

# [Capital budgeting slp](https://assignbuster.com/capital-budgeting-slp/)

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Capital Budgeting Introduction Investment decisions are trade-offs between project risks and returns. Assessing investments on the basis of past performance to inform decisions may lead to project failure and bankruptcy. Various changes impact on the future performance of firms including growth in assets and equity. The current paper underpins concepts in capital budgeting based on the Trinity Hospital case study. The paper discusses the financial condition of the Hospital and the likelihood that it has sufficient cash flow over the next five years to pursue the project. In addition, recommendations for pursuing the project in the described case study are presented.   
The financial health of the hospital can be evaluated by examining its liquidity, profitability and leverage. The three measures are internal financial management issues. In particular, liquidity refers to the ability of the company to meet its cash obligations or pay its expenses, and is related to the availability of assets to cover liabilities (Flex Monitoring Team, 2005). Profitability refers to the ability of the hospital to generate financial returns sufficient to replace assets and compensate investors (Flex Monitoring Team, 2005). The measures for profitability focus on calculating financial returns on investments. On the other hand, leverage is the percentage of capital from investors as compared with creditors.   
Current assets:   
$1, 500, 000 m in revenue in 2010 and 1. 3 m in 2011   
Equity is $2, 000, 000   
Delayed third party payments in 2011 $500, 000   
Expected grants of $250, 000 in 2011   
Current liabilities:   
Operating costs of $1 m in 2010 and $1. 2M in 2011   
Debt of $150 in 2010 and 2011   
Employee pension scheme $150, 000 in 2010 and 2011   
Malpractices costs were $150, 000 in 2010 and 2011   
Depreciation of $100, 000 in 2010 and $105, 000 in 2011   
No tax.   
Current assets = $1, 300, 000 + $2, 000, 000 + $500, 000 + $250, 000 = $4, 050, 000   
Current liabilities = $1, 200, 000 + $150, 000 + $150, 000 + $150, 000 + $105, 000 = $1, 755, 000   
Net working capital = current capital – current liabilities   
= 4, 050, 000 - 1, 755, 000= $2, 295, 000   
Current ratio= 4, 050, 000/1, 755, 000 = 2. 3   
Current liabilities refer to the monies owed by the hospital that will fall due within one year of operation while current assets refers to the sum of cash, receivable accounts, inventories or other items that the hospital can convert into cash in the short-term (Gill and Chatton, 2001). Current ratio ascertains the company’s liquidity or the working capital position. It is a robust measure and gives insights on whether the company used its short-term assets to pay its current liabilities. The calculated current ratio is 2. 3 indicating the capital the business uses to run its operations. Furthermore, the hospital has equity of $2, 000, 000. Equity is the amount that remains if all liabilities were paid off and all assets sold at book value (Vance, 2003). The hospital is therefore in good financial health.   
Investment activities   
Expected cash flows from investment: $100, 000, $150, 000, $200, 000, $225, 000 and $300, 000 Revenue projections are estimated at $50, 000 increases from 6th year to 10th year.   
Payback period   
N   
CF   
CF x PVIF   
DCF   
CUMULATIVE DCF   
0   
-1000000   
-1000000 x 1   
-1000000   
-1000000   
1   
100000   
100000 x 0. 86957   
86956. 52   
-913043. 48   
2   
150000   
150000 x 0. 75614   
113421. 55   
-799621. 93   
3   
200000   
200000 x 0. 65752   
131503. 25   
-668118. 68   
4   
225000   
225000 x 0. 57175   
128644. 48   
-539474. 2   
5   
300000   
300000 x 0. 49718   
149153. 02   
-390321. 18   
(NPV)   
The calculation indicates that there is no pay back period.   
Net Present Value   
The Net Present Value for the investment is -390200   
Internal Rate of Return   
The Internal Rate of Return is -0. 722%   
Recommendations   
Based on the calculations, the project should be rejected. The NPV is used to analyze cash inflows for the project taking into consideration the investment returns and inflation. The investment would present a negative NPV (-390200) and IRR (-0. 722) indicating that the project is risky in the given time horizon. The hospital should therefore evaluate its risk tolerance by considering the time horizon and or bankrolling the investment.   
References   
Flex Monitoring Team (2005). Financial indicators for critical access hospitals. Briefing Paper No. 7, retrieved January 23, 2012 from www. flexmonitoring. org/documents/BriefingPaper7\_FinancialIndicators. pdf   
Gill, J. & Chatton, M. (2001). Financial Analysis: The next step. New York: Axzo Press.   
Vance, D. (2003). Financial Analysis and Decision Making: Tools and Techniques to Solve Financial Problems and Make Effective Business Decisions. New York: McGraw-Hill Professional.