

Teach yourself how to build a **Business Case for any industry** including mining

1d Hands On Modelling – a typical worksheet

This module is absolutely fundamental!!!





This module is absolutely fundamental!!!

Spend only a few seconds/minutes on each page

This website may contain errors so always check your own work and have it audited by a competent person.

Building a business case has activities on three levels ...

Level 3: Decision making

Level 2: Evaluating the business/project

Level 1: Hands-on business modelling

The purpose of this module is to show how to layout a worksheet

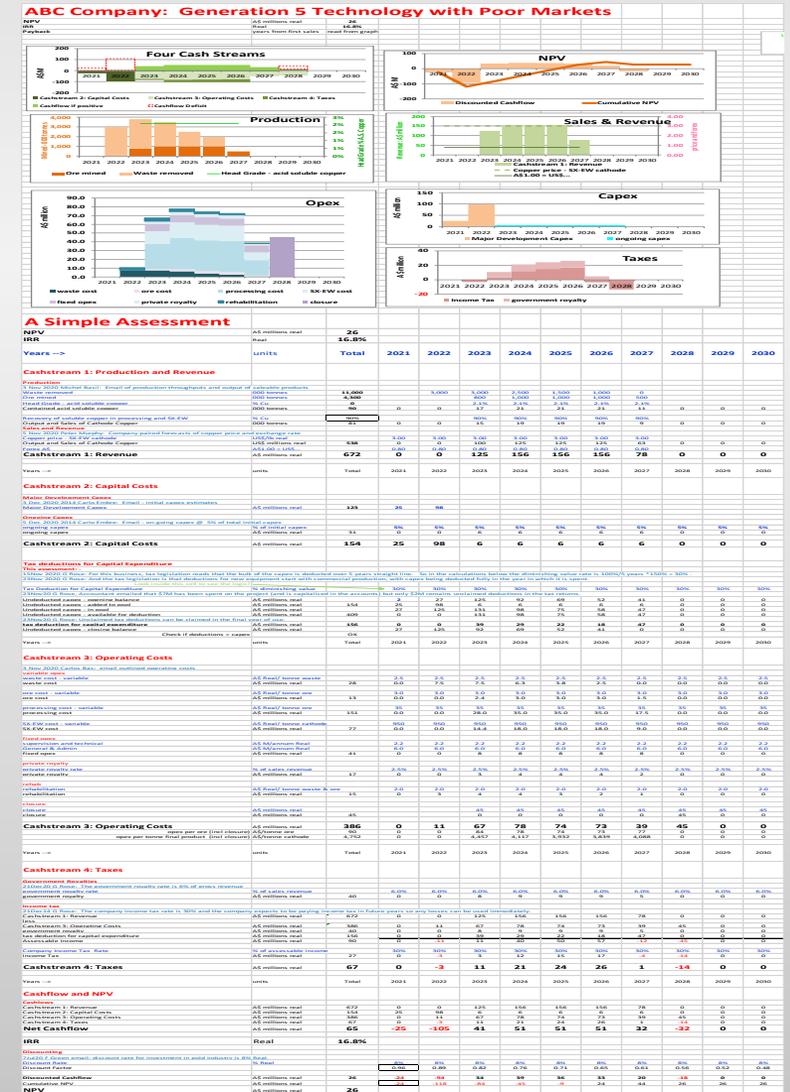


Typical worksheet architecture ...

i. Title →

ii. Summary

iii. Workings

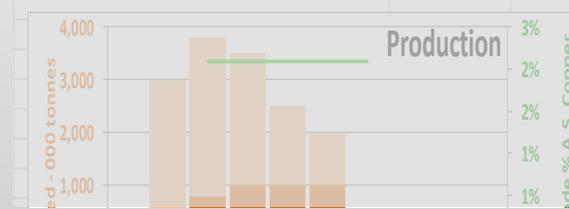
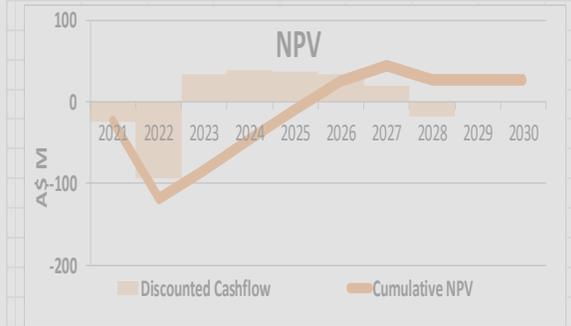


Typical worksheet architecture...

i. **Title = bold and descriptive**➔

ABC Company: Generation 5 Technology with Poor Markets

NPV	A\$ millions real	26
IRR	Real	16.8%
Payback	years from first sales	read from graph



Typical worksheet architecture...

i. Title – bold and descriptive

ii. Summary ...

Numeric Summary

(Key metrics ... NPV, IRR, Payback, key prices ...)

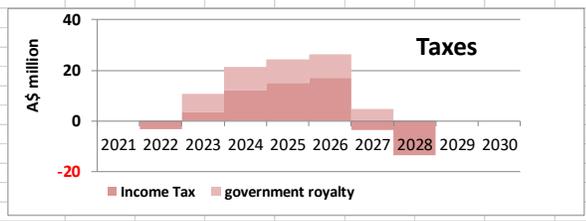
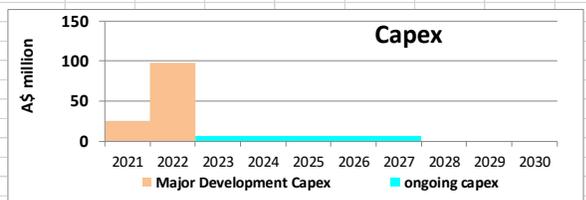
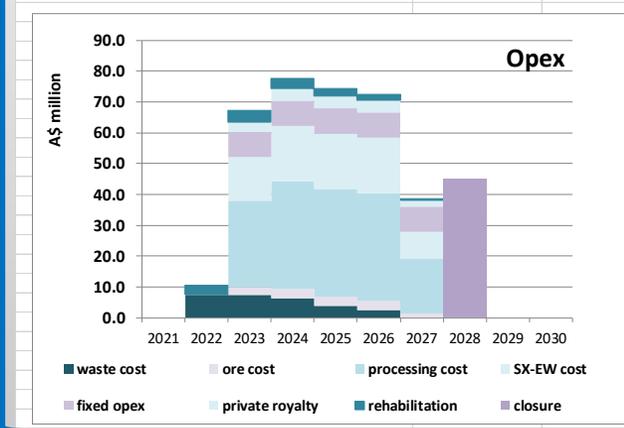
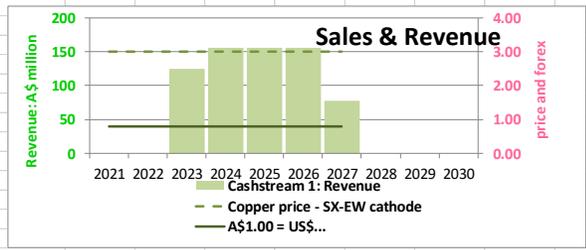
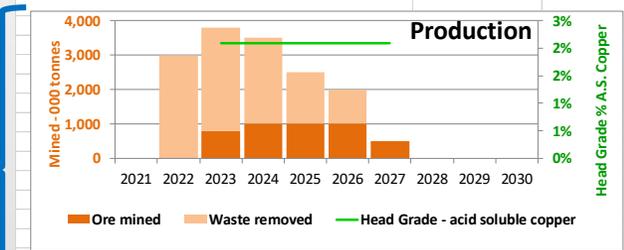
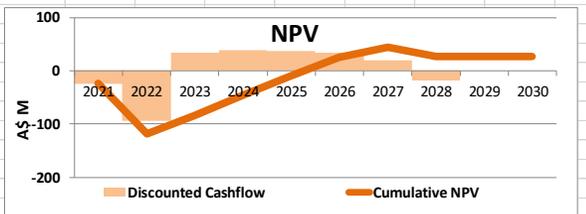
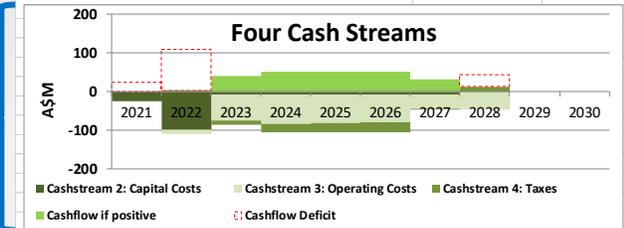
Visual Summary

These graphs instantly reveal the viability of the business/project with these underlying input assumptions.

- outputs
- Inputs

ABC Company: Generation 5 Technology with Poor Markets

NPV	A\$ millions real	26
IRR	Real	16.8%
Payback	years from first sales	read from graph



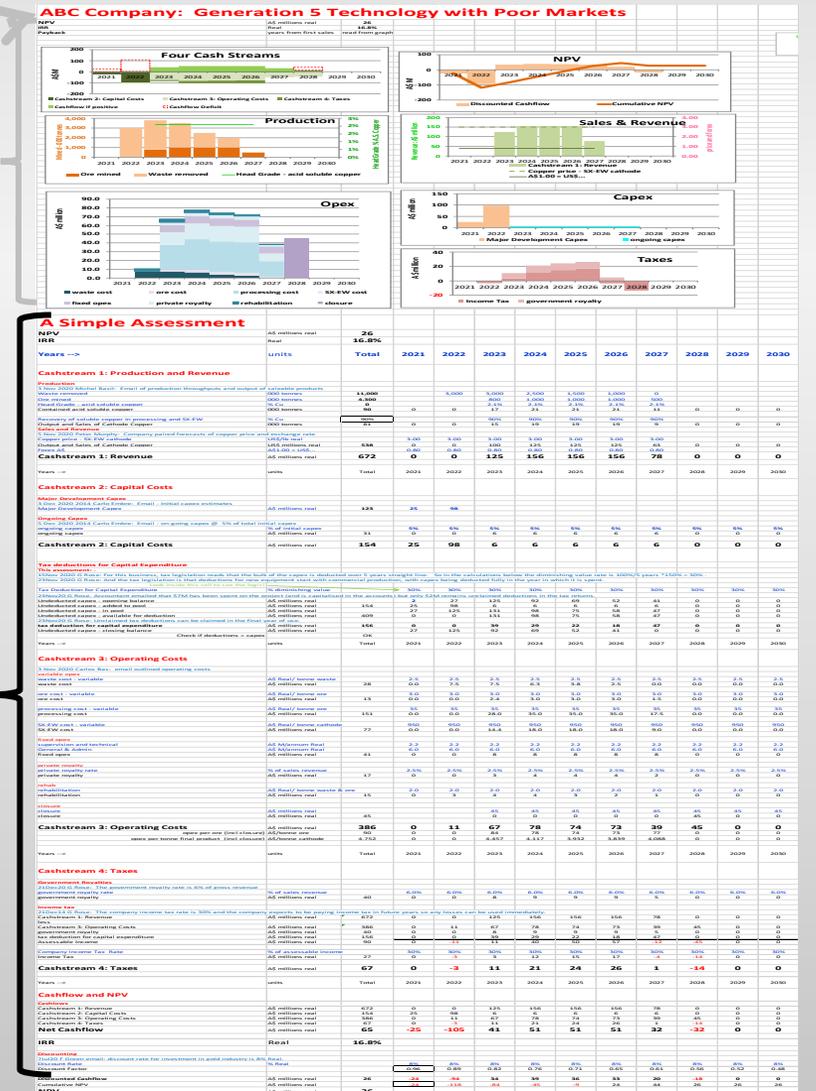
Aspendale Beach: Richard Newton

Typical worksheet architecture...

i. Title

ii. Summary

iii. Workings

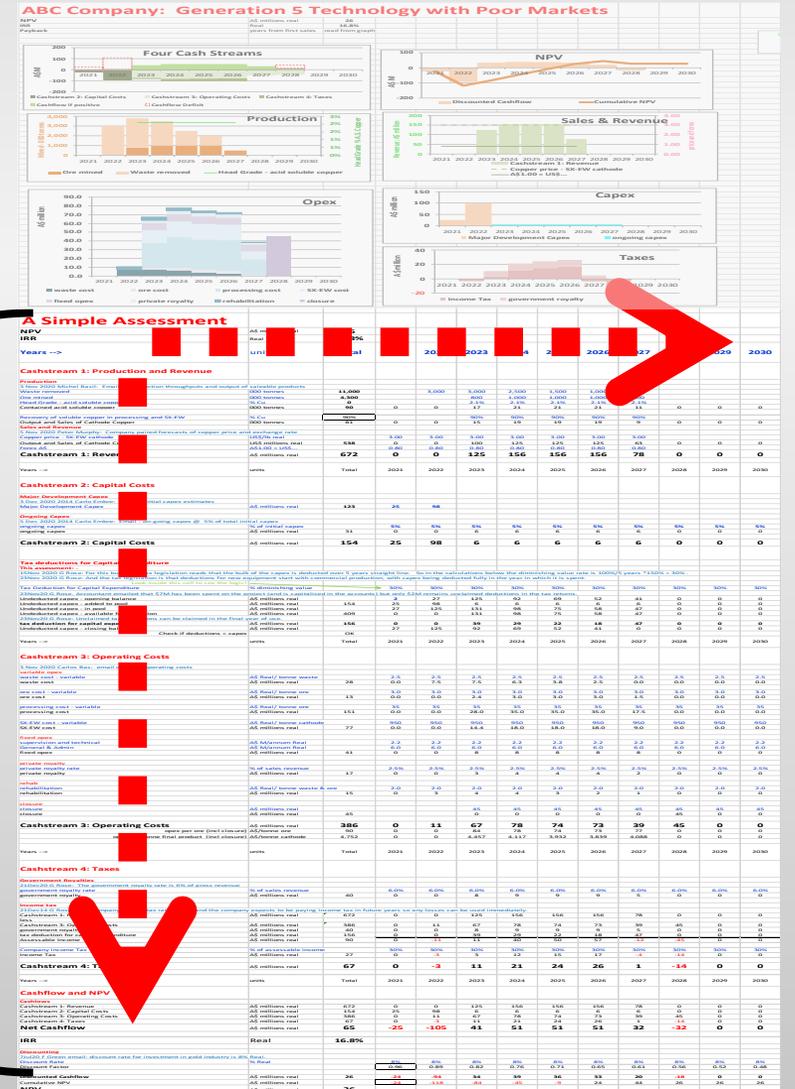


Typical worksheet architecture...

iii Workings

It is essential that the Workings be **intuitive**:-

- **down** the worksheet and
- **across** the worksheet



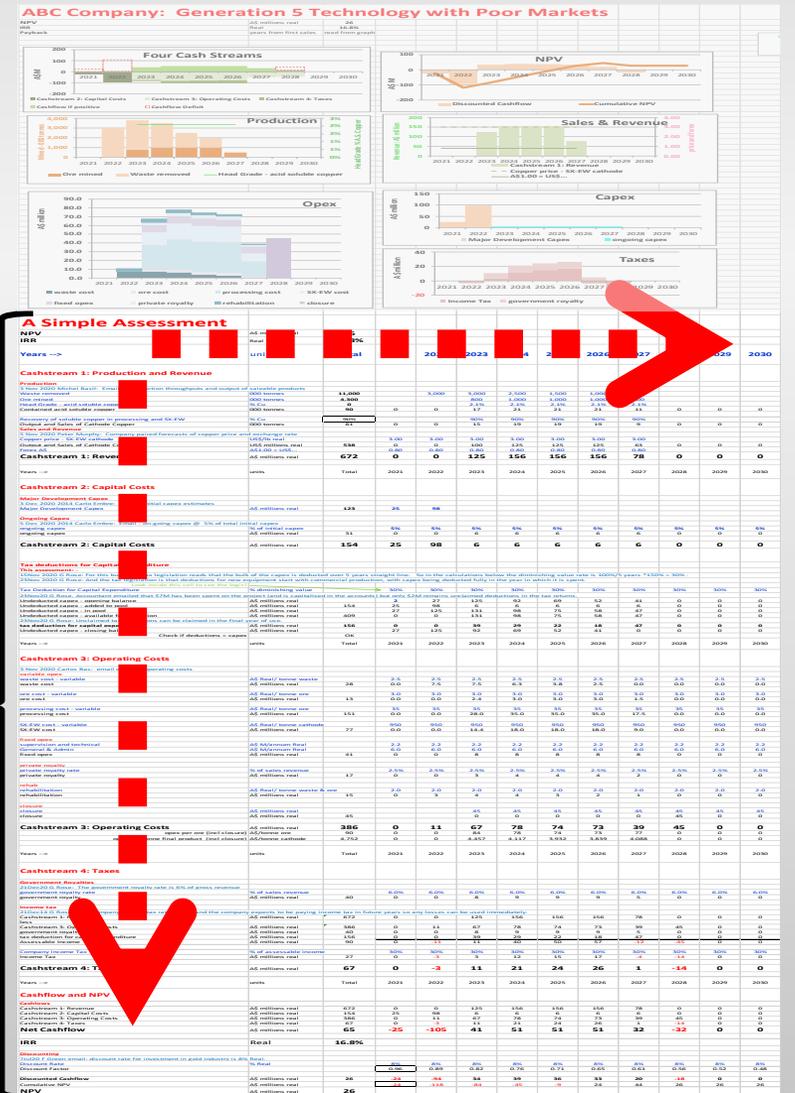
The Workings will be **intuitive** if you do this:-

Down the worksheet use ...

- i. Discrete work blocks
- ii. Bold headings
- iii. Obvious totals
- iv. Colour coding
- v. Row notes above input data
- vi. Small steps

Across the worksheet use ...

- i. No set-backs of columns
- ii. Every descriptor & unit is given full meaning
- iii. Totals always are visible on the left hand side
- iv. Columns D and E are prime locations
- v. Years are consistent in every worksheet
- vi. No hidden rows or columns and nor hidden worksheets
- vii. Try modelling with the window split

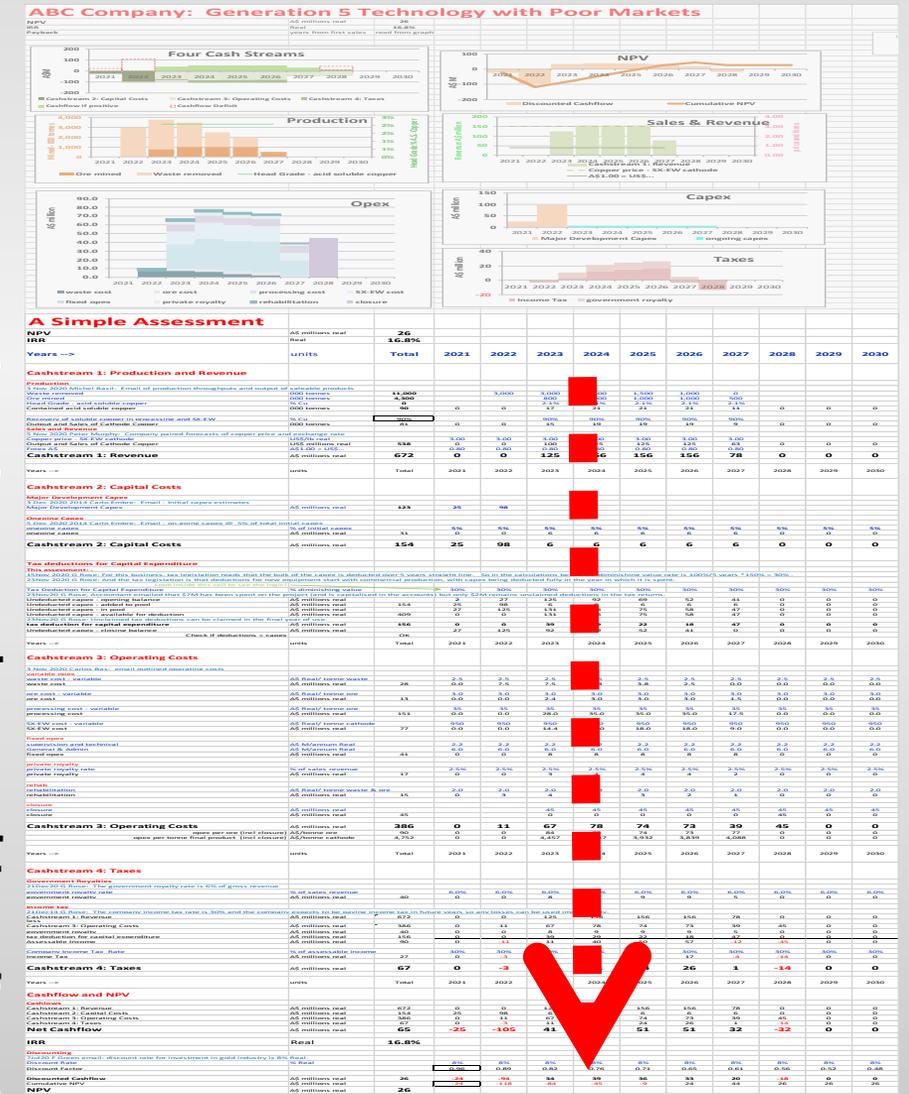


Making your model intuitive down each worksheet: -

i. Discrete major work blocks.

In this example, the whole evaluation down to cash flows is in five discrete & self-contained work blocks: -

- 1) Sales, operations & revenue – self contained
- 2) Capital costs – self contained
- 3) Operating costs – self contained
- 4) Taxes – self contained
- 5) Net cash flows → NPV, IRR, payback, etc – self contained



Most important: Make each discrete work block 'self-contained' so the inputs, computations and results are visually obvious within each block

Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

i Discrete work blocks for sub-sections.

And **within** each major discrete work block, make each sub-section a discrete work block with:

- obvious inputs,
- obvious computations and
- obvious results.

- Sub-section #1 self contained work block
- Sub-section #2 self contained work block
- Sub-section #3 self contained work block
- Sub-section #4 self contained work block
- Sub-section #5 self contained work block

Bring these sub-sections into an obvious total

Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs												
3 Nov 2020 Carlos Bas: email outlined operating costs												
variable opex												
waste cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne waste		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
waste cost	A\$ millions real	28	0.0	7.5	7.5	6.3	3.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ore cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne ore		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
ore cost	A\$ millions real	13	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
processing cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne ore		35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
processing cost	A\$ millions real	151	0.0	0.0	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
SX-EW cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne cathode		950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
SX-EW cost	A\$ millions real	77	0.0	0.0	14.4	18.0	18.0	18.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
fixed opex												
supervision and technical	A\$ M/annum Real		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
General & Admin	A\$ M/annum Real		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
fixed opex	A\$ millions real	41	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	0
private royalty												
private royalty rate	% of sales revenue		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
private royalty	A\$ millions real	17	0	0	3	4	4	4	2	0	0	0
rehab												
rehabilitation	A\$ Real/ tonne waste & ore		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
rehabilitation	A\$ millions real	15	0	3	4	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
closure												
closure	A\$ millions real				45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
closure	A\$ millions real	45			0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs	A\$ millions real	386	0	11	67	78	74	73	39	45	0	0
opex per ore (incl closure)	A\$/tonne ore	90	0	0	84	78	74	73	77	0	0	0
opex per tonne final product (incl closure)	A\$/tonne cathode	4,752	0	0	4,457	4,117	3,932	3,839	4,088	0	0	0
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cashstream 4: Taxes												
Government Royalties												
21Nov20 G Rose: The government royalty rate is 6% of ore net revenue												

Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

- i. Discrete work blocks.
- ii. **Bold headings for each major work block**



Aspendale Beach, Richard Newton

NPV	A\$ millions real	26																		
IRR	Real	16.8%																		
Years -->	units	Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10								
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue																				
Production																				
<small>3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and output of saleable products</small>																				
Waste removed	000 tonnes	11,000		3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	0											
Ore mined	000 tonnes	4,300		800	1,000	1,000	1,000	500												
Head Grade - acid soluble copper	% Cu	0		2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%												
Contained acid soluble copper	000 tonnes	90	0	0	17	21	21	21	11	0	0	0								
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW	% Cu	90%		90%	90%	90%	90%	90%												
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	000 tonnes	81	0	0	15	19	19	19	9	0	0	0								
Sales and Revenue																				
<small>5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate</small>																				
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/lb real		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00												
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	538	0	0	100	125	125	125	63	0	0	0								
Forex AS	A\$1.00 = US\$...		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80												
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156	156	156	78	0	0	0								
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030								
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs																				
Major Development Capex																				
<small>3 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - Initial capex estimates</small>																				
Major Development Capex	A\$ millions real	123	25	98																
Ongoing Capex																				
<small>5 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - on-going capex @ 5% of total initial capex</small>																				
ongoing capex	% of initial capex		5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%								
ongoing capex	A\$ millions real	31	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0								
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs	A\$ millions real	154	25	98	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0								
Tax deductions for Capital Expenditure																				
<small>This assessment: -</small>																				
<small>15Nov 2020 G Rose: For this business, tax legislation reads that the bulk of the capex is deducted over 5 years straight line. So in the calculations below the diminishing value rate is 100%/5 years *150% = 30%.</small>																				
<small>23Nov 2020 G Rose: And the tax legislation is that deductions for new equipment start with commercial production, with capex being deducted fully in the year in which it is spent.</small>																				
<small>Look inside this cell to see the logic!</small>																				
Tax Deduction for Capital Expenditure	% diminishing value		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%								
<small>23Nov/20 G Rose: Accountant emailed that \$7M has been spent on the project (and is capitalised in the accounts) but only \$2M remains unclaimed deductions in the tax returns.</small>																				

Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

- i. Discrete work blocks.
- ii. Bold headings for each major work block

and bold headings for sub-sections ----->

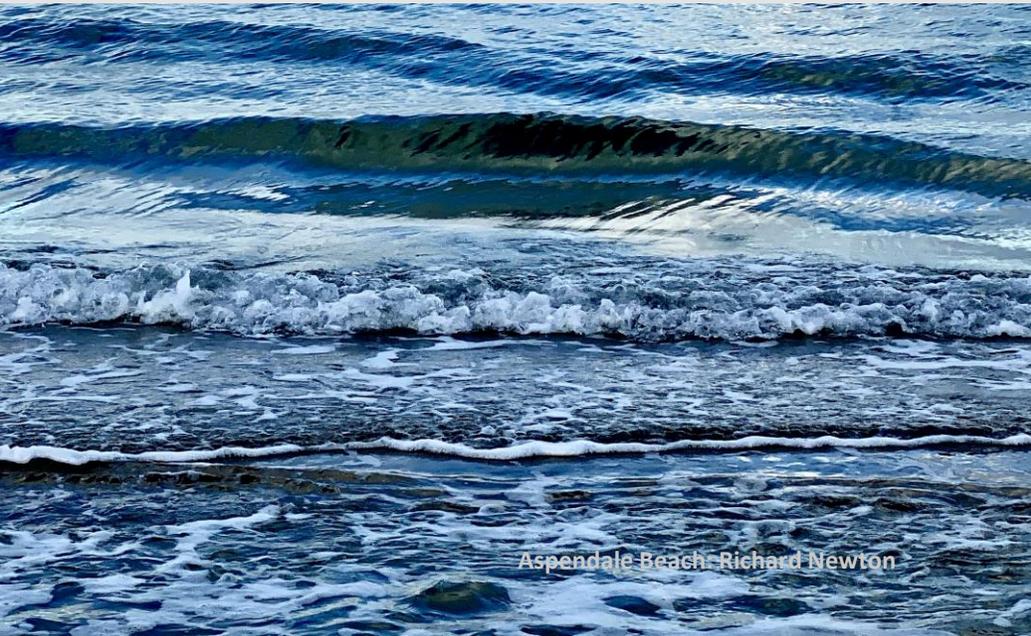


Aspendale Beach: Richard Newton

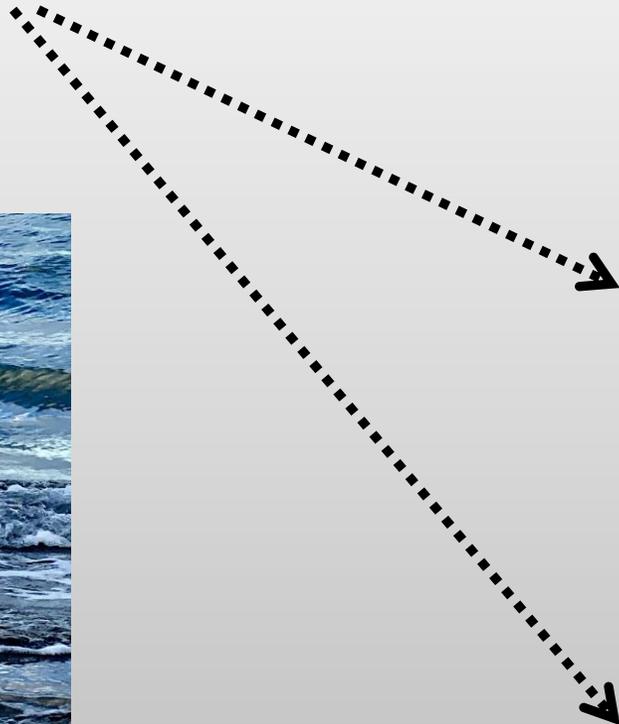
Years -->	units	Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Y
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue								
Production								
3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and output of saleable products								
Waste removed	000 tonnes	11,000		3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000
Ore mined	000 tonnes	4,300			800	1,000	1,000	1,000
Head Grade - acid soluble copper	% Cu	0			2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Contained acid soluble copper	000 tonnes	90	0	0	17	21	21	21
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW	% Cu	90%			90%	90%	90%	90%
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	000 tonnes	81	0	0	15	19	19	19
Sales and Revenue								
5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate								
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/lb real		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	538	0	0	100	125	125	125
Forex A\$	A\$1.00 = US\$...		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156	156	151
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs								
Major Development Capex								
3 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - Initial capex estimates								
Major Development Capex	A\$ millions real	123	25	98				
Ongoing Capex								
5 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - on-going capex @ 5% of total initial capex								
ongoing capex	% of initial capex		5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
ongoing capex	A\$ millions real	31	0	0	6	6	6	6
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs	A\$ millions real	154	25	98	6	6	6	6

Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

- i. Discrete work blocks.
- ii. Bold headings
- iii. **Obvious totals for major work blocks**



Aspendale Beach: Richard Newton



Years -->	units	Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue							
Production							
3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and output of saleable products							
Waste removed	000 tonnes	11,000		3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500
Ore mined	000 tonnes	4,300			1,000	1,000	1,000
Head Grade - acid soluble copper	% Cu	0			2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Contained acid soluble copper	000 tonnes	90	0	0	17	21	21
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW	% Cu	90%			90%	90%	90%
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	000 tonnes	81	0	0	15	19	19
Sales and Revenue							
5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate							
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/lb real		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	538	0	0	100	125	125
Forex A\$	A\$1.00 = US\$...		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156	156
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs							
Major Development Capex							
3 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - Initial capex estimates							
Major Development Capex	A\$ millions real	123	25	98			
Ongoing Capex							
5 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - on-going capex @ 5% of total initial capex							
ongoing capex	% of initial capex		5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
ongoing capex	A\$ millions real	31	0	0	6	6	6
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs	A\$ millions real	154	25	98	6	6	6

Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

- i. Discrete work blocks.
- ii. Bold headings
- iii. Obvious totals for major work blocks
and obvious sub-totals for sub-sections



Months -->	units	Total	Month 1	Month 2
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs				
3a. production of fertiliser				
2023 09 05 J Lemon telecon: Assume there will be three weeks of organic fertiliser in working stocks in the plant and in villages				
sales of organic fertiliser	kilograms	2,640,537	0	18,000
working stocks of proccesser units	days		21	21
fertiliser - working stocks closing	kilograms		12,600	14,000
fertiliser - increase/(decrease) in working stocks	kilograms		12,600	1,400
production of fertiliser	kilograms	2,640,537	12,600	19,400
3b. variable cost of production				
2023 09 05 T Chan: "Operation of the Organic Fertiliser Plant" pages 4 to 8				
collection	\$/ kg Real		0.03	0.03
mulching, mixing, processing	\$/ kg Real		0.07	0.07
logistics	\$/ kg Real		0.02	0.02
repairs & maintenance	\$/ kg Real		0.01	0.01
3b. variable cost of production	\$/t Real		0.13	0.13
variable cost of production	\$ Real	343,270	1,638	2,522
3c. fixed costs				
2023 09 05 T Chan: "Operation of the Organic Fertiliser Plant" pages 4 to 8. Fixed costs will start immediately to support construction				
employees	\$ Real	46,080	960	960
telephones & computers	\$ Real	2,400	50	50
insurance	\$ Real	480	10	10
bookkeeping, accounting, legal, insurance	\$ Real	1,920	40	40
local community	\$ Real	4,800	100	100
other	\$ Real	2,400	50	50
fixed costs	\$ Real	58,080	1,210	1,210
3d. working capital needed				
2023 09 05 T Chan: "Operation of the Organic Fertiliser Plant" Approx 3 months of operating costs will be needed at the start of sales				
working capital needed	\$ Real	864,000	18,000	18,000
3d. working capital needed	\$ Real		0	0
working capital - increase/(decrease)	\$ Real	0	0	0
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs	\$ Real	401,350	2,848	3,732
Cashstream 4: Taxes				
4a. VAT "Value Added Tax"				
Months -->	units	Total	Month 1	Month 2



Aspendale Beach: Richard Newton

Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

- i. Discrete work blocks.
- ii. Bold headings
- iii. Obvious totals
- iv. Colour coding of:**
 - a) **Input data**
 - b) **Referenced data**
 - c) **Computations & results**

This example is very easy to understand: -

Green means the data is 'referenced' across from another worksheet in the same model

Blue means it is fresh data input

Black means it is a computation or output

Years -->	units	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Cashstream 2: Operating Costs					
Sales					
From the 'Sales&Revenue' worksheet					
Direct units Sold	biodigester units	12,943	136	480	990
Supplier units sold	biodigester units	60,703	170	560	2,680
Partner units sold	biodigester units	8,473	80	160	589
Total biodigester units sold	biodigester units	82,118	386	1,200	4,258
Production					
Working stocks of biodigester units					
3Aug 2023 P Cardin: email of interim estimates					
Lead time between the sale of a unit and its production	Days		30	30	30
Additional working stock in distribution channels	Days		60	60	60
Total working stocks	Days		90	90	90
Biodigester units in working stocks	biodigester units		95	296	1,050
increase/(decrease) in working stocks	biodigester units	0	95	201	754
Production of biodigester units					
Production of biodigester units	biodigester units	82,118	481	1,400	5,012
CHECK: Sales = Production					
OK					
Costs					
Variable Costs - manufacturing					
Production of biodigester units	biodigester units	82,118	481	1,400	5,012
1 Aug 2023: ABC model 'Variable Costs' row 5					
Tank ex-factory	US\$ Real/unit		260	260	260
Tank manufacturing costs	US\$ 000 Real		125	364	1,303
Variable Costs - selling direct units					

The following commonly used colour coding:

- *is easy to adopt*
- *greatly reduces errors*
- *most importantly, it makes the model far easier for others to readily follow*

i. Input data

Sales	units	3085	3150	3246	3449
--------------	-------	------	------	------	------

Many people use blue colouring for inputs of fresh data into the model. **Most importantly:** Fresh data from outside is entered only ONCE in the entire model. It NEVER is re-entered in another part of the model. This includes defining the years or months only ONCE in the entire model!

ii. Referenced data (not 'Links')

Sales	units	3085	3150	3246	3449
--------------	-------	------	------	------	------

If fresh data has already been entered in one worksheet and is required in another worksheet, then it needs to be 'referenced' across. Similarly, results calculated in one worksheet that are needed in another worksheet need to be referenced across. Reference across the whole row including descriptor, units, total, etc). I use green font. (This is not "LINKS" to another model or workbook – "LINKS" should be absolutely avoided!)

(Easy method: when in the empty cell that will receive the referenced data, press the "=" key, move to the worksheet where the data has been entered and put the cursor on the cell with the data. Press "enter" key.

Once the years (or months) have been entered in one worksheet then every other worksheet must 'reference' that row of years (or months). Do not re-enter the years (or months) again.

Year	2024	2025	2026	2027
-------------	------	------	------	------

To avoid errors and to make the model intuitive: When creating an algorithm in one worksheet, do not directly reference a cell in another worksheet so that it is hidden/covert in the algorithm. To be intuitive, every algorithm must only use cells that are already visible in that same worksheet. So reference the whole row across into an empty row above where it is needed in the algorithm. Make the logic visual.

iii. Computations & Results

Revenue	\$000	983	1256	1110	1344
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Use black font on white.

iv. Colour coding of:

- a) Input data
- b) Referenced data
- c) Computations & results

Evaluation specialists who love using sophisticated Excel, usually scoff at colour coding.

- *They are in too much of a rush to pump out results.*
- *They do not realise that the model is merely a working tool for other people, as well as for themselves.*
- *Ironically, they grow proud of their convoluted, 'leading edge' model in black & white that few, if anyone else, can bother trying to follow. Therefore almost no-one else can trust their model.*

Colour coding brings your work closer to your colleagues - once they understand its meanings



Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

v. A row note above each set of fresh input data

- State when, what, who (use blue font to match the input data)
- Make it visible

Other people can immediately recognise its validity and currency

(Do not use cell notes because they cannot be readily read by others trying to quickly understand your model and they tend to become unwieldy, out dated and forgotten.)



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row note →

row note →

row note →

Years -->	units	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Cashstream 2: Operating Costs					
Sales					
From the 'Sales&Revenue' worksheet					
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Production					
Working stocks of biodigester units					
3Aug 2023 P Cardin: email of interim estimates					
Lead time from production to sale	Days		30	30	30
Working stock in distribution channels	Days		60	60	60
Total working stocks	Days		90	90	90
Biodigester units in working stocks	biodigester units		95	296	1,050
increase/(decrease) in working stocks	biodigester units	0	95	201	754
Production of biodigester units					
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CHECK: Sales = Production					
OK					
Costs					
Variable Costs - manufacturing					
Production of biodigester units	biodigester units	82,118	481	1,400	5,012
1 Aug 2023: ABC model 'Variable Costs' row 5					
Tank ex-factory	US\$ Real/unit		260	260	260
Tank manufacturing costs	US\$ 000 Real		125	364	1,303
Variable Costs - selling direct units					
1 Aug 2023: ABC model 'Annualised P&L' and 'Variable Costs' many rows					
ore cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne ore		3.0	3.0	3.0
ore cost	A\$ millions real	182	0.5	1.7	8.0

Making your model **intuitive down** each worksheet: -

vi. Small steps

In this example, the operating cost are computed in nine simple steps. They would be: -

- easy to follow,
- fast to check,
- make errors obvious,
- be intuitive and
- leave everyone feeling confident!

Poor modellers would combine these nine steps into long and perhaps sophisticated algorithms: -

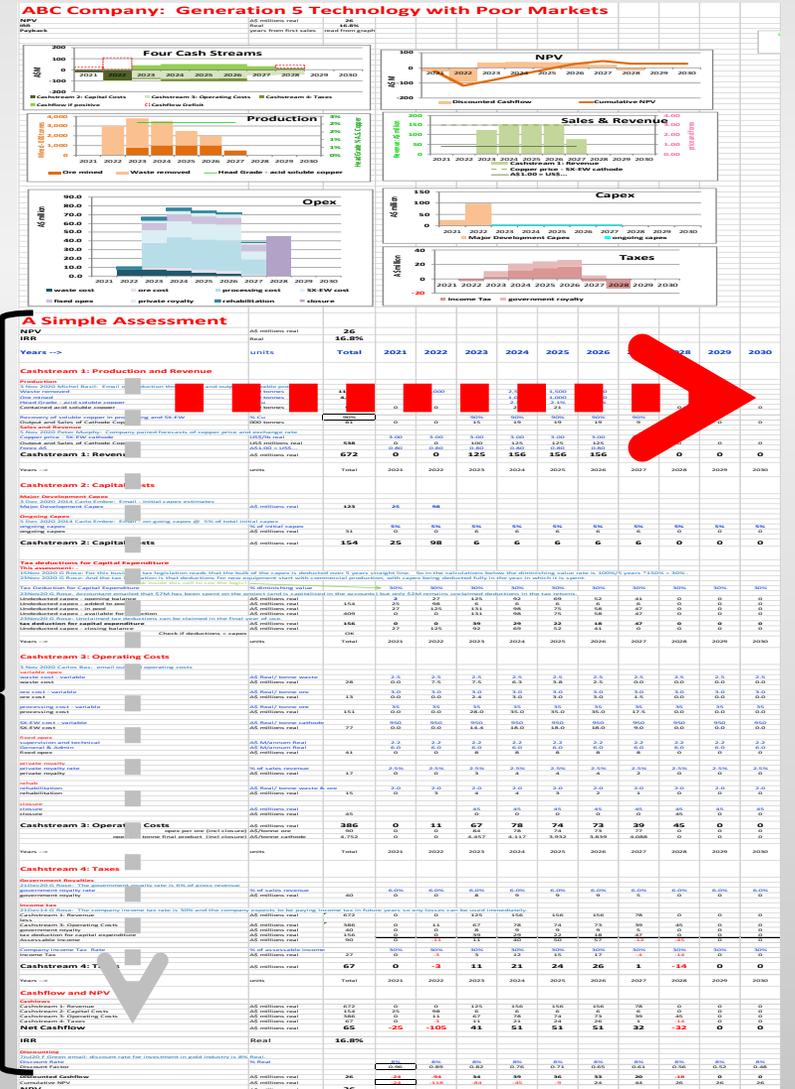
- They would feel so clever and fast!
- But colleagues could not immediately follow calculations.
- The model would be tedious to check.
- Errors would be hidden
- → other people would lose interest and trust.
- Their models are liable to become irrelevant ‘trophies’.

Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs						
3 Nov 2020 Carlos Bas: email outlined operating costs						
variable opex						
waste cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne waste		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
waste cost	A\$ millions real	28	0.0	7.5	7.5	6.3
ore cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne ore		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
ore cost	A\$ millions real	13	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.0
processing cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne ore		35	35	35	35
processing cost	A\$ millions real	151	0.0	0.0	28.0	35.0
SX-EW cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne cathode		950	950	950	950
SX-EW cost	A\$ millions real	77	0.0	0.0	14.4	18.0
fixed opex						
supervision and technical	A\$ M/annum Real		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
General & Admin	A\$ M/annum Real		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
fixed opex	A\$ millions real	41	0	0	8	8
private royalty						
private royalty rate	% of sales revenue		2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
private royalty	A\$ millions real	17	0	0	3	4
rehab						
rehabilitation	A\$ Real/ tonne waste & ore		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
rehabilitation	A\$ millions real	15	0	3	4	4
closure						
closure	A\$ millions real				45	45
closure	A\$ millions real	45			0	0
Cashstream 3: Operating Costs						
	A\$ millions real	386	0	11	67	78
	opex per ore (incl closure) A\$/tonne ore	90	0	0	84	78
	opex per tonne final product (incl closure) A\$/tonne cathode	4,752	0	0	4,457	4,117
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024

Typical worksheet architecture...

The Workings must be **intuitive**:-

- down the worksheet
- **across** the worksheet



Aspendale Beach: Richard Newton

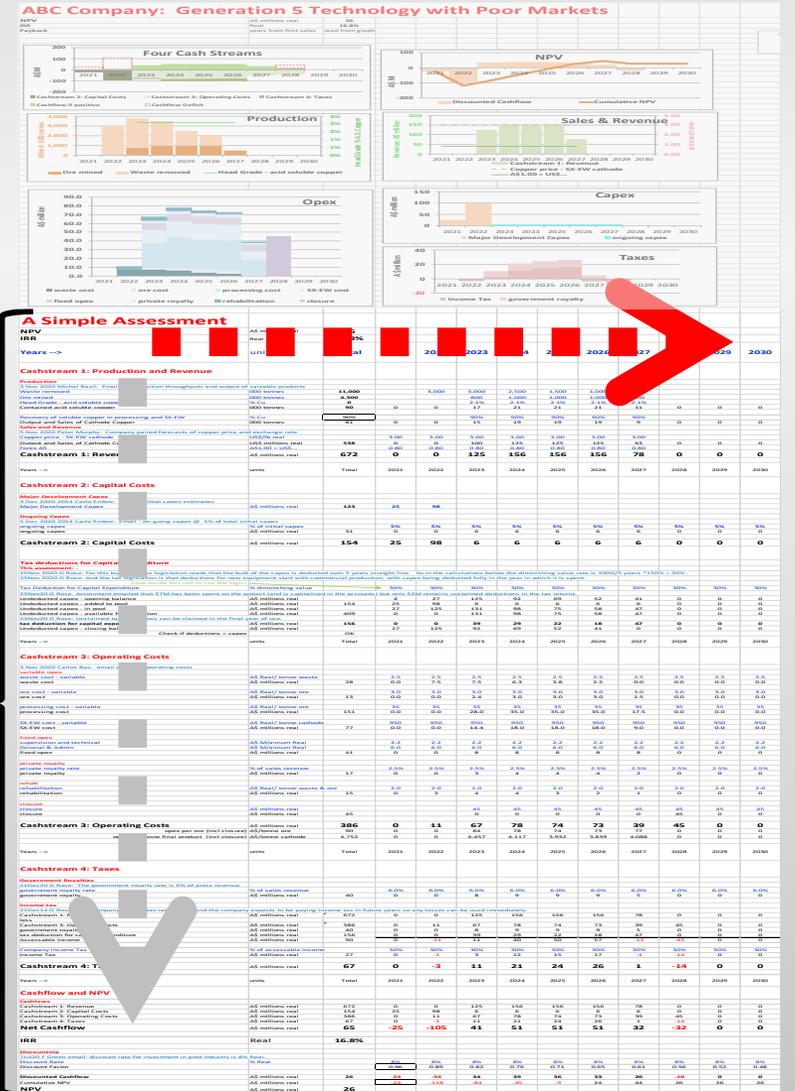
The Workings will be **intuitive** if you do this:-

Down the worksheet use ...

- i. Discrete work blocks
- ii. Bold headings
- iii. Obvious totals
- iv. Colour coding
- v. Row notes above input data
- vi. Small steps

Across the worksheet use ...

- i. No set-backs of columns
- ii. Every descriptor & unit is given full meaning
- iii. Totals always are visible on the left hand side
- iv. Columns D and E are prime locations
- v. Years are consistent in every worksheet
- vi. No hidden rows, columns or worksheets
- vii. Try modelling with the window split



Making your model **intuitive across** each worksheet: -

i. **Avoid column 'set backs'**

Columns A and B should **not** be set-backs for headings and sub-headings.

	Years -->	units	Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue							
Production							
3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and output of saleable products							
Waste removed		000 tonnes	11,000		3,000	3,000	2,500
Ore mined		000 tonnes	4,300			800	1,000
Head Grade - acid soluble copper		% Cu	0			2.1%	2.1%
Contained acid soluble copper		000 tonnes	90	0	0	17	21
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW		% Cu	90%			90%	90%
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper		000 tonnes	81	0	0	15	19
Sales and Revenue							
5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate							
Copper price - SX-EW cathode		US\$/lb real		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper		US\$ millions real	538	0	0	100	125
Forex A\$		A\$1.00 = US\$...		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Cashstream 1: Revenue		A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs							
Major Development Capex							
3 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - Initial capex estimates							
Major Development Capex		A\$ millions real	123	25	98		
Ongoing Capex							
5 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - on-going capex @ 5% of total initial capex							
		% of initial capex		5%	5%	5%	5%
		A\$ millions real	31	0	0	6	6
		A\$ millions real	154	25	98	6	6
business, tax legislation reads that the bulk of the capex is deducted over 5 years straight line. So in the calculations below the diminishing value is used. And the tax legislation is that deductions for new equipment start with commercial production, with capex being deducted fully in the year in which it is incurred. Look inside this cell to see the logic!							
Tax Deduction for Capital Expenditure		% diminishing value		30%	30%	30%	30%
23Nov20 G Rose, Accountant emailed that \$7M has been spent on the project (and is capitalised in the accounts) but only \$2M remains unclaimed deductions in the project		A\$ millions real		2		125	92

Some modellers think this offsetting of columns is organised and attractive. But it adds clutter, wastes vital columns, is unnecessary and therefore makes it harder for others to follow!

Making your model **intuitive across** each worksheet:

ii. Every descriptor & unit is given full meaning

Descriptors in Column A and units in Column B are clearly defined.

Do not use abbreviations or code. Do not make others guess. Do not be lazy or in a rush.

Use full meanings so others do not have to pause and try to work out the exact meaning of 'sales', 'price', 'cost', 'M', 'm' ... etc



Years -->	units	Total	Year1	Year2
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue				
Production				
3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and output of saleable products				
Waste removed	000 tonnes	11,000		3,000
Ore mined	000 tonnes	4,300		
Head Grade - acid soluble copper	% Cu	0		
Contained acid soluble copper	000 tonnes	90	0	0
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW	% Cu	90%		
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	000 tonnes	81	0	0
Sales and Revenue				
5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate				
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/lb real		3.00	3.00
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	538	0	0
Forex A\$	A\$1.00 = US\$...		0.80	0.80
Cashstream 1: Revenue				
	A\$ millions real	672	0	0
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs				
Major Development Capex				
3 Dec 2020 2014 Carlo Embre: Email - Initial capex estimates				
Major Development Capex	A\$ millions real	123	25	98

Make your model **intuitive across** each worksheet: -

iii. Totals always are visible on the left hand side

In Column C the totals of the rows are obvious

and not hidden away in Column Z



Years -->	units	Total	Year1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue										
Production										
<small>3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and output of saleable products</small>										
Waste removed	000 tonnes	11,000		3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	0	
Ore mined	000 tonnes	4,300			800	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	
Head Grade - acid soluble copper	% Cu	0			2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	
Contained acid soluble copper	000 tonnes	90	0	0	17	21	21	21	11	0
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW	% Cu	90%			90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	000 tonnes	81	0	0	15	19	19	19	9	0
Sales and Revenue										
<small>5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate</small>										
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/lb real		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	538	0	0	100	125	125	125	63	0
Forex A\$	A\$1.00 = US\$...		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156	156	156	78	0
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028

Make your model **intuitive across** each worksheet: -

iii. and every row of data must be totalled:

Input Data: Do a rigorous check of the total of each row of input data against the corresponding total in the source of that data. This is a vital, quick check to eliminate errors in your input data

Output Totals: Do a sense check of each output total. Does it seem reasonable?

So many models have been created where the modeller was in too much of a hurry to complete these simple row totals.

Without these simple totals how do you know if each row of input data is correct?

Years -->	units	Total	Year1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Cashstream 1: Production and Revenue										
Production										
<small>3 Nov 2020 Michel Basil: Email of production throughputs and output of saleable product</small>										
Waste removed	000 tonnes	11,000		3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	0	
Ore mined	000 tonnes	4,300			800	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	
Head Grade - acid soluble copper	% Cu	2.1%			2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	
Contained acid soluble copper	000 tonnes	90	0	0	17	21	21	21	11	0
Recovery of soluble copper in processing and SX-EW	% Cu				90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	000 tonnes	81	0	0	15	19	19	19	9	0
Sales and Revenue										
<small>5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate</small>										
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/lb real		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	538	0	0	100	125	125	125	63	0
Forex A\$	A\$1.00 = US\$...		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	672	0	0	125	156	156	156	78	0
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028

Make your model intuitive across each worksheet: -

Too many models have been created in a rush where row totals have been omitted. The model's creator was pre-occupied with getting numeric results like NPV and IRR. They lacked the personal discipline of taking time to check their input data.

Sloppy!
Incompetent!

By contrast a competent professional will continuously check the accuracy of the input data by quickly comparing totals with the source data. Similarly the totals of each row of output data can be sense checked.

	Total	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Year7	Year8	
and output of saleable products										
000 tonnes			3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	0		
tonnes				800	1,000	1,000	1,000	500		
	0			2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%		
	0	0	0	17	21	21	21	11	0	
er in processing and SX-EW				90%	90%	90%	90%	90%		
athode Copper	0	0	0	15	19	19	19	9	0	
5 Nov 2020 Peter Murphy: Company paired forecasts of copper price and exchange rate										
Copper price - SX-EW cathode	US\$/lb real	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Output and Sales of Cathode Copper	US\$ millions real	0	0	100	125	125	125	63	0	
Forex A\$	A\$1.00 = US\$...	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80		
Cashstream 1: Revenue	A\$ millions real	0	0	125	156	156	156	78	0	
Years -->	units	Total	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028

Make your model **intuitive across** each worksheet: -

iv. Columns D and E are prime locations:

Sometimes they will be needed for opening data or historical data.

But preferably the columns to the right of “Total” get straight into action.

They should not be stores of unused history or be largely empty ‘in reserve’.

Years -->	units	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Cashstream 2: Operating Costs												
Sales												
From the 'Sales&Revenue' worksheet												
Direct units Sold	biodigester units	12,943	136	480	990	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620
Supplier units sold	biodigester units	60,703	170	560	2,680	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185
Partner units sold	biodigester units	8,473	80	160	589	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
Total biodigester units sold	biodigester units	82,118	386	1,200	4,258	10,896						
Production												
Working stocks of biodigester units												
3Aug 2023 P Cardin: email of interim estimates												
Lead time from production to sale	Days		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	final year 0
Working stock in distribution channels	Days		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	0
Total working stocks	Days		90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	0
Biodigester units in working stocks	biodigester units		95	296	1,050	2,687	2,687	2,687	2,687	2,687	2,687	0
increase/(decrease) in working stocks	biodigester units	0	95	201	754	1,637	0	0	0	0	0	-2,687
Production of biodigester units												
Production of biodigester units	biodigester units	82,118	481	1,400	5,012	12,533	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	8,210
CHECK: Sales = Production		OK										
Costs												
Variable Costs - manufacturing												
Production of biodigester units	biodigester units	82,118	481	1,400	5,012	12,533	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	8,210
1 Aug 2023: ABC model 'Variable Costs' row 5												
Tank ex-factory	US\$ Real/unit		260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Tank manufacturing costs	US\$ 000 Real		125	364	1,303	3,259	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,134
Variable Costs - selling direct units												
1 Aug 2023: ABC model 'Annualised P&L' and 'Variable Costs' many rows												
ore cost - variable	A\$ Real/ tonne ore		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
ore cost	A\$ millions real	182	0.5	1.7	8.0	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6

Make your model **intuitive across** each worksheet: -

vi. There are no hidden rows, no hidden columns and no hidden worksheets

But it is fine to use 'Grouping' where the + and - are visible

Years-->	units	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Cashstream 2: Operating Costs												
Sales												
<i>From the 'Sales&Revenue' worksheet</i>												
Direct units sold	biodigester units	12,943	136	480	990	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620
Supplier units sold	biodigester units	60,703	170	560	2,680	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185	8,185
Partner units sold	biodigester units	8,473	80	160	589	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
Total biodigester units sold	biodigester units	82,118	386	1,200	4,258	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896
Production												
<i>Working stocks of biodigester units</i>												
<i>3Aug 2023 P Cardin: email of interim estimates</i>												
Lead time from production to sale	Days		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Working stock in distribution channels	Days		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Total working stocks	Days		90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Biodigester units in working stocks	biodigester units		95	296	1,050	2,687	2,687	2,687	2,687	2,687	2,687	0
increase/(decrease) in working stocks	biodigester units	0	95	201	754	1,637	0	0	0	0	0	-2,687
Production of biodigester units												
Production of biodigester units	biodigester units	82,118	481	1,400	5,012	12,533	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	8,210
<i>CHECK: Sales = Production</i>												
<i>OK</i>												
Costs												
Variable Costs - manufacturing												
Production of biodigester units	biodigester units	82,118	481	1,400	5,012	12,533	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	10,896	8,210
<i>1 Aug 2023: ABC model 'Variable Costs' row 5</i>												
Tank ex-factory	US\$ Real/unit		260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Tank manufacturing costs	US\$ 000 Real		125	364	1,308	3,259	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,833	2,134
Variable Costs - selling direct units												
<i>1 Aug 2023: ABC model 'Annualised P&I' and 'Variable Costs' many rows</i>												
ore cost - variable	AS \$/unit		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
ore cost			182	0.5	1.7	8.0	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6

It is frustrating when working your way through a workbook to discover the reason you could not follow the logic quickly was because a few **rows are hidden**, or because a few **columns are hidden** or because a few **worksheets are hidden**.
(The '**Grouping**' function should be used because the symbols make it obvious)

Modelling tip: Splitting the screen :-

vii. Try modelling with the window split so you always see what is happening in your final columns:

The total is obvious on the left hand side, you can see the first years and you can always see the last years

This will increase your confidence because you can instantly check what is happening in the final years/months

This will increase your speed by using the 'Shift' key to copy and paste formulas from Year 1 right across to the final year.



Months -->	units	Total	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 46	Month 47	Month 48
Social Enterprise - Activity															
2018 09 05 Y Khani: "Business Plan for Organic Fertiliser Business in Villages" page 3															
Activity -->			Receive approvals and funding	Start construction of workshops	Construct waste receival	Start constructing processing plant		Complete construction & raise working capital	First sales	Ramp-up sales	Ramp-up sales	Ramp-up sales			
Cashstream 1: Sales & Revenue															
1a . Sales															
2018 09 05 J Hui: "Marketing report on the Sales of Organic Fertilisers in Villages" page 6															
sales of organic fertiliser	kilograms	2,640,537		18,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	27,000	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	64,308	64,308	64,308
price of organic fertiliser - including 10% VAT	\$/kg Real	0.21							0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Revenue - organic fertilisers	\$/ Real	556,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,600	7,260	7,986	8,785	14,148	14,148	14,148
1b . Debtors															
2018 09 05 P Carr email: Farmwrs will be required to pay cash on purchase so there will not be debtors															
Cashstream 1: Revenue	\$/ Real	556,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,600	7,260	7,986	8,785	14,148	14,148	14,148
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs															
Capex - Start up and sustaining															
2018 09 05 J Lee: "Construction of Organic Fertiliser Plant" page 3															
Green waste receival	\$/ Real	4,000		4,000											
Mulching and mixing plant	\$/ Real	7,000				7,000									
Processing plant	\$/ Real	18,000				6,000	6,000	6,000							
Despatch facilities	\$/ Real	3,000						3,000							
workshop and office	\$/ Real	10,000		5,000	5,000										
sustaining - replacement of whole units of equip	\$/ Real	39,000								1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Cashstream 2: Capital Costs	\$/ Real	81,000	0	5,000	9,000	13,000	6,000	9,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Months -->	units	Total	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 46	Month 47	Month 48

Most important: the Workings must be intuitive:-

Down the worksheet

- i. Discrete work blocks
- ii. Bold headings
- iii. Obvious totals
- iv. Colour coding
- v. Row notes above input data
- vi. Small steps

Across the worksheet

- i. No set-backs of columns
- ii. Every descriptor & unit is given full meaning
- iii. Totals always are visible on the left hand side
- iv. Columns D and E are prime locations
- v. Years are consistent in every worksheet
- vi. No hidden rows, columns nor worksheets
- vii. Try modelling with the window split

