

# **Regnskabsanalyse og Aktievurdering**

Budgettering, værdiansættelse  
og strategianalyse

## **Kapitel 16**

# **Viden om virksomheden**

## **Kendskab til virksomhedens produkter**

- Typer af produkter
- Efterspørgsel efter produktet
- Priselasticiteten for produktet
- Substitutter for produktet. Er det differentieret?
  - På prisen? På kvaliteten?
- Varemærke associering
- Patentbeskyttelse

# **Viden om virksomheden**

## **Kendskab til teknologien**

- Produktionsprocesser
- Marketingsprocesser
- Distributionskanaler
- Leverandørnetværk
- Omkostningsstruktur
- Stordriftsfordele

# **Viden om virksomheden**

## **Kendskab til virksomhedens vidensbase**

- Forsknings –og udviklingsprogram
- Ledelsestalent
- Evne til at bringe nye produkter på markedet
- Evne til at forbedre produktionsprocessen
- Læringsfordele

# **Viden om virksomheden**

## **Kendskab til konkurrencen**

Industrikoncentration, antallet af virksomheder og deres størrelse

Adgangsbarrierer og sandsynligheden for nye indtrængere og substituerende produkter

Virksomhedens position i industrien. Er den førende eller en efterfølger? Har virksomheden en omkostningsfordel?

Leverandørernes og fagforeningernes forhandlingsstyrke

Kapacitet i industrien. Er der over –eller underkapacitet

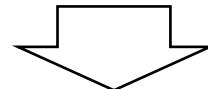
# Viden om virksomheden

## Kendskab til det politiske system

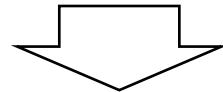
- Virksomhedens politiske indflydelse
- Lovmæssige begrænsninger, monopollovgivning, forbrugerbeskyttelse, arbejdsmiljølovgivning, miljølovning mv.
- Reguleringsmæssige begrænsninger – herunder produkt – og prisreguleringer
- Skattelovgivning

# Regnskabsanalysen: En kikkert på virksomheden

*Økonomiske faktorer*



Regnskabsanalyse filter



*Økonomiske faktorer fortolket som  
ReOI drive*

## Fokuser på:

- Fokuser på residualoverskud fra driften - ReOI
- Fokuser på ændringer
- Fokuser på nøglefaktorer
- Fokuser på valg modsat forretningsbetingelser

# Fokuser på ReOI

## ❑ To drivere

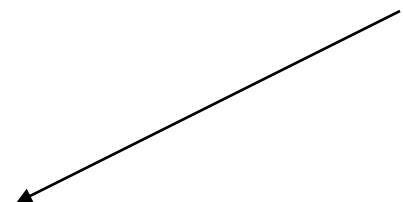
$$(1) \text{RNOA} = [\text{Core Sales PM} \times \text{ATO}] + \frac{\text{Core other OI}}{\text{NOA}} + \frac{\text{UI}}{\text{NOA}}$$

$$(2) \text{NOA} = \text{Sales} \times \frac{1}{\text{ATO}}$$

## ❑ De to drivere kan samles i ét udtryk for ReOI:

$$\text{ReOI} = \text{Sales} \times \left[ \text{Core Sales PM} - \frac{\text{Afkastkrav for driften}}{\text{ATO}} \right] + \text{Core other OI} + \text{UI}$$

 Pris x mængde

 Turnover Efficiency Ratio: Afkastkrav for driften / ATO

## ❑ For at forøge ReOI: Forøg Core Sales PM relativt til Turnover Efficiency Ratio

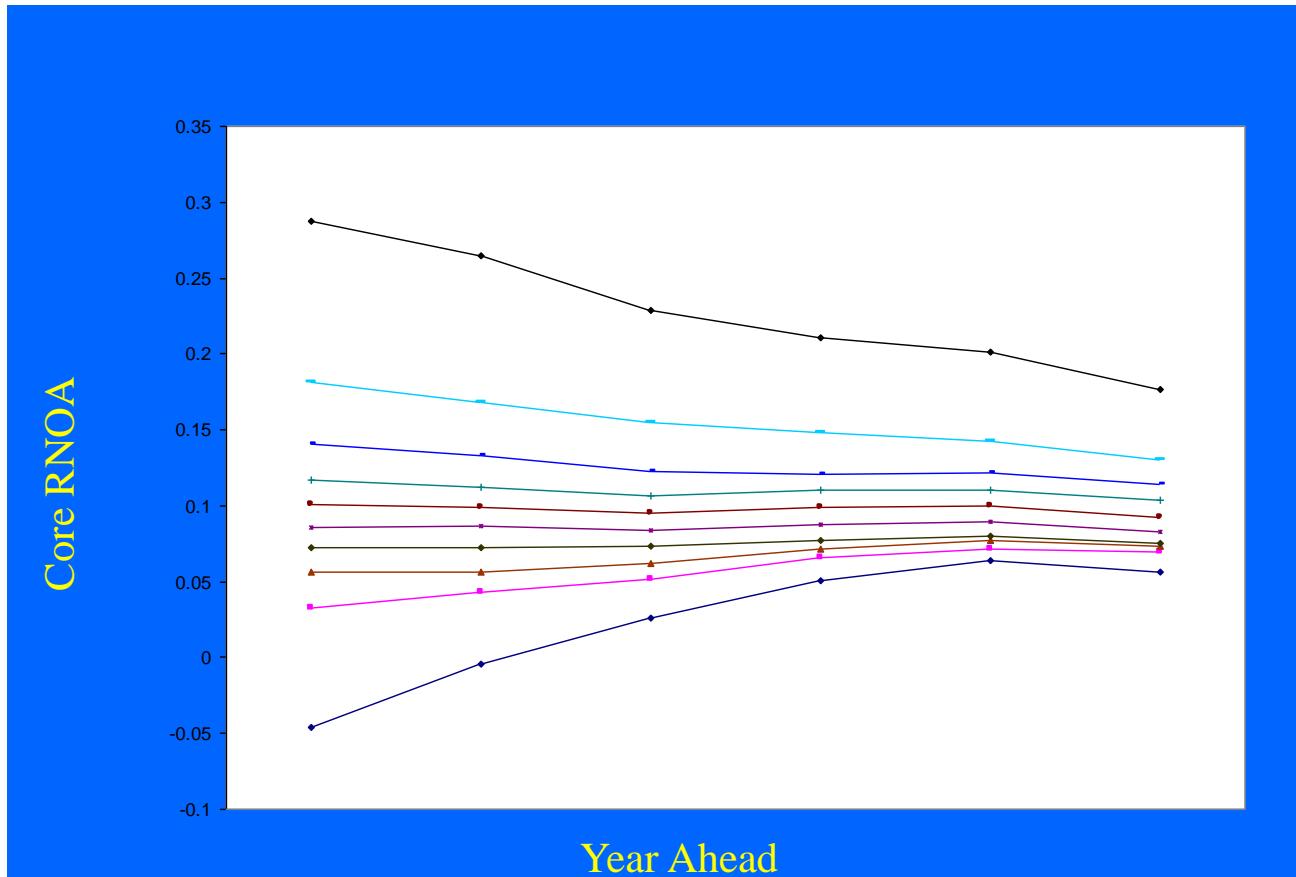
# Fokuser på ændringer

- Forstå det typiske mønster for value drivere i industrien
- Tilpas det typiske mønster for value drivere til budgettet
- Budgetter hvorledes virksomhedens drivere vil være forskellig fra det typiske mønster

Erindrer:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \text{RNOA}_t = & [\Delta \text{Core Sales PM}_t \times \text{ATO}_{t-1}] + [\Delta \text{ATO} \times \text{Core Sales PM}_t] \\ & + \Delta \frac{\text{Core other OI}}{\text{NOA}} + \Delta \frac{\text{UI}}{\text{NOA}}\end{aligned}$$

# Driver mønster: Core RNOA

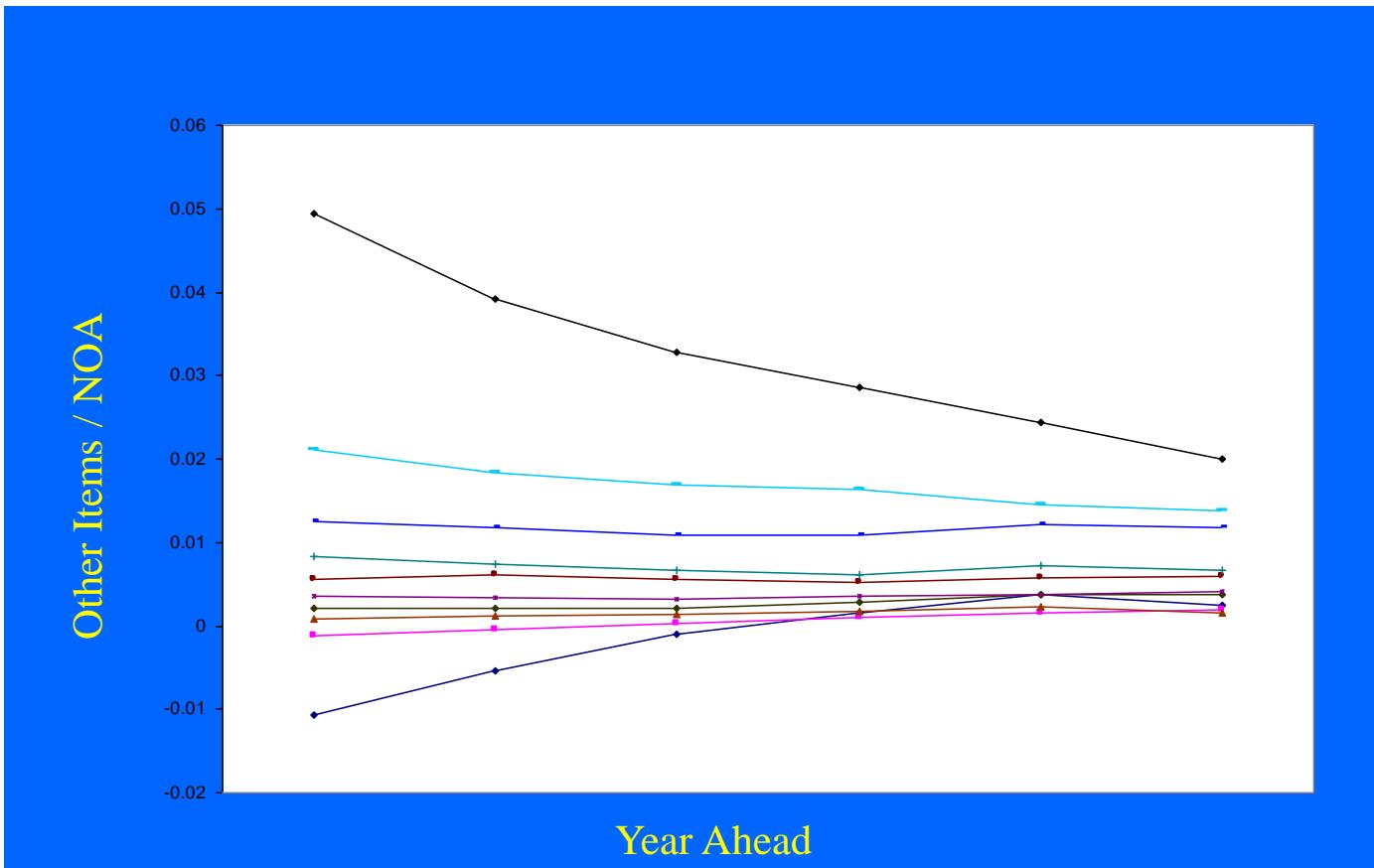


(All NYSE and AMEX firms, 1965 – 96)

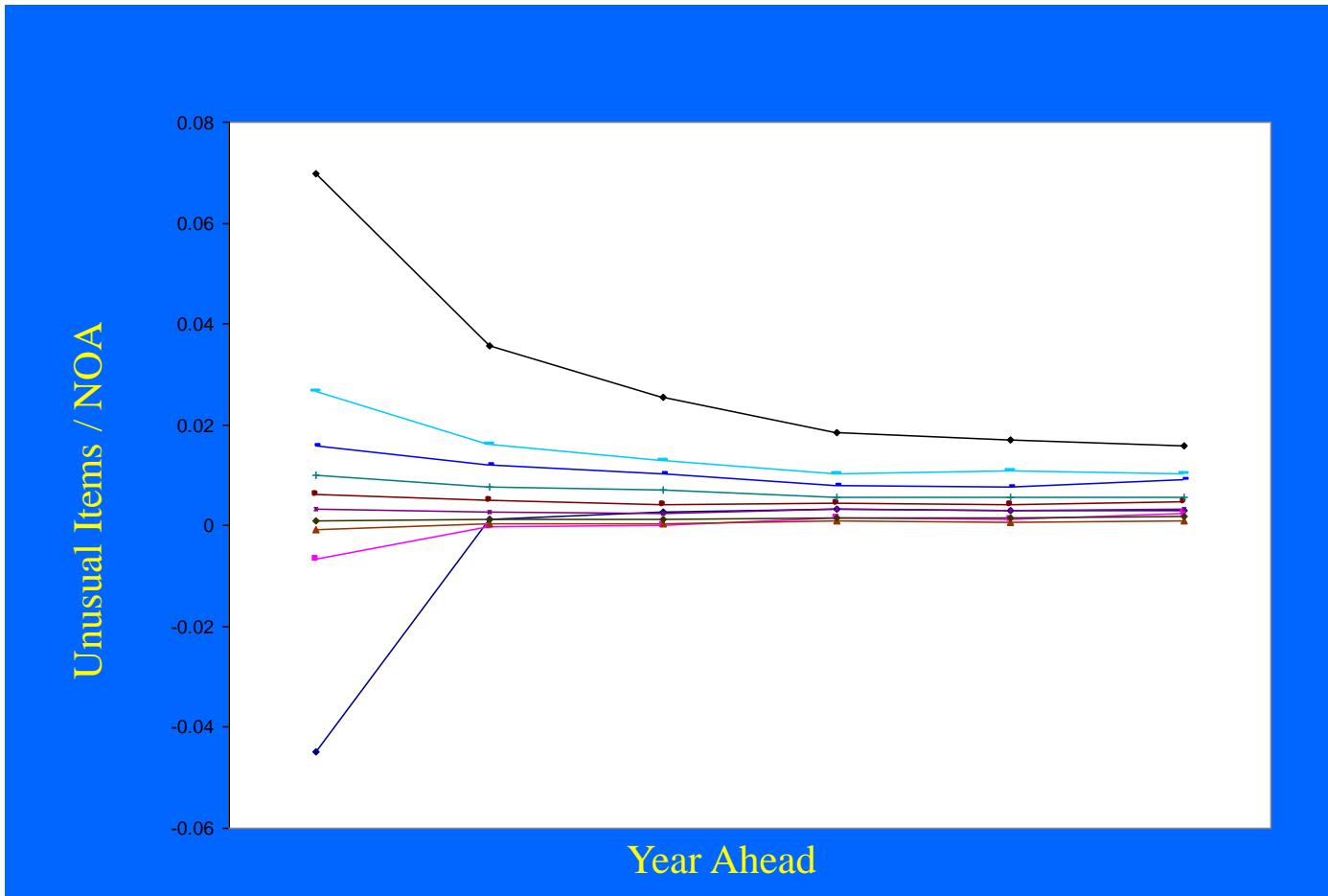
Graden af konvergering imod et normalt niveau benævnes en  
Fade Rate

Hvilke økonomiske faktorer driver fade rates?

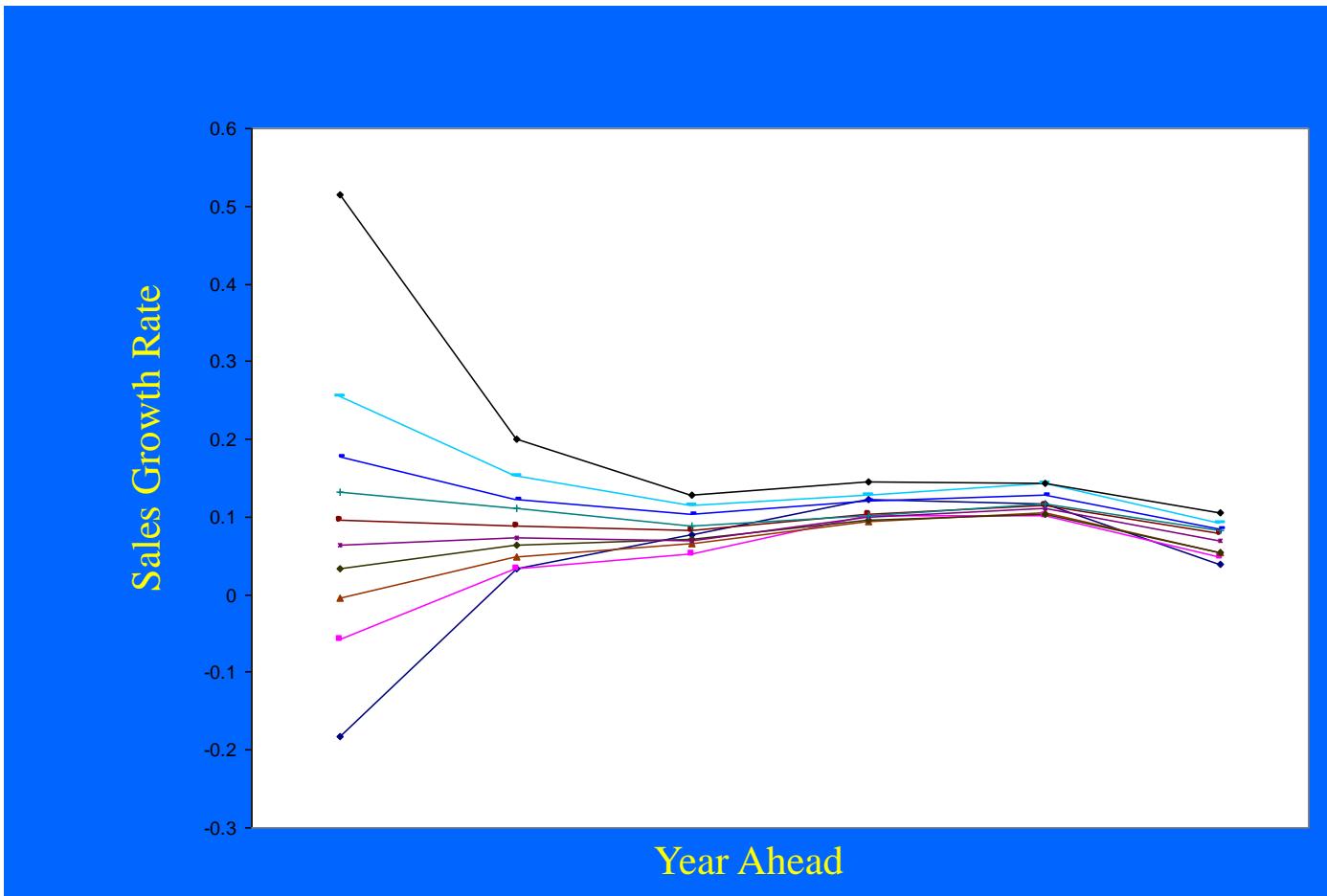
# Driver mønster: Core Other Income/NOA



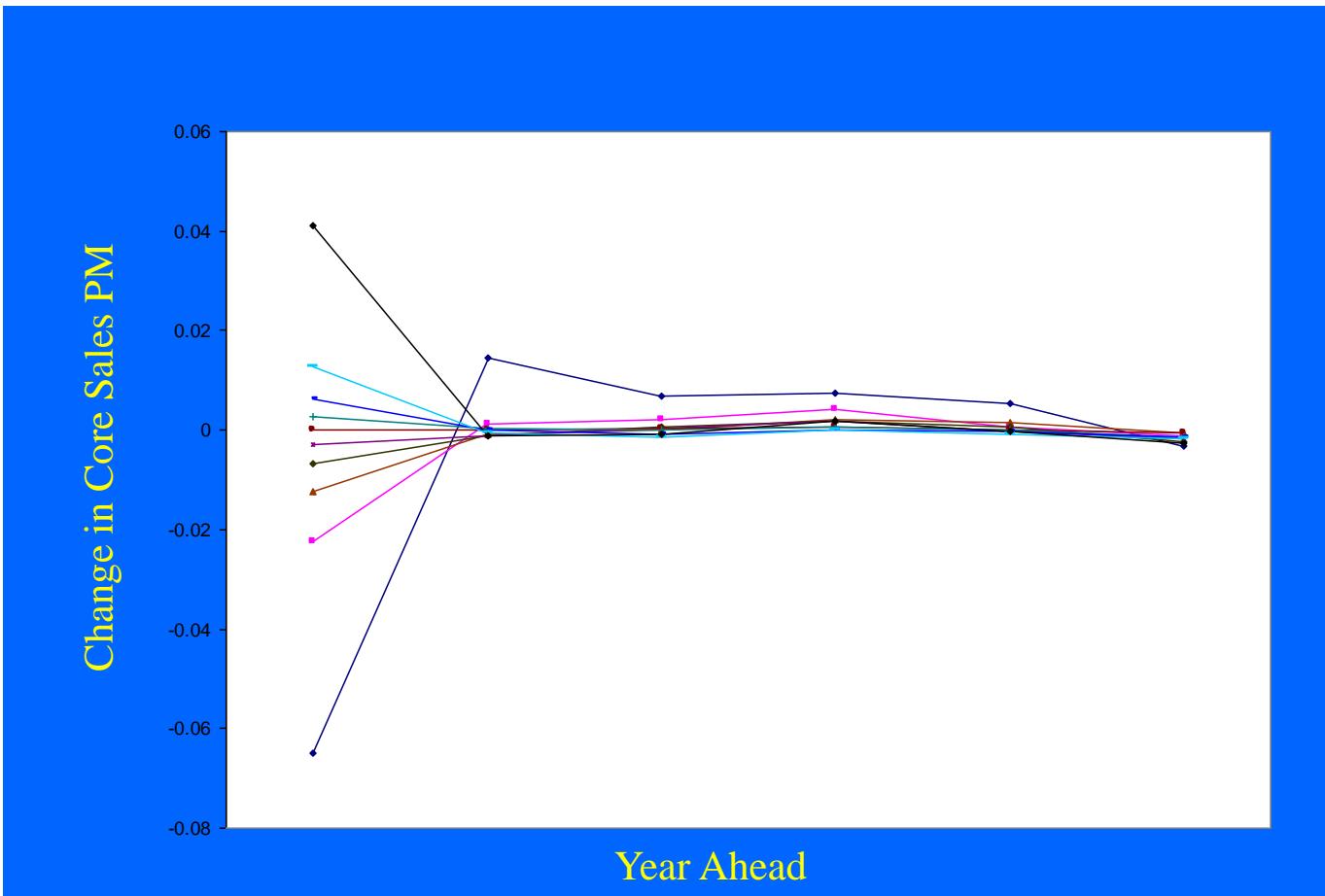
# Driver mønster: Unusual Items/NOA



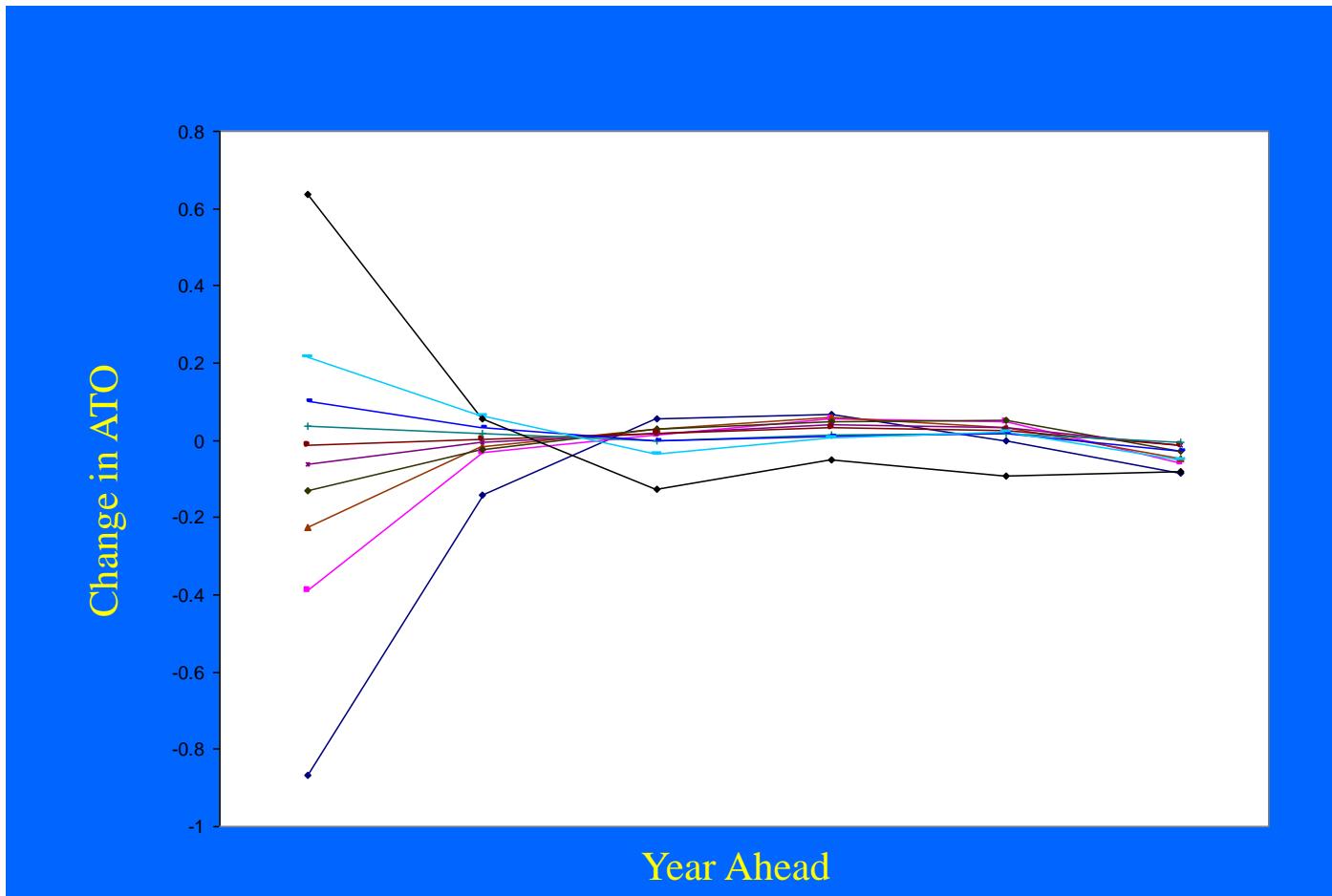
# Driver ændringsmønster: Ændring i salgets vækstrate



# Driver ændringsmønster: Ændring i Core Sales PM



# Driver Change Patterns: Change in ATO



# Incorporating Fade Rates into a Forecast: An Enhanced Simple Valuation for Nike

- Nike's ReOI drivere fra 1994 til 1996

|  | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1996</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sales  | \$3,790     | \$4,761     | \$6,471     |
| Sales growth rate  | -3.6%       | 25.6%       | 35.9%       |
| Core sales PM  | 7.9%        | 8.5%        | 8.8%        |
| Asset turnover   | 2.6         | 2.7         | 2.7         |
| Required return for operations                                     | 11.0%       | 11.0%       | 11.0%       |
| Turnover efficiency ratio  | 4.2%        | 4.1%        | 4.1%        |
| Core other income  | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| Core ReOI = Sales x [Core sales<br>PM – Turnover efficiency ratio] | \$140.2     | \$209.5     | \$304.1     |
| Growth in Core ReOI  | –           | 49.4%       | 45.2%       |

- Lang-siget salgsforecat for industrien: 5%

|                              | <u>1997E</u> | <u>1998E</u> | <u>1999E</u> | <u>2000E</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sales                        | \$8,283      | \$9,939      | \$11,232     | \$11,793     |
| Sales growth rate            | 28.0%        | 20.0%        | 13.0%        | 5.0%         |
| Core Sales PM                | 8.8%         | 8.8%         | 8.8%         | 8.8%         |
| Operational efficiency ratio | 4.1%         | 4.1%         | 4.1%         | 4.1%         |
| ReOI                         | \$389.3      | \$467.1      | \$527.9      | \$554.3      |
| Growth in ReOI               | 28.0%        | 20.0%        | 13.0%        | 5.0%         |

# Værdiansættelse af Nike

|  | <u>1996A</u>           | <u>1997E</u> | <u>1998E</u> | <u>1999E</u> |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PV of ReOI                                   |                        | \$350.7      | 379.1        | 386.0        |
| Total PV                                     | \$1,116                |              |              |              |
| Continuing Value <sup>1</sup>                |                        |              |              | 9,238.3      |
| PV of CV                                     | \$6,755                |              |              |              |
| NOA <sub>1996</sub>                          | <u>2,659</u>           |              |              |              |
| $V_{1996}^{NOA}$                             | <u><u>\$10,530</u></u> |              |              |              |
| NFO  | <u>228</u>             |              |              |              |
| $V_{1996}^E$                                 | <u><u>\$10,302</u></u> |              |              |              |
| Value per share on<br>143.629 million shares | \$72                   |              |              |              |

1

$$CV = \frac{554.3}{1.11 - 1.05}$$

# **Hvorledes vil virksomhedens drive være forskellige fra det typiske mønster**

## **❑ Virksomheder udfordrer andre virksomheder:**

- ✓ Prisreduktion
- ✓ Produktinnovation
- ✓ Omkostningsminimering
- ✓ Efterligning af succesfulde virksomheder
- ✓ Entrering i brancher, hvor virksomheder opnår overnormal profit

## **❑ Virksomheder modsætter sig konkurrencekræfterne**

- ✓ Opbygning af varemærke
- ✓ Patenter
- ✓ Fusioner og alliance
- ✓ Skabelse af teknologisk standard, som brugerne (og andre virksomheder) må hængte sig på

# Fokuser på Nøgle drivere

- Nogle virksomheder har en eller to drivere som driver ReOI. Analytikere fokuserer på disse nøglefaktorer

| <u>Industry</u>        | <u>Key Economic Factors</u>              | <u>Key ReOI Drivers</u> |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Airlines               | Load factors and fares                   | Sales and ATO           |
| Automobiles            | Model design and production efficiency   | Sales and margins       |
| Beverages              | Brand management and product innovation  | Sales                   |
| Cellular Phones        | Population covered (POP) and churn rates | Sales and ATO           |
| Commercial Real Estate | Square footage and occupancy rates       | Sales and ATO           |
| Computers              | Technology path and competition          | Sales and margins       |
| Fashion Clothing       | Brand management                         | Sales                   |
| Internet Commerce      | Hits per hour                            | Sales and ATO           |
| Non-fashion clothing   | Production efficiency                    | Margins                 |
| Pharmaceuticals        | Research and development                 | Sales                   |
| Retail                 | Retail space and sales per square foot   | Sales and ATO           |

## Driver History for a Brand Name Company: Coca-Cola

- Coke targets “economic profit” (similar to ReOI) to create shareholder value. It reported the following in its 10-K:

|                                    | <u>1990</u> | <u>1991</u> | <u>1992</u> | <u>1993</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1996</u> | <u>1997</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Net revenues (\$ millions)         | 10,261      | 11,599      | 13,119      | 14,030      | 16,264      | 18,127      | 18,673      | 18,868      |
| Return on capital <sup>1</sup> (%) | 26.8        | 27.5        | 29.4        | 31.2        | 32.7        | 34.9        | 36.7        | 39.4        |
| Sales profit margin (%)            | 13.1        | 13.5        | 14.4        | 15.2        | 15.4        | 15.3        | 15.9        | 18.0        |
| Asset turnover                     | 2.0         | 2.0         | 2.0         | 2.1         | 2.1         | 2.3         | 2.3         | 2.2         |
| Economic profit (\$ millions)      | 920         | 1,073       | 1,300       | 1,549       | 1,896       | 2,291       | 2,718       | 3,325       |
| Growth in economic profit (%)      |             | 16.6        | 21.2        | 19.2        | 22.4        | 20.8        | 18.6        | 22.3        |
| Stock price per share              | 12          | 20          | 21          | 22          | 26          | 37          | 53          | 67          |

<sup>1</sup>Coke defines return on capital in a similar way to RNOA

- This is a Growth Pattern, not a Fade Pattern
- Forces of competition create fade patterns
- Challenges to competition create growth patterns

# Fuld informations forecasting

- Budgetter alle økonomiske faktorer samt hele sættet af ReOI drivere
- Udtryk forecastene i et budget (pro formas)

# **Forecasting for PPE, Inc.**

Erindrer:

- Salget forventes af ville vokse med 5%
- Forecasted Core PM er 7.85%
- Forecasted ATO er 1.762

Med disse tre poster (og disse tre alene) kan vi værdiansætte virksomheden

# PPE, Inc.: The Pro Forma for driftsmæssige aktiviteter

## PPE Inc.: Pro Forma Financial Statements, Operating Activities

|                             | <u>Year-1</u> | <u>Year 0</u> | <u>Year 1</u> | <u>Year 2</u> | <u>Year 3</u> | <u>Year 4</u> | <u>Year 5</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Income Statement</u>     |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Sales                       | 124.90        | 131.15        | 137.70        | 144.59        | 151.82        | 159.41        |               |
| Core operating expenses     | <u>115.10</u> | <u>120.86</u> | <u>126.89</u> | <u>133.24</u> | <u>139.90</u> | <u>146.89</u> |               |
| Core operating income       | 9.80          | 10.29         | 10.81         | 11.35         | 11.92         | 12.51         |               |
| Financial income (expense)  | <u>(.70)</u>  |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Earnings                    | <u>9.10</u>   |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| <u>Balance Sheet</u>        |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Net operating assets        | 69.90         | 74.42         | 78.15         | 82.05         | 86.16         | 90.46         | 94.99         |
| Net financial assets        | <u>(7.00)</u> | <u>(7.70)</u> |               |               |               |               |               |
| Common stockholders' equity | <u>62.90</u>  | <u>66.72</u>  |               |               |               |               |               |
| <u>Cash Flow Statement</u>  |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| OI                          | 9.80          | 10.29         | 10.81         | 11.35         | 11.92         | 12.51         |               |
| ΔNOA                        | <u>4.52</u>   | <u>3.72</u>   | <u>3.91</u>   | <u>4.10</u>   | <u>4.31</u>   | <u>4.52</u>   |               |
| Free cash flow (C – I)      | <u>5.28</u>   | <u>6.57</u>   | <u>6.90</u>   | <u>7.25</u>   | <u>7.61</u>   | <u>7.99</u>   |               |
| <u>ReOI Drivers</u>         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| RNOA (%)                    | 14.02         | 13.83         | 13.83         | 13.83         | 13.83         | 13.83         |               |
| Profit margin (%)           | 7.85          | 7.85          | 7.85          | 7.85          | 7.85          | 7.85          |               |
| Asset turnover              | 1.787         | 1.762         | 1.762         | 1.762         | 1.762         | 1.762         |               |
| Growth in NOA (%)           | 6.5           | 5.0           | 5.0           | 5.0           | 5.0           | 5.0           |               |
| Residual OI (.1134)         | 1.76          | 1.85          | 1.95          | 2.05          | 2.15          | 2.25          |               |
| Growth in ReOI (%)          |               | 5.0           | 5.0           | 5.0           | 5.0           | 5.0           |               |

# PPE, Inc.: Værdiansættelse fra budgettet

$$V_0^E = \$66.72 + \frac{1.855}{1.1134 - 1.05} = \$95.98$$

Kendetegn ved budgettet:

1. Fremtidig RNOA er konstant
  - Core PM er konstant
  - ATO er konstant
2. Forecast af ReOI adskiller sig kun fra den simple forecast grundet væksten i NOA

# Full-Information Forecasting: Nike

A perceptive analyst forecasted in 1997 that Nike would not continue on its current trajectory. She felt that Nike's products could continue to be a hot fashion item through fiscal 1997 and 1998, spurred on by heavy promotion. But after 1998, Nike'suster would fade somewhat, particularly to the fashion-conscious teens. Indeed she forecast increasing inventory build up, nicipating that Nike would have trouble moving its inventory. And, with rising production costs and decreasing margins, she xpected Nike would have to restructure some of its operations in 1998 and 1999 and take a charge in against income.

She analyzed the effect of these trends on drivers as follows:

1. She forecasted that sales would increase by over 40% in 1997 to \$9,200 million, remain at this level in 1998, and then drop to \$8,500 million in 1999. Thereafter she forecasted sales to increase by 3% per year.
2. She forecasted gross margins of 39.8% for 1997, dropping to 36.5% in 1998 and thereafter as production costs increase.

Forecasts of other income statement ratios were as follows. The actual 1996 numbers are given for comparison.

|                               | <u>1996A</u> | <u>1997E</u> | <u>1998E</u> | <u>1999E and after</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Advertising expense ratio (%) | 9.9          | 10.6         | 12.3         | 12.3                   |
| R&D expense ratio (%)         | 15.4         | 14.5         | 15.2         | 15.5                   |
| tax rate (%)                  | 38.5         | 38.0         | 38.0         | 38.0                   |

The analyst forecasted profit margins to stabilize at 5.6% of sales after 1999, reflecting the benefits from restructuring. To achieve this margin the analyst forecasted that Nike would incur a restructuring charge of \$130 million in 1998 and another of \$50 million in 1999.

3. Turnover forecasts were as follows:

|                              | <u>1997E</u> | <u>1998E</u> | <u>1999E and after</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Accounts receivable turnover | 5.6          | 5.3          | 5.1                    |
| Inventory turnover           | 8.0          | 7.0          | 6.5                    |
| PE turnover                  | 9.9          | 8.0          | 4.5                    |
| Other NOA/Sales              | -6.77%       | -6.95%       | -11.34%                |

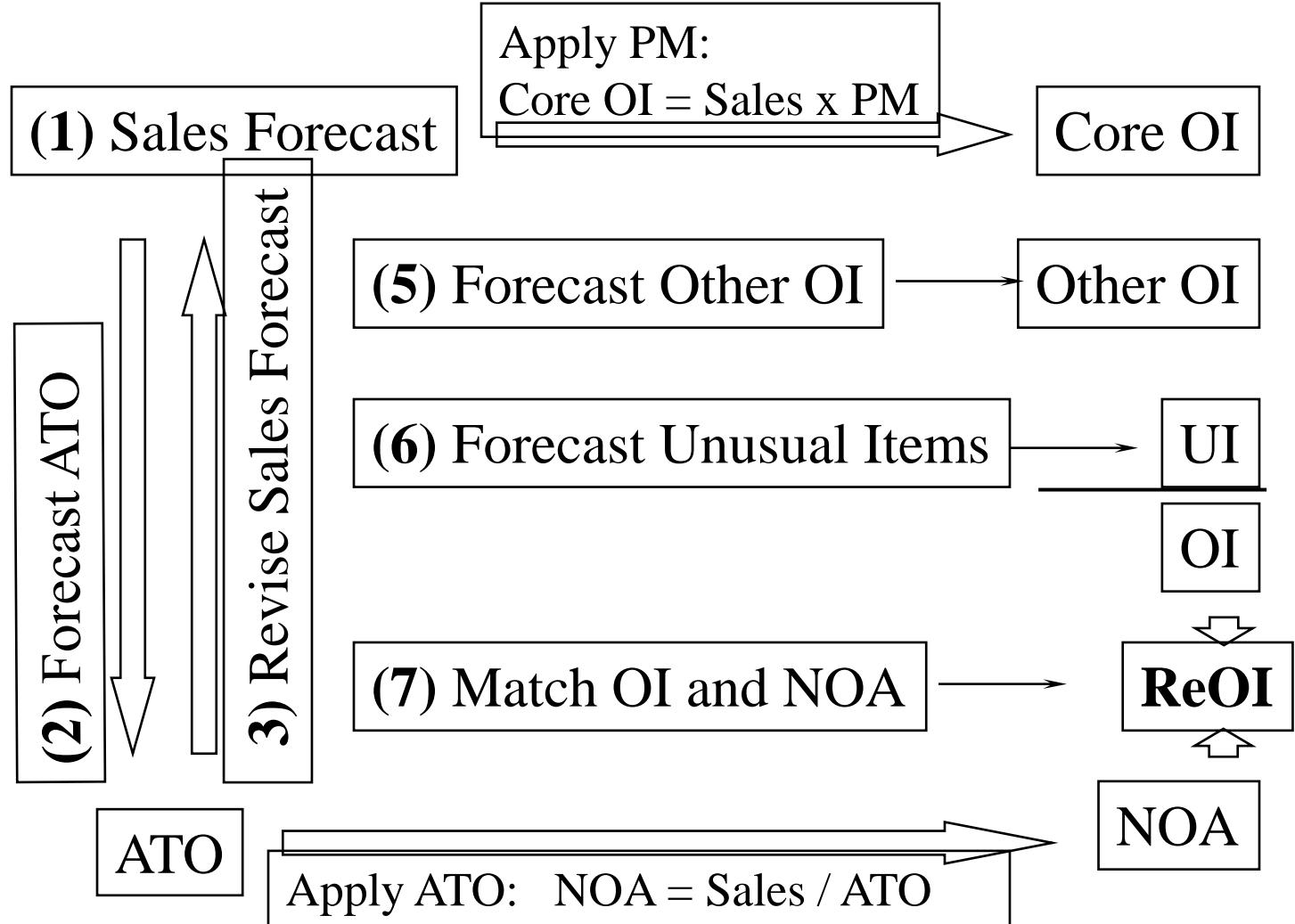
With these forecasts the analyst developed the following pro forma financial statements and valuation:

|  | <u>1996A</u> | <u>1997E</u>   | <u>1998E</u> | <u>1999E</u> | <u>2000E</u> | <u>2001E</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b><u>Income Statement</u></b>                 |              |                |              |              |              |              |
| Sales  | 6,471        | 9,200          | 9,200        | 8,500        | 8,755        | 9,018        |
| Cost of sales                                  | <u>3,907</u> | <u>5,538</u>   | <u>5,842</u> | <u>5,397</u> | <u>5,559</u> | <u>5,726</u> |
| Gross margin                                   | 2,564        | 3,662          | 3,358        | 3,103        | 3,196        | 3,292        |
| SG&A expenses                                  | <u>1,642</u> | <u>2,309</u>   | <u>2,530</u> | <u>2,363</u> | <u>2,434</u> | <u>2,507</u> |
| Income from sales                              | 922          | 1,353          | 828          | 740          | 762          | 785          |
| Other operating income                         |              | <u>32</u>      | <u>20</u>    | <u>28</u>    | <u>29</u>    | <u>30</u>    |
| Core operating income before tax               | 922          | 1,385          | 848          | 768          | 791          | 815          |
| Taxes  | <u>355</u>   | <u>526</u>     | <u>322</u>   | <u>292</u>   | <u>301</u>   | <u>310</u>   |
| Core operating income after tax                | 567          | 859            | 526          | 476          | 490          | 505          |
| Restructuring charge                           |              |                | <u>130</u>   | <u>50</u>    |              |              |
| Operating income                               | <u>567</u>   | <u>859</u>     | <u>396</u>   | <u>426</u>   | <u>490</u>   | <u>505</u>   |
| <b><u>Balance Sheet</u></b>                    |              |                |              |              |              |              |
| Accounts receivable                            | 1,346        | 1,643          | 1,736        | 1,667        | 1,717        |              |
| Inventory                                      | 931          | 1,150          | 1,314        | 1,308        | 1,347        |              |
| Property, plant and equipment                  | 643          | 930            | 1,150        | 1,889        | 1,946        |              |
| Other NOA                                      | <u>(261)</u> | <u>(623)</u>   | <u>(639)</u> | <u>(964)</u> | <u>(993)</u> |              |
| Net operating assets                           | 2,659        | <u>3,100</u>   | <u>3,561</u> | <u>3,900</u> | <u>4,017</u> |              |
| Operating income                               |              | 859            | 396          | 426          | 490          |              |
| Change in NOA                                  |              | <u>441</u>     | <u>461</u>   | <u>339</u>   | <u>117</u>   |              |
| Free cash flow                                 |              | <u>418</u>     | <u>(65)</u>  | <u>87</u>    | <u>373</u>   |              |
| RNOA (on beginning NOA)                        |              | 32.3%          | 12.8%        | 12.0%        | 12.6%        | 12.6%        |
| ReOI (.11)                                     |              | 566.5          | 55.0         | 34.3         | 61.0         | 62.9         |
| Growth in ReOI                                 |              |                | (90.3%)      | (37.6%)      | 77.8%        | 3.0%         |
| Total PV of ReOI to 2000                       | 620          |                |              |              | 786          |              |
| Continuing value <sup>1</sup>                  |              | <u>518</u>     |              |              |              |              |
| PV of CV                                       |              | <u>3,797</u>   |              |              |              |              |
| Value of operations                            |              | <u>228</u>     |              |              |              |              |
| NFO  |              | <u>3,569</u>   |              |              |              |              |
| Value of common equity                         |              | <u>\$24.85</u> |              |              |              |              |
| Value per share<br>(on 143.629 million shares) |              |                |              |              |              |              |

# En budgetprocedure

1. Forecast salget
2. Forecast ATO og beregn NOA
  - NOA = salg/ATO
3. Revider salgsbudgettet
4. Forecast core sales PM og beregn core OI
  - Core OI = Salg x Core PM
5. Forecast anden OI
6. Forecast udsædvanlige driftsposter
7. Beregn ReOI
8. Beregn free cash flow
9. Forecast net dividend payout
10. Beregn NFO eller NFA
11. Forecast finansielle omkostninger eller finansielle indtægter
12. Beregn Totalindkomst
13. Beregn egenkapital
14. Korrigér værdiansættelsen for “stock option overhang”

Forecast PM:  
Gross Margin  
- Expense Ratios



# Check budgettet

- A. Sikre at egenkapitalen stemmer (step13)
- B. Check Common-size overfor peer group?  
Er eventuelle forskelle rimelige?
- C. Vær opmærksom på ophobning af finansielle aktiver. Hvad vil selskabet gøre ved denne ophobning?

# Kendetegn ved ReOI-modellen

- Den er effektiv: Budgetterer fem faktorer
  - Salg
  - Core PM
  - ATO
  - Andre driftsposter
  - Udsædvanlige poster
- Fokuserer på den del af virksomheden der skaber værdi, nemlig driften

# Kendetegn ved ReOI-modellen - fortsat

- Udbytter er irrelevante
- Finansiering af irrelevant
- $NPV=0$  investeringer berører ikke værdiansættelsen
- Værdiskabende investeringer afsløres
- Udgår problemer med kapitalomkostninger ved ændret leverage

# Aktieudvidelse ifm. fusioner og virksomhedsovertagelser

- Værdiansættelse vha. RE-modellerne kan ikke foretages ved at budgettere beløb per aktie såfremt antallet af udstående aktier forventes at ændre sig
- Foretag altid værdiansættelse på "krone-basis" og divider med antallet af nuværende udestående aktier
- Værdiansættelse vha. AEG-modellerne kan foretages ved at budgettere Eps samt Dps
  - Det kræver imidlertid, at arbejde på "leverede-basis", hvilket kræver ændringer i egenkapitalomkostningerne.
- Det bør foretrækkes at arbejde med driften i absolutte tal

# Indikatorer ved regnskabsanalysen

1. Nuværende RNOA er forskellig fra tidligere
2. Komponenter fra RNOA er forskellige fra tidligere
  - Analyser determinanter af den nuværende ændring i RNOA
  - Ændring i Core PM er speciel vigtig
3. RNOA er forskellig fra industri-normen
  - RNOA tenderer til at udligne mod et gennemsnit for industrien

# **Indikatorer ved regnskabsanalysen - fortsat**

## **4. Komponenter ved RNOA er forskellig fra industri-normen**

PM-komponenter:

- Produktionsomkostninger/salg
- Andre driftsomkostninger/salg
- F&U/salg

ATO-komponenter

- Varelager/salg
- Tilgodehavender/salg
- Varekreditorer/salg

## **5. Ændringer i RNOA er forskellig fra industri-normen**

# **Indikatorer ved regnskabsanalysen - fortsat**

## **6. Andre "røde flag"**

- Lav effektiv skatteprocent i forhold til selskabsskatteprocent
- Store udsædvanlige poster
- Ændring i regnskabsprincipper
- Stigning i udvandende værdipapirer: ledelsesoptioner
- Ophobning af finanzielle aktiver