

* Modified Book value derives a valuation from the assets and liabilities of a company and changes them to reflect fair market value

*This method can be effective in the Real Estate market where the book value of a property may not reflect market value changes over time.

- *For trading businesses, it is more problematic, it often used in distressed situations when the modified value is lower than the book value, not higher
- *We will review the method to understand why

- *There are three groups of assets which need to be reviewed:
 - *Cash and Debt
 - *Receivables and other Assets
 - *Fixed Assets

* Cash and Debt are relatively straightforward and do not need further adjustment

- *Accounts Receivable money owed to you from your customers needs review to understand its age
- *How likely is it that this debt to the firm will be paid?
- *This is all about identifying bad debts

- *Inventory stock needs to be carefully reviewed
- *How has the book value been calculated;
- *LIFO Last in, First Out; or
- *FIFO First in, First Out
- *LIFO can result in older stock remaining on the shelves and not being sold
- *FIFO results in a more natural flow of inventory, with less likelihood of old stock being left behind

- *Fixed Assets Property, Plant and Equipment may need significant adjustments, despite adequate depreciation policies
- *Property and land, which has a ready market may have a higher value
- *Used equipment may have a lower value

- *There are other assets which need to be reviewed such as
 - *Intangible assets
 - *Contingent liabilities
 - *Deferred tax assets

- *Once you have calculated the modified book values for all the assets you can deduct them from the liabilities to arrive at the Modified Book Value of the company
- *Most of this information can be obtained from the company's financial statements

*It is worth touching on Liquidation values which is a more extreme case ot MBV

- *In the case of a distressed sale, assets often go for far below their market value
- *This requires a much more aggressive discounting of assets when modifying book values.
- *Debt should be subtracted at book value to arrive at the liquidation value
- *This is a worst case scenario calculation

