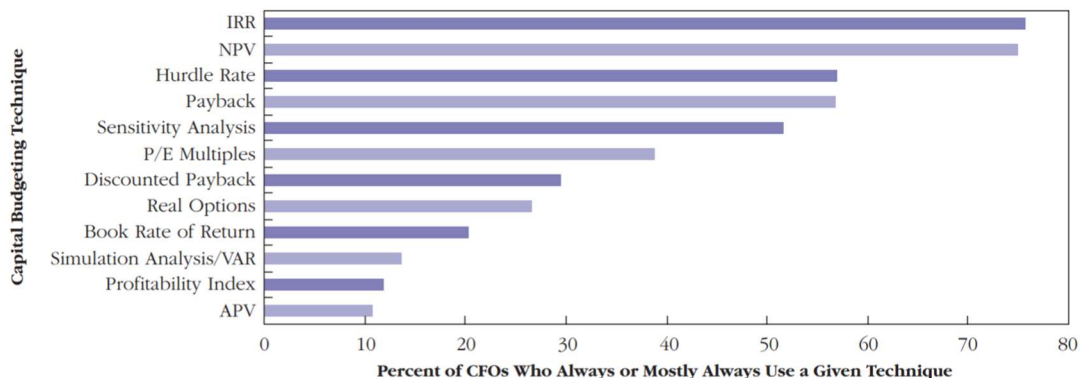
- NPV
 - Considers both time and risk of cash flows
 - Main rule we should use
- Payback Period
 - Subjective and does not consider time or risk
- Hurdle Rate
 - Subjective and rejects profitable projects
- IRR
 - Not good for complex cash flows
 - Not good for ranking mutually exclusive projects

How do CFOs make Capital Budgeting Decisions?

- Survey by John Graham and Campbell Harvey at Duke's Fuqua Business School
- 392 companies
- In past (1977) surveys: fewer than 10% used NPV, more than 50% used IRR
- Now (2002): 75% use both NPV and IRR

How do CFOs make Capital Budgeting Decisions?

FIGURE 1 ■ SURVEY EVIDENCE ON THE POPULARITY OF DIFFERENT CAPITAL BUDGETING METHODS*



2022 Update

