

## FIN401 Tip Sheet

### Capital Budgeting Problem:

Decision rules: If NPV>0, accept (pick higher NPV)  
Accept if IRR is > than required rate of return or WACC

For Purchasing problems:

**NPV=PV(OCF)+PV(Net Capital Spending)+PVCCATS+PV(NWC)**

PV(OCF)=(N=years, r=required return or WACC, pmt=CF/year)

Remember if PMT=OCF is before tax, multiply by (1-Tc)

PV(Net Capital Spending) = - Initial Cost + PV (Salvage)

PV(S<sub>N</sub>) = Salvage ÷ (1+required return)<sup>N</sup>

$$PVCCATS = \frac{IdT_c}{d+r} \times \frac{1+0.5r}{1+r} - \frac{S_n dT_c}{d+r} \times \frac{1}{(1+r)^n}$$

I = Total Capital Investment; d = CCA tax rate; r = discount rate;

Tc = Corporate tax rate; n = # of years or payments in the project;

S<sub>n</sub> = Salvage value in year n;

PV(NWC) = - Investment in NWC + Recovery ÷ (1+required rate)<sup>N</sup>

### Leasing

For Lessee, **NAL = I<sub>0</sub> - PV(ATLP) - PVCCAT - PVS<sub>N</sub>**

**1. PV(ATLP) ALWAYS #1:**

**After tax cost of debt: R<sub>D</sub>\* = R<sub>D</sub>(1-Tax)**

ATLP = BTLP(1-Tax)

**2. PVCCATS – formula (if no salvage value, second half = 0).**

**Use R<sub>D</sub>\* in place of r since it is after tax cost of debt**

**3. PV(Salvage) = Salvage / (1+R<sub>D</sub>\*)<sup>n</sup>**

NAL of Lessor (if same tax rate) = Negative NAL of Lessee

$$= - I_0 + PV(ATLP) + PVCCATS + PVS_N$$

The cash flows to the lessee are exactly the opposite of cash flows to lessor. If 0 tax rate, use before tax cost of debt.

If NAL > 0, They should lease; if NAL < 0 they should buy

Firms in lower (zero) tax bracket benefit MORE from leasing because they lose less (zero) CCA tax shield.

**No Tax NAL = I<sub>0</sub> - PV(BTLP) - PV(S<sub>N</sub>) Use before tax cost of debt**

Indifference Lease Payment or Breakeven ---> NAL=0, solve for

BTLP, where BTLP = ATLP / (1-Tax)

### The Cost of Capital

**WACC = W<sub>E</sub>R<sub>E</sub> + W<sub>D</sub>R<sub>D</sub>(1-Tax) + W<sub>P</sub>D<sub>P</sub> (if there is preferred stocks)**

#### **1. Find Weights (W<sub>E</sub>, W<sub>D</sub>, W<sub>P</sub>)**

Market Value of Equity = (# of shares o/s) x (stock price)

Market Value of Debt = (# of bonds o/s) x (current bond price)

Market Value of Preferred Shares = (# of shares o/s) x (preferred stock price)

*Firm Value (Asset) = Common Shares + Debt + Preferred Shares*

W<sub>E</sub> = Equity / Firm Value --> % financed with equity

W<sub>D</sub> = Debt / Firm Value --> = 1 - W<sub>E</sub> --> % financed with debt

W<sub>P</sub> = Preferred Shares / Firm Value

#### **2. Find Costs of Capital (R<sub>E</sub>, R<sub>D</sub>, R<sub>P</sub>)**

Cost of Equity, Debt, and Preferred Shares

*Dividend Growth Model: D<sub>1</sub> = D<sub>0</sub> x (1 + g)*

*CAPM: R<sub>E</sub> = R<sub>f</sub> + β x (R<sub>rm</sub> - R<sub>f</sub>)*

R<sub>D</sub> = YTM = I% x 2 (if semi-annual)

For the company, Bond is debt, stock is equity.

Lease payment are usually made at the **BGN**, change the calculator setting.

If made at the END, change the set back.

YTM (for the bond holder) = cost of debt (for the company) = R<sub>D</sub>

Return on the stock (stock holder) = [D<sub>0</sub> x (1+g) ÷ P<sub>0</sub>] + g

= cost of equity (for the company) = R<sub>E</sub> = (D<sub>1</sub> ÷ P<sub>0</sub>) + g

## **Chapter 16 Capital Structure**

Earnings per Shares (EPS)=net income÷ # shares o/s

Return on Equity (ROE)=net income÷ equity value OR (EPS÷ Share price)

Break even EBIT: EPS doesn't change= EBIT ÷ old # of share s= (EBIT-Interest) ÷ new # shares o/s; interest = Debt x cost of debt

Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL)=%Δ in EPS ÷ %Δ in EBIT

Financial Leverage = debt to equity ratio = Debt ÷ Equity

Unlevered firm-All equity; Levered firm-Equity and debt

D/E Ratio-Debt/(Equity-Debt)to find cost of equity

	Prop 1 (Firm Value)	Prop 2 (WACC)
Case 1 No Taxes	$V_L = V_U$	WACC Constant $R_E = R_U + (R_U - R_D)(D/E)$ $WACC = W_E R_E + W_D R_D$
Case 2 Corp. Taxes	$V_L = V_U + DTc$	WACC decrease as debt increase $R_E = R_U + (R_U - R_D)(D/E)(1 - Tc)$ $WACC = W_E R_E + W_D R_D(1 - Tc)$

### **Vu (value of unlevered firm)**

No Taxes:  $V_u = EBIT ÷ R_u$  (unlevered cost of capital)

With Taxes:  $V_u = EBIT \times (1 - Tc) ÷ R_u$

$V_E = V_L - D$

$W_E = E ÷ (E + D)$ ;  $W_D = D ÷ (E + D)$

If WACC < than  $R_u$  then Debt is more efficient

If a company issues debt, subtract interest (debt x interest rate) when calculating EPS for 3 economic scenarios

None of the above.

In a world of no taxes, the WACC of the firm does not change with changes in capital structure. Old WACC = New WACC

Share Price at the end of Year 1:  $P_1 = P_2 ÷ (1 + r)$