

- *What do we mean by Valuation?
- * A critical question for this Company
 Valuation course

* Valuation involves establishing the present value of a company or an asset

- *Subjective valuation criteria may include:
 - *Management quality and skill
 - *Future earnings
 - *The market value of the assets of the business
 - *The funding structure of the firm: debt and equity

- *Valuation raises the question of "Fair Value"
- *What is a buyer prepared to pay?
- *What is a seller prepared to accept?

- *There are two main approaches to Valuation
 - *Intrinsic or Absolute
 - *Relative Valuation

*Intrinsic Valuation use financial modelling and analysis to try to determine the value of an investment, an asset or a business

- *Intrinsic Valuation models include:
 - *Discounted Cash Flow Model
 - *Dividend Discount Model
 - *Residual Income Model
 - *Asset Based Models

*Relative Valuation compares the asset to other similar assets or companies to try to gauge the value from this comparison

- *Relative Valuation uses methods such as:
 - *Ratio analysis
 - *Price/Earnings
 - *Comparable Companies
 - *Comparable Transactions

*It is important to understand that there is never a right answer.

- *The wide range of value models and approaches will all give different answers
- *You have to accept this limitation of valuation

- *The approach taken in valuation is to use a number of different approaches to establish a range of values and present this as the result
- *Investment Bankers use a "Football Field" Presentation, so called because the graph resembles an American Football pitch.

