

- * Market Value Added is conceptually similar to Economic Value Added
- We measure the Market Value
 Added for investors created by the company since it was founded
- * Its the difference between the current market value of the company less the initial capital contributed both by shareholders and bond holders

- * Market Value can be calculated in a number of different ways
- * For a public company we can use the market capitalisation determined by the share price
- * If we compare this to the initial capital, we get a measure of the value added by the company since it was founded.

- * This is not a measure of financial performance
- * It is a measure of wealth creation
- * The wealth is accumulated in the retained earnings from the profits of the company over time. As these accumulate, investors reward the company with an increasing share price

- * The MVA formula is shown here
- * The market value of shares is the share price multiplied by the outstanding number of shares
- * If there are preference shares or bonds, these are added to the total book value of equity to get the total book value of Shareholders's Equity

* MVA = Market Value of Shares - Book Value of Shareholder's Equity

- * A high MVA demonstrates that the company has created wealth for stockholders since its inception
- * This suggests that it is performing well, and may continue to do so in the future.

