Valuing Publicly Traded Stocks using the Discounted Cash Flow Model

Emery Ventura

emery@economatica.com

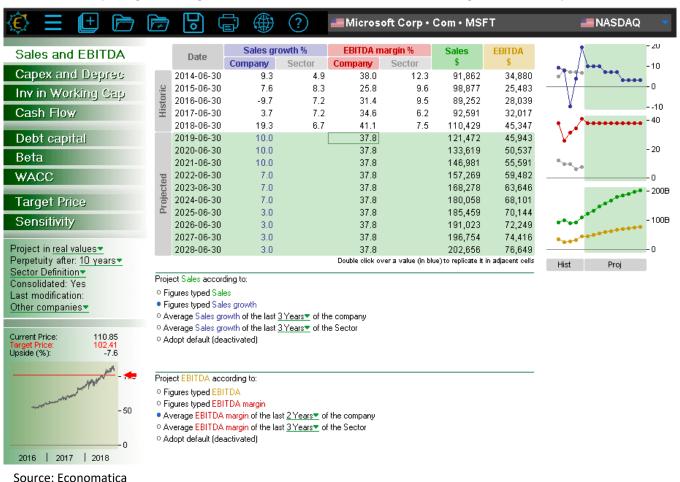
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This DCF tool is a simplified interface to help you generate a DCF model and ultimately arrive at a target price. To facilitate this process, our DCF interface presents you with current and historic data references to guide you through making your projections into the future.

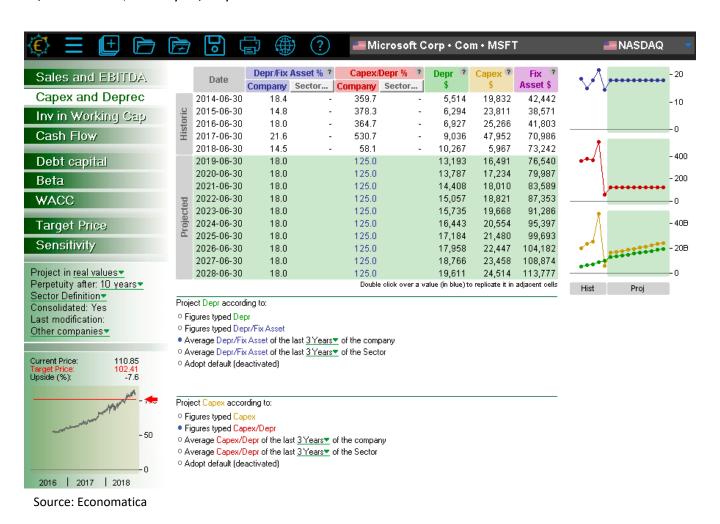
In this initial screen, we start by building *Sales* and EBITDA for a 10 year projection (or explicit) period. Options are: enter actual Sales and EBITDA figures, or enter Growth Assumptions (%), or derive each variable using Average Historical Growth of the company or the sector over a specified period of time (up to 5 years).

The Sector is automatically assigned using NAICS code, but the user can make changes if necessary.



CAPEX and Depreciation

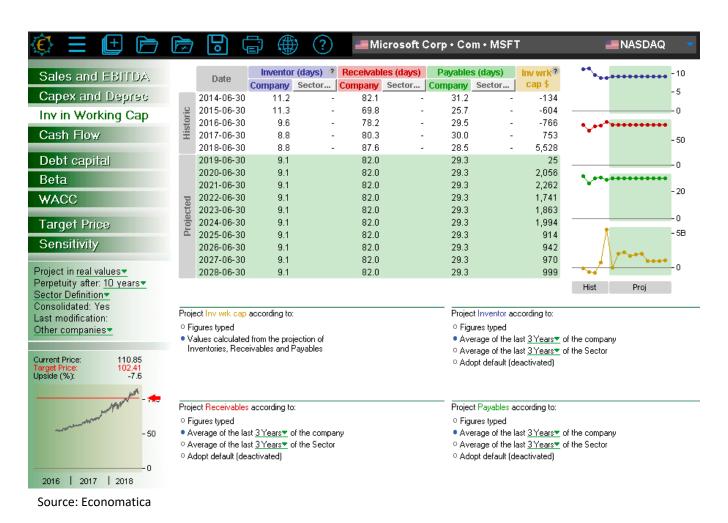
In this second screen, we are projecting the Capex and Depreciation figures for the company, again over next 10 years. The same set of options are made available to define your assumptions (entering actual values or using historical averages as estimates). Two ratios are available which makes it easier to arrive at Depreciation and Capital Expenditures. The ratios are: *Depreciation / Fixed Assets*, and *Capex / Depreciation*.



Investments in Working Capital

Now we come to Investment in Working Capital. To make this projection, our DCF interface provides you with **Inventories**, **Receivables**, and **Payables** as a means of calculating Investments in Working Capital.

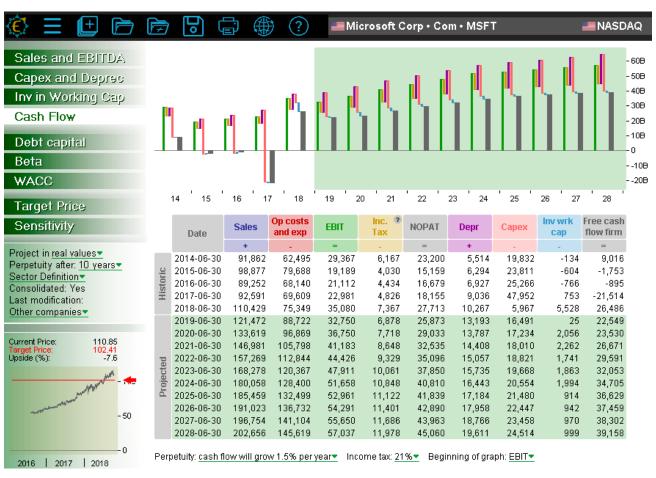
Let's consult the formula used for this calculation.



Free Cash Flow

This screen provides a graphical representation of the assumptions that have been submitted, as well as how using these assumptions we calculate the Free Cash Flow of the Firm.

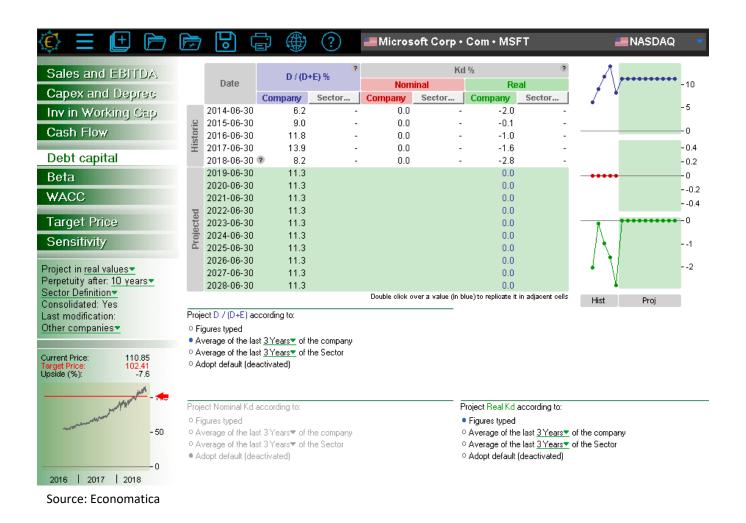
We also can define the tax rate (defaults to 21%), and can specify how to grow Cash Flow in Perpetuity.



Source: Economatica

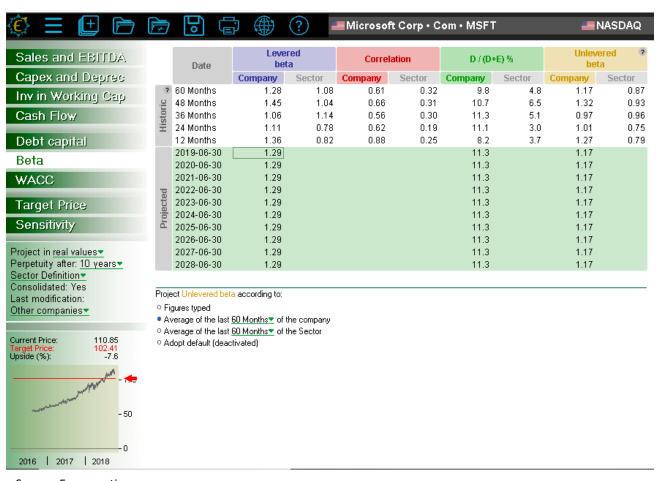
Capital Structure and Cost of Debt

This screen guides us through providing our projections for Capital Structure (defined as Debt/(Debt + Equity)), and the cost of debt (derived from the financial expenses as reported in the company's Income Statement). As we've seen throughout, we can either use the historic references provided by the system or enter our own values.



BETA

This is the final step required in defining our projections: Project the unlevered beta and the system will employ the capital structure assumptions in the Debt Capital Screen (reviewed earlier) to calculate the levered beta.

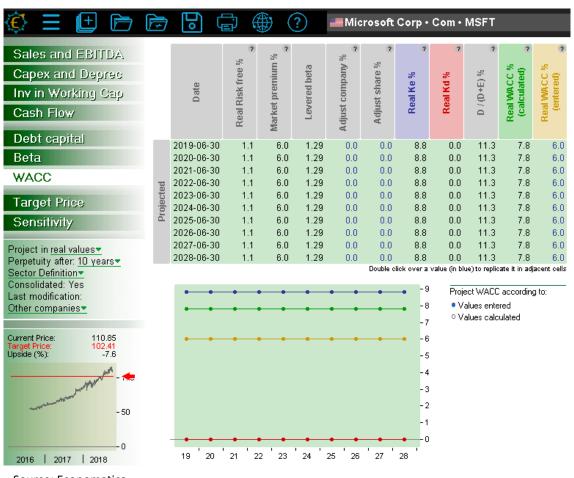


Source: Economatica

WACC (weighted average cost of capital)

A Summary Table providing the calculation of WACC based on the assumptions defined in the preceding steps, and uses the Risk Free Rate and Market Premium as inputs to calculate Cost of Equity.

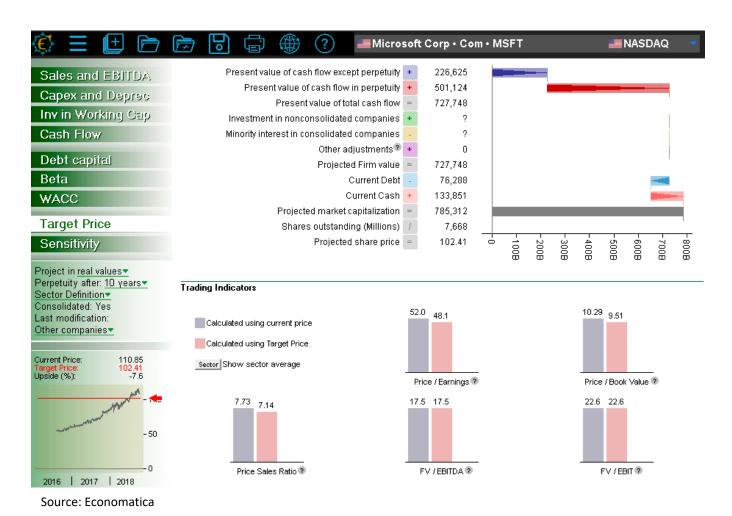
The Risk Free Rate and Market Premium can be consulted on a different screen and can be adjusted as well by the user.



Source: Economatica

Target Price

This screen is designed to take us through the calculation of the Target Price, starting from the Present Value of Cash Flow. As reference, it also provides key ratios derived from the current price and the newly calculated Target Price. In addition, the ratios corresponding to the sector can also be displayed side-by-side.



Sensitivity Analysis

Key screen which illustrates the Target Price sensitivity relative to each component projected. This is a "what-if" analysis, indicating how deviating from our projections can influence the target price calculation.

