VALUE ENHANCEMENT AND THE EXPECTED VALUE OF CONTROL: BACK TO BASICS
The market gives...

And takes away....

NAME THAT STOCK

New Markets, New Names
In the bull market, adding dot-com to a company name made a stock soar. Lately those zippy new monikers are disappearing.

Now Name, Higher Price
But the stocks still get a bounce when dot-com goes away. Chart shows returns in the days before and after the name change.

Sources: Thomson Datastream; P. Raghavandra Rao, Michael J. Cooper, Igor Ostrov, Purdue Univ.; Ajay Koonar, Virginia Univ.; Ajay Patel, Wake Forest Univ.
The Paths to Value Creation

- Using the DCF framework, there are four basic ways in which the value of a firm can be enhanced:
  - The cash flows from existing assets to the firm can be increased, by either
    - increasing after-tax earnings from assets in place or
    - reducing reinvestment needs (net capital expenditures or working capital)
  - The expected growth rate in these cash flows can be increased by either
    - Increasing the rate of reinvestment in the firm
    - Improving the return on capital on those reinvestments
  - The length of the high growth period can be extended to allow for more years of high growth.
  - The cost of capital can be reduced by
    - Reducing the operating risk in investments/assets
    - Changing the financial mix
    - Changing the financing composition
Value Creation 1: Increase Cash Flows from Assets in Place

More efficient operations and cost cutting: Higher Margins

Divest assets that have negative EBIT

Reduce tax rate
- moving income to lower tax locales
- transfer pricing
- risk management

Revenues
* Operating Margin
= EBIT
- Tax Rate * EBIT
= EBIT (1-t)
+ Depreciation
- Capital Expenditures
- Chg in Working Capital
= FCFF

Live off past over-investment

Better inventory management and tighter credit policies
Value Creation 2: Increase Expected Growth

**Pricing Strategies**

*Price Leader versus Volume Leader Strategies*

*Return on Capital = Operating Margin * Capital Turnover Ratio*

- Reinvest more in projects
- Increase operating margins
- Reinvestment Rate
- * Return on Capital
- = Expected Growth Rate
- Do acquisitions
- Increase capital turnover ratio

**Game theory**

*How will your competitors react to your moves?*

*How will you react to your competitors’ moves?*
Value Creating Growth... Evaluating the Alternatives.

**Modes of organic growth vary in value creation intensity—consumer goods industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of growth</th>
<th>Shareholder value created for incremental $1 million of growth/target acquisition size</th>
<th>Revenue growth/acquisition size necessary to double typical company's share price, $ billions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New-product market development</td>
<td>1.75–2.00</td>
<td>5–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanding an existing market</td>
<td>0.30–0.75</td>
<td>13–33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining/growing share in a growing market</td>
<td>0.10–0.50</td>
<td>20–100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competing for share in a stable market</td>
<td>-0.25–0.40</td>
<td>n/m–25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition (25th to 75th percentile result)</td>
<td>-0.5–0.20</td>
<td>n/m–50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Building Competitive Advantages: Increase length of the growth period

*Increase length of growth period*

- Build on existing competitive advantages
  - Brand name
  - Legal Protection
- Find new competitive advantages
  - Switching Costs
  - Cost advantages
Value Creation 4: Reduce Cost of Capital

\[
\text{Cost of Equity (E}/(D+E) + \text{Pre-tax Cost of Debt (D.}/(D+E)) = \text{Cost of Capital}
\]

- Outsourcing
- Flexible wage contracts & cost structure
- Reduce operating leverage
- Change financing mix
- Make product or service less discretionary to customers
  - Changing product characteristics
  - More effective advertising
- Match debt to assets, reducing default risk
  - Swaps
  - Derivatives
  - Hybrids
SAP: Status Quo

Current Cashflow to Firm
EBIT(1-t) : 1414
- Nt CpX : 831
- Chg WC : -19
= FCFF : 602
Reinvestment Rate = 812/1414 = 57.42%

Expected Growth in EBIT (1-t)
.5742 * .1993 = .1144
11.44%

Return on Capital
19.93%

Return on Capital
51.54%

Expected Growth
in EBIT (1-t)
.5742 * .1993 = .1144
11.44%

Stable Growth
G = 3.41%; Beta = 1.00;
Debt Ratio = 20%
Cost of capital = 6.62%
ROC = 6.62%; Tax rate = 35%
Reinvestment Rate = 51.54%

Op. Assets 31,615
+ Cash: 3,018
- Debt 558
- Pension Lian 305
- Min. Int. 55
= Equity 34,656
- Options 180
Value/Share 106.12

Cost of Equity
8.77%

Cost of Debt
(3.41% + .35%)(1-.3654)
= 2.39%

Weights
E = 98.6% D = 1.4%

Riskfree Rate:
Euro riskfree rate = 3.41%

Beta
1.26

Risk Premium
4.25%

Unlevered Beta for Sectors: 1.25

Mature risk premium 4%

Country Equity Prem 0.25%

On May 5, 2005, SAP was trading at 122 Euros/share
## SAP : Optimal Capital Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt Ratio</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>Cost of Equity</th>
<th>Bond Rating</th>
<th>Interest rate on debt</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Cost of Debt (after-tax)</th>
<th>WACC</th>
<th>Firm Value (G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>8.72%</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>3.76%</td>
<td>36.54%</td>
<td>2.39%</td>
<td>8.72%</td>
<td>$39,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>3.76%</td>
<td>36.54%</td>
<td>2.39%</td>
<td>8.42%</td>
<td>$41,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>9.56%</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.26%</td>
<td>36.54%</td>
<td>2.70%</td>
<td>8.19%</td>
<td>$43,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>10.16%</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td>4.41%</td>
<td>36.54%</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
<td>7.95%</td>
<td>$45,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>10.96%</td>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>11.41%</td>
<td>36.54%</td>
<td>7.24%</td>
<td>9.47%</td>
<td>$34,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>12.85%</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15.41%</td>
<td>22.08%</td>
<td>12.01%</td>
<td>12.43%</td>
<td>$22,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>15.21%</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15.41%</td>
<td>18.40%</td>
<td>12.58%</td>
<td>13.63%</td>
<td>$19,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>19.15%</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15.41%</td>
<td>15.77%</td>
<td>12.98%</td>
<td>14.83%</td>
<td>$17,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>27.01%</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15.41%</td>
<td>13.80%</td>
<td>13.28%</td>
<td>16.03%</td>
<td>$15,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>50.62%</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15.41%</td>
<td>12.26%</td>
<td>13.52%</td>
<td>17.23%</td>
<td>$14,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAP: Restructured

Current Cashflow to Firm

- EBIT(1-t) : 1414
- Net CapX : 831
- Change WC : -19

FCFF = 602
Reinvestment Rate = 812/1414 = 57.42%

Expected Growth in EBIT (1-t)

.70*.1993 = .1144
13.99%

Reinvestment Rate = 812/1414 = 57.42%

Expected Growth

in EBIT (1-t)

.70*.1993 = .1144
13.99%

Stable Growth

g = 3.41%; Beta = 1.00;
Debt Ratio = 30%
Cost of capital = 6.27%
ROC = 6.27%; Tax rate = 35%
Reinvestment Rate = 54.38%

Terminal Value

10 = 1898 / (.0627 - .0341) = 66367

Cost of Capital (WACC) = 10.57% (0.70) + 2.80% (0.30) = 8.24%

Use more debt financing.

On May 5, 2005, SAP was trading at 122 Euros/share
Blockbuster: Status Quo

Current Cashflow to Firm

EBIT(1-t) : 163
- Nt CpX    : 39
- Chg WC   :  4
= FCFF     : 120
Reinvestment Rate = 43/163 = 26.46%

Reinvestment Rate

Expected Growth
in EBIT (1-t)

.2645*.0406 = .0107
1.07%

Return on Capital

4.06%

Expected Growth

in EBIT (1-t)

.2645*.0406 = .0107
1.07%

Stable Growth

g = 3%; Beta = 1.00;
Cost of capital = 6.76%
ROC = 6.76%; Tax rate = 35%
Reinvestment Rate = 44.37%

Terminal Value

5 = 104/(.0676 - .03) = 2714

Op. Assets 2,472
+ Cash: 330
- Debt 1847
= Equity 955
- Options 0
Value/Share $ 5.13

Discount at Cost of Capital (WACC) = 8.50% (.486) + 3.97% (0.514) = 6.17%

Cost of Equity

8.50%

Cost of Debt

(4.10%+2%)(1-.35)
= 3.97%

Weights

E = 48.6% D = 51.4%

Riskfree Rate:
Riskfree rate = 4.10%

Beta

1.10

Risk Premium

4%

Country Equity Prem
0%

Unlevered Beta for Sectors: 0.80
Firm’s D/E Ratio: 21.35%
Mature risk premium 4%

Blockbuster: Restructured

Current Cashflow to Firm
EBIT(1-t) : 249
- Nt CpX 39
- Chg WC 4
= FCFF 206
Reinvestment Rate = 43/249 =17.32%

Reinvestment Rate 17.32%
Expected Growth in EBIT (1-t)
.1732*.0620=.0107 1.07%

Expected Growth
in EBIT (1-t)
Stable Growth
g = 3%; Beta = 1.00;
Cost of capital = 6.76%
ROC= 6.76%; Tax rate=35%
Reinvestment Rate=44.37%

Terminal Value5 = 156/(.0676-.03) = 4145

Discount at Cost of Capital (WACC) = 8.50% (.486) + 3.97% (0.514) = 6.17%

Op. Assets 3,840
+ Cash: 330
- Debt 1847
=Equity 2323
-Options 0
Value/Share $ 12.47

Cost of Equity 8.50%
Cost of Debt
(4.10%+2%)(1-.35)
= 3.97%
Weights
E = 48.6% D = 51.4%

Riskfree Rate: Riskfree rate = 4.10%
Beta 1.10
Risk Premium 4%

Unlevered Beta for Sectors: 0.80
Firm’s D/E Ratio: 21.35%
Mature risk premium 4%
Country Equity Prem 0%

Return on Capital 6.20%
The Expected Value of Control

Probability that you can change the management of the firm × Change in firm value from changing management

Takeover Restrictions
Voting Rules & Rights
Access to Funds
Size of company

Value of the firm run optimally
Value of the firm run status quo
Why the probability of management changing shifts over time....

- Corporate governance rules can change over time, as new laws are passed. If the change gives stockholders more power, the likelihood of management changing will increase.
- Activist investing ebbs and flows with market movements (activist investors are more visible in down markets) and often in response to scandals.
- Events such as hostile acquisitions can make investors reassess the likelihood of change by reminding them of the power that they do possess.
You can estimate the probability of management changes by using historical data (on companies where change has occurred) and statistical techniques such as probits or logits.

Empirically, the following seem to be related to the probability of management change:

- Stock price and earnings performance, with forced turnover more likely in firms that have performed poorly relative to their peer group and to expectations.
- Structure of the board, with forced CEO changes more likely to occur when the board is small, is composed of outsiders and when the CEO is not also the chairman of the board of directors.
- Ownership structure, since forced CEO changes are more common in companies with high institutional and low insider holdings. They also seem to occur more frequently in firms that are more dependent upon equity markets for new capital.
- Industry structure, with CEOs more likely to be replaced in competitive industries.
Hostile acquisitions: In hostile acquisitions which are motivated by control, the control premium should reflect the change in value that will come from changing management.

Valuing publicly traded firms: The market price for every publicly traded firm should incorporate an expected value of control, as a function of the value of control and the probability of control changing.

\[
\text{Market value} = \text{Status quo value} + (\text{Optimal value} - \text{Status quo value}) \times \text{Probability of management changing}
\]

Voting and non-voting shares: The premium (if any) that you would pay for a voting share should increase with the expected value of control.

Minority Discounts in private companies: The minority discount (attached to buying less than a controlling stake) in a private business should be increase with the expected value of control.
1. Hostile Acquisition: Example

- In a hostile acquisition, you can ensure management change after you take over the firm. Consequently, you would be willing to pay up to the optimal value.

- As an example, Blockbuster was trading at $9.50 per share in July 2005. The optimal value per share that we estimated as $12.47 per share. Assuming that this is a reasonable estimate, you would be willing to pay up to $2.97 as a premium in acquiring the shares.

- Issues to ponder:
  - Would you automatically pay $2.97 as a premium per share? Why or why not?
  - What would your premium per share be if change will take three years to implement?
2. Market prices of Publicly Traded Companies: An example

- The market price per share at the time of the valuation (May 2005) was roughly $9.50.
  - Expected value per share = Status Quo Value + Probability of control changing * (Optimal Value – Status Quo Value)
  - $9.50 = $5.13 + Probability of control changing ($12.47 - $5.13)

- The market is attaching a probability of 59.5% that management policies can be changed. This was after Icahn’s successful challenge of management. Prior to this arriving, the market price per share was $8.20, yielding a probability of only 41.8% of management changing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value of Equity</th>
<th>Value per share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status Quo</td>
<td>$955 million</td>
<td>$5.13 per share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimally managed</td>
<td>$2,323 million</td>
<td>$12.47 per share</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value of stock in a publicly traded firm

- When a firm is badly managed, the market still assesses the probability that it will be run better in the future and attaches a value of control to the stock price today:

\[
\text{Value per share} = \frac{\text{Status Quo Value} + \text{Probability of control change (Optimal - Status Quo Value)}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding}}
\]

- With voting shares and non-voting shares, a disproportionate share of the value of control will go to the voting shares. In the extreme scenario where non-voting shares are completely unprotected:

\[
\text{Value per non-voting share} = \frac{\text{Status Quo Value}}{\text{# Voting Shares} + \text{# Non-voting shares}}
\]

\[
\text{Value per voting share} = \text{Value of non-voting share} + \frac{\text{Probability of control change (Optimal - Status Quo Value)}}{\text{# Voting Shares}}
\]
3. Voting and Non-voting Shares: An Example

To value voting and non-voting shares, we will consider Embraer, the Brazilian aerospace company. As is typical of most Brazilian companies, the company has common (voting) shares and preferred (non-voting shares).

- Status Quo Value = 12.5 billion $R for the equity;
- Optimal Value = 14.7 billion $R, assuming that the firm would be more aggressive both in its use of debt and in its reinvestment policy.

There are 242.5 million voting shares and 476.7 non-voting shares in the company and the probability of management change is relatively low. Assuming a probability of 20% that management will change, we estimated the value per non-voting and voting share:

- Value per non-voting share = Status Quo Value/ (# voting shares + # non-voting shares) = 12,500/(242.5+476.7) = 17.38 $R/ share
- Value per voting share = Status Quo value/sh + Probability of management change * (Optimal value – Status Quo Value) = 17.38 + 0.2* (14,700-12,500)/242.5 = 19.19 $R/share

With our assumptions, the voting shares should trade at a premium of 10.4% over the non-voting shares.
4. Minority Discount: An example

Assume that you are valuing Kristin Kandy, a privately owned candy business for sale in a private transaction. You have estimated a value of $1.6 million for the equity in this firm, assuming that the existing management of the firm continues into the future and a value of $2 million for the equity with new and more creative management in place.

- Value of 51% of the firm = 51% of optimal value = 0.51* $2 million = $1.02 million
- Value of 49% of the firm = 49% of status quo value = 0.49 * $1.6 million = $784,000

Note that a 2% difference in ownership translates into a large difference in value because one stake ensures control and the other does not.
Maximize a variable that is correlated with the value of the firm. There are several choices for such a variable. It could be:

- an accounting variable, such as earnings or return on investment
- a marketing variable, such as market share
- a cash flow variable, such as cash flow return on investment (CFROI)
- a risk-adjusted cash flow variable, such as Economic Value Added (EVA)

The advantages of using these variables are that they:

- Are often simpler and easier to use than DCF value.

The disadvantage is that the:

- Simplicity comes at a cost; these variables are not perfectly correlated with DCF value.
The Economic Value Added (EVA) is a measure of surplus value created on an investment.

- Define the return on capital (ROC) to be the “true” cash flow return on capital earned on an investment.
- Define the cost of capital as the weighted average of the costs of the different financing instruments used to finance the investment.
- EVA = (Return on Capital - Cost of Capital) (Capital Invested in Project)

The CFROI is a measure of the cash flow return made on capital

- It is computed as an IRR, based upon a base value of capital invested and the cash flow on that capital.
The bottom line...

- The value of a firm is not going to change just because you use a different metric for value. All approaches that are discounted cash flow approaches should yield the same value for a business, if they make consistent assumptions.

- If there are differences in value from using different approaches, they must be attributable to differences in assumptions, either explicit or implicit, behind the valuation.
A Simple Illustration

- Assume that you have a firm with a book value value of capital of $100 million, on which it expects to generate a return on capital of 15% in perpetuity with a cost of capital of 10%.

- This firm is expected to make additional investments of $10 million at the beginning of each year for the next 5 years. These investments are also expected to generate 15% as return on capital in perpetuity, with a cost of capital of 10%.

- After year 5, assume that
  - The earnings will grow 5% a year in perpetuity.
  - The firm will keep reinvesting back into the business but the return on capital on these new investments will be equal to the cost of capital (10%).

Aswath Damodaran
Firm Value using EVA Approach

Capital Invested in Assets in Place = $100

EVA from Assets in Place = \((0.15 - 0.10) \times 100/0.10\) = $50

+ PV of EVA from New Investments in Year 1 = \(((0.15 - 0.10) \times 10)/0.10\) = $5

+ PV of EVA from New Investments in Year 2 = \(((0.15 - 0.10) \times 10)/0.10\)/1.1 = $4.55

+ PV of EVA from New Investments in Year 3 = \(((0.15 - 0.10) \times 10)/0.10\)/1.1^2 = $4.13

+ PV of EVA from New Investments in Year 4 = \(((0.15 - 0.10) \times 10)/0.10\)/1.1^3 = $3.76

+ PV of EVA from New Investments in Year 5 = \(((0.15 - 0.10) \times 10)/0.10\)/1.1^4 = $3.42

Value of Firm = $170.85
## Firm Value using DCF Valuation: Estimating FCFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Term. Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBIT (1-t) : Assets in Place</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIT(1-t) : Investments- Yr 1</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIT(1-t) : Investments- Yr 2</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIT(1-t) : Investments -Yr 3</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EBIT(1-t) : Investments -Yr 4</td>
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<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBIT(1-t) : Investments- Yr 5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total EBIT(1-t)</td>
<td>$16.50</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$19.50</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
<td>$23.63</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Net Capital Expenditures</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$11.25</td>
<td>$11.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCFF</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$9.50</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
<td>$11.25</td>
<td>$11.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After year 5, the reinvestment rate is 50% = g/ ROC

Aswath Damodaran
## Firm Value: Present Value of FCFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Term Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCFF</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>$ 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV of FCFF</td>
<td>($10)</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>6.61</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>7.14</td>
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<td>Terminal Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>PV of Terminal Value</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Firm</td>
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<td>$170.85</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Implications

☐ Growth, by itself, does not create value. It is growth, with investment in excess return projects, that creates value.
   ▪ The growth of 5% a year after year 5 creates no additional value.

☐ The “market value added” (MVA), which is defined to be the excess of market value over capital invested is a function of the excess value created.
   ▪ In the example above, the market value of $170.85 million exceeds the book value of $100 million, because the return on capital is 5% higher than the cost of capital.
Firms are often evaluated based upon year-to-year changes in EVA rather than the present value of EVA over time. The advantage of this comparison is that it is simple and does not require the making of forecasts about future earnings potential. Another advantage is that it can be broken down by any unit - person, division etc., as long as one is willing to assign capital and allocate earnings across these same units. While it is simpler than DCF valuation, using year-by-year EVA changes comes at a cost. In particular, it is entirely possible that a firm which focuses on increasing EVA on a year-to-year basis may end up being less valuable.
Gaming the system: Delivering high current EVA while destroying value...

- **The Growth trade off game:** Managers may give up valuable growth opportunities in the future to deliver higher EVA in the current year.

- **The Risk game:** Managers may be able to deliver a higher dollar EVA but in riskier businesses. The value of the business is the present value of EVA over time and the risk effect may dominate the increased EVA.

- **The Capital Invested game:** The key to delivering positive EVA is to make investments that do not show up as part of capital invested. That way, your operating income will increase while capital invested will decrease.
Delivering a high EVA may not translate into higher stock prices...

- The relationship between EVA and Market Value Changes is more complicated than the one between EVA and Firm Value.
- The market value of a firm reflects not only the Expected EVA of Assets in Place but also the Expected EVA from Future Projects
- To the extent that the actual economic value added is smaller than the expected EVA the market value can decrease even though the EVA is higher.
When focusing on year-to-year EVA changes has least side effects

1. Most or all of the assets of the firm are already in place; i.e., very little or none of the value of the firm is expected to come from future growth.
   - This minimizes the risk that increases in current EVA come at the expense of future EVA.

2. The leverage is stable and the cost of capital cannot be altered easily by the investment decisions made by the firm.
   - This minimizes the risk that the higher EVA is accompanied by an increase in the cost of capital.

3. The firm is in a sector where investors anticipate little or not surplus returns; i.e., firms in this sector are expected to earn their cost of capital.
   - This minimizes the risk that the increase in EVA is less than what the market expected it to be, leading to a drop in the market price.

Aswath Damodaran
The Bottom line...

- Value creation is hard work. There are no short cuts.
- Investment banks/Consultants/Experts who claim to have short cuts and metrics that allow for easy value creation are holding back on hard truths.
- Value creation does not happen in finance departments of businesses. Every employee has a role to play.