

I'm not robot!

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Initial Investment	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Operating Costs	200	200	200	200	200	1000
Revenue	300	300	300	300	300	1500
Net Present Value	100	100	100	100	100	500

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Initial Investment	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Costs	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Revenue	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Net Present Value	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The screenshot shows a detailed Excel spreadsheet for 'Cash Accounting Template'. It is divided into 'CURRENT MONTH' and 'NEXT MONTH' sections. Each section has columns for 'Cash received', 'Current receivable', 'Budget', and 'Budget +/- Budget'. Below these are various categories of income and expenses, such as 'Cash sales', 'Petroleum refund', 'Sales - receivable', 'Purchase for resale', 'Staff salaries', etc. A 'THIS MONTH FORECAST' box on the right provides a summary of the current month's performance, including income received, expenses paid, and a forecast surplus/deficit.

Business Case Cost-Benefit Template

Examples that are included in the table are not comprehensive. Add to / remove items from the table as required.

Ministry: (insert ministry name here)
 Initiative: (insert name of initiative here)

QUANTITATIVE COSTS	Year 1 (\$000s)	Year 2 (\$000s)	Year 3 (\$000s)	Year 4 (\$000s)	Year 5 (\$000s)	Total (\$000s)
Non-Recurring Costs						
Hardware						
Servers						0
Peripherals/Data centre equipment						0
Desktop (incremental due to project)						0
Telecommunication equipment						0
Software (packaged or custom)						0
Purchase						0
Facilities						0
Computer room upgrades						0
Furniture and fixtures						0
Other						0
Project organizational/support costs						0
Planning (upon approval)						0
Procurement						0
Contract negotiations						0
Labour						0
Infrastructure						0



Cost benefit analysis example excel. Cost vs benefit analysis example. Cost benefit analysis example economics. Cost benefit analysis example in education. Cost benefit analysis example construction project. Cost benefit analysis example ppt. Cost benefit analysis example in healthcare. Cost benefit analysis example in agriculture.

Cost-benefit analysis is a way to compare the costs and benefits of an intervention, where both are expressed in monetary units. Both CBA and cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) include health outcomes. However, CBA places a monetary value on health outcomes so that both costs and benefits are in monetary units (such as dollars). Costs including those of implementing an intervention. Benefits including those resulting from an intervention, such as medical costs averted, productivity gains, and the monetized value of health improvements. CBA provides the net benefits (benefits minus costs) of an intervention. The example external icon provides the results from a CBA of an intervention to reduce trans fats in the food supply. Cost-Benefit Analysis infographic text1-Monetary Valuation. The analysis estimates that the following benefits are worth \$40 billion: Direct medical costs averted. Valuation of quality of life gained due to non-fatal heart attacks averted. Valuation of life years gained due to fatal heart attacks averted. Next, the analysis estimates that costs to the industry and consumers are \$6 billion. 2. Calculation of Net Benefits - \$140 billion in benefits minus \$6 billion in costs equals \$134 billion in net benefits. Therefore, benefits minus costs equals net benefits. CBA's estimated net benefit offers a sense of the economic value provided to society by an intervention. Decision makers can also use CBA to compare health and non-health interventions because both costs and benefits are expressed in monetary units. For example, CBA could be used to compare health and environmental interventions. Home Politics, Law & Government Banking & Business Career development What Is Cost-Benefit Analysis? (Plus 3 Examples and Uses) By Indeed Editorial Team Updated March 30, 2022 | Published June 1, 2021 Updated March 30, 2022 Published June 1, 2021 A cost-benefit analysis is an examination of whether a project's benefits outweigh its expenses. Managers in any business, from startups to large corporations, can use this process to predict whether an investment will provide them with profits or other positive results. If you run a business or just want to make thoughtful financial decisions, consider calculating the cost-benefit analysis of changes you are thinking about implementing. In this article, we discuss what cost-benefit analysis is, when to use it and how to use it with some examples. What is cost-benefit analysis? Cost-benefit analysis is the process of predicting the costs and benefits of a project to guess if it can generate a positive gain. Company leaders do this analysis to see if a certain project can give them a high return on investment, or ROI. A good ROI means that a business receives more value than it spent, earning a profit. The benefits of a project can also be non-monetary, like if they help a company fulfill its mission. Thinking about how much value a project can offer to a business can help leaders decide whether to implement it. It can also enable them to measure the progress of current projects and evaluate the feasibility of continuing them. In general, a cost-benefit analysis encourages business leaders to think critically about decisions, considering their potential consequences and how they may align with strategic goals. Calculating the costs and benefits of a choice and guessing its results can also help leaders justify it to employees, investors and other stakeholders. When to use cost-benefit analysis? Cost-benefit analysis can help leaders and teams make important decisions in a variety of fields, including government, finance, IT, software development, healthcare and education. This technique can also aid people in making personal financial decisions, such as buying a car or renting an apartment. Here are some situations in which a business leader may use cost-benefit analysis: Evaluating a new hire Developing a business strategy Allocating resources Deciding whether to purchase something Developing benchmarks for project performance Evaluating investment opportunities Evaluating policies Deciding whether to relocate a business Deciding whether to expand a business's space Deciding whether to expand sales to a new region Considering establishing a program Thinking about changing a current system Comparing the efficacy of different projects Performing cost-benefit analysis The basic process of cost-benefit analysis is subtracting a decision's costs from its benefits, where a positive result represents a profit. However, there are a few more parts of this examination that allow business leaders to consider the comprehensive effects of a decision. Here are nine important components of performing cost-benefit analysis: 1. Outlining the project To start a cost-benefit analysis, a leader can establish the basic parameters of the project or decision. They can discuss the problem they think the project may solve and describe how the solution works in detail. This can help put the project in a meaningful context, explaining its importance. In this step, a leader can also determine the stakeholders of a project, the people who would bear the costs and receive the benefits of it. This way, leaders can inform those people about the possible impacts of the project. Read more: How To Structure a Project and Types of Project Organization 2. Listing project costs and benefits To perform cost-benefit analysis, a leader must list a project's costs and benefits. They can then classify these into the following categories: Direct: Direct costs and benefits directly relate to production, like a product, service, project or activity. Indirect: Indirect costs and benefits don't directly relate to production, such as administration and security. Tangible: These costs and benefits are easy to measure and quantify in terms of monetary value. They're identifiable and clear, like payroll, rent and training spent on it. Its benefits can be quantifiable financial benefits or quality benefits, like protection of the environment, employee satisfaction, customer satisfaction and health and safety. Related: Learn How To Calculate Cost Analysis 3. Determining the values of costs and benefits After listing and categorizing costs and benefits, leaders assign monetary values to them, deciding how much they are worth. They should also consider the possibility of changes in values over the time of the project's life cycle. They can organize these values in a table to make calculation processes easier. They should add up the various costs to get the total cost of a project and do the same with a project's benefits. For costs, leaders should think about both the basic and unexpected costs of a project. For benefits, it may be a good idea for leaders to consult with teams about deciding how to value intangible benefits. The way a business values something can depend on its mission and purpose. It may also help to study similar projects to figure out or decide on the values of certain costs and benefits. 4. Comparing project costs and benefits The primary part of cost-benefit analysis is comparing a project's costs and benefits. A business leader can subtract the costs of a project from its benefits to determine its feasibility, or whether a business can afford to complete a project. Here is the formula for this process: Total benefits - total costs = project's worth If a project's net or overall value is negative, that means a business would use more resources or spending more money than it is gaining. If a project's worth is positive, that means the project can incur a profit for a business. 5. Calculating payback time While conducting a cost-benefit analysis, a leader can estimate the payback time of a project, or the time it might take for the project's benefits to repay its costs. This point is when a project "breaks even," when its benefits equal its costs. While a business initially invests money or resources into a project, after the project breaks even, it can start to incur a positive ROI. In order to calculate payback time, leaders should determine a project's potential revenue per time period, like a year, which would be a project's net annual positive cash flow. Here is the formula for calculating payback time: Total costs / net annual revenue = payback period Knowing the payback period, or how many years until a project may start to incur profits, can help a business and its stakeholders understand a project in context. Many people look for payback in a specific period, such as three years, to ensure a project can benefit its investors in a short enough amount of time. Read more: The Importance of Calculating Project ROI (Plus an Equation and Example) 6. Using the "with or without" method It might be a good idea for leaders to incorporate the "with/without comparison" to consider a project. In this method, they analyze both the worth of a project and the costs and benefits of not implementing it. They compare what would happen if a business did or didn't complete a project to see the impact it would have. Assessing the current conditions of a business and the risks involved in keeping things the same can help a business decide whether to make changes in the future. 7. Considering discount rates It's important for those calculating costs and benefits to consider discount rates, like the time value of money. This is the idea that the value of money changes over time, decreasing due to inflation. The value of dollars in the future is going to be less than the value of dollars today. Leaders can calculate the net present value of a project's benefits to adjust them for the future. Here is the formula for net present value: Current value (1 - inflation rate)^(number of periods) = net present value For example, if a company expects a project to incur \$10,000 in three years, but the inflation rate is 10% each year, here is a calculation of the net present value of the project's benefits: \$10,000 / [(1 - 0.1)^3] = \$10,000 x 0.729 = \$7,290 Thus, if a business expects a project's costs to be \$5,000, and the net present value of its benefits is \$7,290, ultimately the investment may be worth \$2,290. Read more: What Is Discounted Cash Flow? (Definition and Examples) 8. Analyzing results After performing all the necessary calculations, business leaders can analyze their results to see if a certain project is a good choice for their business. They can think about whether they want a profit, or if they're willing to spend extra money to generate other benefits, such as improving customer experience, increasing employee satisfaction or lessening a business's impact on the environment. 9. Acknowledging uncertainties While a cost-benefit analysis can be a useful way to make a decision and prepare for future situations, it is an estimate and may not be exactly true in reality. It's important for those calculating it to acknowledge the uncertainties of the future, such as the fact that cash and the economy are unpredictable. In addition, many components of the cost-benefit analysis process are subjective, as businesses assign value to qualitative concepts. Examples Businesses and people can apply cost-benefit analysis to many different types of decisions. It may help in understanding the process to think about some real-world examples, such as: Example 1 Steve is in the process of starting an e-commerce business in which he sells a variety of products. He's considering hiring a website designer to help build his brand and increase brand awareness. This service will cost \$500 and could increase customer traffic, leading to increased revenue of \$1,000. Therefore, he uses the formula to calculate \$1,000 - \$500 = \$500. This means the project may incur \$500 of profit, and he decides that it's a project he wants to implement. Example 2 Bethany is considering leasing more space for her pet store to increase storage and the capacity for customers. She determines the following possible costs: Rent increase: \$3,000 Utilities increase: \$500 She also lists the following benefits: Can increase inventory which may increase sales: \$1,000 Store can hold more customers, increasing customer traffic: \$1,000 She totals the costs, \$3,500, and the benefits, \$2,000, and performs the calculation: \$2,000 - \$3,500 = -\$1,500. Since Bethany's result is negative, she realizes the project may cost more than it's worth. She decides that instead of leasing more space, she'll reorganize her business space to improve storage options for her inventory. Example 3 Ralph is considering buying a compost machine for his farm. He thinks it might be a great way to dispose of waste and create soil for his produce. Here are the costs he collects: Price of machine: \$2,000 Installation: \$500 Maintenance: \$500 Here are the benefits he considers: Higher product output: \$2,000 Saving money on buying soil: \$1,500 Environmental protection: \$1,000 While the value of protecting the environment is hard to quantify, Ralph works with his team to determine its worth. Here is his calculation: \$4,500 - \$3,000 = \$1,500. Ralph decides a compost machine can earn a profit of \$1,500 and help his company reach its mission of minimizing waste.

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