

* This is probably a good point in the course to review the differences between earnings and different cash flow metrics

- * EBITDA represents earnings after all operating expenses but before Depreciation, Amortisation, Interest and Tax
- * EBIT includes the Depreciation and Amortisation
- * Net Income or PAT is profit after Interest and Tax
- * Net Income divided by the (weighted) number of shares in issued equals Earnings Per Share

- * Note that EBITDA is often used as a proxy for cash flow. In practice the two are seldom the same and when you conduct your own valuations you should check to see what the differences are.
- * Cash flow can be a little more confusing which is why I want to walk through it here...

- * Cash Flow (CF)
- * Free Cash Flow (FCF)
- Free Cash Flow to Equity(FCFE)
- Free Cash Flow to the Firm (FCFF) (unlevered Free Cash Flow)

- * Cash Flow (CF) or Cash Flow from Operations
- * This is measure of cash flow from normal operations
- * Depreciation and Amortisation are added back to Net Income
- * All other non cash items such as stock based compensation are also added back
- * This also includes changes in net working capital between the two balance sheet dates
- * Operating Cash Flow does NOT include capital expenditure

- * Free Cash Flow (FCF)
- * Having calculated Cash Flow From Operations, if you then deduct Capital Expenditure you arrive at Free Cash Flow
- * This is the cash flow that

 Management can now use for
 discretionary spending from
 acquisitions to paying dividends

- * Free Cash Flow to Equity (FCFE) is also called Levered Cash Flow
- * Take Operating Cash Flow, deduct Capex
- * Add net debt issued, deduct net debt repayment, includes interest on debt
- * Represents the cash flow available to Equity investors, taking into account the leverage in the company hence Levered Cash Flow

- Free Cash Flow to the Firm (FCFF) or Unlevered Cash Flow
- * This is the cash flow used in Discounted Cash Flow calculations
- * It requires calculating...

- * Start with EBIT Earnings before Interest and Tax
- * Calculate the hypothetical tax based on EBIT
- * Add back Depreciation and Amortisation
- * Deduct any increases in non cash working capital
- * Deduct Capex

- * EBIT
- * Tax
- * + Depreciation and Amortisation
- * Changes in NWC
- * Capex
- * = FCFF

- * The main lesson from this is that you need to understand the metrics you are working with when preparing your ratios
- * EBITDA is easy but the least accurate
- * FCFF Unlevered Cash Flow is the most complicated to calculate but is the most accurate

- On balance these ratio
 metrics provide us with easy
 to calculate ratios which we
 can apply to Comparable
 Company valuations
- * In the end are they really a replacement for a DCF?
- * I am not sure...

