



# VALUATION: CLOSING THOUGHTS

Spring 2022

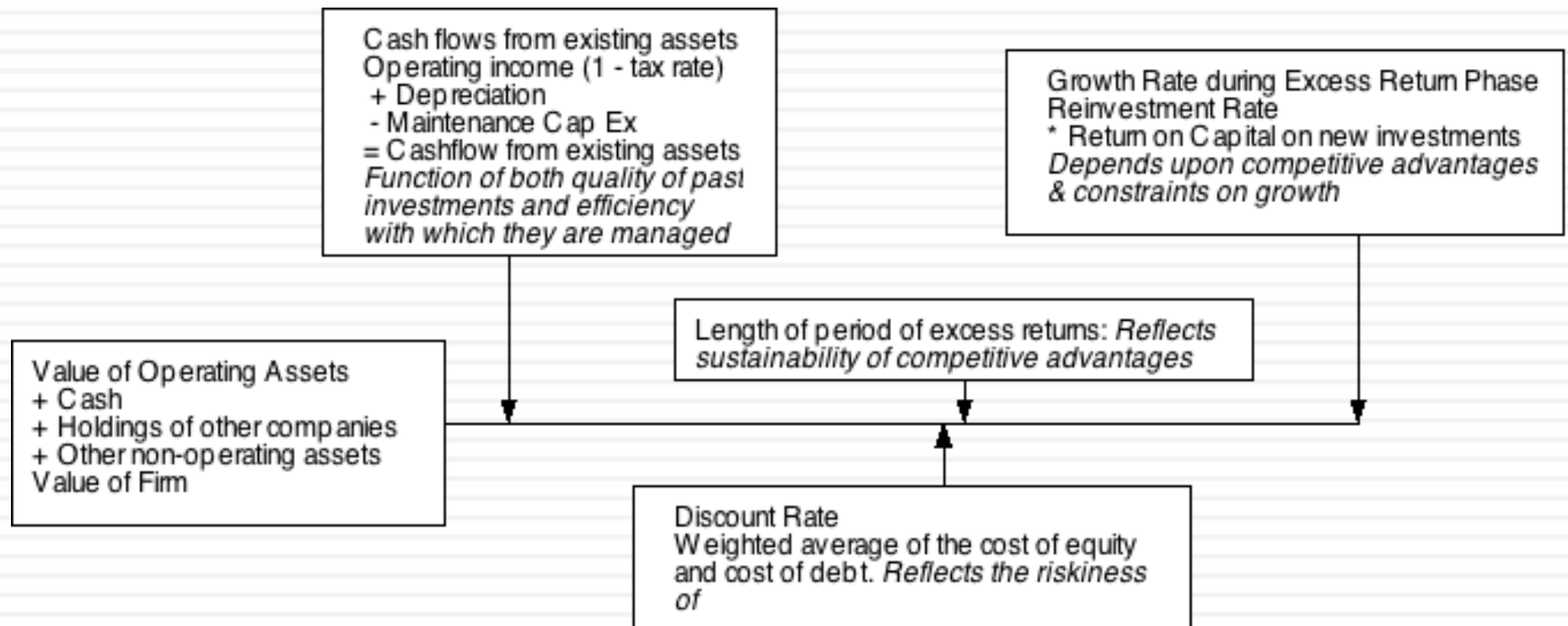
“It ain’t over till its over”

# Back to the very beginning:

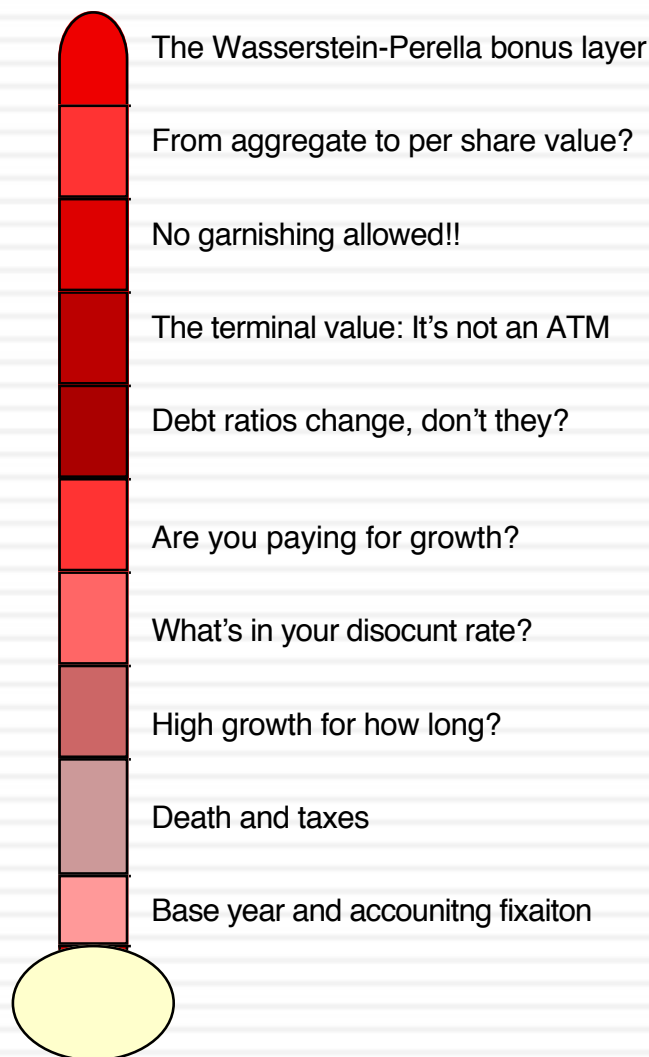
## Approaches to Valuation

- ❑ **Discounted Cashflow Valuation**, where we try (sometimes desperately) to estimate the intrinsic value of an asset by using a mix of theory, guesswork and prayer.
- ❑ **Relative valuation**, where we pick a group of assets, attach the name “comparable” to them and tell a story.
- ❑ **Contingent claim valuation**, where we take the valuation that we did in the DCF valuation and divvy it up between the potential thieves (equity) and the victims of this crime (lenders)

# Intrinsic Valuation: The set up



# Dante meets DCF: Nine layers of valuation hell.. And a bonus layer..



# Layer 1: Base Year fixation....

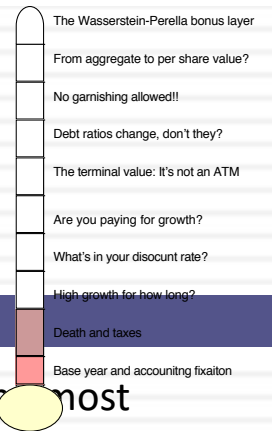
The Wasserstein-Perella bonus layer  
From aggregate to per share value?  
No garnishing allowed!!  
Debt ratios change, don't they?  
The terminal value: It's not an ATM  
Are you paying for growth?  
What's in your discount rate?  
High growth for how long?  
Death and taxes  
Base year and accounting fixation

- You are valuing Exxon Mobil, using the financial statements of the firm from 2008. The following provides the key numbers:

Revenues	\$477 billion
EBIT (1-t)	\$ 58 billion
Net Cap Ex	\$ 3 billion
Chg WC	\$ 1 billion
FCFF	\$ 54 billion

- The cost of capital for the firm is 8% and you use a very conservative stable growth rate of 2% to value the firm. The market cap for the firm is \$373 billion and it has \$ 10 billion in debt outstanding.
  - a. How under or over valued is the equity in the firm?
  - b. Would you buy the stock based on this valuation? Why or why not?

# Layer 2: Taxes and Value



- Assume that you have been asked to value a company and have been provided with the most recent year's financial statements:

□ EBITDA	140
□ - DA	40
□ EBIT	100
□ Interest exp	20
□ Taxable income	80
□ Taxes	32
□ Net Income	48

Free Cash flow to firm

EBIT (1- tax rate)

-(Cap Ex – Depreciation)

- Change in non-cash WC

=FCFF

- Assume also that cash flows will be constant and that there is no growth in perpetuity. What is the free cash flow to the firm?
  - a. 88 million (Net income + Depreciation)
  - b. 108 million (EBIT – taxes + Depreciation)
  - c. 100 million (EBIT (1-tax rate)+ Depreciation)
  - d. 60 million (EBIT (1- tax rate))
  - e. 48 million (Net Income)
  - f. 68 million (EBIT – Taxes)

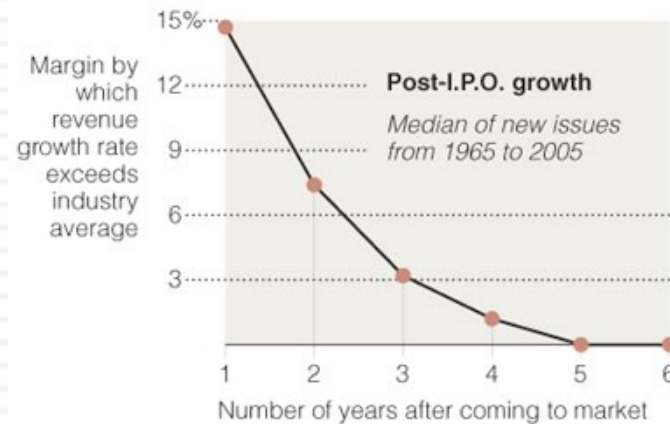
# Layer 3: High Growth for how long...

	The Wasserstein-Perella bonus layer
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□ Assume that you are valuing a young, high growth firm with great potential, just after its initial public offering. How long would you set your high growth period?

- a) < 5 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 10 years
- d) >10 years

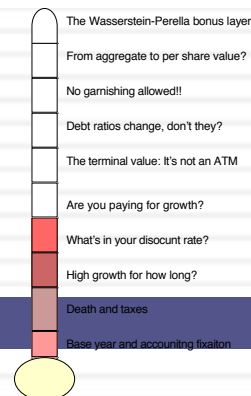
Typically, the revenue growth rate of a newly public company outpaces its industry average for only about five years.



Source: Andrew Metrick

The New York Times

# Layer 4: The Cost of Capital



- The cost of capital for Chippewa Technologies, a US technology firm with 20% of its revenues from Brazil, has been computed using the following inputs:

Cost of equity = Riskfree Rate = 5% + Beta + 1.20 (ERP) (5%) + Small firm premium + 3% = 14%

*Replaced current T.Bond rate of 3% with normalized rate of 5%*

*"Adjusted" Beta from Bloomberg*

*Both from Ibbotson data base, derived from 1926-2008 data  
ERP: Stocks - T.Bonds (Arithmetic average)  
Small firm: Smal stocks - Overall market*

Cost of capital = Cost of equity (Equity/ (Debt + Equity)) + Cost of debt (1- tax rate) (Debt/ (Debt + Equity))  
= 14% (1000/2000) + 3% (1-.30) (1000/2000) = 8.05%

*From above*

*Used market value of equity*

*Company is not rated and has no bonds. Used book interest rate = Int exp/ BV of debt*

*Used effective tax rate of 30%*

*To be conservative, counted all liabilities, other than equity, as debt and used book value.*

# The Correct Cost of Capital for Chippewa

<i>Input</i>	<i>What was used...</i>	<i>What should have been used...</i>
Riskfree Rate	Corrected treasury bond rate = 5%	Actual treasury bond rate = 3%
Beta	Bloomberg adjusted beta = 1.20	Sector average adjusted beta = 1.60 (Based on small cap companies in sector)
Equity Risk Premium	Ibbotson premium = 5%	Updated implied ERP = 6.5%
Other adjustments to cost of equity	Small cap premium = 3%	No small cap premium Country risk adjustment = $\text{Lambda}_{\text{Brazil}}^*$ Brazil CRP = $0.26 \times 6.77\% = 2.28\%$
Cost of equity	$5\% + 1.2 (5\%) + 3\% = 14\%$	$3\% + 1.6 (6.5\%) + 2.28\% = 15.68\%$
Cost of debt (pre-tax)	3%	$3\% + 6\%$ (based on synthetic rating) = 9%
Tax rate	Effective tax rate = 30%	Marginal tax rate = 40%
Cost of debt (after-tax)	$3\% (1-.3) = 2.1\%$	$9\% (1-.4) = 5.4\%$
Debt ratio	Book ratio: Liabilities=50% Equity=50%	Market ratio: Interest bearing debt = 30%; Equity= 70%
Cost of capital	$14\% (.5) + 2.1\% (.5) = 8.05\%$	$15.68\% (.7) + 5.4\% (.3) = 12.60\%$

# Layer 5: The price of growth..

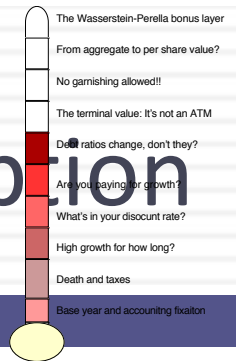
	The Wasserstein-Perella bonus layer
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- You are looking at the projected cash flows provided by the management of the firm, for use in valuation

Year	Current	1	2	3	4
Growth rate		10%	10%	10%	10%
Revenues	\$100.00	\$110.00	\$121.00	\$133.10	\$146.41
EBIT (1-t)	\$30.00	\$33.00	\$36.30	\$39.93	\$43.92
+ Depreciation	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$18.15	\$19.97	\$21.96
- Cap Ex	\$18.00	\$19.80	\$21.78	\$23.96	\$26.35
- Chg in WC	\$3.00	\$3.30	\$3.63	\$3.99	\$4.39
FCFF	\$24.00	\$26.40	\$29.04	\$31.94	\$35.14

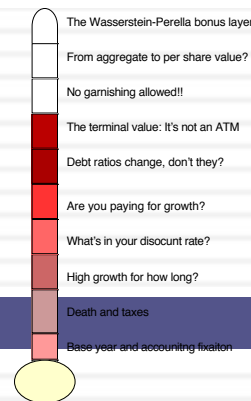
- What questions would you raise about the forecasts?

# Layer 6: The “fixed debt ratio” assumption



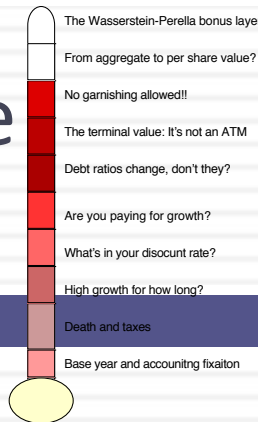
- You have been asked to value Hormel Foods, a firm which currently has the following cost of capital:
  - Cost of capital =  $7.31\% (.9) + 2.36\% (.1) = 6.8\%$
- You believe that the target debt ratio for this firm should be 30%. What will the cost of capital be at the target debt ratio?
- Which debt ratio (and cost of capital) should you use in valuing this company?

# Layer 7: The Terminal Value



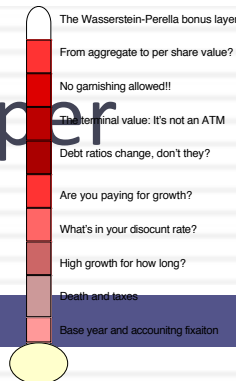
- The best way to compute terminal value is to
  - a. Use a stable growth model and assume cash flows grow at a fixed rate forever
  - b. Use a multiple of EBITDA or revenues in the terminal year
  - c. Use the estimated liquidation value of the assets
- You have been asked to value a business. The business expects to \$120 million in after-tax earnings (and cash flow) next year and to continue generating these earnings in perpetuity. The firm is all equity funded and the cost of equity is 10%; the riskfree rate is 3% and the ERP is 7%. What is the value of the business?
- Assume now that you were told that the firm can grow earnings at 2% a year forever. Estimate the value of the business.

# Layer 8. From firm value to equity value: The Garnishing Effect...



- For a firm with consolidated financial statements, you have discounted free cashflows to the firm at the cost of capital to arrive at a firm value of \$ 100 million. The firm has
  - A cash balance of \$ 15 million
  - Debt outstanding of \$ 20 million
  - A 5% holding in another company: the book value of this holding is \$ 5 million. (Market value of equity in this company is \$ 200 million)
  - Minority interests of \$ 10 million on the balance sheet
- What is the value of equity in this firm?
  
- How would your answer change if you knew that the firm was the target of a lawsuit it is likely to win but where the potential payout could be \$ 100 million if it loses?

# Layer 9. From equity value to equity value per share



- You have valued the equity in a firm at \$ 200 million. Estimate the value of equity per share if there are 10 million shares outstanding..
- How would your answer change if you were told that there are 2 million employee options outstanding, with a strike price of \$ 20 a share and 5 years left to expiration?

# Layer 10. The final circle of hell...

- The Wasserstein-Perella bonus layer
- From aggregate to per share value?
- No garnishing allowed!!
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- Debt ratios change, don't they?
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**Exhibit 8**  
**KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION**  
**PROJECTED CARBORUNDUM COMPANY FINANCIAL DATA ADJUSTED TO REFLECT THE ACQUISITION OF CARBORUNDUM BY KENNECOTT**  
**AT A PRICE OF \$66 PER SHARE, 1977-1987**  
**(\$ millions except for per share and ratio data)**

	1977	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Unadjusted	Adjusted										
<b>Income statement</b>												
Sales	\$717.6		\$790.1	\$885.9	\$1,005.2	\$1,129.9	\$1,265.5	\$1,392.1	\$1,531.3	\$1,684.4	\$1,852.8	\$2,038.1
Net income (before adjustments)	38.4		43.1	50.7	60.1	70.6	84.7	93.2	102.5	112.7	124.0	136.4
Interest adjustments	0		6.5	7.8	8.5	9.2	9.8	10.7	11.7	12.8	14.0	15.4
Goodwill adjustments	0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Plant write-up adjustments	0		2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Net income (after adjustments)	\$38.4		\$51.8	\$63.1	\$73.4	\$84.6	\$96.3	\$108.7	\$121.9	\$136.3	\$151.6	\$167.6
<b>Balance sheet</b>												
Working capital	\$198.8	+ 37.0 + 100.0 - 140.0	\$195.8	\$202.9	\$223.0	\$248.1	\$274.2	\$302.8	\$329.3	\$358.6	\$390.7	\$426.1
Property, plant, and equipment	181.8	+ 124.0 + 80.0	305.8	334.2	367.4	384.6	400.1	411.6	437.5	466.6	499.1	535.6
Goodwill	0	+ 201.0	785.3	824.0	889.9	948.4	1,007.0	1,065.8	1,135.5	1,213.1	1,299.0	1,394.6
Total assets	\$84.3	+ 100.0	186.2	220.9	238.8	252.9	266.8	280.1	297.7	317.5	339.4	363.9
Long-term debt	86.2	+ 101.0	410.0	410.1	443.5	469.7	495.4	520.2	553.0	589.6	630.3	675.7
Shareholders' equity	309.0	+ 201.0	596.2	631.0	682.3	722.6	762.2	800.3	850.7	907.1	969.7	1,039.6
Total capital	395.2		596.2	631.0	682.3	722.6	762.2	800.3	850.7	907.1	969.7	1,039.6
<b>Capital sources</b>												
Profit retentions			\$ 0.1	\$33.4	\$26.2	\$25.7	\$24.8	\$32.8	\$36.6	\$40.7	\$45.4	\$50.3
Capital contributed by Kennecott			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financing (net)			34.7	17.9	14.1	13.9	13.3	17.6	19.8	21.9	24.5	27.1
Total capital added			\$34.8	\$51.3	\$40.3	\$39.6	\$38.1	\$50.4	\$56.4	\$62.6	\$69.9	\$77.4
<b>Key financial ratios</b>												
Growth rate in sales (%)	16.9		10.1	12.1	13.5	12.4	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sales/assets	1.23		0.96	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.36
Profit/sales	0.054		0.040	0.043	0.047	0.050	0.055	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.057
Assets/net worth	1.89		2.01	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.07
Profit/net worth	0.124		0.078	0.086	0.100	0.114	0.135	0.141	0.146	0.151	0.156	0.160
<b>Cash flow to Kennecott</b>												
Acquisition of Carborundum			\$ (550.0)									
Dividends to Kennecott			140.0	\$31.7	\$ 4.7	\$20.6	\$30.9	\$45.3	\$44.9	\$49.4	\$54.4	\$59.8
Utilization of Kennecott tax loss carryforwards			—	20.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tax shelter from plant write-up adj.			2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Terminal value at 10 times earnings			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash flow			\$ (410.0)	\$34.5	\$27.5	\$23.4	\$33.7	\$48.1	\$47.7	\$52.2	\$57.2	\$62.6
<b>Assumptions:</b>												
*Kennecott would pay \$550 million to acquire Carborundum's equity which had a book value of \$309 million. The \$241 million in excess of purchase price over book value of assets acquired would be allocated as follows: (a) \$57.0 million would be added to inventory to reflect the replacement cost of inventories; (b) \$11.0 million would be added to land to reflect the market value of land; (c) \$113 million would be added to net plant and equipment to reflect the depreciated replacement cost of plant and equipment; and (d) \$80 million would be added to goodwill. Immediately following the acquisition of Carborundum, Carborundum borrows \$100 million and then pays a \$140 million dividend to Kennecott. This dividend is financed with the \$100 million plus \$40 million of Carborundum's excess cash.												
†Interest at the rate of 10% (5% after taxes) is paid on the difference between the amount of Carborundum debt outstanding in Exhibit 8 and the amount of debt assumed to be outstanding in Exhibit 7. In Exhibit 8, it is assumed that Carborundum will have 35% debt in its total capital structure after 1977.												
‡The \$80 million of goodwill created as a result of the acquisition is amortized over 40 years. This expense is not tax-deductible.												
§The \$113 million write-up of plant and equipment is depreciated over a 20-year life, providing a reduction in profit after taxes and an increase in cash flow equal to $(\$113/20) \times .5$ . It is assumed that this added cash flow is paid to Kennecott as dividends.												
Kennecott equal the difference between Carborundum's net profit (after adjustments) and the profit retention requirements needed to support Carborundum's growth.												
¶Dividends to Kennecott are assumed to be utilized as a result of the Carborundum acquisition and that these would expire unutilized without the acquisition.												
**Carborundum is assumed to be sold at the end of ten years at a price equal to ten times earnings. The proceeds from this sale, \$1,162 million, are reduced by \$117.1 million as a result of taxes on the capital gain of \$1,162-\$726. Carborundum's net worth at 12/31/87 is assumed to be \$726 million.												
Sources: Exhibit 5 and case writer projections.												

	Cost of Equity	Cost of Capital
Kennecott Corp (Acquirer)	13.0%	10.5%
Carborandum (Target)	16.5%	12.5%



YOUR NUMBERS/FINDINGS

“The truth shall set you free”.

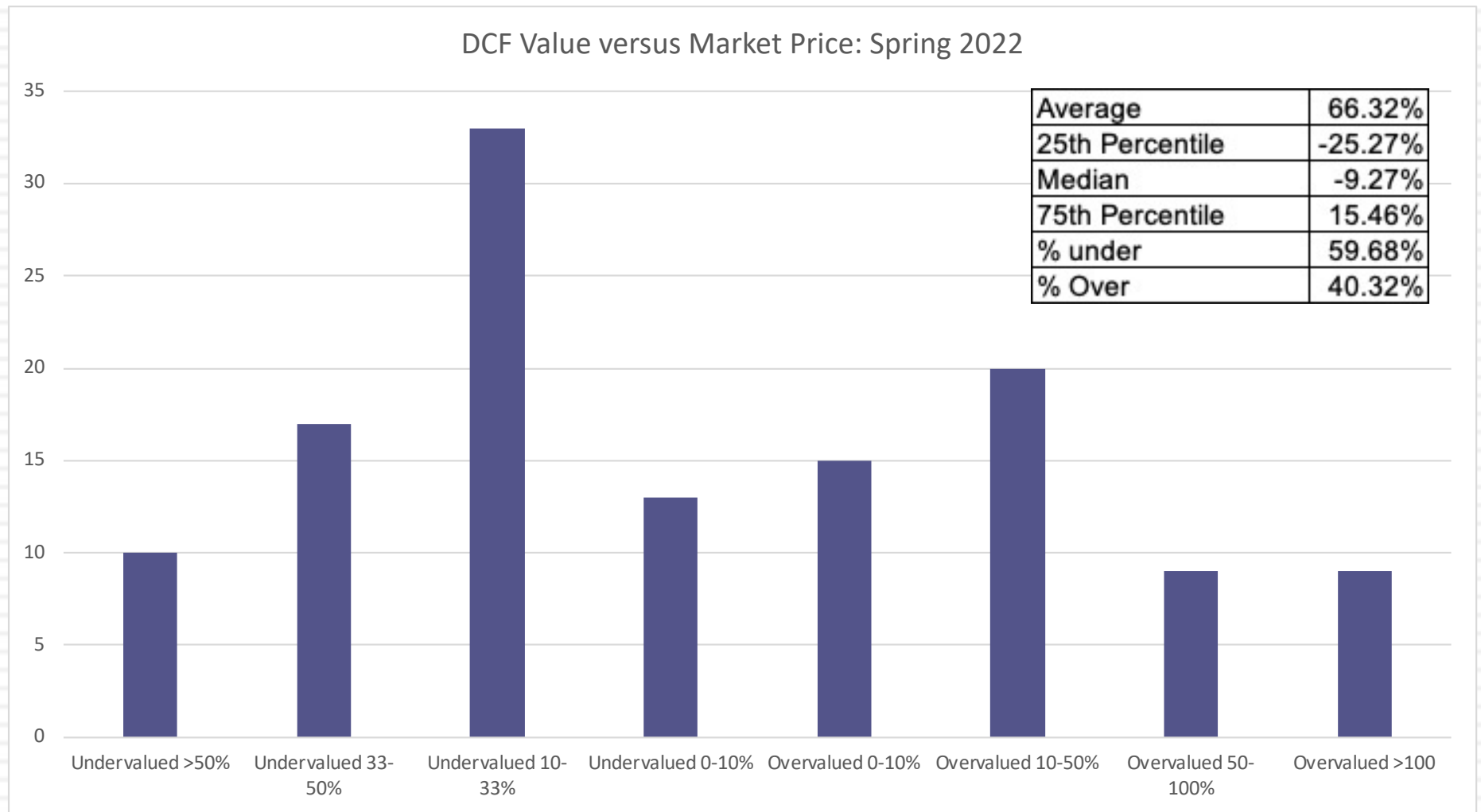
# The Most Valued Company (Companies)..

<i>Company</i>	<i>Number of analyses</i>
Peloton	5
Netflix	3
Shopify	3
Virgin Galactic	3
Coinbase	3

# And here is why its not a problem..

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Date of Valuation</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>DCF Value</i>	<i>Multiple Used</i>	<i>Pricing/share</i>	<i>Option Value</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
Peloton	5/6/22	\$15.70	\$30.45	EV to Sales	\$15.72		Buy
Peloton	5/6/22	\$15.70	\$9.60	EV/Sales	\$25.40	\$22.66	Sell
Peloton	5/6/22	15.17	27.39	EV/Sales	25.49		Buy
Peloton	5/8/22	15.7	28.54	EV/Sales	22.43		Buy
Peloton	5/1/22	\$18.73	\$29.64	EV/Sales	\$79.94		Buy

# What you found...



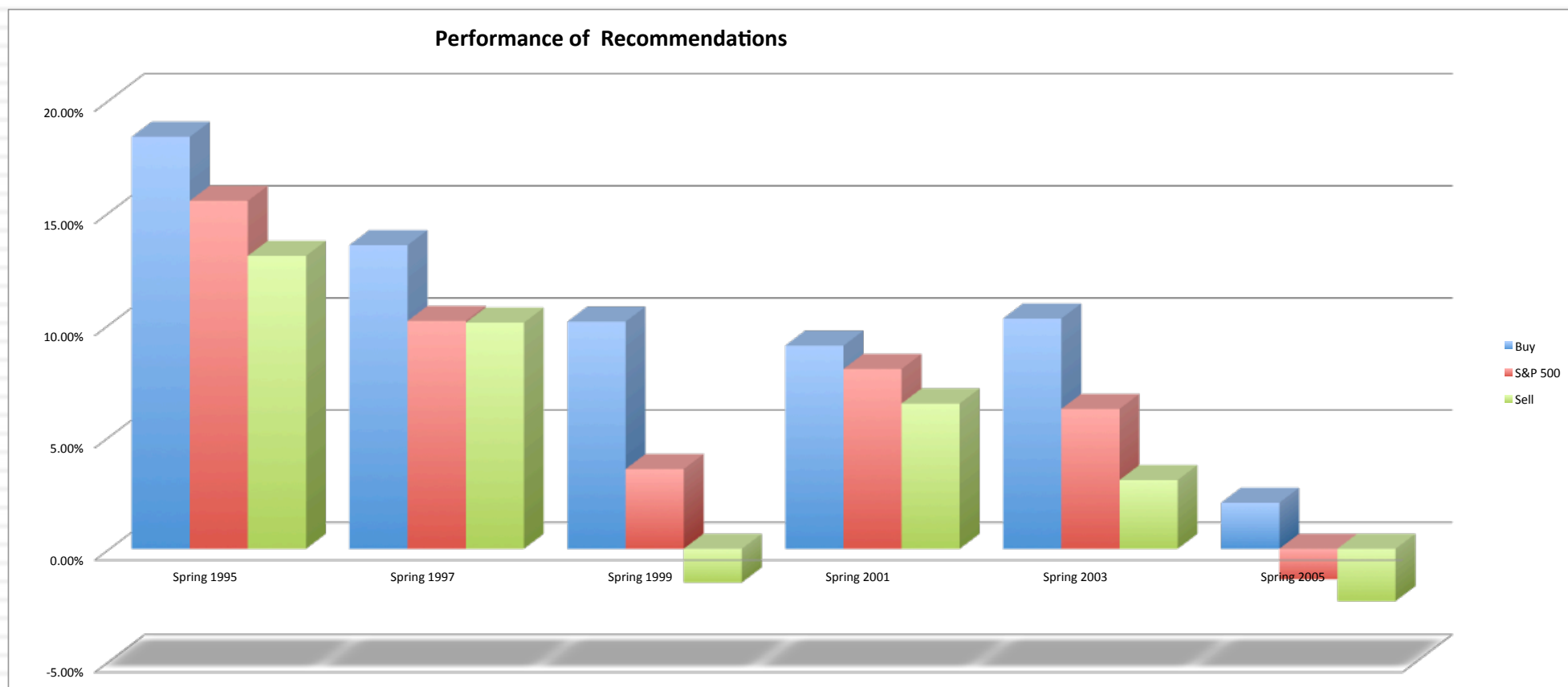
# The most undervalued stocks...

<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Valuation</i>	<i>Price per share</i>	<i>DCF Value per share</i>	<i>Multiple used</i>	<i>Pricing per share</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Price/DCF</i>
Lyft	May 6 2022	20.51	94.32	EV/Sales	19.1	Buy	21.75%
Spirit Airlines	Apr-22	\$21.43	\$77.96	EV to Sales	\$0.00	Buy	27.49%
FuboTV	5/6/22	3.25	11.2	EV/Sales	5.47	Buy	29.02%
Rivian	May-22	\$28.79	\$94.54	EV/Sales	\$42.32	Buy	30.45%
Coinbase	May-22	\$103.74	\$258.36	P/E	\$115.30	Buy	40.15%
Romeo Power	May-22	\$1.17	\$2.81	EV/Sales	\$2.64	Buy	41.64%
Enel	Apr-22	€ 6.22	€ 14.50	EV to EBITDA	€ 7.14	Buy	42.90%
DG Khan Cement	5/6/22	63.97	134.95	EV/EBITDA	121.1	Buy	47.40%
DraftKings	5/5/22	\$14.44	\$29.34	EV/Sales	\$64.29	Buy	49.22%
Samsung	May-22	67,500	136,412.36	EV to Sales	182,252	Buy	49.48%

# The Most Overvalued stocks are...

<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Valuation</i>	<i>Price per share</i>	<i>DCF Value per share</i>	<i>Multiple used</i>	<i>Pricing per share</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Price/DCF</i>
BrainChip	6-May-22	\$0.75	\$0.01	P/B	\$0.10	Sell	7500.00%
Sweetgreen (NYSE: SG)	5/4/22	\$28.19	\$6.33	EV/Sales	\$27.31	Sell	445.34%
Virgin Galactic	May-22	\$7.50	\$1.69	EV/Sales	\$4.07	Sell	443.79%
AmBev	5/6/22	14.52	4.1	EV/EBITDA	27.15	Hold	354.15%
Roku	May-22	96.83	\$28.39	EV/EBITDA	121.48	Sell	341.07%
Yelp	May-22	\$35.90	\$10.59	EV/Sales	\$20.89	Sell	339.00%
Visa	Apr-22	\$213.13	\$89.88	EV/EBITDA	\$299.44	Sell	237.13%
Chewy	5/7/22	27.4	11.8	EV/Sales	21.69	Sell	232.20%
Prada Group	Apr-22	€ 5.80	€ 2.77	EV/Sales	€ 0.66	Sell	209.39%
Republic Services	May-22	130.99	66.68	EV/Sales	136.66	Sell	196.45%

# The ultimate test... Did undervalued stocks make money?



# More on the winners...

- On average, right: About 60% of all buy recommendations make money; about 45% of sell recommendations beat the market. The average return on buy recommendations was about 4% higher, on an annualized basis, than the average return on sell recommendations.
- More so on some: The excess returns on buy recommendations on small cap and emerging market companies is higher than the excess returns on large market cap companies, with higher mistakes in both directions on the former.
- Skewed payoffs: There are two or three big winners in each period, but the payoff was not always immediate. Buying Apple in 1999 would have led to negative returns for a year or more, before the turnaround occurred.
- Double whammy: Stocks that are under valued on both a DCF and relative valuation basis do better than stocks that are under valued on only one approach.

# Relative Valuation: The Four Steps to Understanding Multiples

- Anna Kournikova knows PE.... Or does she?
  - In use, the same multiple can be defined in different ways by different users. When comparing and using multiples, estimated by someone else, it is critical that we understand how the multiples have been estimated
- 8 times EBITDA is not always cheap...
  - Too many people who use a multiple have no idea what its cross sectional distribution is. If you do not know what the cross sectional distribution of a multiple is, it is difficult to look at a number and pass judgment on whether it is too high or low.
- You cannot get away without making assumptions
  - It is critical that we understand the fundamentals that drive each multiple, and the nature of the relationship between the multiple and each variable.
- There are no perfect comparables
  - Defining the comparable universe and controlling for differences is far more difficult in practice than it is in theory.

# The Determinants of Multiples...

25

**Cheat Box**  
 $ROE = \text{Net Income}_1 / \text{Book Equity}_0$   
 $\text{Net Margin} = \text{Net Income} / \text{Sales}$   
 $\text{Payout} = \text{Dividends} / \text{Net Income}$

## Equity Multiples

**Variants of Net Income (E)**  
 1.  $\text{Net Income}_1 = \text{Net Margin} (\text{Sales})$   
 2.  $\text{Net Income}_1 = ROE (\text{Book Equity})$   
 3.  $\text{Net Income}_1 = \text{Net Income}_0 (1+g)$

$$P = \text{Dividends}_1 / (k_e - g) = \text{Net Income}_1 (\text{Payout}) / (k_e - g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P / \text{Div}_1 &= 1 / (k_e - g) \text{ or} \\ \text{Div}_1 / P &= 1 / (k_e - g) \\ \text{Div Yield} &= f(k_e, g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P / E_1 &= \text{Payout} / (k_e - g) \\ PE &= f(k_e, g, \text{Payout}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P / \text{Book Equity} &= ROE * \text{Payout} / (k_e - g) \\ PBV &= f(ROE, k_e, g, \text{Payout}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P / \text{Sales}_1 &= \text{Net Margin} * \text{Payout} / (k_e - g) \\ PS &= f(ROE, k_e, g, \text{Payout}, \text{Net Margin}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EV / \text{FCFF}_1 &= f(WACC, g) \\ EV / \text{FCFF}_1 &= 1 / (WACC - g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EV / \text{EBIT}_1 (1-t) &= f(RIR, WACC, g) \\ EV / \text{EBIT}_1 (1-t) &= (1 - RIR) / (WACC - g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EV / \text{EBIT}_1 &= f(t, RIR, WACC, g) \\ EV / \text{EBIT}_1 &= (1-t) (1 - RIR) / (WACC - g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EV / \text{Sales}_1 &= f(ATOM, RIR, WACC, g) \\ EV / \text{Sales}_1 &= (ATOM) (1 - RIR) / (WACC - g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EV / IC &= f(ROIC, RIR, WACC, g) \\ EV / IC &= (ROIC) (1 - RIR) / (WACC - g) \end{aligned}$$

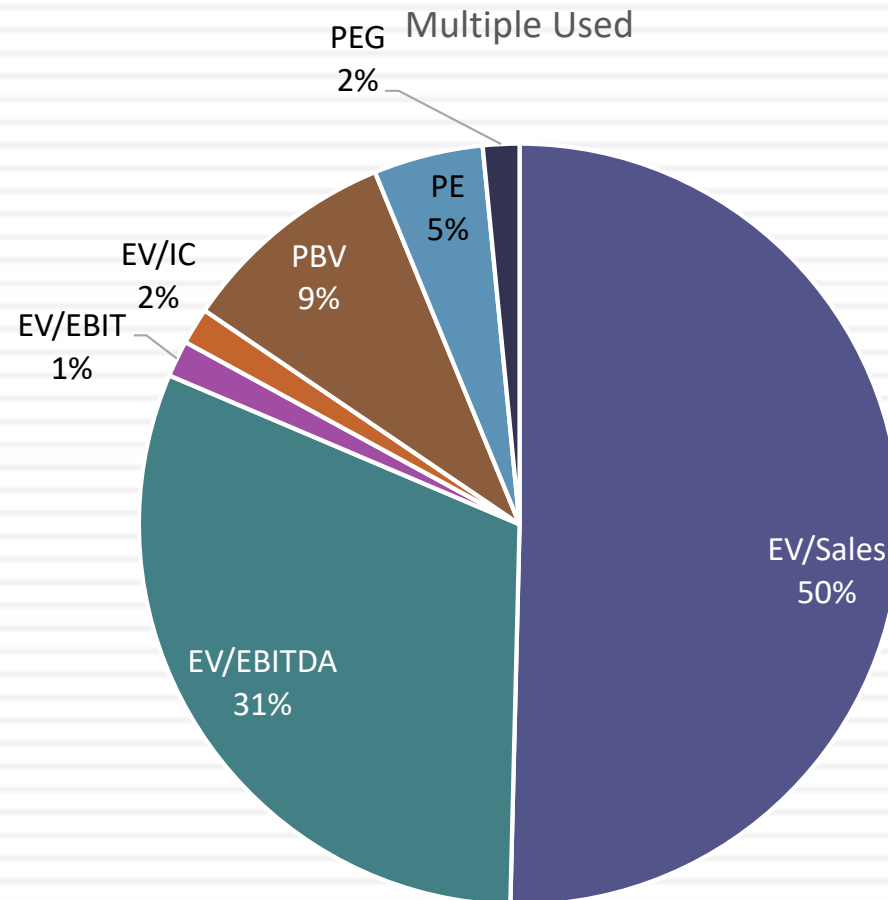
$$EV = \text{FCFF}_1 / (WACC - g) = \text{EBIT}_1 (1-t) (1 - RIR) / (WACC - g)$$

**Variants of EBIT (\*1-t)**  
 1.  $\text{EBIT}_1 (1-t) = \text{ATOM} (\text{Sales})$   
 2.  $\text{EBIT}_1 (1-t) = \text{ROIC} (IC)$   
 3.  $\text{EBIT}_1 (1-t) = \text{EBITDA}_1 (1-t) + t \text{ DA}$

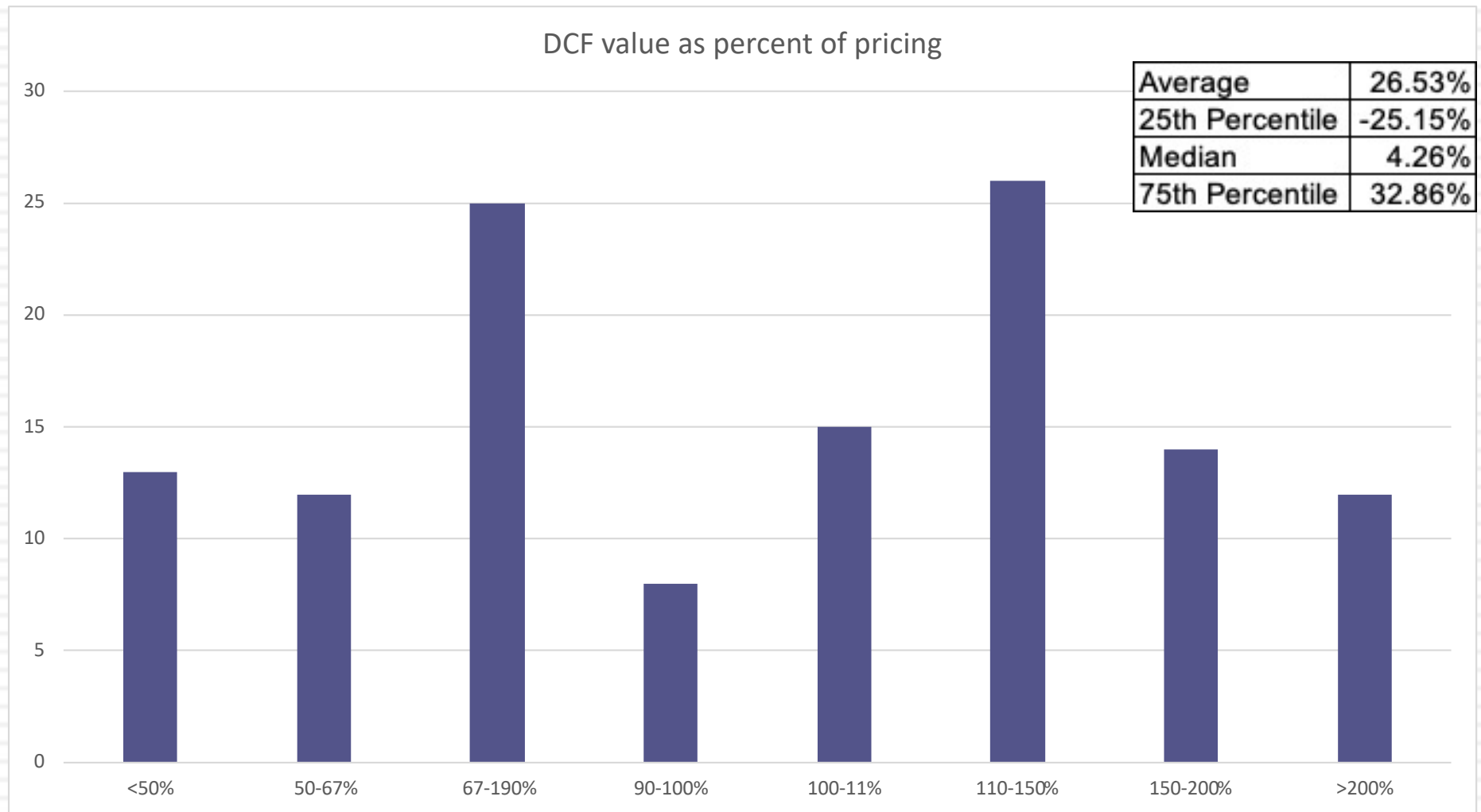
**Cheat Box**  
 $IC = \text{Book Equity} + \text{Debt} - \text{Cash}$   
 $ATOM = \text{EBIT} (1-t) / \text{Sales}$   
 $RIR = (\text{Cap Ex} - \text{DA} + \text{Chg WC}) / \text{EBIT} (1-t)$   
 $ROIC = \text{EBIT}_1 (1-t) / IC$

## Enterprise Value Multiples

# The Multiples you used were ...



# DCF vs Relative Valuation



# Pricing Results



# Most underpriced on a relative basis...

<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Valuation</i>	<i>Price per share</i>	<i>DCF Value</i>	<i>Multiple used</i>	<i>Pricing per share</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Price/RV</i>
Groupon	May-22	\$16.45	\$24.16	EV to Sales	\$98.66	Buy	16.67%
DraftKings	5/5/22	\$14.44	\$29.34	EV/Sales	\$64.29	Buy	22.46%
Peloton	5/1/22	\$18.73	\$29.64	EV/Sales	\$79.94	Buy	23.43%
DraftKings	May-22	\$14.99	\$25.23	EV/Sales	\$47.07	Buy	31.85%
Paramount Global	May-22	\$27.91	\$38.85	P/E	\$75.77	Buy	36.84%
Samsung	May-22	67,500	136,412.36	EV to Sales	182,252	Buy	37.04%
LX Fintech	Apr-22	\$2.55	0	EV/EBITDA	\$6.38	Buy	39.97%
GrowGeneration	May-22	\$5.76	\$11.23	EV/Sales	\$14.32	Buy	40.22%
Micron	May-22	70.35	120.14	EV/EBITDA	162.82	Buy	43.21%
Romeo Power	May-22	\$1.17	\$2.81	EV/Sales	\$2.64	Buy	44.32%

# Most overpriced on a relative basis...

<i>Company</i>	<i>Date of Valuation</i>	<i>Price per share</i>	<i>DCF Value</i>	<i>Multiple used</i>	<i>Pricing per share</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Price/RV</i>
Prada Group	Apr-22	€ 5.80	€ 2.77	EV/Sales	€ 0.66	Sell	878.79%
BrainChip	6-May-22	\$0.75	\$0.01	P/B	\$0.10	Sell	750.00%
Ferrovial	May-22	€ 25.33	€ 13.19	EV / EBITDA	4.06	Sell	623.89%
ASML	5/7/22	524.4	776.4	PBV	87.34	Buy	600.41%
Roblox	Apr-22	\$42.90	\$79	EV/Sales	\$8.50	Buy	504.71%
Engie Brasil	5/6/22	41.66	25.47	P/BV	15.89	Sell	262.18%
Nvidia	May-22	\$186.75	\$272.05	Price / Book	\$88.50	Buy	211.02%
Wingstop	5/2/22	90.64	73.99	EV/Sales	43.02	Sell	210.69%
Tesla	May-22	\$865.65	\$600.60	EV to Sales	\$420.92	Sell	205.66%
Twitter	May-22	\$49.94	\$41.68	EV/EBITDA	\$24.33	Sell	205.26%

# Contingent Claim (Option) Valuation

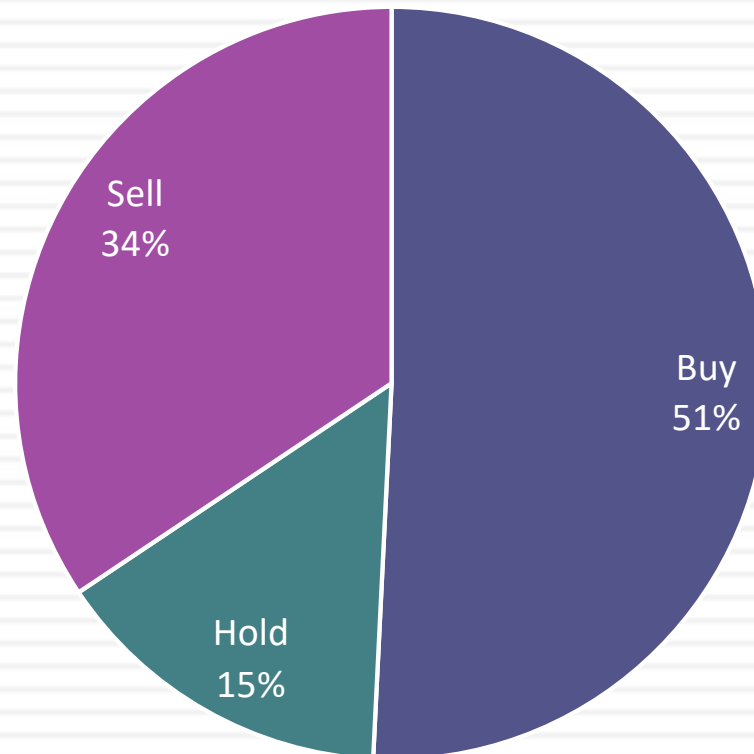
- Options have several features
  - ▣ They derive their value from an underlying asset, which has value
  - ▣ The payoff on a call (put) option occurs only if the value of the underlying asset is greater (lesser) than an exercise price that is specified at the time the option is created. If this contingency does not occur, the option is worthless.
  - ▣ They have a fixed life
- Any security that shares these features can be valued as an option.
  
- Number of firms valued using option models = 12
- Median Percent increase in value over DCF value= 28.55%

# Acting on valuation: It is not just an academic exercise

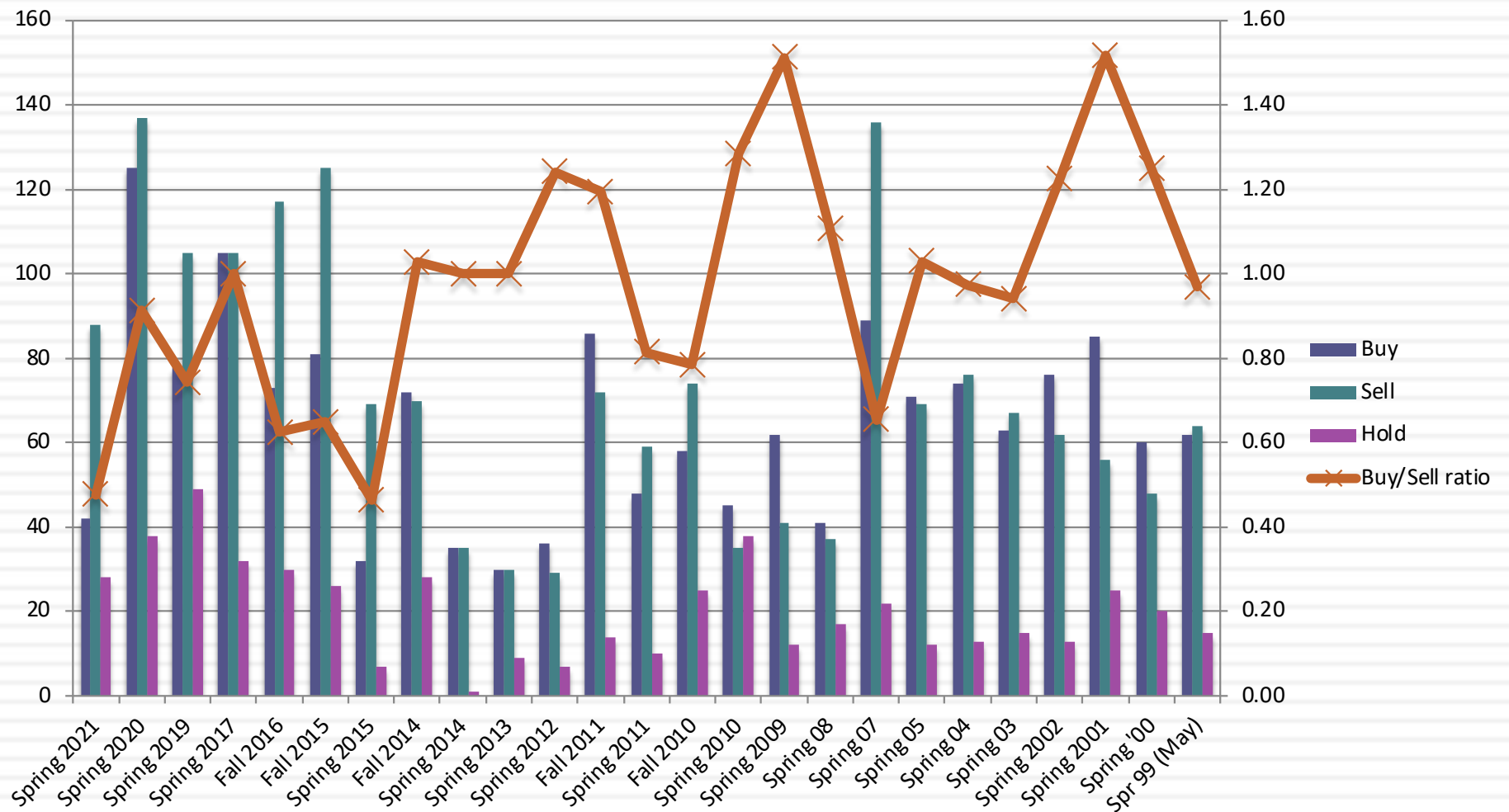
- a. I am not sure yet: Uncertainty is not a shield against action. If you wait until you feel “certain” about your valuation, you will never act.
- b. All believers now? Ultimately, you have to believe in some modicum of market efficiency. Markets have to correct their mistakes for your valuations to pay off.
- c. The law of large numbers: Assuming your valuations carry heft, you are far more likely to be right across many companies than on any individual one.

# Your recommendations were to...

Your Recommendations



# Prior semesters



Buys	42
Sells	88
Holds	28

# Picking your valuation approach

- Asset characteristics
  - ▣ Marketability
  - ▣ Cash flow generating capacity
  - ▣ Uniqueness
- Your characteristics
  - ▣ Time horizon
  - ▣ Reasons for doing the valuation
  - ▣ Beliefs about markets

# What approach would work for you?

- As an investor, given your investment philosophy, time horizon and beliefs about markets (that you will be investing in), which of the the approaches to valuation would you choose?
  - a. Discounted Cash Flow Valuation
  - b. Relative Valuation
  - c. Neither. I believe that markets are efficient.

# Story Tellers? Number Crunchers?

- If you are a story teller, I hope that you have
  - ▣ More confidence in your number crunching
  - ▣ More discipline in your stories
  - ▣ Less intimidation, when confronted with number crunchers
- If you are a number cruncher, I hope that you have
  - ▣ More willingness to put stories behind your numbers
  - ▣ More imagination in your number crunching
  - ▣ More understanding, when confronted with story telling

# Some Not Very Profound Advice

1. Its all in the fundamentals.
2. Focus on the big picture. Don't sweat the small stuff and don't get distracted.
3. Anecdotes mean little and experience does not equal knowledge.
4. Keep your perspective. It is only a valuation.
5. In investing, luck dominates skill and knowledge.

**Do not forget to do your CFEs. Your ability to check your grade rests on it.**