

Valuation of Sure Cashflows - concepts to review

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1. Commonly seen cashflow types in Financial Instruments

a. Review the below cashflow types; think about real life examples of these cashflow types; and don't worry about the formulas

b. Single Sum

i. Example: zero-coupon bond

$$\text{ii. } PV = \frac{CF_T}{(1+r)^T}$$

c. Annuity

i. Example: Mortgage

$$\text{ii. } PV = C_t \frac{1 - (1+r)^{-T}}{r} = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{C_t}{(1+r)^t}$$

d. Perpetuity

i. Example: Pension

$$\text{ii. } PV = \frac{C_t}{r}$$

e. Coupons with Ballon Payment

i. Example: Coupon Bonds/Car Leases

$$\text{ii. } PV = \text{Annuity} + \text{Single Sum} = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{C_t}{(1+r)^t} + \frac{CF_T}{(1+r)^T}$$

f. Uneven Cashflow

i. Example: Project budgeting/Anything

$$\text{ii. } PV = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{CF_t}{(1+r)^t}$$

2. Basics with regards to Bond

a. Zero-coupon Bond vs. Coupon-bearing Bond

b. Basic bond valuation (refer to 1e)

c. Coupon-bearing bond valuation in between 2 coupon payments

d. Think about this: what are the inputs of the valuation formula for a bond? How will you categorize these inputs ?

3. Basics with regards to Forwards/Futures contracts

a. A contracts between 2 parties under which both parties are obliged to transact the underlying assets at a pre-determined price at a future date

b. Basic valuation: $F = S_0(1+r)^T$

c. More complex model

i. Underlying assets with holding benefits

ii. Underlying assets with holding costs

d. What is a "cash-and-carry" strategy ?

4. Basics with Stock Valuation

a. What have you learnt in school?

i. DCF

ii. Ratios

iii. GGM

b. Think about this: when market price is different from valuation from your model, what does it mean?

c. Think about this: if you want to report the stock valuation fairly in a company's financial statement, what price will you use?