

OFCF and NOPAT rather than FFCF and NI

Some practitioners and textbooks discuss net operating profit after tax (NOPAT) and operating free cash flow (OFCF), defined as:

$$NOPAT = (Rev - COGS - FC - Depr - \mathbf{0}) \cdot (1 - t_c)$$

$$OFCF = NOPAT + Depr - CapEx - \Delta NOWC + \mathbf{0}$$

These formulas are the same as the NI and FFCF formulas, but with interest expense set to zero (**IntExp=0**).

$$NI = (Rev - COGS - FC - Depr - \mathbf{IntExp}) \cdot (1 - t_c) = NPAT$$

$$FFCF = NI + Depr - CapEx - \Delta NOWC + \mathbf{IntExp}$$

Formulas: NOPAT & OFCF vs NI & FFCF

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NOPAT} &= (\text{Rev} - \text{COGS} - \text{FC} - \text{Depr} - \mathbf{0}) \cdot (1 - t_c) \\ &= \text{NI} + \text{IntExp} \cdot (1 - t_c) \end{aligned}$$

Substitute into OFCF formula to see relationship with FFCF:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OCF} &= \text{NOPAT} + \text{Depr} - \text{CapEx} - \Delta \text{NOWC} + \mathbf{0} \\ &= \text{NI} + \text{Depr} - \text{CapEx} - \Delta \text{NOWC} + \text{IntExp} \cdot (1 - t_c) \\ &= \text{FFCF} - \text{IntExp} \cdot t_c \end{aligned}$$

So the OFCF equals the FFCF, but without the benefit of the interest tax shield per year: $\text{IntExp} \cdot t_c$

EBIT and NI

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) is sometimes used to construct similar formulas.

$$EBIT = Rev - COGS - FC - Depr$$

$$NI = (Rev - COGS - FC - Depr - IntExp) \cdot (1 - t_c)$$

$$NI = (EBIT - IntExp) \cdot (1 - t_c)$$

Let's check that it works for Just Group:

$$\begin{aligned} EBIT &= Rev - COGS - Depr \\ &= 822 - 717 - 24 = 81 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NI &= (EBIT - IntExp) \cdot (1 - t_c) \\ &= (81 - 11) \times (1 - 0.3) = 49 \end{aligned}$$

Negative Net Income, Taxes and Carry-Forward Losses

$$NI = (Rev - COGS - FC - Depr - IntExp) \cdot (1 - t_c)$$

The Net Income (NI) equation above works for positive before-tax income: $Rev - COGS - FC - Depr - IntExp > 0$.

But if a business's NI is negative then it's actually a loss.

The loss is not reduced by one minus the tax rate $(1 - t_c)$ unless the loss can be deducted from another part of the business's profit.

If this is not the case, then the loss will be a 'carry-forward tax loss' and can be offset against any future profits, causing a time difference of when the tax saving is received.