

- *When creating a DCF valuation model, we have already seen that the model is very sensitive to the input assumptions
- *Given that the valuation is driven by free cash flow, this means that anything that can impact cash generation or cash consumption is critical to the outcome of the model

*It is therefore worth considering a framework to understand the inputs to our model that can impact cash generation

- *There are three ways to generate cash in a business
 - *Grow Revenues
 - *Improve Margin
 - *Improve Capital Efficiency

*Lets consider each one of these in turn...

- *Revenue Growth
 - *Increase sales
 - *New customers
 - *Sell more to existing customers
 - *Create new products and services
 - *Increase Prices charged on existing and new products and services

*Margin Improvement

- *Optimise the costs of goods sold by improving terms with suppliers, improving quality, reducing returns and making production improvements to achieve greater efficiencies
- *Below the Operating Margin, there is scope for making cost savings to the SG&A, staffing costs and other overheads

- *Improving Capital Efficiency
 - *The fixed assets, property, plant and equipment can require capital investment and maintenance, improvements here can free up cash for new investments
 - *Inventory can be a huge consumer of working capital so improvements in managing inventory can reduce working capital requirements and generate extra cash

- *When constructing a DCF model, these levers of Cash Flow generation should form specific input areas so that you can test different scenarios
- *In reality, this means that the model can lead to management developing new business strategies once they realise the potential improvements to be made in these areas.

