



مجموعة جامعة
الجميع الذكية
للتعليم القابضة

Operating and Financial Leverage

Lecture 6

MGM424 Financial Management

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Chapter

6

Operating and Financial Leverage



After studying you should be able to:

- **Define operating and financial leverage and identify causes of both.**
- **Calculate a firm's operating break-even (quantity) point and break-even (sales) point .**
- **Define, calculate, and interpret a firm's degree of operating, financial, and total leverage.**
- **Understand EBIT-EPS break-even, or indifference, analysis, and construct and interpret an EBIT-EPS chart.**
- **Define, discuss, and quantify “total firm risk” and its two components, “business risk” and “financial risk.”**
- **Understand what is involved in determining the appropriate amount of financial leverage for a firm.**

Operating and Financial Leverage

- ❑ **Operating Leverage**
- ❑ **Financial Leverage**
- ❑ **Total Leverage**
- ❑ **Cash-Flow Ability to Service Debt**
- ❑ **Other Methods of Analysis**
- ❑ **Combination of Methods**

Leverage: Breakeven Analysis

- **Breakeven analysis is used to indicate the level of operations necessary to cover all costs and to evaluate the profitability associated with various levels of sales; also called cost-volume-profit analysis.**
- **The operating breakeven point is the level of sales necessary to cover all operating costs; the point at which $EBIT = \$0$.**
 - **The first step in finding the operating breakeven point is to divide the cost of goods sold and operating expenses into fixed and variable operating costs.**
 - **Fixed costs are costs that the firm must pay in a given period regardless of the sales volume achieved during that period.**
 - **Variable costs vary directly with sales volume.**

Table 13.1 General Income Statement Format and Types of Leverage

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Operating leverage	{	Sales revenue	{	Total leverage
		<u>Less: Cost of goods sold</u>		
		Gross profits		
		<u>Less: Operating expenses</u>		
Financial leverage	{	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		
		<u>Less: Interest</u>		
		Net profits before taxes		
		<u>Less: Taxes</u>		
		Net profits after taxes		
		<u>Less: Preferred stock dividends</u>		
		Earnings available for common stockholders		
		Earnings per share (EPS)		

Operating Leverage

Operating Leverage -- The use of fixed operating costs by the firm.

- One potential “effect” caused by the presence of operating leverage is that a change in the volume of sales results in a “more than proportional” change in operating profit (or loss).

Impact of Operating Leverage on Profits

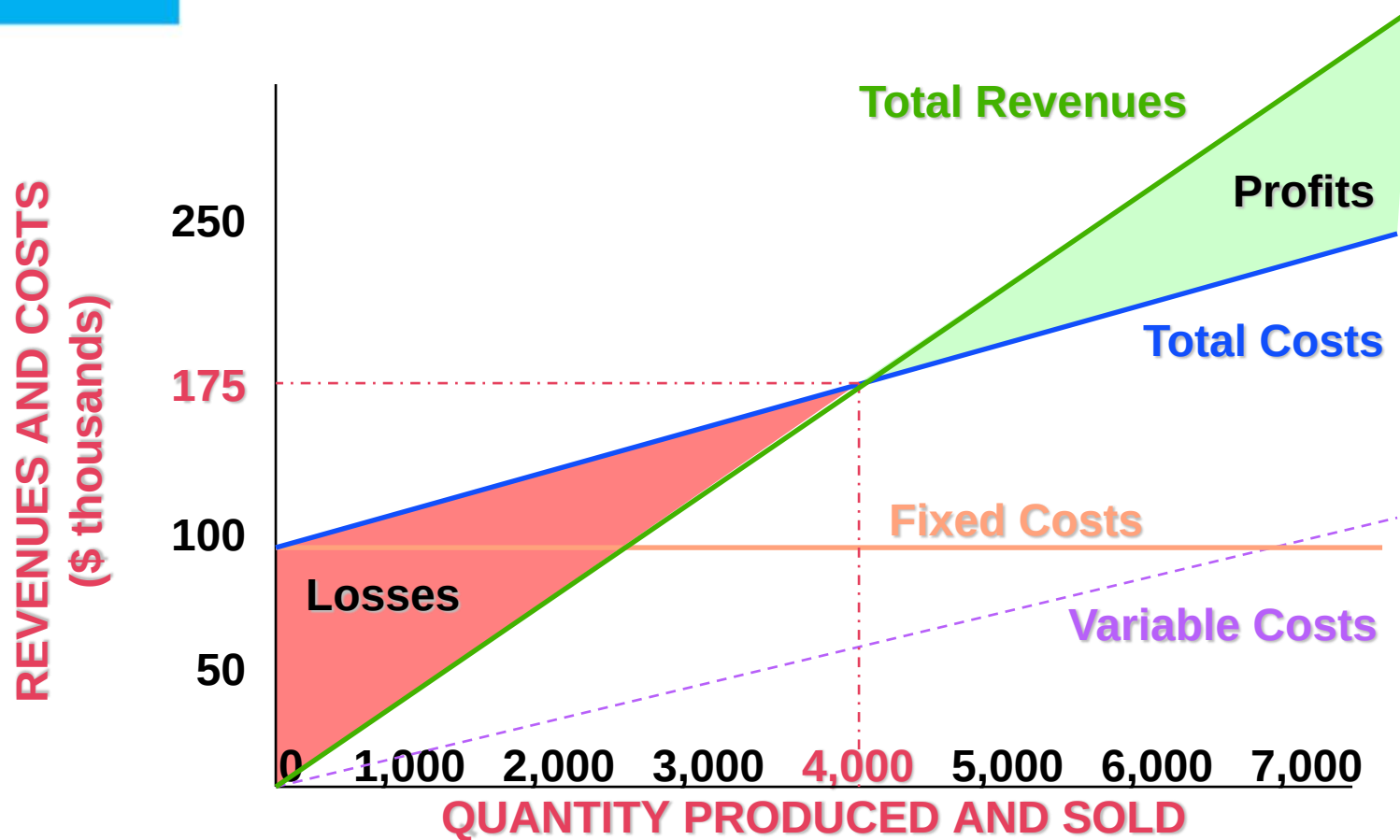
- **Firm F is the most “sensitive” firm** -- for it, a 50% increase in sales leads to a **400% increase in EBIT**.
- Our example reveals that it is a mistake to assume that the firm with the largest absolute or relative amount of fixed costs automatically shows the most dramatic effects of operating leverage.
- Later, we will come up with an easy way to spot the firm that is most sensitive to the presence of operating leverage.

Break-Even Analysis

Break-Even Analysis -- A technique for studying the relationship among fixed costs, variable costs, sales volume, and **profits**. Also called cost/volume/profit (C/V/P) analysis.

- When studying operating leverage, “profits” refers to operating profits before taxes (i.e., EBIT) and excludes debt interest and dividend payments.

Break-Even Chart



Degree of Operating Leverage (DOL)

Degree of Operating Leverage -- The percentage change in a firm's operating profit (EBIT) resulting from a 1 percent change in output (sales).

$$\text{DOL at Q units of output (or sales)} = \frac{\text{Percentage change in operating profit (EBIT)}}{\text{Percentage change in output (or sales)}}$$

Financial Leverage

Financial Leverage -- The use of fixed financing costs by the firm. The British expression is ***gearing***.

- Financial leverage is acquired by choice.
- Used as a means of increasing the return to common shareholders.

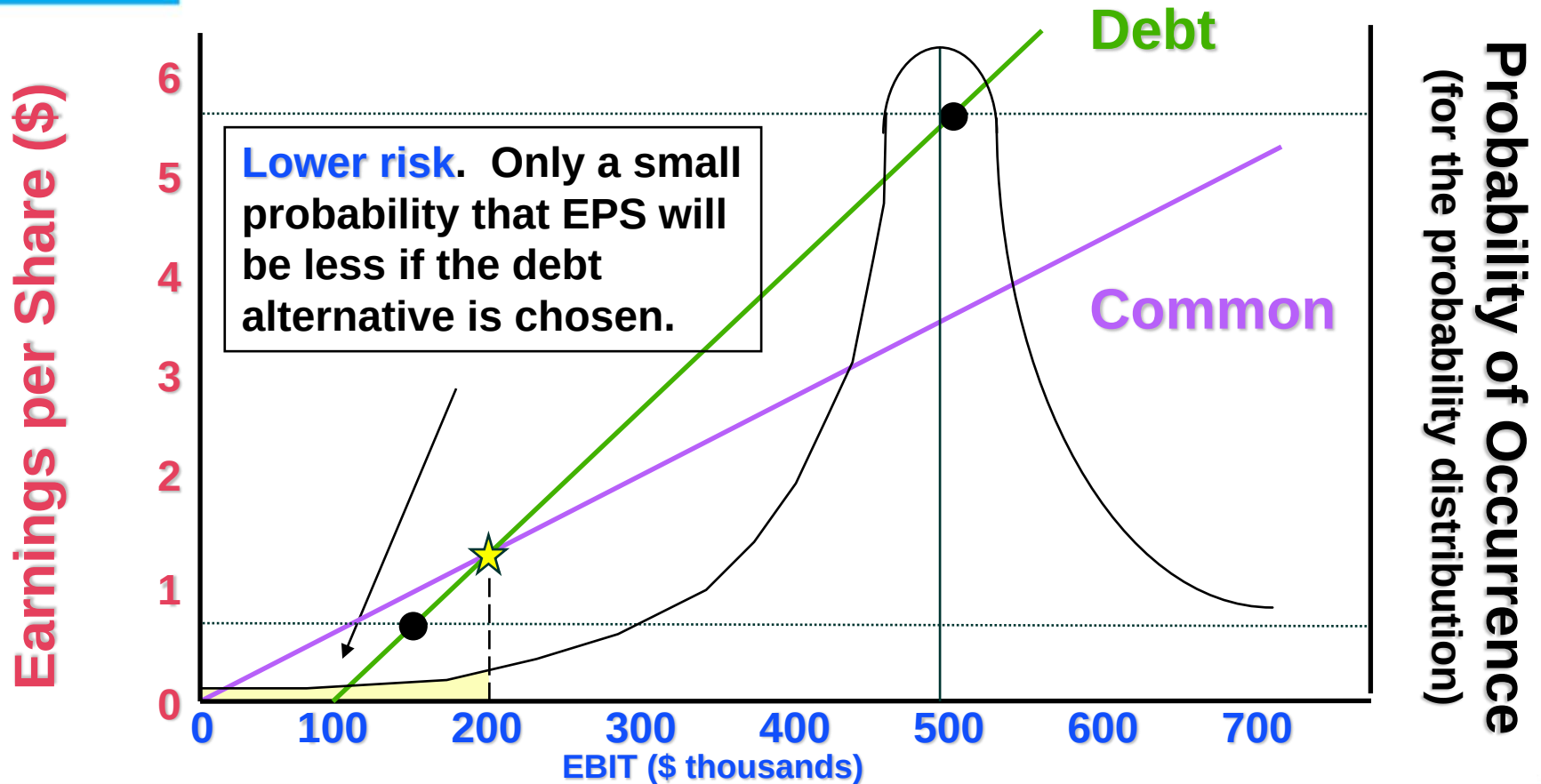
EBIT-EPS Break-Even, or Indifference, Analysis

EBIT-EPS Break-Even Analysis -- Analysis of the effect of financing alternatives on earnings per share. The break-even point is the EBIT level where EPS is the same for two (or more) alternatives.

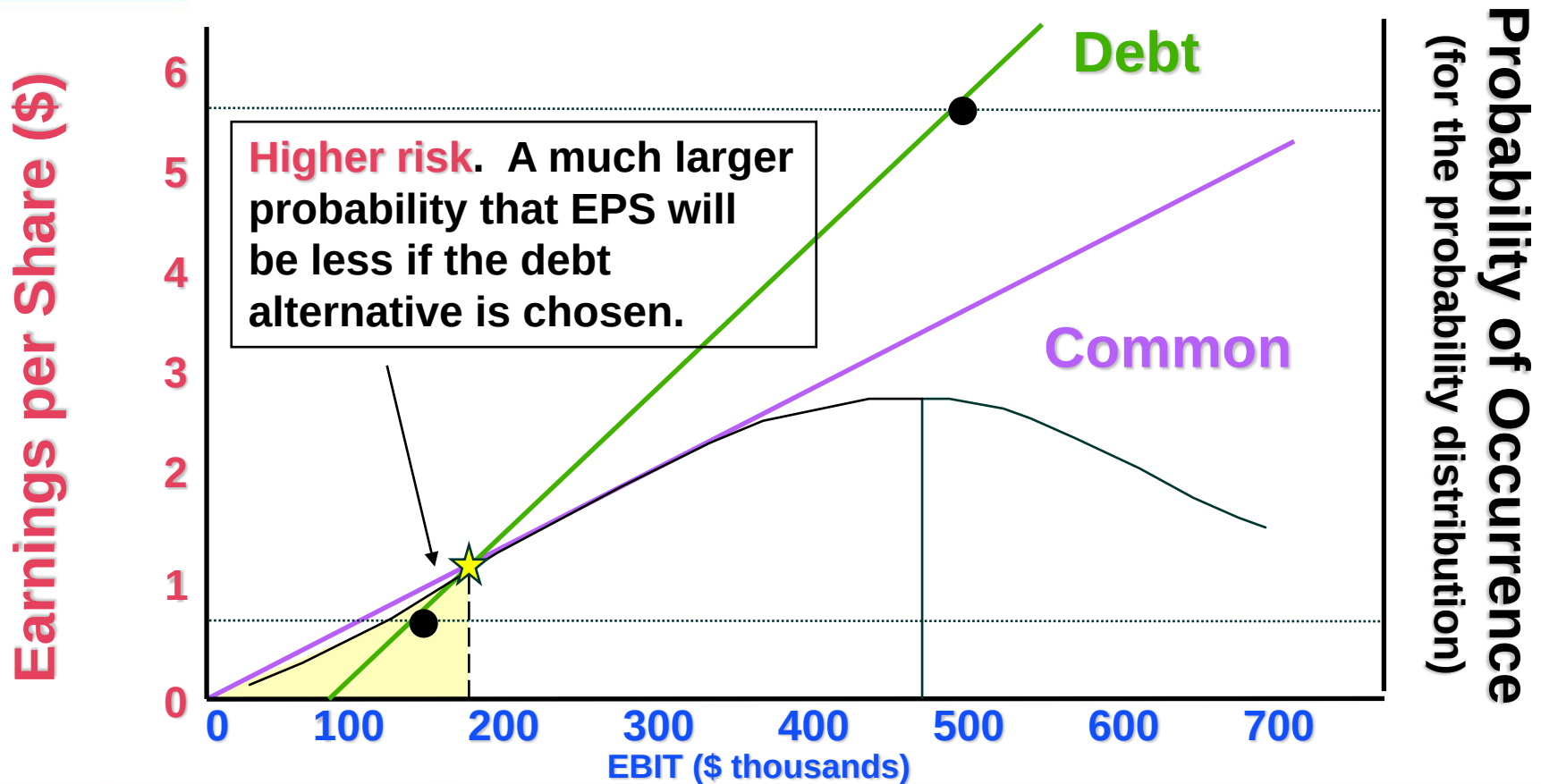
Calculate **EPS** for a given level of **EBIT** at a given financing structure.

$$\text{EPS} = \frac{(\text{EBIT} - I)(1 - t) - \text{Pref. Div.}}{\text{\# of Common Shares}}$$

What About Risk?



What About Risk?



Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL)

Degree of Financial Leverage -- The percentage change in a firm's earnings per share (EPS) resulting from a 1 percent change in operating profit.

$$\text{DFL at EBIT of X dollars} = \frac{\text{Percentage change in earnings per share (EPS)}}{\text{Percentage change in operating profit (EBIT)}}$$

Financial Risk

Financial Risk -- The added variability in earnings per share (EPS) -- plus the risk of possible insolvency -- that is induced by the use of financial leverage.

- Debt increases the probability of cash insolvency over an all-equity-financed firm. For example, our example firm must have EBIT of at least \$100,000 to cover the interest payment.
- Debt also increased the variability in EPS as the DFL increased from 1.00 to 1.25.

What is an Appropriate Amount of Financial Leverage?

Debt Capacity -- The maximum amount of debt (and other fixed-charge financing) that a firm can adequately service.

- Firms must first analyze their **expected future cash flows**.
- The **greater** and **more stable** the expected future cash flows, **the greater the debt capacity**.
- **Fixed charges include**: debt principal and interest payments, lease payments, and preferred stock dividends.

Coverage Ratios

**Income Statement
Ratios**

Coverage Ratios

**Indicates a firm's
ability to cover
interest charges.**

Interest Coverage

$$\frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{Interest expenses}}$$

**A ratio value equal to 1
indicates that earnings
are just sufficient to
cover interest charges.**

Coverage Ratios

Income Statement Ratios

Coverage Ratios

Indicates a firm's ability to cover interest expenses and principal payments.

Debt-service Coverage

EBIT

$$\{ \text{Interest expenses} + [\text{Principal payments} / (1-t)] \}$$

Allows us to examine the ability of the firm to meet all of its debt payments. Failure to make principal payments is also default.

Coverage Example

Make an examination of the **coverage ratios** for Basket Wonders when **EBIT=\$500,000**. Compare the equity and the debt financing alternatives.

Assume that:

- **Interest expenses** remain at **\$100,000**
- **Principal payments of \$100,000** are made yearly for 10 years

Summary of the Coverage Ratio Discussion

- **The debt-service coverage ratio accounts for required annual principal payments.**
- **A single ratio value cannot be interpreted identically for all firms as some firms have greater debt capacity.**
- **Annual financial lease payments should be added to both the numerator and denominator of the debt-service coverage ratio as financial leases are similar to debt.**

Other Methods of Analysis

Capital Structure -- The mix (or proportion) of a firm's permanent long-term financing represented by debt, preferred stock, and common stock equity.

- Often, firms are compared to peer institutions in the same industry.
- Large deviations from norms must be justified.
- For example, an industry's median debt-to-net-worth ratio might be used as a benchmark for financial leverage comparisons.

Other Methods of Analysis

Surveying Investment Analysts and Lenders

- **Firms may gain insight into the financial markets' evaluation of their firm by talking with:**
 - **Investment bankers**
 - **Institutional investors**
 - **Investment analysts**
 - **Lenders**

Other Methods of Analysis

Security Ratings

- ❑ **Firms must consider the impact of any financing decision on the firm's security rating(s).**

Matter of Fact

Leverage Around the World

- **A recent study of the use of long-term debt in 42 countries found that firms in Argentina used more long-term debt than firms in any other country.**
- **Relative to their assets, firms in Argentina used almost 60% more long-term debt than did U.S. companies.**

Matter of Fact

Leverage Around the World

- **Indian firms were heavy users of long-term debt as well. At the other end of the spectrum, companies from Italy, Greece, and Poland used very little long-term debt. In those countries, firms used only about 40% as much long-term debt as did their U.S. counterparts.**

Personal Finance

Example

Shanta and Ravi Shandra wish to assess the impact of additional long-term borrowing on their degree of financial leverage (DFL). The Shandras currently have \$4,200 available after meeting all of their monthly living (operating) expenses, before making monthly loan payments.

Personal Finance

Example

They currently have monthly loan payment obligations of \$1,700 and are considering the purchase of a new car, which would result in a \$500 per month increase (to \$2,200) in their total monthly loan payments. Because a large portion of Ravi's monthly income represents commissions, the Shandras feel that the \$4,200 per month currently available for making loan payments could vary by 20% above or below that amount.

The End