Atemoya

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Contents

Table of Contents	i
1 Valuation	
References	

1 Valuation

$$FCFE = NI - (1 - TDR) \cdot (CAPX - D - (CA - CL))$$

FCFE: free cash flow to equity

NI: net income

TDR: target debt ratio

CAPX: capital expenditure

D: depreciation

CA: current assets

CL: current liabilities

$$FCFF = EBIT \cdot (1 - CTR) + B - CAPX - (CA - CL)$$

FCFF: free cash flow to firm

EBIT: earnings before interest and taxes

CTR: corporate tax rate

B: debt

$$\beta_{\rm L} = \beta_{\rm U} \cdot \left(1 + (1 - {\rm CTR}) \cdot \frac{{\rm MVB}}{{\rm MVE}} \right)$$

 $\beta_{\rm L}$: levered beta

 $\beta_{\rm U}$: unlevered beta

MVB: market value of debt

MVE: market value of equity

$$CE = RFR + \beta_L \cdot ERP$$

CE: cost of equity

RFR: risk-free rate

ERP: equity risk premium

$$ERPT = (1 + ERPS) \cdot \left(\frac{1 + IT}{1 + IS}\right) - 1$$

ERPT: equity risk premium of target

ERPS: equity risk premium of source

IT: inflation of target

IS: inflation of source

$$WACC = \frac{MVE}{MVE + MVB} \cdot CE + \frac{MVB}{MVE + MVB} \cdot CB \cdot (1 - CTR)$$

WACC: weighted average cost of capital

CB: pre-tax cost of debt

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FCFEGR} &= \text{ROE} \cdot \text{FCFERR} \\ &= \left(\frac{\text{NI}}{\text{BVE}}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\text{DP}}{\text{NI}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

FCFEGR: FCFE growth rate estimate

ROE: return on equity

FCFERR: FCFE retention ratio

BVE: book value of equity

DP: dividends paid

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{FCFFGR} = \operatorname{ROIC} \cdot \operatorname{FCFFRR} \\ & = \left(\frac{\operatorname{NOPAT}}{\operatorname{IC}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\operatorname{CAPX} - \operatorname{D} + \left(\operatorname{CA} - \operatorname{CL}\right)}{\operatorname{NOPAT}}\right) \\ & = \left(\frac{\operatorname{EBIT} \cdot \left(1 - \operatorname{ETR}\right)}{\operatorname{IC}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\operatorname{CAPX} - \operatorname{D} + \left(\operatorname{CA} - \operatorname{CL}\right)}{\operatorname{EBIT} \cdot \left(1 - \operatorname{ETR}\right)}\right) \\ & = \left(\frac{\operatorname{EBIT} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\operatorname{ITE}}{\operatorname{EBIT}}\right)}{\operatorname{IC}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\operatorname{CAPX} - \operatorname{D} + \left(\operatorname{CA} - \operatorname{CL}\right)}{\operatorname{EBIT} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\operatorname{ITE}}{\operatorname{EBIT}}\right)}\right) \end{split}$$

FCFFGR: FCFF growth rate estimate

ROIC: return on invested capital

FCFFRR: FCFF reinvestment rate

NOPAT: net operating profit after taxes

IC: invested capital

ETR: effective tax rate

ITE: income tax expense

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PVE} &= \text{PVFCFE} + \text{PVTVFCFE} \\ &= \left(\sum_{t=1}^{h} \frac{\text{FCFE}_{t}}{(1+\text{CE})^{t}}\right) + \text{PVTVFCFE} \\ &= \left(\sum_{t=1}^{h} \frac{\text{FCFE}_{0} \cdot (1+\text{FCFEGR})^{t}}{(1+\text{CE})^{t}}\right) + \text{PVTVFCFE} \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\sum_{t=h+1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{FCFE}_{t}}{(1+\text{CE})^{t}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\sum_{t=h+1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{FCFE}_{h} \cdot (1+\text{TGR})^{t-h}}{(1+\text{CE})^{t}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\sum_{t=h+1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{FCFE}_{h}}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}} \cdot \frac{1+\text{TGR}}{1+\text{CE}}\right)^{t-h} \right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFE}_{h}}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}} \cdot \frac{1+\text{TGR}}{1+\text{CE}}\right)^{t} \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFE}_{h}}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}} \cdot \frac{1+\text{TGR}}{1+\text{CE}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFE}_{h}}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}} \cdot \frac{1+\text{TGR}}{1+\text{CE}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFE}_{h} \cdot (1+\text{TGR})}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFE}_{h+1}}{(\text{CE}-\text{TGR})} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\frac{\text{TVFCFE}}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFE} + \left(\frac{\text{TVFCFE}}{(1+\text{CE})^{h}}\right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{t=1}^{h} \frac{\text{FCFE}_{0} \cdot (1+\text{FCFEGR})^{t}}{(1+\text{CE})^{t}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{FCFE}_{h} \cdot (1+\text{TGR})}{(\text{CE}-\text{TGR}) \cdot (1+\text{CE})^{h}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

PVE: present value of equity

PVFCFE: present value of free cash flow to equity

PVTVFCFE: present value of terminal value of free cash flow to firm

h: growth forecast horizon (before terminal growth rate into perpetuity)

GGM: Gordon growth model (closed-form solution of infinite geometric series)

TGR: terminal growth rate

TVFCFE: terminal value of free cash flow to firm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PVF} &= \text{PVFCFF} + \text{PVTVFCFF} \\ &= \left(\sum_{t=1}^h \frac{\text{FCFF}_t}{(1 + \text{WACC})^t}\right) + \text{PVTVFCFF} \\ &= \left(\sum_{t=1}^h \frac{\text{FCFF}_0 \cdot (1 + \text{FCFFGR})^t}{(1 + \text{WACC})^t}\right) + \text{PVTVFCFF} \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\sum_{t=h+1}^\infty \frac{\text{FCFF}_t}{(1 + \text{WACC})^t}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\sum_{t=h+1}^\infty \frac{\text{FCFF}_h}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \text{TGR}}{1 + \text{WACC}}\right)^{t-h}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\sum_{t=h+1}^\infty \frac{\text{FCFF}_h}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h} \cdot \frac{1 + \text{TGR}}{1 + \text{WACC}}\right)^{t-h}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFF}_h}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h} \cdot \frac{1 + \text{TGR}}{1 + \text{WACC}}\right)^k \right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFF}_h}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h} \cdot \frac{1 + \text{TGR}}{1 + \text{WACC}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFF}_h}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h} \cdot \frac{1 + \text{TGR}}{1 + \text{WACC}}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFF}_h \cdot (1 + \text{TGR})}{(\text{WACC} - \text{TGR})} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\frac{\text{FCFF}_{h+1}}{(\text{WACC})^T} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\frac{\text{TVFCFF}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h}\right) \\ &= \text{PVFCFF} + \left(\frac{\text{TVFCFF}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h} \cdot \frac{1 + \text{TGR}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^h}\right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{t=1}^h \frac{\text{FCFF}_0 \cdot (1 + \text{FCFFGR})^t}{(1 + \text{WACC})^t}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{FCFF}_h \cdot (1 + \text{TGR})}{(\text{WACC} - \text{TGR}) \cdot (1 + \text{WACC})^h}\right) \end{aligned}$$

PVF: present value of the firm

PVFCFF: present value of free cash flow to firm

PVTVFCFF: present value of terminal value of free cash flow to firm

TVFCFF: terminal value of free cash flow to firm

$$PVE \approx PVF - B + CNOA$$

CNOA: cash and non-operating assets

$$\mathrm{IVE} = \mathrm{PVE}$$

IVE: intrinsic value of equity

$$IVE = PVF - B + CNOA$$

$$IVPS = \frac{IVE}{SO}$$

IVPS: intrinsic value per share

SO: shares outstanding

FCFE > Price

FCFF >Price

strong buy: The firm's assets and operations generate more value than what is priced in by the market, and equity holders retain it — low leverage or efficient debt structure.

$ext{FCFF} pprox ext{Price}$

buy: The firm's assets and operations are fairly priced, but equity captures a disproportionately large share — market underprices the equity upside.

FCFF < Price

caution: The business is overvalued, but equity appears cheap due to temporarily favorable debt terms — value may be unstable under a leveraged structure.

$FCFE \approx Price$

buy: The firm's assets and operations are underpriced, but excess value is absorbed by debt or reinvestment, leaving equity fairly valued.

hold: The present value of free cash flows — to the firm (before payments to debt holders) and to equity (after them) — is consistent with market prices; no mispricing is evident.

speculative: Equity is fairly priced, but depends on cash flows from a business generating less than what its market price would suggest — any decline in operations could undermine equity value.

FCFE < Price

caution: The firm's assets and operations are underprized, but debt or reinvestment absorbs most cash flows — equity claims more than it economically receives.

speculative: The business generates enough pre-financing cash flow to justify its market price, but equity holders retain too little after payments to debt holders.

avoid: There isn't sufficient cash flow to the business or the equity for the fundamentals to justify the high market price.

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