

Chapter 21 Capital Budgeting and Cost Analysis

Capital Budgeting هي عملية لـ

→ is making a long-run planning decisions for investing in projects

→ هي عبارة عن اتخاذ قرارات استثمارية طويلة المدى لاستثمار في مشاريع

In much of accounting, income is calculated on a period by period Basis

لأنه في كثير من الحالات يتم احتساب الدخل على أساس فترة بعد فترة

in choosing investment, managers make a selection from among multiple projects each of which may span several different period

→ عند اختيار الاستثمار، يقوم المديرين باختيار من بين عدة مشاريع فبعد كل منها عدة فترات مختلفة

4 طرق لبناء قرارات استثمارية طويلة المدى

1) Net present value [NPV] هيافي القيمة الحالية
لم مقارنة الذي يتم دفعه مع ~~الارباح~~ (الارباح) مع مراعاة التوزيع
الارباح

2) Internal rate of Return [IRR] مقارنة العائد الذي يكون عنده
أو IRR مع العائد الذي تأخذه من السوق

3) Payback period ∇ مع الوقت الذي انقضى لاستعادة المال
الذي تم استعادته من المشروع (فترة استرداد)

4) Accrual accounting rate of return [ARR] ← تتبع طريقة
Accrual Basis (مبدأ التجميع) ← ذلك يعني تكاليف Cash Flow net income وليس Cash Flow

Method 1 and 2 \rightarrow NPV and IRR
 (DCF) \leftarrow are discounted cash flow method

(DCF) \rightarrow Discounted Cash Flow
 \rightarrow method measure all expected future cash inflows and outflows of a project discounted back to the present point in time

طريقة قياس جميع التكاليف
 النفقات المستقبلية والتكاليف المتوقعة للمشروع
 عند نقطة زمنية معينة

The key feature of DCF method is
 \rightarrow The time value of money which means that a dollar received today is worth more than a dollar received at any future time

القيمة الزمنية للمال
 أي دولار اليوم قيمته أكبر من دولار المستقبل

1) Net present value method (NPV)

NPV method → calculate the expected monetary gain or loss from a project by discounting all expected future cash inflows and outflows back to the present point in time, using the RRR

→ معدل العائد المتوقع المتوقع من مشروع عن طريق خصم جميع التدفقات النقدية الداخلة والخارجة المتوقعة في المستقبل إلى النقطة الزمنية الحالية

Required Rate of Return ← معدل العائد المطلوب

Required Rate of Return

← المعدل الذي يجب أن يكون عليه

المستثمر لاستثماره

معدل الإدارة

Based on financial factor alone, only projects with a zero or positive NPV are acceptable

→ بالاعتماد على الأرقام المالية فقط
إذا كانت العائد المالي للمشروع أكبر من صفر فمقبول
أي يعني الربح أكثر من الخسارة مع ذلك يجب أن نعتبر
Time value of money

RRR → معدل العائد المطلوب

is internally set, usually by upper management and typically represents the return that an organisation could expect to receive elsewhere for an investment of comparable risk

← تجربيا، الإدارة العليا، التي تقرر
العائد الذي تتوقعه الشركة أنه عند استثمارها مشروع آخر بنفس المخاطرة

□ RRR

C₁ is also called the Discount Rate, hurdle Rate, Cost of Capital, Opportunity Cost of Capital

→ معدل الخصم

□ Three step net present value (NPV) method

□ Draw a sketch of the relevant Cash inflow and outflow

لرسم منطوق التدفقات النقدية الداخلة والخارجة ذات الصلة

□ Discount the Cash Flows using the Correct Compound interest table from appendix A and sum them

لرسم بنسبهم التدفقات النقدية باستخدام جدول الفائدة المركبة الصحيح من الملحق أ ومجموعها

□ Make the project Decision on the Basis of the Calculated NPV zero or positive should be accepted because the expected Rate of return equal zero or exceed the RRR

لرسم اتخاذ قرار المشروع على أساس

القيمة الصافية الحالية المحسوبة → يجب قبول

القرار الإيجابي لأن معدل العائد المتوقع

يساوي صفراً أو يتجاوز معدل العائد المطلوب

Ex 11

شركة باصات جديدة مع شركة نقل البضائع القديمة
تعتبر باصات من

old buses → New Buses

Hybrid buses → تستخدم الطاقة الكهربائية والتزويد

Cost of the new bus = 660,000

Addition in working Capital = 30,000

(مصاريف صيانة، لوازم افرود)

working Capital = Current Assets - Current liability
نولج ←

supplies ↑ → asset ↑ → WC ↑

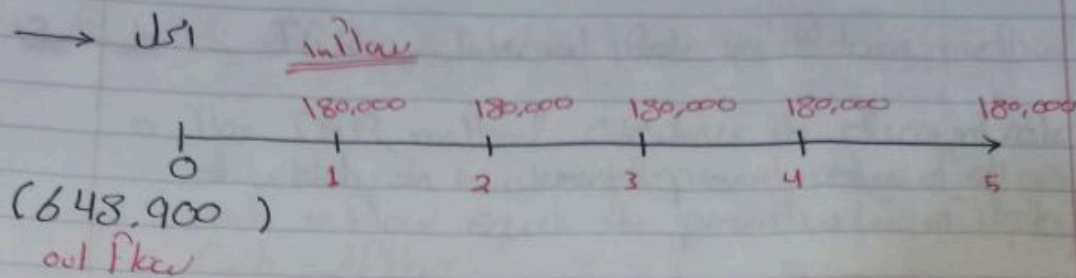
Cost of new bus	660,000] outflow
+ Addl. working Capital	30,000	
	<u>690,000</u>	

Cash flow from disposing the old bus	(41,100)] inflow
	<u>648,900</u>	

net initial investment ← المصاريف الاستثمارية

useful life = 5 years
Cash inflow = 180,000

[6]



$$RRR = 8\%$$

$$NPV = \text{PV of Cash inflow} - \text{PV of Cash out flow} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{R\$}}$$

Present Value Factor $(PVF) = \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}$

$i = RRR$
 $n = \text{number of period}$

	PVF	PV
$\frac{1}{1} \quad 180,000$	0.926	\$ 166,680
$\frac{1}{2} \quad 180,000$	0.857	154,260
$\frac{1}{3} \quad 180,000$	0.794	142,920
$\frac{1}{4} \quad 180,000$	0.735	132,300
$\frac{1}{5} \quad 180,000$	0.681	122,580

$$T = 3.993$$

$$\Sigma = 718,740 \rightarrow \text{PV of Cash flow}$$

$$NPV = 718,740 - 648,900$$

$$= 69,840 \rightarrow \text{acceptable}$$

2nd way

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PV of Cash inflow} &= 180,000 \times PVF \text{ at } (5, 8\%) \\ &= 180,000 \times 3.993 \rightarrow \text{مقابلہ} \\ &= 718,740 \end{aligned}$$

طريقة 2 \rightarrow IRR \rightarrow Internal Rate of Return method

- The IRR method calculates the discount rate at which an investment's present value of all expected cash in flow equals the present value of its expected cash outflows

أي طريقة (معدل إلتا) معدل
التي يتم إلتا ياد في القيمة الحالية
للشعار الخيع إلتا في القيمة
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للشعار الخيع إلتا في القيمة الحالية

مهم \rightarrow we are looking here for the rate of Return (IRR) that make NPV = 0

طريقة 2 \rightarrow IRR \rightarrow Internal Rate of Return
أي طريقة (معدل إلتا) معدل

- A project is accepted only if the IRR equal or exceed the RRR

طريقة 3 \rightarrow IRR Method, Computed (IRA)

- Manager or analysts solving Capital Budgeting problems typically use a Calculator or Computer program to provide the internal rate of Return (IRR), but a more manual trial and error approach can also provide the answer

أي طريقة (معدل إلتا) معدل
التي يتم إلتا ياد في القيمة الحالية
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11) Trial and error approach

Subsequent to calculating NPV, we have to use a discount rate and calculate the project NPV

Goal: Find the Discount Rate for which $NPV = 0$

1) if the Calculated NPV is greater than zero

use a higher discount Rate

2) if the Calculated NPV is less than zero,

use lower Discount Rate

3) Continue until $NPV = 0$

8

107

91

2. Comparing The NPV and IRR

IRR method

$$NPV = PV \text{ cash inflows} - PV \text{ cash outflows}$$

$$0 = PV \text{ cash inflow} - 648,900$$

$$+648,900$$

$$+648,900$$

$$\frac{648,900}{180,000} = \frac{180,000}{180,000} \times PVF(i, 5) \rightarrow \text{IRR}$$

$$PVF(i, 5) = \frac{648,900}{180,000} = 3.605$$

تعود
للجدول

$$12\% = \text{IRR}$$

$$IRR > RRR$$

↳ Acceptable

Comparing The NPV and IRR

- NPV is generally preferred because its use leads to shareholder value maximization

له طريقة NPV ومفيدة أكثر لأنها
تعتبر رقم نهائي فيكون مفيد أكثر
منها

5

NPV is expressed in dollar, not in percentages

IRR project cannot be added or averaged to represent the IRR of a combination of projects

لا يتم التعبير عن NPV بالقيمة المالية بالدرهم وليس بالفيصل المائلي
لا يمكن إضافة مشاريع IRR وضربها
لتأخذ IRR لمتوسطة مشاريع
لا يمكن أن يكون IRR لأن المقارنة
مباشرة لا يمكن

The NPV can always be computed for a project

لا يمكن حسابها وتطبيقها دائما بسهولة
للمشاريع

NPV method can be used when the IRR varies over the life of the project

لا يمكن استخدام طريقة NPV عندما تتباين نسبة الموارد
في المشروع على مدار عمره

but IRR method still widely used

لأنها الرغيم هذا ذلك لأنها لا تأخذ
الوقت في الاعتبار

فيما ان البحث العلمي نقد لهذه الطرق
ونضع بنوكلهم جميع الطرق ومقارنته
نتائجها

Q3

Yummy Candy Company is considering purchasing a second-hand clipping machine in order to expand their businesses. The information Yummy has accumulated regarding the new machine is as follows:

Cost of the machine	80,000
Increased annual Contribution margin	15,000
Life of Machine	10 years
Required Rate of Return	6%

Yummy estimates they will be able to produce more candy using the second-hand machine, and thus increase their annual Contribution margin. They also estimate there will be a small disposal value of machine but the cost of removal will offset that value.

* Ignore income tax issues in your answers. Assume all Cash Flows occur at year end ~~except~~ except for initial investment amounts.

→ Calculate the following

(1) Net present value

(2) Internal Rate of Return

(3) Payback period

11. Net present value



$$\begin{aligned}
 NPV &= PV \text{ Cash in Flow} - PV \text{ Cash out Flow} \\
 &= 15,000 \times PVF_{(6\%, 10)} - 80,000 \\
 &= (15,000 \times 7.36) - 80,000 \\
 &= 110,400 - 80,000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 30,400 \leftrightarrow \text{Accept} \checkmark$$

12. Internal Rate of Return

$$NPV = PV \text{ Cash in Flow} - PV \text{ Cash out Flow}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= 15,000 \times PVF(i, 10) - 80,000 \\
 +80,000 & \qquad \qquad \qquad +80,000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{15,000 \times PVF(i, 10)}{15,000} = \frac{80,000}{15,000}$$

$$PVF_{(i, 10)} = \frac{80,000}{15,000} = 5.33 \rightsquigarrow i = 14\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\rightsquigarrow 14\% \rightarrow \text{Acceptable} \\
 &\downarrow \\
 &\%14 > 6\%
 \end{aligned}$$

PVIFA ← انجیرل

Pay back period

لہذا، الفترہ جس میں تمام اخراجات واپس آجائیں

$$V_1 = 15,000$$

$$V_2 = 15,000$$

$$V_3 = 15,000$$

$$V_4 = 15,000$$

$$V_5 = 15,000$$

$$V_6 = \rightarrow$$

or

Payback period

$$\frac{80,000}{15,000} = \approx 5.4$$

$$\frac{5,000}{15,000}$$

$$\times 12 \text{ month}$$

$$= 4 \text{ month}$$

→ 5 year and 4 month

□ (Cash in Flow) کی مثال کے ساتھ
جس میں ہم نے ان کی مثال کے ساتھ
pay back period کی مثال کے ساتھ

ex →

out Flow = 150,000

Cumulative Cash saving

$$\text{in Flow } Y_1 = 50,000$$

$$Y_2 = 55,000$$

$$Y_3 = 60,000$$

$$Y_4 = 85,000$$

$$Y_5 = 90,000$$

$$150,000$$

$$100,000$$

$$45,000$$

$$\rightarrow Y_3 \quad \frac{45,000}{60,000} \times 12 \text{ month} = 9 \text{ month}$$

pay Back period = 2 years and 9 month

[141]

Pay Back period ان

[142]

Time value of money ان

Discounted pay Back period

Discounted pay Back period ان

RRR = 8%

PV of 1/Discounted

$Y_1 =$	50,000	\times	0.926	$=$	46,300	46,300
$Y_2 =$	55,000	\times	0.857	$=$	47,135	93,435
$Y_3 =$	60,000	\times	0.794	$=$	47,640	141,075
$Y_4 =$	55,000	\times	0.735	$=$	62,475	
$Y_5 =$	90,000	\times	0.681	$=$	61,290	

$Y_1 \rightarrow$

150,000

103,700

$Y_2 \rightarrow$

56,565

$Y_3 \rightarrow$

8,925

$(150,000 - 141,075)$

$Y_4 \rightarrow$

$$Y_4 = \frac{8925}{62,475} \times 12 \approx 2 \text{ month}$$

Discounted pay Back period = 3 years and 2 month

4) Accrual Accounting Rate of Return Method (AARR)

معدل عكاسية فان اساس الاستحقاق
للمرئقة العاد

↳ Accrual Basis

MRR

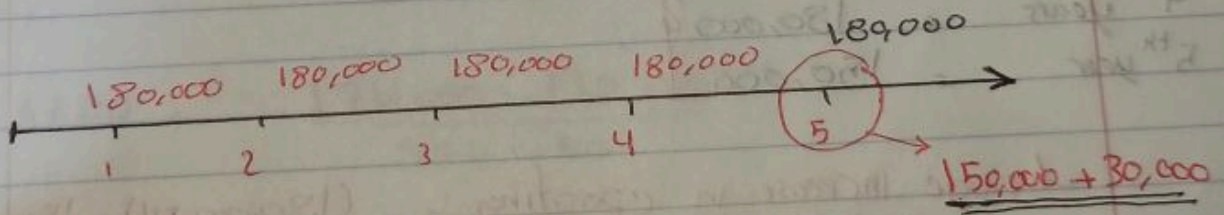
Increase in expected
Average annual After-tax
Operating Income

Net initial investment

→ حسب مثال، بيانات

Purchased price	660,000
+ increase in working capital	30,000
- Disposal of the old bus	(41,100)
<u>Net initial investment</u>	<u>648,900</u>

يقام



For the First 4 years

↳ After tax operating income cash inflow
= 180,000

Depreciation (Non Cash)

□ For Old bus = 12,000

□ For New bus = 132,000

increase in Dep = 120,000

تكاليف

Average Income
Cash inflow

Depreciation
(Non Cash)

4 years = 180,000
5th year = 150,000

Average increase in operating Cash inflow = $\frac{(180,000 \times 4) + 150,000}{5}$

= 174,000

تكاليف →

$$MRR = \frac{174,000 - 120,000}{648,900}$$

$$= 0.083 \rightarrow \text{الربح غير محوري بـ 8.3\%}$$

→ ما اتفق المحاسبين على أنه الـ Average المقام

$$\hookrightarrow \text{beg balance of investment} = 648,900$$

$$\text{Additional working Capital} = 30,000$$

Ending Balance of the investment

$$\rightarrow \text{Average investment} = \frac{\text{Beginning Balance} + \text{Ending Balance}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{648,900 + 30,000}{2}$$

$$= 339,450$$

$$AARR = \frac{174,000 - 120,000}{339,450}$$

$$= 15.9\%$$

الآن هذه الطريقة لا تأخذ بعين الاعتبار الـ
 \hookrightarrow Time value of money

NPV → الطريقة عين اعتمادها كشيء مهم

Relevant Cash Flow in Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

تكيف التدفقات النقدية مع القيمة الزمنية

Capital investment

- (1) Net initial investment أو استثمار الصافي
- (2) After tax - Cash inflow from operation التدفق النقدي بعد الضريبة من التشغيل
- (3) After tax - Cash inflow (terminal Disposal value) أو التدفق النقدي بعد الضريبة بالنهاية

(1) Net initial investment

هناك 3 عوامل

- (1) initial machine investment
- (2) initial working Capital
- (3) After tax Cash Flow From Disposal of old machine

مثال:
 Purchased of O.B. \rightarrow New Bus
 old \rightarrow Bu = 60,000 \rightarrow 660,000

Disposal value = 28,500

Depreciation 12,000 \rightarrow 132,000

\rightarrow 120,000 \leftarrow
 Non Cash

Loss from Disposal = 60,000
 - 28,500

\rightarrow 31,500 \rightarrow Non Cash

لأنه يوفر خسارة
 \rightarrow Decrease in tax

② After tax Cash inflow from operations

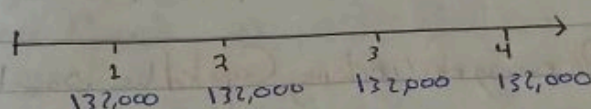
from Y_1 to Y_4

During years 1/2/3/4, annual Cash flow from operation (increase in Revenue) = 220,000

So, we should Deduct the tax expense
 $0.4 \times 220,000 = 88,000$

Net Cash (After tax) inflow from operations
 $= 220,000 - 88,000$

$= 132,000$



Years 5 → increase in revenue = 170,000

↳ Deduct the tax expense $0.4 \times 170,000 = 68,000$

Net Cash After tax = $170,000 - 68,000$

$\rightarrow = 102,000$

Old Bus → New Bus
 Dep = 12,000 Dep = 132,000

↳ increase in Dep expense = 120,000 for the 5 years

Non Cash
 ↳ tax saving → Decrease in the taxable income

□ Tax saving = $120,000 \times 0.4$
 $= 48,000$

	1	2	3	4	5
	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	102,000
+	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
	168,000	168,000	168,000	168,000	150,000
					30,000 +
					180,000

(Year 5) Salvage value في نهاية السنة الخامسة يجب انشاء الى ال
 Gain / loss باعتبار في

30,000 = Recovery of working Capital في نهاية السنة الخامسة

→ $150,000 + 30,000 = 180,000$

[22]

21-42 $\frac{1}{2} \times 800 = 400$

21-42, 0

- The system will Cost 750,000. For tax purpose, it Can be depreciated SLM to ~~at~~ a zero terminal value over 5 years useful life. However, the CFO expects that the system will still be worth 50,000 at that time
- There is an additional 75,000 annual Fees For software upgrade and technical support From the vendor
- The ability to provide better service and to target and reach more Clients as a result of new system will directly result in 500,000 increase in revenue for Saini in the First year after installation, Revenues will grow by 5% each year thereafter. Saini's Contribution margin is 60%
- Due to greater efficiency in ordering and dispatching supplies, as well as in Collecting receivables, the firm's working Capital requirement will decrease by 100,000
- Saini will also be able to reduce the amount of warehouse space it Currently lease, saving 40,000 annually in the process
- Saini supplies pays an
 - ↳ income tax = 30%
 - ↳ requires an After tax rate of Return = 12%

[22]

□ Cash outflow at time period 0

□ Net initial investment

↳ Cost of the new system
(Cash outflow) 750,000

↳ Recovery of working
Capital (Cash inflow) (100,000)

Net initial investment
(Cash outflow) \$ 650,000

[23]

23

Cash inflow

24

	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4	Y_5
inc. in Revenues	500,000	525,000 (1.05 x 500,000)	521,250	578,813	607,753
Increase in Curr (60%)	300,000	315,000	330,750	347,288	364,652
- Annual upgrade Fees	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)
+ Decrease in lease exp	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Net Cash inflow from operating (After tax)	265,000	280,000	295,750	312,288	329,652
- tax exp (0.3)	(79,500)	(84,000)	(88,725)	(93,686)	(98,896)
Net Cash flow After tax	185,500	196,000	207,025	218,602	230,756
Cash savings from Dep (tax saving) (0.3 x 150,000)	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Cash inflow	230,500	241,000	252,025	263,602	275,756

$$\text{Dep expense} = \frac{750,000}{5} = 150,000$$

tax saving

Book value (At the end of year 5)

Market value

Cash inflow 50,000

Gain on disposal

↳ increase in income

↳ increase in tax

less tax expense $(0.2 \times 50,000)$ (15,000)

35,000

increase in working Capital (100,000)

(65,000)

	0	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	Y ₄	Y ₅
Net initial invest	650,000					
Cash inflow from operating		230,500	241,000	252,025	263,025	275,756
Terminal Disposal						(65,000)
	650,000	230,500	241,000	252,025	263,025	210,756
Single sum						