

Property Investment Analysis Example

SUMMARY

Assumptions		Projected results over 20 yrs	
Property value	\$425,000	Property value	\$931,227
Initial investment	\$35,000	Equity	\$516,392
Gross rental yield	4.69%	After-tax return /yr	15.34%
Net rental yield	3.36%	Net present value	\$277,564
Cap. growth rate	4.00%	IF SOLD	
Inflation rate	3.00%	Selling costs & CGT	\$157,472
Interest rate	4.75%	Equity	\$358,921
Taxable income	\$102,000	After-tax return /yr	13.48%

COMPUTER PROJECTIONS

Investment Analysis	Projections over 20 years					
	2015	1yr	5yr	10yr	15yr	20yr
End of year						
Property value	\$425,000	442,000	517,077	629,104	765,401	931,227
Purchase costs	\$14,015					
Investments	\$35,000					
Loan amount	\$414,835	414,835	414,835	414,835	414,835	414,835
Equity	\$10,165	27,165	102,242	214,269	350,566	516,392
Capital growth rate	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Inflation rate (CPI)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Gross rent /week	\$400	19,947	22,451	26,027	30,172	34,978
Cash deductions						
Interest (I/O)	4.75%	19,705	19,705	19,705	19,705	19,705
Rental expenses	27.15%	5,646	6,355	7,367	8,540	9,901
Pre-tax cash flow	\$-35,000	-5,404	-3,609	-1,045	1,927	5,372
Non-cash deductions						
Deprec.of building	2.50%	5,000	4,518	3,981	3,508	3,091
Deprec.of fittings	\$24,000	3,850	1,795	526	1,627	1
Loan costs	\$820	164	164			
Total deductions		34,365	32,537	31,579	33,379	32,697
Tax credit (single)	\$102,000	5,551	3,884	2,137	1,234	-969
After-tax cash flow	\$-35,000	147	275	1,092	3,161	4,403
Rate of return (IRR)	15.34%	Your income /(cost) per week				
Pre-tax equivalent	24.95%	3	5	21	61	85

Disclaimer: Note that the computer projections listed above simply illustrate the outcome calculated from the input values and the assumptions contained in the model. Hence the figures can be varied as required and are in no way intended to be a guarantee of future performance. Although the information is provided in good faith, it is also given on the basis that no person using the information, in whole or in part, shall have any claim against Property Equity Builders - Perth, its servants, employees or consultants..

Detailed Notes on Spreadsheet Items

PROPERTY VALUE

The property (or market) value refers to how much the property is worth (i.e. how much you could sell it for). Its book value, on the other hand, refers to how much you have paid for it plus the cost of any immediate renovations.

Property price:	425,000
Renovation costs:	0
Total book value:	425,000
Property market value:	\$425,000

PURCHASE COSTS

These include your solicitor's conveyancing fees and, where applicable, State Government stamp duty charges. In Australia, stamp duty varies from State to State and is a function of purchase price whereas, in New Zealand, it has been abolished on all property transfers since May 1999. Conveyancing costs may also be dependent on purchase price and may be negotiable. In some States of Australia (e.g. A.C.T.), purchase costs are tax deductible in the first year of the investment, though normally they will only be taken into account in Capital Gains Tax calculations in the year of sale.

Conveyancing costs:	1,000
Stamp duty:	13,015
Total Purchase costs:	\$14,015

INVESTMENT & LOAN

Your initial investment is usually just the total of all monies outlaid at the time of purchase. These may include contributions toward any, or all, of the costs listed below. The remainder will largely determine the size of the loan. If you have sufficient equity in other property, it is possible to outlay nothing, and actually borrow the lot (i.e. the purchase price, purchase costs, loan costs, any renovation costs, and even additional monies to cover such things as fittings). If you are modelling an investment from some point in time after purchase (e.g. to assess the return on major renovations), your investment might also include the equity you already have built up in the property.

	Investments	Loan	Total Cost
Property costs:	35,000	390,000	425,000
Renovation costs:	0	0	0
Purchase costs:	0	14,015	14,015
Furniture costs:	0	0	0
Holding costs:	0	10,000	10,000
Loan costs:	0	820	820
Totals:	\$35,000	\$414,835	\$449,835

CAPITAL GROWTH & INFLATION RATES

Rate of capital growth is your anticipated annual compound rate of increase of the property value. It will undoubtedly vary substantially over the short term, but over the longer term (10 years or more), it has generally been about 2 to 3% above the rate of inflation.

Average rate of inflation (%):	3.00
Average rate of capital growth (%):	4.00

EQUITY

The equity is the difference between the property value and the loan. The equity increases in line with the increasing property value in the case of an interest-only loan. For a principal & interest loan, it also increases with the decrease in the debt.

Projected values over	5 yrs	10 yrs	15 yrs	20 yrs
Property value	517,077	629,104	765,401	931,227
Loan	414,835	414,835	414,835	414,835
EQUITY	\$102,242	\$214,269	\$350,566	\$516,392
Approximate costs if sold.....				
Capital Gains Tax	17,694	48,397	86,104	129,716
Solicitor's fees	2,585	3,146	3,827	4,656
Sales commission	13,988	16,453	19,451	23,100
EQUITY (after sale)	\$67,975	\$146,273	\$241,184	\$358,921

INTEREST COSTS & TYPE OF LOAN

The type of loan can be either interest-only and/or principal & interest. Repayments for interest-only loans, as the title suggests, consist of interest only. Repayments for principal & interest loans include a component of the principal. Interest-only loans are usually of a shorter term (e.g. 3 to 5 years) at which time they are usually rolled-over.

Loan type:	I/O Yrs 1-40
Interest rate (yr 1) (%)	4.75
Loan:	\$414,835
Loan costs (written off over 5 yrs):	\$820
Monthly payment:	\$1,642
Annual payment:	\$19,705

RENT

The potential annual rent is simply the rent per week times 52. The actual annual rent must account for any period that the property is vacant. Annual rents are assumed to increase in line with inflation.

Rent per week:	400
Potential annual rent:	20,800
Vacancy rate (%):	4.10
Actual annual rent:	\$19,947

ANNUAL RENTAL EXPENSES

These are all the real operating costs associated with the investment property with the exception of loan interest payments. The first cell of the spreadsheet represents the expenses expressed as a percentage of the potential annual rent. As a guide, expenses could vary anywhere from 13% to 30%, depending on the maintenance and whether a professional property management agent is used. For holiday letting, with higher vacancies, the percentage can be more than 50%.

Normal Expenses:	
Agent's commission (7.25%):	1,446
Letting fees:	400
Rates:	2,000
Insurance:	1,000
Maintenance:	300
Other expenses:	500
Special expenses:	0
Total expenses:	\$5,646
Normal expenses as % of annual rent (%):	27.15
Net yield or Capitalisation rate (%):	3.36

PRE-TAX CASH FLOW

These are all of the monies that flow out of your pocket before tax is taken into account. Normally, it would represent the gross annual rent less interest and rental expenses. This will vary if interest or expenses are capitalised or rents used directly to reduce the loan.

Year		1yr	5yr	10yr	15yr	20yr
Rent		19,947	22,451	26,027	30,172	34,978
Cash invested	35,000	0	0	0	0	0
Principal payments		0	0	0	0	0
Interest		19,705	19,705	19,705	19,705	19,705
Expenses		5,646	6,355	7,367	8,540	9,901
Pre-tax cash flow	\$-35,000	\$-5,404	\$-3,609	\$-1,045	\$1,927	\$5,372

DEPRECIATION ON THE BUILDING

This represents the capital allowance on the construction costs.

Property value:	\$425,000
Construction costs:	\$200,000
Depreciation allowance rate (%):	2.50
Depreciation allowance:	\$5,000

DEPRECIATION OF FITTINGS (diminishing value method)

Item	Value	Effective Life (yrs)	Depreciation
General fittings	12,000	15.00	1,600
Low-value pool	12,000	4.00	2,250
Total	\$24,000		\$3,850

LOAN COSTS

In Australia, the loan costs are written off over the term of the loan (or five years, whichever is the lesser).

Valuation fees:	300
Registration of mortgage:	230
Registration of title:	115
Search fees:	175
Total loan costs:	\$820

TOTAL TAX DEDUCTIONS (Cash & Non-Cash Deductions)

These include both "cash" (e.g. interest, rental expenses) and "non-cash" (e.g. depreciation) deductions.

Year	1yr	5yr	10yr	15yr	20yr
Interest	19,705	19,705	19,705	19,705	19,705
Expenses	5,646	6,355	7,367	8,540	9,901
Deprec.-building	5,000	4,518	3,981	3,508	3,091
Deprec.-fittings	3,850	1,795	526	1,627	1
Loan costs	164	164	0	0	0
Total deductions	\$34,365	\$32,537	\$31,579	\$33,379	\$32,697

TAX CREDITS & AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW

The after-tax cash flows are all of the monies that flow in or out of your pocket AFTER tax is taken into account. They represent the PRE-tax cash flow LESS any tax credits (or tax refunds). In this analysis, it is assumed that the investor has obtained a tax variation from the Taxation Office and thus the tax refunds are credited for the same year in which they are based.

Year	2015	1yr	5yr	10yr	15yr	20yr
Pre-tax cash flow	-35,000	-5,404	-3,609	-1,045	1,927	5,372
Tax credits		5,551	3,884	2,137	1,234	-969
After-tax cash	-35,000	147	275	1,092	3,161	4,403
Income /(cost) per week		3	5	21	61	85

INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN

The internal rate of return (IRR) is the method of calculating the return on a series of cash flows where the time factor is taken into account. To understand it, think of the money you are outlaying on your investment property as being deposited in a bank account, with interest added each year. In this case the "deposits" are represented by the after-tax cash flows

Year	2015	1yr	5yr	10yr	15yr	20yr
After-tax cash flow	\$-35,000	\$147	\$275	\$1,092	\$3,161	\$4,403
Equity						\$516,392

The total amount in your "account" (including interest) at the end of the period is the equity (\$516,392) in the investment property. The IRR (15.34%) represents the effective "interest rate" that you have received, but with one important difference - because the interest remains in the property, it is not taxed. To receive an equivalent return from bank interest, you need to get 24.95% before tax.

If the property were to be sold at the end of the period, the after-sale equity would be reduced to \$358,921 after taking account of selling costs and capital gains tax and the IRR after the sale would be 13.48%.

TAX BENEFITS

These are shown below for the given taxable incomes and are based on the specified tax scale.

Number of properties: 1

	Investor
Current taxable income:	102,000
Rental income:	19,947
Total income:	121,947
Rental deductions:	34,365
New taxable income:	87,582
Current tax (on 102,000):	27,217
New tax (on 87,582):	21,666
Tax saving:	5,551
Total tax credits:	\$5,551

INVESTMENT CAPACITY

Buying 1 such properties (registered in single name), and taking into account current net incomes and expenses as shown, the difference between total income and total committed expenses in the first year would be \$36,980. Total initial outlay would be \$35,000.

Number of Properties: 1

Registered: single name

Income

Current net income	
Current assessable income (Investor):	102,000
Total net income:	102,000
New rental income:	19,947
Total income:	\$121,947

Expenses

New tax Investor:	21,666
Rental expenses:	5,646
Investment loan expenses:	19,705
Living expenses:	37,950
Total expenses:	\$84,967

Net surplus (first year of investment):	\$36,980
Total initial outlay required:	\$35,000