

# DECISION MAKING AND SCENARIOS

## MODULE 2.4 – Evaluating Projects

Example: New Production Machine

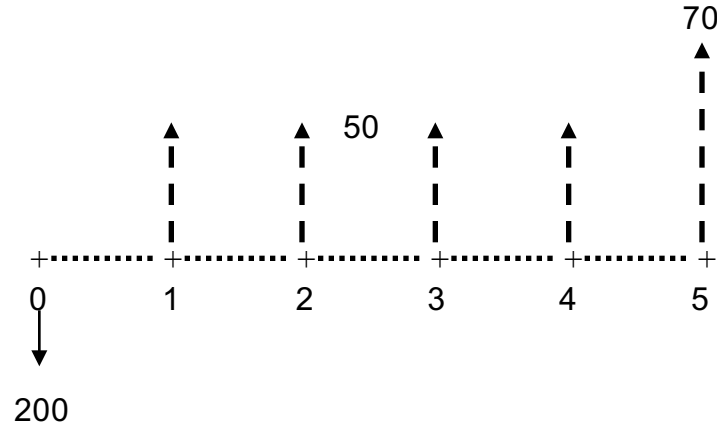
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## Example - New Production Machine

- A company is considering purchasing a new machine that saves costs on the production of a product they sell. The machine costs \$200 million and it would save \$50 million in production costs in each of the next 5 years. The division manager expects to be able to sell the machine after 5 years for \$20 million. Assume, for simplicity that there are no working capital effects associated with the new machine and that revenues are unaffected.
- Ignoring taxes, should the machine be purchased if the discount rate is 10%

# New Production Machine



$$\text{NPV} = -200 + (50/1.1 + 50/1.1^2 + 50/1.1^3 + 50/1.1^4 + 50/1.1^5) + (20/1.1^5) = \mathbf{1.96 \text{ million}}$$

**Accept the project**

**What if the tax rate is 40%.  
Then what happens?**

# New Production Machine

- How does the initial investment change with taxes?

It doesn't. The initial investment is still -\$200.

Remember, in this case the initial investment is a capitalized cost and the after-tax outflow remains the same.

# New Production Machine

- What are the annual cash flows for years 1 through 5 with taxes?  
(Assume depreciation is on a straight-line basis with a zero estimated salvage value.)

	<u>Tax Return</u>	<u>Cash Flows</u>
Annual cash savings	\$ 50	\$ 50
Annual depreciation (\$200/5)	(40)	
	.....	
Annual effect on taxable income	10	
Tax rate	40%	
	.....	
Net effect of taxes	4	.....→ (4)
		.....
Annual Cash Flows		<u><u>\$46</u></u>

# New Production Machine

- What is the salvage value at the end of Year 5 with taxes?

	<u>Tax Return</u>	<u>Cash Flows</u>
Original cost of project	\$ 200	
Accumulated depreciation	(200)	
	.....	
Tax basis (book value for tax purposes)	-0-	
Proceeds from sale	20	\$ 20
	.....	
Gain on sale	20	
Tax rate	40%	
	.....	
Net effect of taxes	8	.....▶ (8)
		.....
Net Salvage Value		\$ 12
		=====

**Therefore...**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NPV} &= -\$200 + (\$46/1.1 + 46/1.1^2 + 46/1.1^3 + 46/1.1^4 + 46/1.1^5) + (\$12/1.1^5) \\ &= -\$18.17 \text{ million}\end{aligned}$$

# New Production Machine – Alternative Scenario

- Let us suppose that the accumulated depreciation was only \$150 at the end of year 5?

	<u>Tax Return</u>	<u>Cash Flows</u>
Original cost of project	\$ 200	
Accumulated depreciation	(150)	
	.....	
Tax basis (book value for tax purposes)	-50-	
Proceeds from sale	20	\$ 20
	.....	
Loss on sale	(30)	
Tax rate	40%	
	.....	
Net effect of taxes	(12)	.....▶ 12
		.....
Net Salvage Value		\$ 32
		=====



# New Production Machine – Alternative Scenario

- But if you change the accumulated depreciation by year 5, that has to change the annual cash flows for years 1 through 5 because of the different amount of depreciation

	<u>Tax Return</u>	<u>Cash Flows</u>
Net annual cash savings	\$ 50	\$ 50
Annual depreciation	(30)	
	.....	
Annual effect on taxable income	20	
Tax rate	40%	
	.....	
Net effect of taxes	8	.....→ (8)
		.....
Net Annual Cash Flows		<u><u>\$42</u></u>

**What will happen to the NPV? Will it go up or down?**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NPV} &= -\$200 + (\$42/1.1 + 42/1.1^2 + 42/1.1^3 + 42/1.1^4 + 42/1.1^5) + (\$32/1.1^5) \\ &= -\$20.92 \text{ million}\end{aligned}$$





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