

Discounted Cash Flow Summary

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Basic Elements

Fundamental Terms

Cash flow, taxes, time, cost of capital point-in-time, risk

Mathematical Tools
Conditional Expectation $E_t[\cdot]$

5 rules:
Classical expectation
Linearity
Certain amount
Iterated expectation
Taking out what is known

subjective probability
Precise foundation
Cost of Capital

Definition:
 $\tilde{k}_t =_{\text{Def}} \frac{E_t[\widetilde{CF}_{t+1} + \widetilde{V}_{t+1}]}{\widetilde{V}_t} - 1$
Assumption: \tilde{k}_t deterministic

“other probability”
No arbitrage, asset can be duplicated
Fundamental Theorem

“risk-neutral” probability Q with
 $r_f = E_t^Q \left[\frac{\widetilde{CF}_{t+1} + \widetilde{V}_{t+1}}{\widetilde{V}_t} - 1 \right]$

Valuation Equation

$$\tilde{V}_t = \sum_{s=t+1}^{\infty} \frac{E_t[\widetilde{CF}_s]}{(1+k)^{s-t}}$$

Private Income Tax

Fundamental Theorem

dividend τ^D , interest τ^I
Now instead of r_f
 $\tilde{V}_t = \frac{E_t^Q[\widetilde{CF}_{t+1} + \widetilde{V}_{t+1}]}{1+r_f(1-\tau^I)}$

Leverage anew

retention \Rightarrow tax shield

Valuation Equation and Retention

$$\tilde{V}_t^l = \tilde{V}_t^u + \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{\tau^I (1-\tau^D) r_f E_t^Q[\tilde{A}_s]}{(1+r_f(1-\tau^I))^{s-t}}$$

Varying tax rate

Never use $k^{\text{post tax}} = k \cdot (1-\tau)$

Corporate Income Tax

Debt^l and Equity^u

debt \Rightarrow tax shield

Unlevered Firms:
Martingale-like cash flows

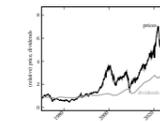
we motivated why
 $E_t[\widetilde{CF}_{t+1}^u] = (1+g)\widetilde{CF}_t^u$

Conclusions:
Gordon-Shapiro CoC = Discount rates

$$\tilde{V}_t^u = \frac{1+g}{k^{E,u} - g} \widetilde{CF}_t^u$$

$$E_t^Q \left[\frac{\widetilde{CF}_{t+1}^u}{1+r_f} \right] = \frac{E_t[\widetilde{CF}_{t+1}^u]}{1+k^{E,u}}$$

Excursus:
excess volatility



Excursus: Excess volatility (heroic assumption!)

Levered Firms
Financing policy

Valuation of tax shield
 $\tilde{V}_t^l = \tilde{V}_t^u + \sum_{s=t+1}^T \frac{\tau r_f E_t^Q[\tilde{D}_s]}{(1+r_f)^{s-t}}$

Insolvency
two triggers

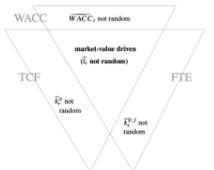
same Valuation of tax shield!
Over-indebtedness \Rightarrow Illiquidity

autonomous financing

deterministic debt D
APV formula
MoMi theorem
 $\tilde{V}_t^l = \tilde{V}_t^u + \tau D$

based on market values

deterministic debt ratio l
three procedures



Relation $k^{E,u}$ and WACC?
Adjustment Formulas

Miles-Ezzell $1 + WACC_t = (1 + k_t^{E,u}) \left(1 - \frac{\tau r_f}{1+r_f} l_t \right)$
do not use MoMi adjustment