

- *When discussing valuation it is important to understand what is meant by Absolute or Intrinsic valuation
- *This is in contrast to Relative valuation which we shall discuss next

- *The Absolute or Intrinsic approach uses the future cash flows of a business or an asset discounted to the present day to calculate its value
 - *Discounted Cash Flow Model
 - *Dividend Discount Model

- *Another way of looking at it is to ask;
- *What price is a rational investor willing to pay for an investment, given its level of risk?
- *This is very much the approach taken by Benjamin Graham in his book The Intelligent Investor and so successfully adopted by the "Sage of Omaha", Warren Buffet

- *The method attempts to evaluate the probability or the "risk" that a future cash flow will be delivered
- *If we are investing in a US
 Government Bond or a UK Gilt,
 we regard the risk as very low hence this forms the basis for the
 "Risk Free Rate"

- *As we will see the "Discount Rate" comprises a number of elements
 - *Risk Free Rate
 - * Market Risk Premium
 - *Beta
- *We also have to make assumptions in our modelling to create the forecast cash flows

- *Finally we will need to calculate a Terminal Value, which can be a substantial portion of the total value
- *This is done in one of two ways
 - *Perpetual Growth
 - *Transaction Multiple

*While the method appears to deliver a "value" or a "value range", we cannot escape the fact that the entire method is highly subjective as it is based on so many variables and assumptions

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- *External forces such as new technology, disruptive innovations, transformative M&A transactions can materially affect the value of a business, without materially affecting its short to medium term cash flows

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