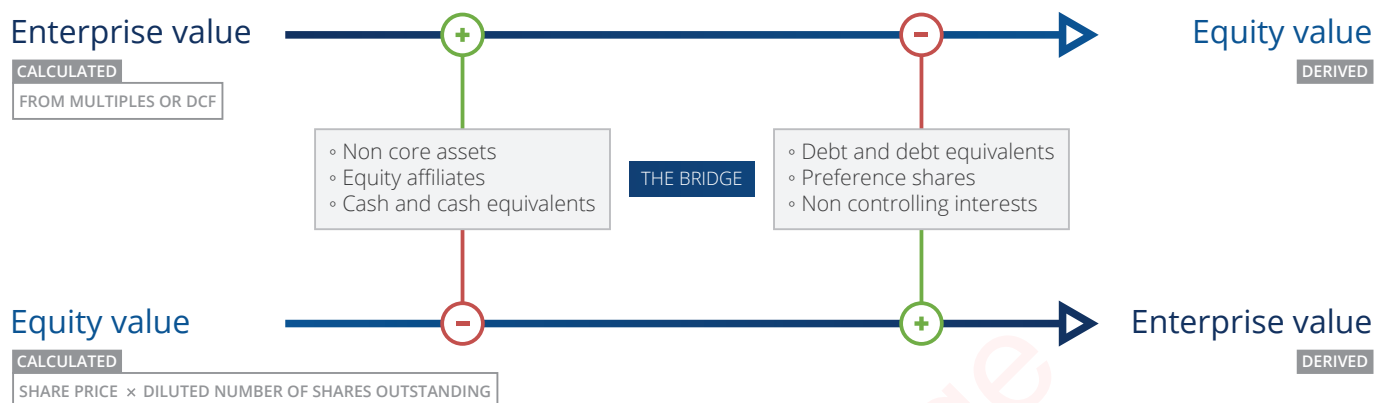


Enterprise Value or Equity Value?



Key points to remember

Enterprise value

- Operating assets less operating liabilities
- Operating focus
- Unaffected by financing
- Driven by business performance

Equity value

- Total assets less total liabilities
- Ownership focus
- Affected by financing
- Driven by performance and financing

Relative Valuation

Enterprise value multiples

Uses profits available to equity and debt holders – income before financing

Main ratios

- EV / EBITDA
- EV / EBIT
- EV / Sales

Equity value multiples

Uses profits to equity holders - Net Income

Main ratios

- P/E Ratio = Price (per share) / EPS (earnings per diluted share)
- Equity Value / Book Value

Calculating the ratios

- 1 Calculate EV or equity value
- 2 Establish the value driver: EBIT, EBITDA or EPS
- 3 Calculate the multiple

Absolute Valuation

The main method is to calculate EV using Discounted Cash Flows (DCF)



Forecast FCF
(5-10 years)



Calculate WACC



Calculate terminal value using
perpetuity formula **or** multiple

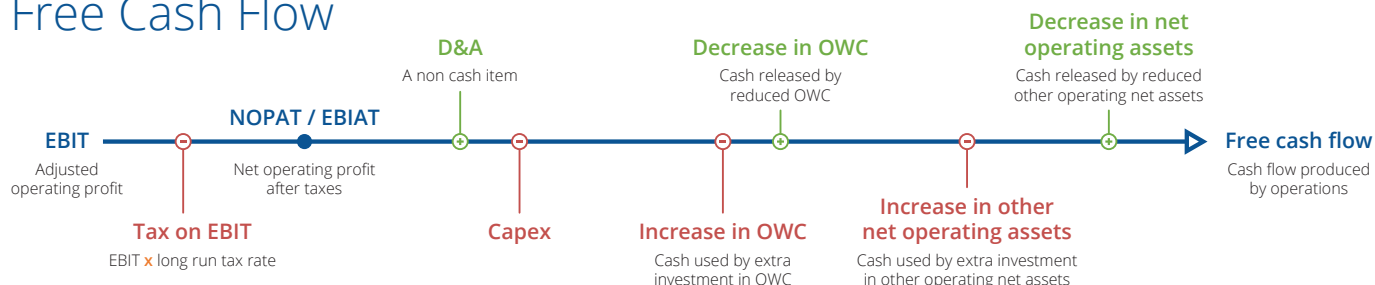


Discount cash
flows to today

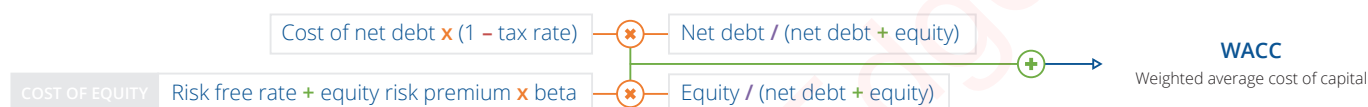


Cross the bridge

Free Cash Flow



Calculating WACC



Financial Maths Fundamental Formulas

Present value $PV = FV \times \frac{1}{(1 + r)^n}$ **Future value** $FV = PV \times (1 + r)^n$ **Yield** $r = \left(\frac{FV}{PV} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{n} \right)} - 1$

Perpetuities Cash flows which never end. Can be constant or constantly growing.

Constant perpetuity value $PV = \frac{PMT}{r}$

Constantly growing perpetuity value $PV = \frac{PMT}{(r - g)}$

Annuities Constant or constantly growing cash flows for a fixed period of time.

Constant annuity value $PV = \frac{[1 - (1 + r)^{-n}]}{r} \times PMT$

Growing annuity value $PV = \frac{PMT}{(r - g)} \times \left[1 - \left\{ \frac{(1 + g)^n}{(1 + r)^n} \right\} \right]$

Applying Financial Maths to a DCF Valuation

NOW	PERIOD 1	PERIOD 2	PERIOD 3	PERIOD 4	PERIOD 5
	FCF 1	FCF 2	FCF 3	FCF 4	FCF 5
					TV
Discount factor	$\frac{1}{(1 + WACC)^1}$	$\frac{1}{(1 + WACC)^2}$	$\frac{1}{(1 + WACC)^3}$	$\frac{1}{(1 + WACC)^4}$	$\frac{1}{(1 + WACC)^5}$
Present value	FCF \times Discount factor				
Sum of PV of FCFs	FCFs 1 to 5 \times Discount factor 1 to 5				
PV of TV	TV \times Discount factor 5				
Enterprise value	Sum of PV of FCFs + PV of TV				