

First Principles

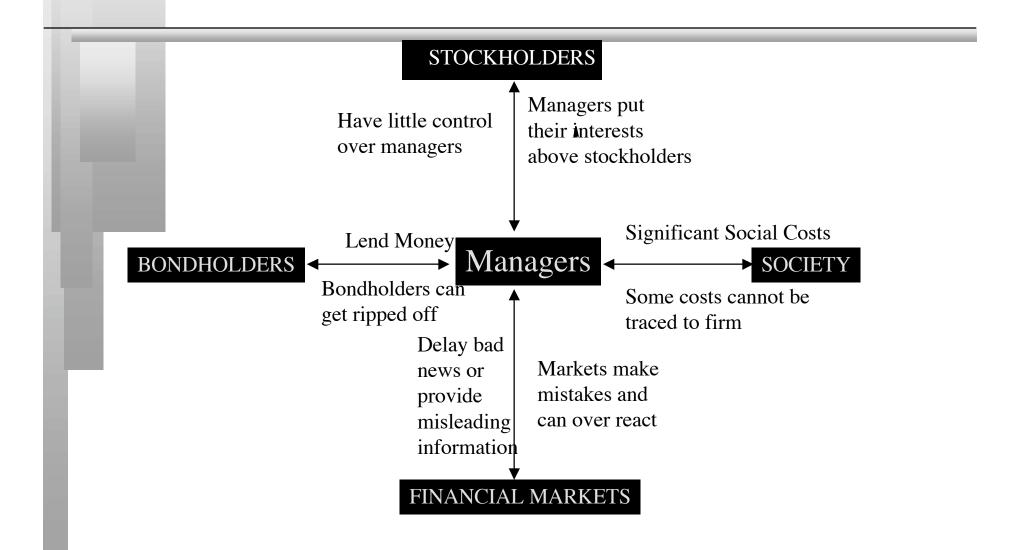
- Invest in projects that <u>yield a return greater</u> than the <u>minimum acceptable</u> hurdle rate.
 - The hurdle rate should be <u>higher for riskier projects</u> and reflect the <u>financing mix</u> used owners' funds (equity) or borrowed money (debt)
 - Returns on projects should be measured based on <u>cash flows</u> generated and the <u>timing</u> of these cash flows; they should also consider both <u>positive</u> and <u>negative</u> <u>side effects</u> of these projects.
- Choose a <u>financing mix</u> that <u>minimizes the hurdle</u> rate and <u>matches the assets</u> being financed.
- If there are not enough investments that earn the hurdle rate, <u>return the cash</u> to stockholders.
 - The <u>form of returns</u> dividends and stock buybacks will depend upon the stockholders' characteristics.

Objective: Maximize the Value of the Firm

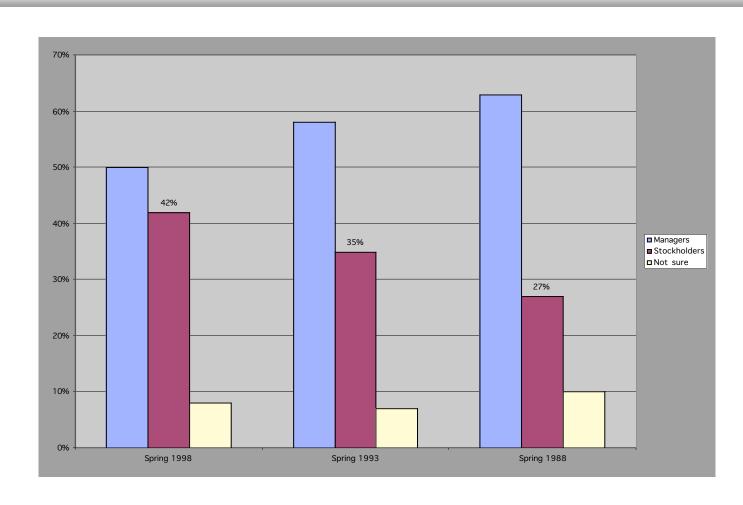
Ponderous Thoughts... (or maybe not)

- Corporate financial analysis is 95% perspiration, 5% inspiration.
- There are few facts and lots of opinions...
- The model is your tool... You are not the model's tool...
- Static analysis in a dynamic world is frustrating...

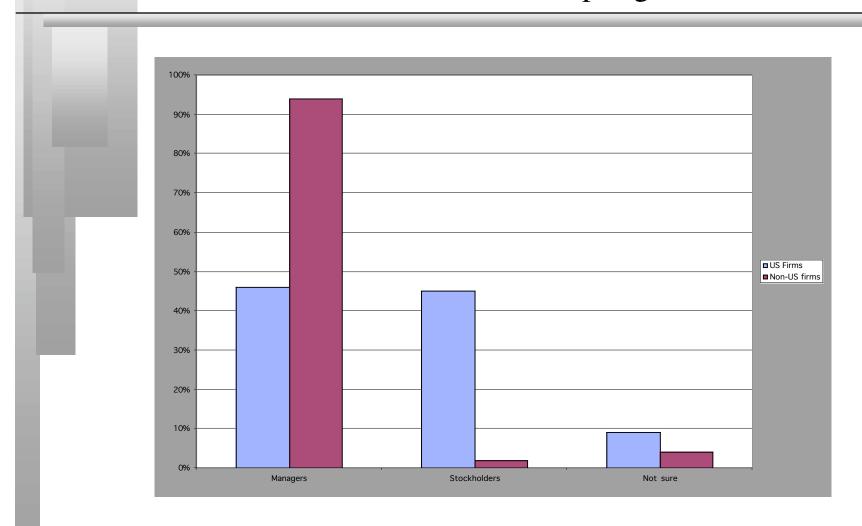
The Breakdown in the Classical Objective Function



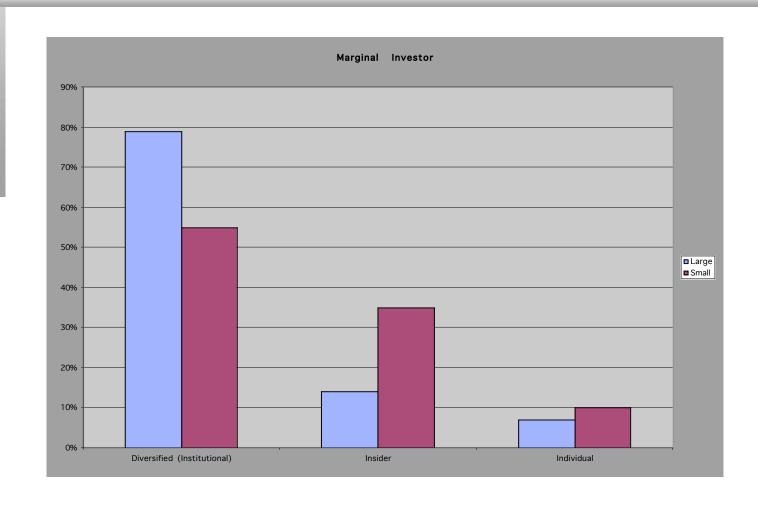
I. Where does the power lie?



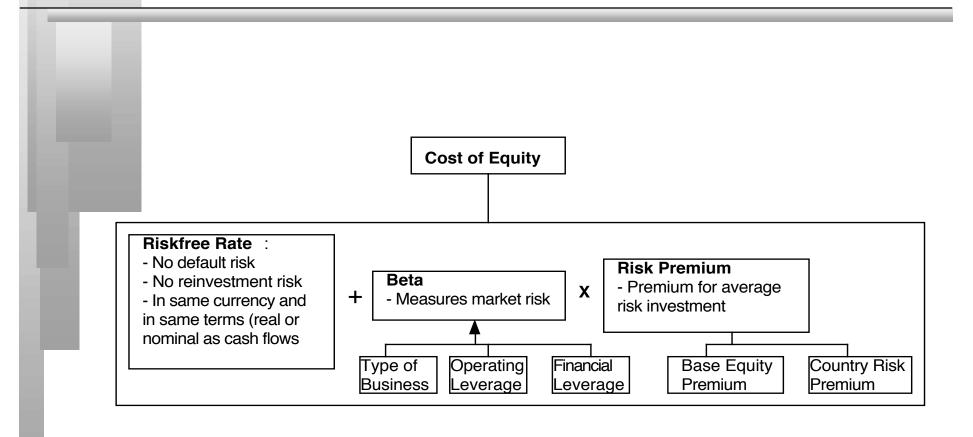
US versus Non-US firms: Spring 1999



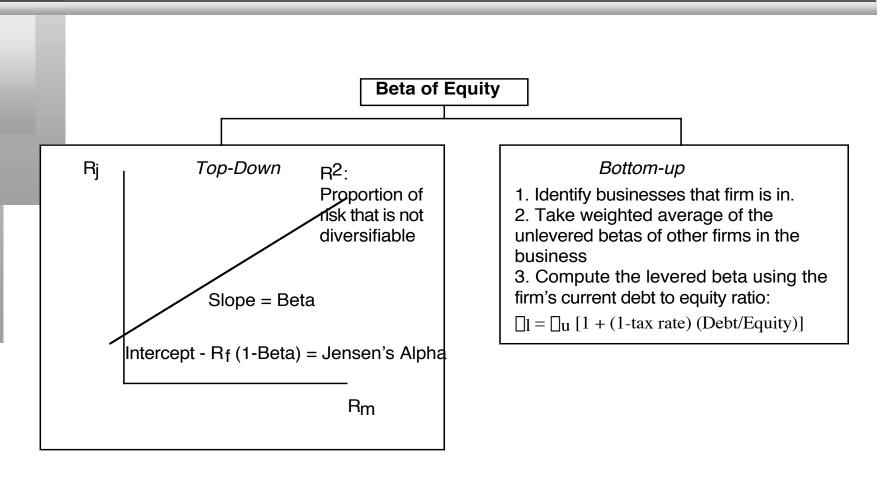
II. Who is your marginal investor?



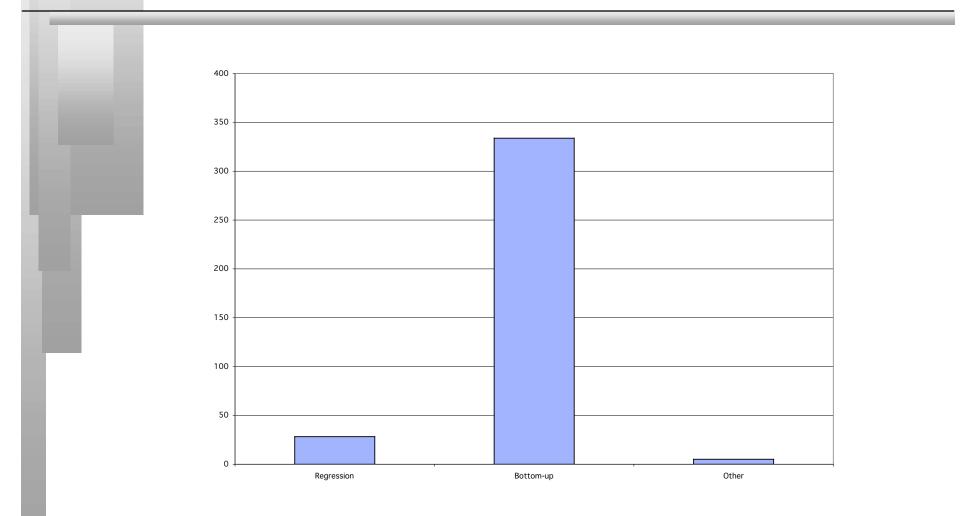
III. Risk Profiles and Costs of Equity



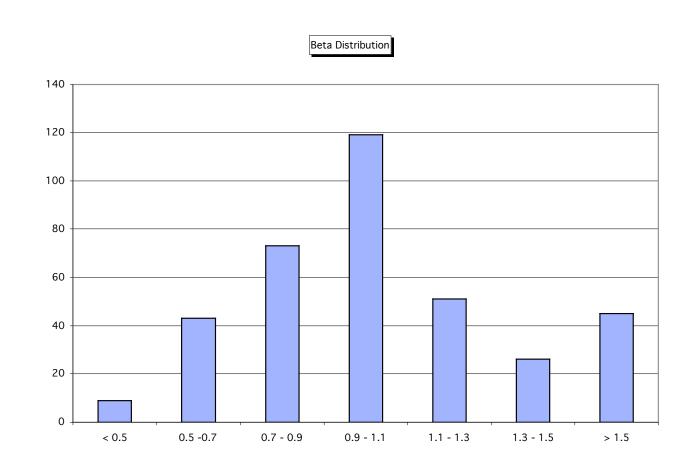
Beta: The Standard Approach



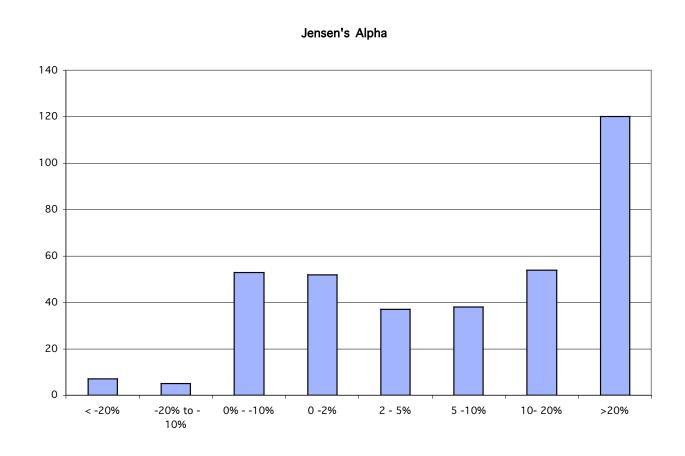
Regression Estimation Approaches



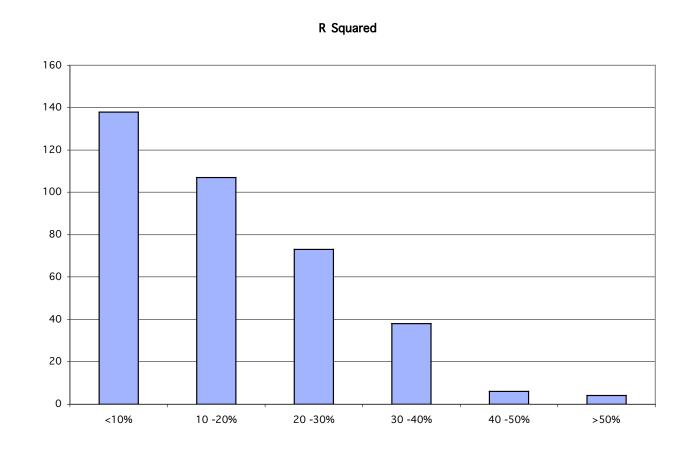
Beta Distribution



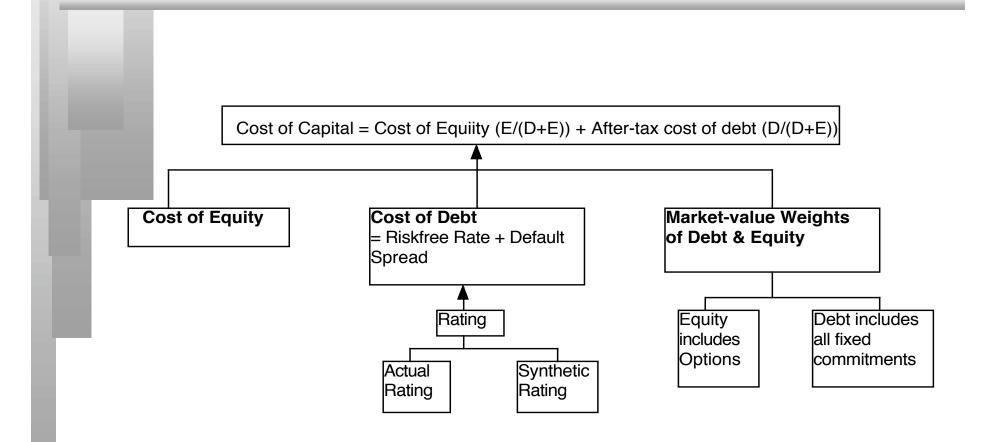
Jensen's Alpha Distribution



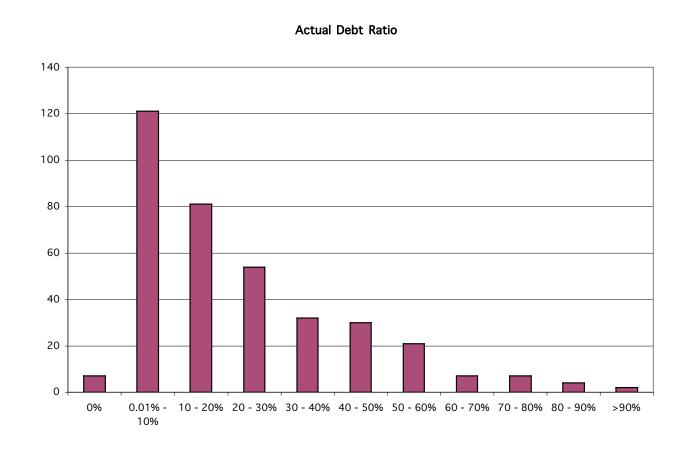
R Squared



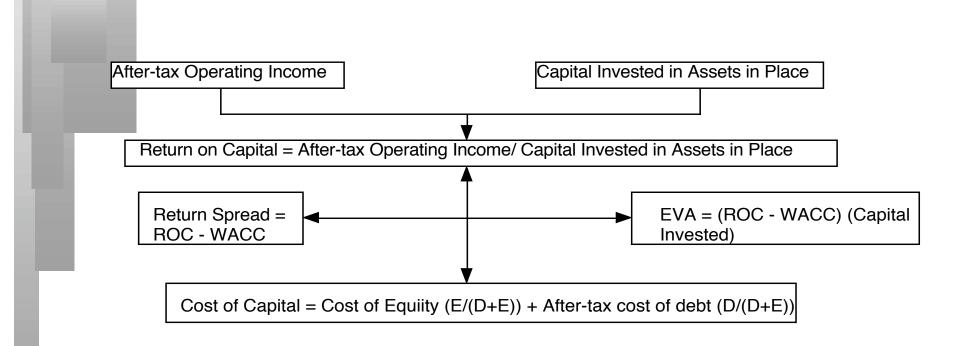
Cost of Capital



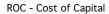
Distribution of Current Market Value Debt Ratios

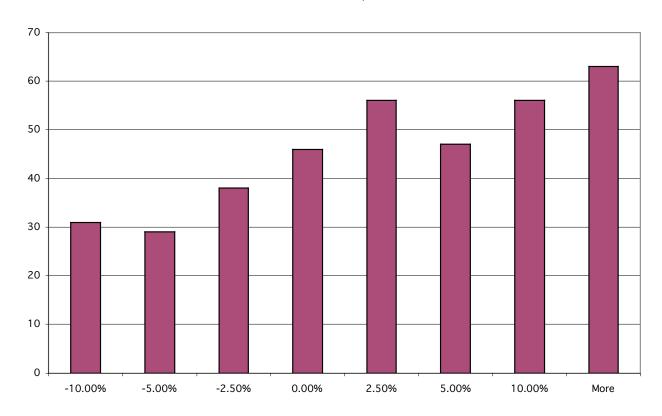


The Quality of Investments: The Firm View

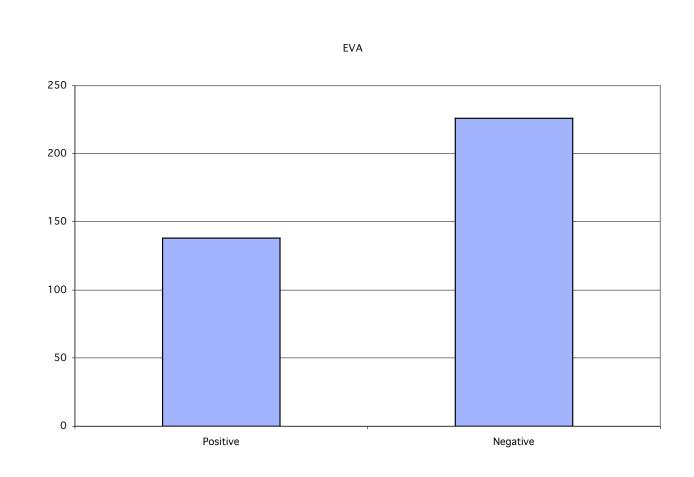


ROC versus Cost of Capital

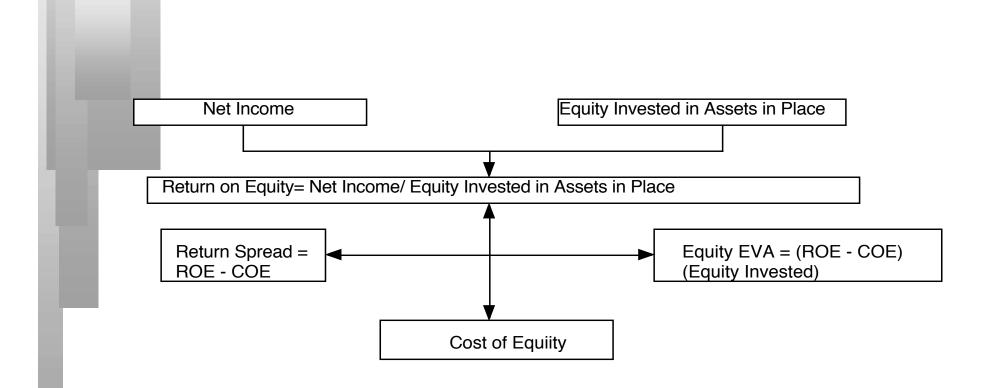




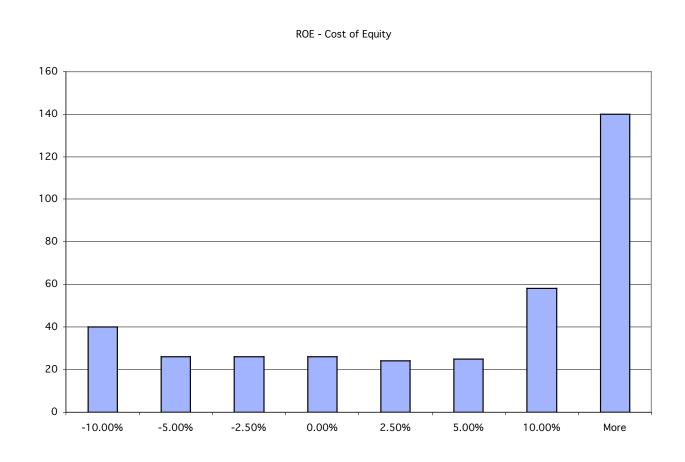
Economic Value Added



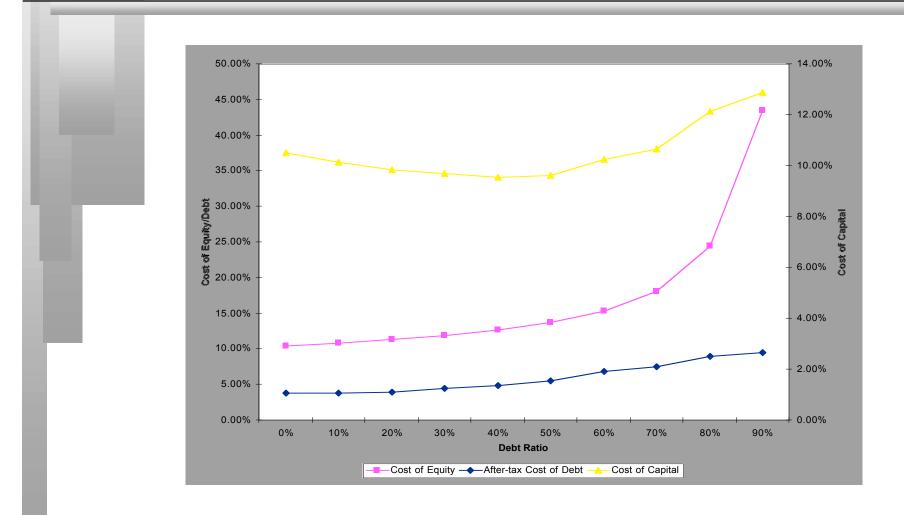
The Quality of Investments: The Equity View



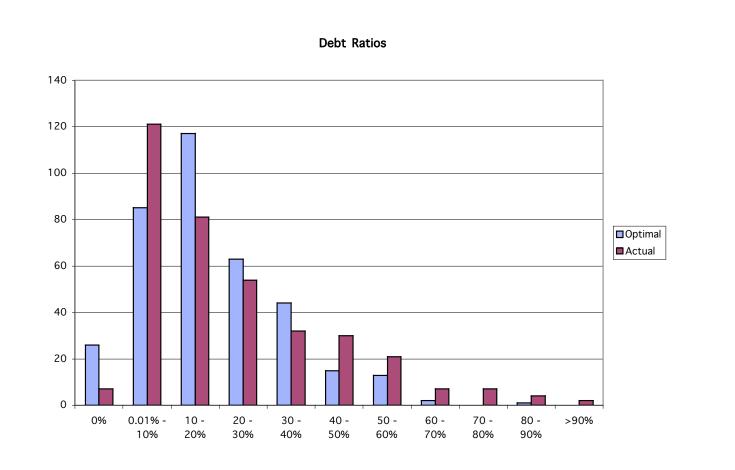
ROE versus Cost of Equity



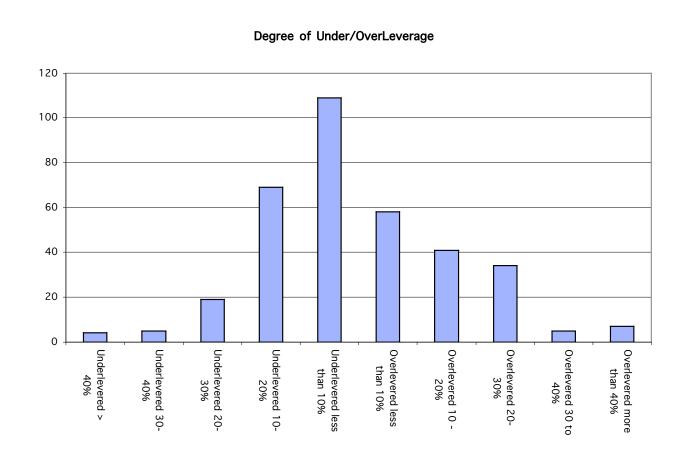
The Optimal Financing Mix



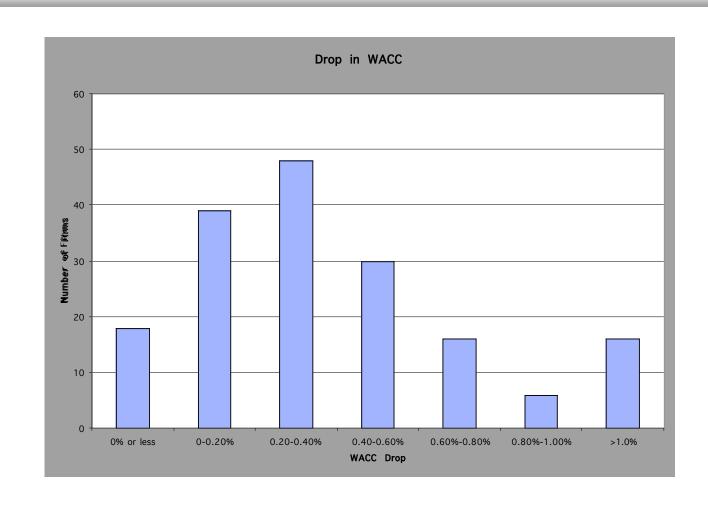
Optimal Debt Ratios



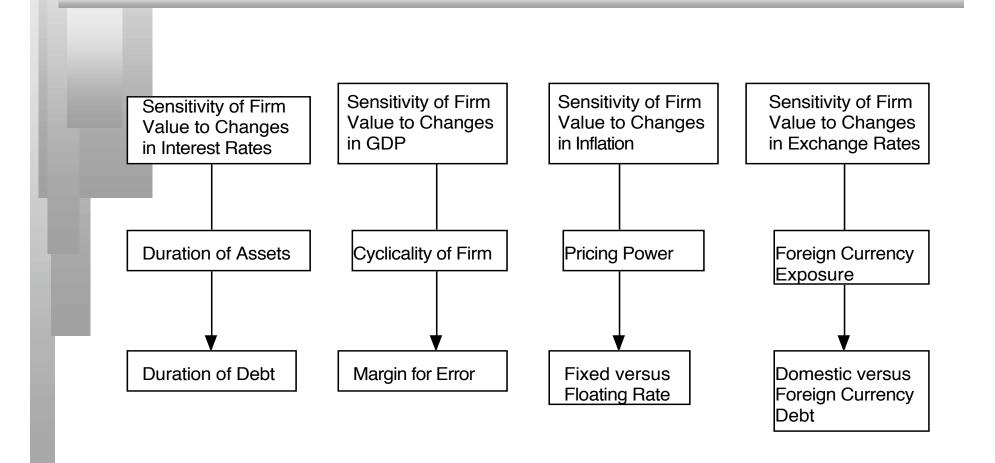
Under versus Over Levered Firms



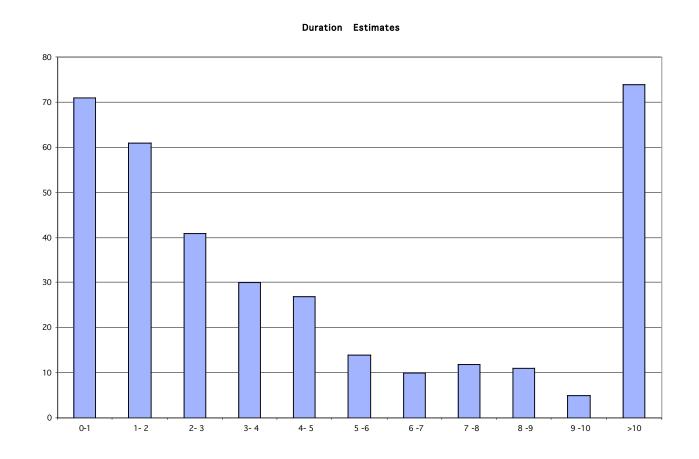
Change in Cost of Capital



The Right Kind of Financing



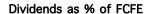
Duration of Assets

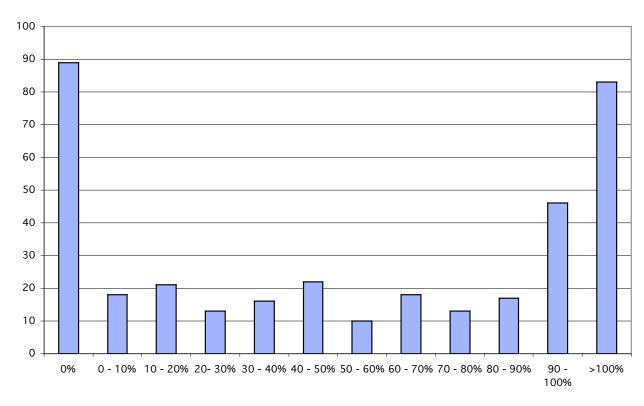


Measuring Potential Dividends

Begin with the net income (which is after interest expenses and taxes) Add back the non-cash charges such as depredation & amortization Subtract out reinvestment needs Capital expenditures Investments in Non-cash Working Capital (Change) Subtract out payments to non-equity investors - Principal Repayments Preferred Stock Dividends Add any cash inflows from new debt - New Debt Issues To get to the Cash that is available for return to Owners

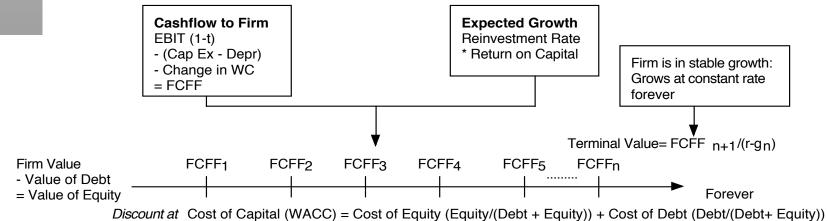
Dividends versus FCFE





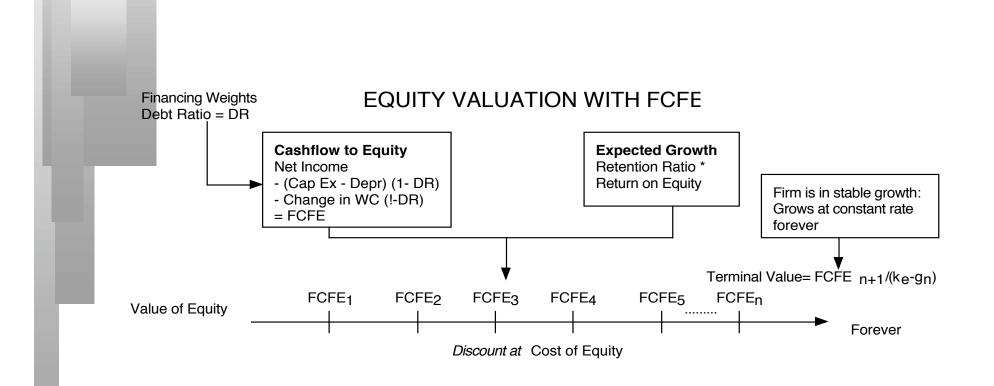
The Value of a Firm

DISCOUNTED CASHFLOW VALUATION



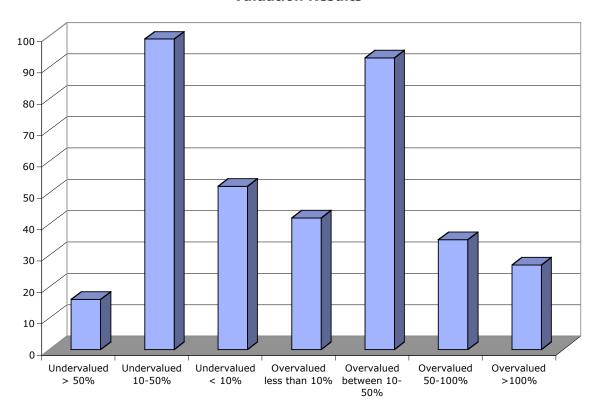
Discount at Cost of Capital (WACC) = Cost of Equity (Equity/(Debt + Equity)) + Cost of Debt (Debt/(Debt+ Equity))

The Value of Equity



Valuation versus Price





Most Under Valued Stocks

| Company | | Valu | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|----|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| | Value/share | | I | Price/Share | Price/Value | | |
| Princeton Video I | \$ | 18.74 | \$ | 1.10 | -94.13% | | |
| Acclaim | \$ | 33.27 | \$ | 5.04 | -84.85% | | |
| TiVo | \$ | 18.74 | \$ | 3.97 | -78.82% | | |
| Ford | \$ | 74.61 | \$ | 16.80 | -77.48% | | |
| Sports Authority | \$ | 29.25 | \$ | 8.20 | -71.97% | | |
| Morton's of Chica | \$ | 43.95 | \$ | 12.98 | -70.47% | | |
| Delta | \$ | 84.32 | \$ | 26.83 | -68.18% | | |
| Delphi | \$ | 37.55 | \$ | 13.81 | -63.22% | | |
| GemStar | \$ | 21.18 | \$ | 8.72 | -58.83% | | |
| Redhook Ale | \$ | 6.03 | \$ | 2.51 | -58.37% | | |
| Frontier | \$ | 37.30 | \$ | 16.21 | -56.54% | | |
| General Mills | \$ | 103.74 | \$ | 45.17 | -56.46% | | |
| International House | \$ | 67.21 | \$ | 29.30 | -56.41% | | |
| Toys R Us | \$ | 35.82 | \$ | 16.56 | -53.77% | | |

The Triple Whammy: Underlevered, Cash Build-up and Under valued?

| | | | | | | | | 37.1 | | | |
|------------------|---|--|--------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|--|
| Company | Current Debt ratio Optimal Debt Rati Change in WACC | | | Capital Structure | Dividend Policy | | T. | | | ation | |
| | | | | Duration | Dividends | FCFE | _ | alue/share | | rice/Share | |
| Abercrombie (AN | 16.74% | 40.00% | 0.59% | 13.22 | 23.6 | 77.3 | \$ | 47.11 | \$ | 30.62 | |
| Abercrombie and | 16.77% | 40.00% | 0.30% | 25.8 | 0 | 35.17 | \$ | 47.05 | \$ | 31.85 | |
| Amerada Hess | 43.15% | 60.00% | 0.21% | 0 | 94 | 2660 | \$ | 90.44 | \$ | 77.55 | |
| Apple | 3.22% | 20.00% | 0.17% | 2.19 | 64 | 119 | \$ | 28.00 | \$ | 23.51 | |
| Automatic Data P | 2.92% | 20.00% | 0.59% | 11 | 334.28 | 53099.25 | \$ | 84.41 | \$ | 50.58 | |
| Compaq | 10.92% | 30.00% | 0.87% | 2.14 | 158 | 2472 | \$ | 13.00 | \$ | 11.00 | |
| ExxonMobil | 4.35% | 30.00% | 0.32% | 10.06 | 6254.000 | 15254.000 | \$ | 50.52 | \$ | 40.80 | |
| Ford | 33.28% | 60.00% | 0.85% | 4.86 | 2751 | 4089 | \$ | 74.61 | \$ | 16.80 | |
| GlaxoSmithkline | 4.82% | 20.00% | 0.40% | 7.92 | 3940.5 | 8661.5 | \$ | 23.12 | \$ | 18.00 | |
| Guidant | 6.11% | 20.00% | -0.25% | 18 | 102.5 | 144.57 | \$ | 62.22 | \$ | 41.25 | |
| Guidant | 7.48% | 20.00% | 0.29% | 6.75 | 0 | 321 | \$ | 44.28 | \$ | 38.40 | |
| K-Swiss | 1.00% | 40.00% | 1.00% | 0 | 13.24 | 17.7 | \$ | 54.49 | \$ | 47.76 | |
| MDC Holdings | 17.28% | 60.00% | -0.86% | 0 | 4.21 | 27.73 | \$ | 76.14 | \$ | 52.80 | |
| Merck | 6.41% | 20.00% | 33% | 10.55 | 445.2 | 7593 | \$ | 81.50 | \$ | 54.47 | |
| Nautica | 22.78% | 40.00% | -0.32% | 0 | 21.34 | 57.78 | \$ | 22.35 | \$ | 14.25 | |
| Neiman Marcus | 25.77% | 40.00% | 0.66% | 0 | 15.16 | 59.69 | \$ | 54.11 | \$ | 38.80 | |
| Pfizer | 4.22% | 20.00% | 0.30% | 5.5 | 1717.8 | 4166 | \$52.21 | | \$36.27 | | |
| Pfizer | 4.00% | 20.00% | 0.34% | 9.55 | 2621 | 2961 | \$ | 50.85 | \$ | 36.18 | |
| Pfizer | 3.73% | 20.00% | -0.31% | | 2367.9 | 2842.2 | \$ | 45.67 | \$ | 37.50 | |
| Schering Plough | 2.54% | 20.00% | 0.44% | 17.05 | 916.11 | 1113.16 | \$ | 40.83 | \$ | 32.50 | |
| Schering Plough | 3.28% | 20.00% | 0.45% | 11.7 | 1052.8 | 1553.6 | \$ | 31.26 | \$ | 27.50 | |
| Schering-Plough | 2.42% | 30.00% | 0.63% | 17.13 | 1266 | 1657 | \$ | 33.28 | \$ | 27.50 | |
| Schering-Plough | 1.58% | 30.00% | 0.64% | 17.13 | 719.6 | 1707.48 | \$ | 31.78 | \$ | 27.50 | |
| Takeda | 0.37% | 20.00% | 0.29% | 2.5 | 23,251 | 43,240 | \$ | 8,957.00 | \$ | 5,540.00 | |
| The Sharper Imag | 27.37% | 50.00% | 0.48% | 4.45 | 0 | 1.147 | \$ | 43.69 | \$ | 22.85 | |

Objectives of this class

- Big picture of corporate finance
- Tools and techniques that you need to answer corporate finance questions in the real world
- Corporate finance is fun!!!