

*This is such an important component of the DCF model that I want to be absolutely sure that you know how to calculate the correct cash flow

- *You can of course take the appropriate line from your Cash Flow Statement if this is unambiguous
- *Not every spreadsheet is the same
- *Not every spreadsheet makes this easy to identify
- *So lets not assume...

Start with EBIT from your Income
Statement

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

* Add back amortised nondeductible goodwill to arrive at EBITA

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

- *Then deduct taxes on + Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill EBITA
- * Alternatively multiply EBITA by the projected tax rate and deduct

EBIT

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

*This brings you to the Unlevered Net Income

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

* Add back Deprecation and Amortisation and other non cash charges affecting

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

*Add back changes in deferred taxes

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

*Deduct capital expenditure

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

*Deduct increases in non cash working capital payables and receivables

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

*This brings you to the Unlevered Free Cash Flow

EBIT

+ Amortisation of non-deductible goodwill

EBITA

- Taxes on EBITA or EBITA x projected tax rate

Unlevered Net Income

- + D&A and other non cash charges affecting EBIT
- + Changes in deferred taxes
- Capital Expenditure
- Increase in non cash working capital

- *To summarise UFCF is the cash flow after essential investments in the firm, adjustment for non cash charges and working capital adjustments but before financing
- *The financing would be the "levered" element of the cash flow statement
- *Once you understand the key components, you won't have further difficulty choosing the right cash flow line for your DCF model

