

- *For any entrepreneur, these six principles will affect the value of their business
- *So in our search to understand valuation, it is important to understand some of the underlying issues that impact on the result

- *1. A valuation is time dependent and can change if the underlying assumptions behind the valuation change.
- *This may include;
 - * Cash
 - *Working Capital
 - *Market Conditions e.g. Dot Com Boom and Bust

- *2. Which ever method you use for valuation, future cash flow is an essential component in determining value
- *Note we refer to "Future" cash flows not historic as we are basing the valuation on our prediction of the future value of the company

- *Cash Flow takes into account;
 - * Profits
 - *Capital Expenditure
 - *Working Capital
- *Note that Financing Costs and Dividends are not included in this list
- *In preparing a valuation, financial modelling enables you to construct a forecast of these cash flows
- *Historic numbers underpin the assumptions for the future forecasts

- *3. Market Forces determine the rate of return and vary over time
- *Other variables feeding into Rates of Return include:
 - * Market Conditions
 - *Industry/Sector
 - *Costs of Financing
 - * Economic Conditions
- *These can be reflected in the input assumptions of a model

- *In a practical sense timing is a critical issue when planning any sort of business event;
 - * Investment
 - * Acquisition
 - *Company Sale or Exit

- *4. Net Tangible Assets may impact valuation
- *Physical Assets underpin a valuation and a company with higher levels of NTAs may benefit from a higher valuation
- *This is more relevant in downside scenarios such as liquidation or bankruptcy
- *Some business models are just not capital intensive

- *5. Cash Flow should be independent of Ownership
- *A business that is unduly dependent on its founder for its cash flow will have a lower value
 - *Service delivery
 - *Customer relationships
 - *Sales growth
- *Important to have a balanced management team to disconnect cash flow and ownership

- *6. Value is a function of Supply and Demand
- *If there are more buyers, the value will increase through competition
- *If there are more sellers, the value will decrease through lack of demand
- *It all comes down to the perceived value of the asset at a specific point in time

- *When preparing valuations, analysts need to factor in these principles to their underlying assumptions
- *Variables are so called because they change and these changes can impact the results of valuation processes and models

