

*Relative value is a method of determining value through comparison with similar assets or businesses

- *When approaching a relative valuation, the first major decision is the selection of the comparison assets
- *This in itself can be a flawed process if the wrong assets are selected and this is a subjective judgement

- *The financial information of the selected comparator group is then used in conjunction with market price to identify a number of appropriate price related ratios
- *One of the most frequently used is the Price Earnings Ratio PER

- *The PER is derived by dividing the stock price by the Earnings Per Share
- *A company with a high PER is trading at a higher price per dollar of earnings than one with a lower PER

- *Other ratios include;
 - *Price to Free Cash Flow
 - *Price to Enterprise Value
 - *Price to Operating Margin
 - *Price to Sales (useful for retail)
 - *Price to Cash Flow (used in the Real Estate sector)

- *The best way to apply this is to take a basket of comparable assets and derive a comparative range from the average, highs and lows of the basket
- *You can also use sector and industry average figures for the comparator

- *The Relative valuation tells you how a company's stock price is rated compared to its peers
- *This is independent of the scale of revenues or profits
- *You can compare a small company to a large company although this is not recommended.
- *You should always try to compare similar sized companies with one another.

