

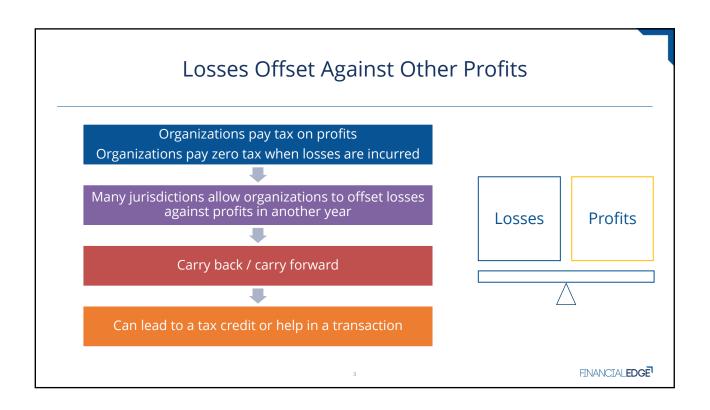


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Loss Utilization – Carry Back

	Year -2	Year -1	Year 0
Profit (loss) before tax	100.0	100.0	(150.0)
Tax (expense) credit	(30.0)	(30.0)	45.0
Net income (loss)	70.0	70.0	(105.0)
Cash taxes	(30.0)	(30.0)	45.0

Offset current losses against historical profits

Retained earnings up Cash up (No deferred tax asset)

Take tax credit in year of loss – get cash immediately

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Loss Utilization - Carry Forward

Offset current losses against future profits

Year 0: Create tax credit on income statement, matched by deferred tax asset (DTA) on the BS

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Year 1: In future when produce profits, reduce retained earnings and reduce DTA

Year 2, 3, 4... Gradually run down DTA as utilized

Asset = Liability + Equity
DTA up RE up

Asset = Liability + Equity
DTA down RE down

Only effect is on balance heet and cash flow, not on income statement

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Loss Utilization - Carry Forward

Time limited

 Can have time limitation on carry forwards. If the company with a deferred tax asset reduces its forecast for future profits then may have to write down the deferred tax asset as it won't get utilized

Accounting impact

 Carry forwards can have a big impact on balance sheet and cash flows

M&A impact

 An acquisition can mean deferred tax assets get used up faster, increasing value of the target

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