



Be Your Own Value Investor

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- ❖ While this is not a comprehensive step by step guide to becoming a value investor, I want to share with you a simple structure you can apply to making a value investment assessment of any stock or company

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- ❖ Step 1 Return on Equity
 - ❖ How has the company performed?
 - ❖ Look at the historical results over the past 10 years
 - ❖ Compare its performance to its main competitors
- ❖ $ROE = \text{Net Income} / \text{Shareholders' Equity}$

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- ❖ Step 2 Debt to Equity Ratio
- ❖ You are looking for a low D/E ratio
- ❖ Returns should be generated by the excellence of the business and not financial engineering
- ❖ Use the second equation for more rigorous analysis
- ❖ $\text{Debt to Equity} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Shareholder Equity}}$
- ❖ $\text{Long Term Debt} / \text{Shareholders Equity}$

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- ❖ Step 3 Profitability
- ❖ You are looking for a min 5 year track record of steadily increasing earnings
- ❖ Margins should also be high and higher than competitors - think Michael Porter and Sustainable Competitive Advantage for the reasons why
- ❖ Profit Margin = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Net Sales}}$

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- ❖ Step 4 Public Track Record
- ❖ You want to have access to 10 years of public financial information which public companies have to disclosed
- ❖ The search is for a strong track record but where the company is under valued by the market
- ❖ You can build your intrinsic analysis on solid foundations

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- ❖ Step 5 - Competitive Advantage
- ❖ One filter you should apply is to ensure that the company products have strong USPs = Unique Selling Propositions
- ❖ This also means avoiding commodity products and services as well as actual commodities (such as oil and gas) where products have no distinguishing characteristics

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- ❖ Step 6 Intrinsic Value vs Market Value
- ❖ Now and only now should you ask about the price of the stock
- ❖ Is it cheap?
- ❖ Is there a Margin of Safety of at least 30% between your intrinsic valuation and the market price

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- ❖ This final steps means you need to have done your intrinsic value analysis properly and in detail
- ❖ This includes a DCF and working out the WACC

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- ❖ A good way to reality check this is to consider the liquidation value or book value of the company to the intrinsic value
- ❖ The intrinsic value should be higher as it does not include intangible assets

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- ❖ Let me leave you with a couple of Warren Buffet quotations
- ❖ Rule 1 - Don't Lose Money
- ❖ Rule 2 - Never forget Rule 1
- ❖ “If a business does well, the stock eventually follows”
- ❖ “Our favourite holding period is forever”



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