

*Comparable Company Valuation is a method which uses the trading metrics and ratios of other (similar) companies to derive a value for a target business

- *Comparable Companies Valuation or "Comps" is widely used in Corporate Finance Valuation
 - *IPO price setting
 - *Mergers and Acquisitions on both sides of the table
 - *Fairness Opinions
 - *Corporate Re-Structuring and Share Buybacks

- *Comps can also be used as a reality check for other valuation methods such as DCF and DDM
- *Note that Comps falls into the Relative Valuation group of valuation techniques

- *You have to be aware of the current trading and market conditions
- *In times when the market is over valued, this can distort the valuation of the company being valued
- *You also need to be aware of similarities and differences between the company and its peer group

- *Comparable Companies analysis is not without its own issues:
 - *Simplistic approach
 - *Static point in time
 - *Difficulties in identifying perfect comparisons many reasons for multiples to differ
 - *Dependence on the correctly selected peer group
 - *Short Term historic data or short term forecast data difficult for cyclical businesses and industries

- *Despite these drawbacks, there are some advantages to the method:
 - *Easily generate a range of values to consider
 - *Simply to use and apply. The calculations are very straight forward and the information readily available for public companies
 - *Relevant these are the multiples used in the market by professionals and investors

- *Equity vs Enterprise
- *Equity multiples are the most commonly used but this does not take into account the capital structure of the company for this use Enterprise value
- *We shall look at this issue specifically later in this section

