



# COMPANIES, FUNDING & THE CAPITAL MARKETS

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FinanceTalking

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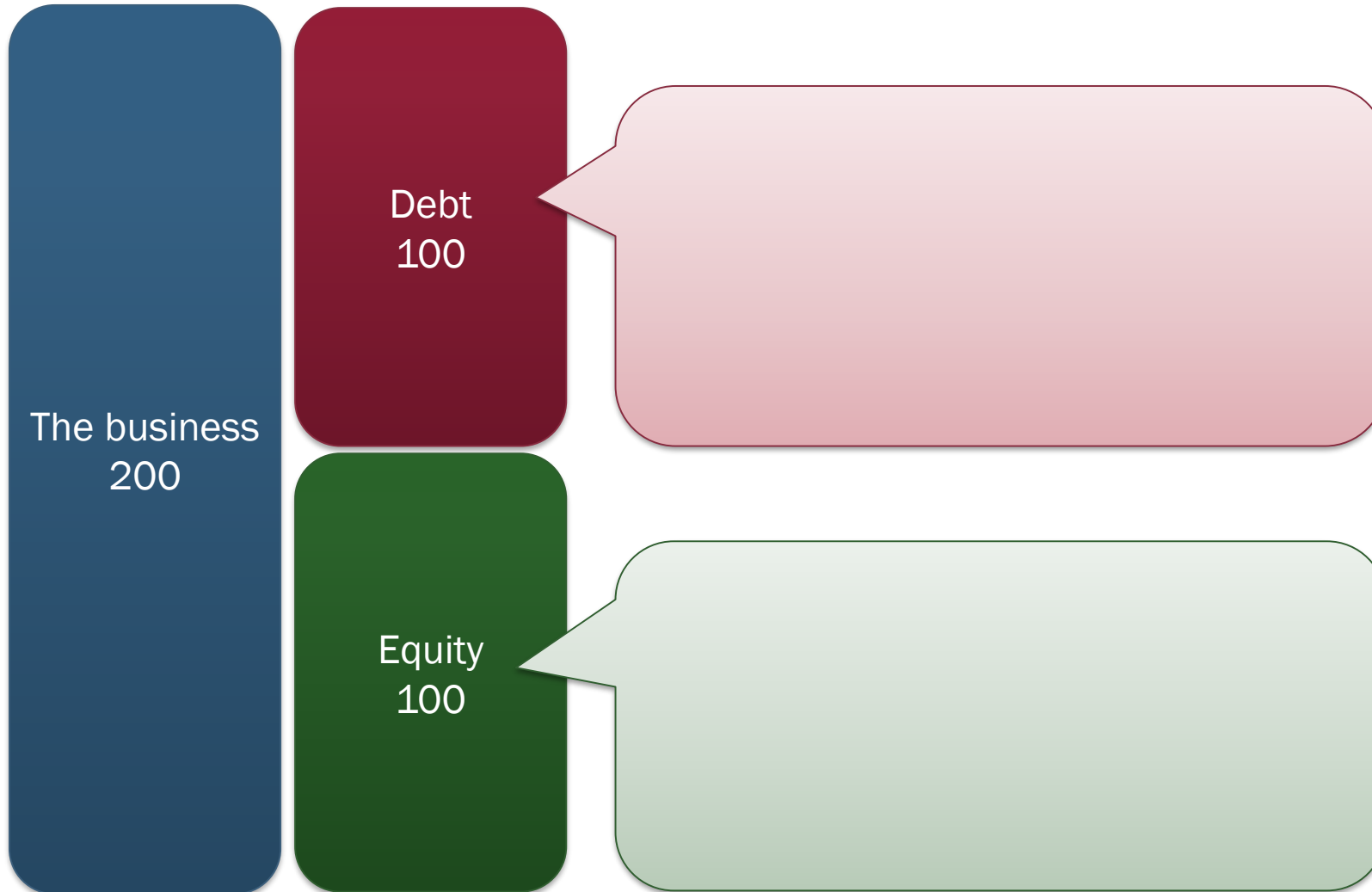
# Companies & Funding

1. Imagine we're starting a company. We need some money to get started. What are our options?
2. Now our business is up and running and profitable. What are our options now?



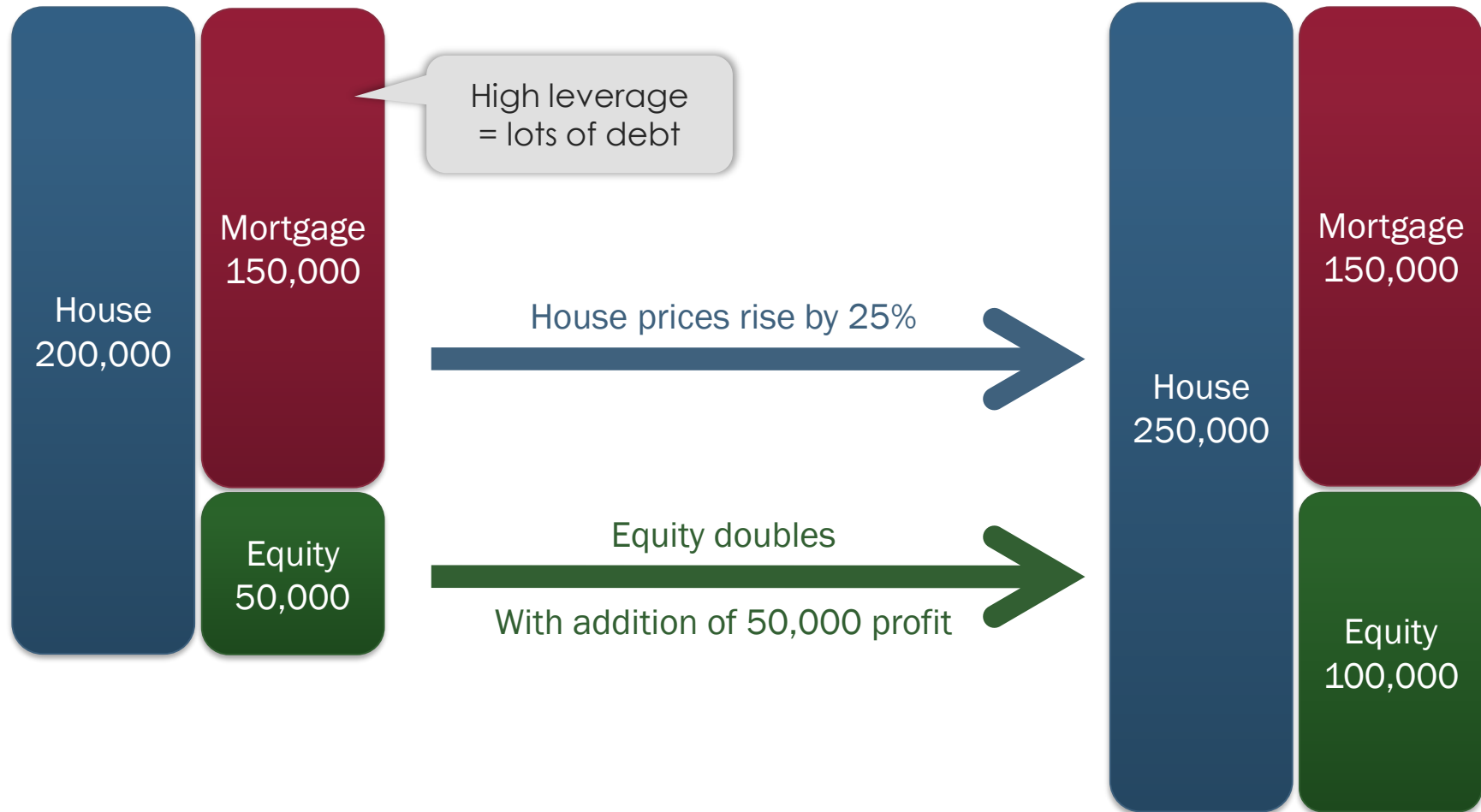
# Funding Characteristics?

Compare debt and equity funding from the company's point of view



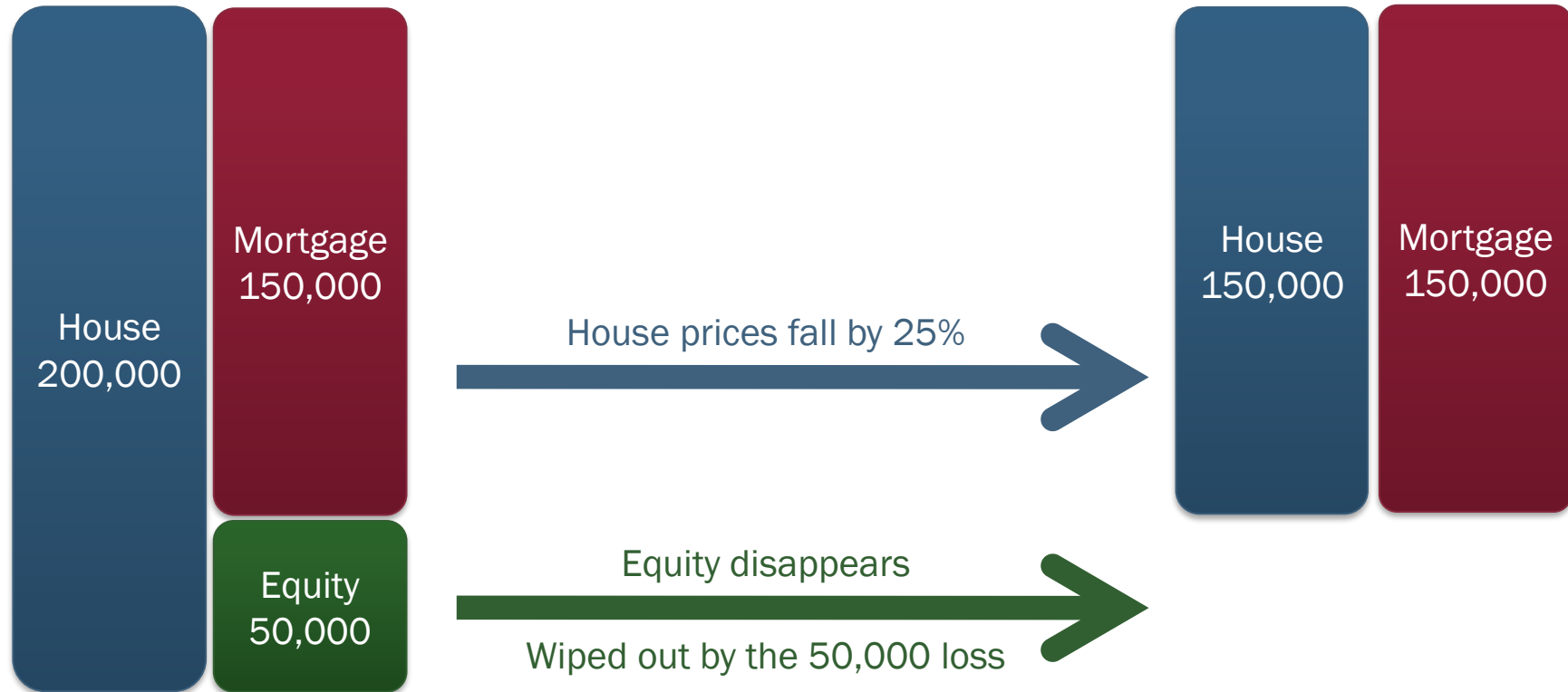
# Leverage – How it Works 1

High leverage drives returns to shareholders up disproportionately in good times



# Leverage – How it Works 2

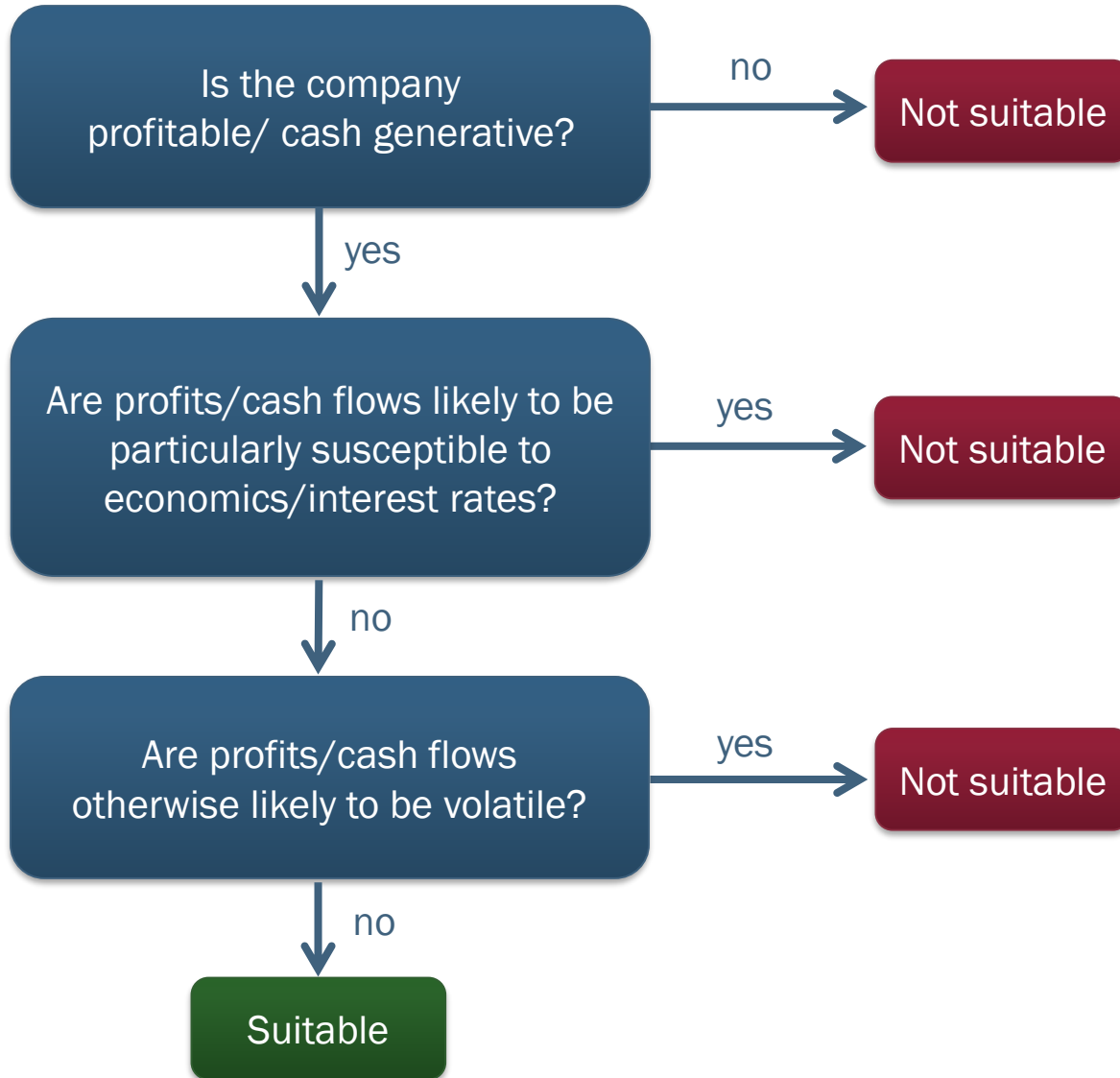
High leverage drives returns to shareholders down disproportionately in bad times



In which situation would you be most comfortable having a big mortgage?

- Employed
- Self-employed

# Suitability for High Financial Leverage



What makes profits volatile?

- High operational leverage (high fixed costs)
- Single large customer or supplier
- Susceptibility to raw material prices
- Dependency on key technologies or key people
- Weather or other factors such as politics

# Question...

Leverage should be high in the following sector  
Is this true or false?

1. Oil
2. Utilities
3. Real estate investment
4. Tobacco

a. True

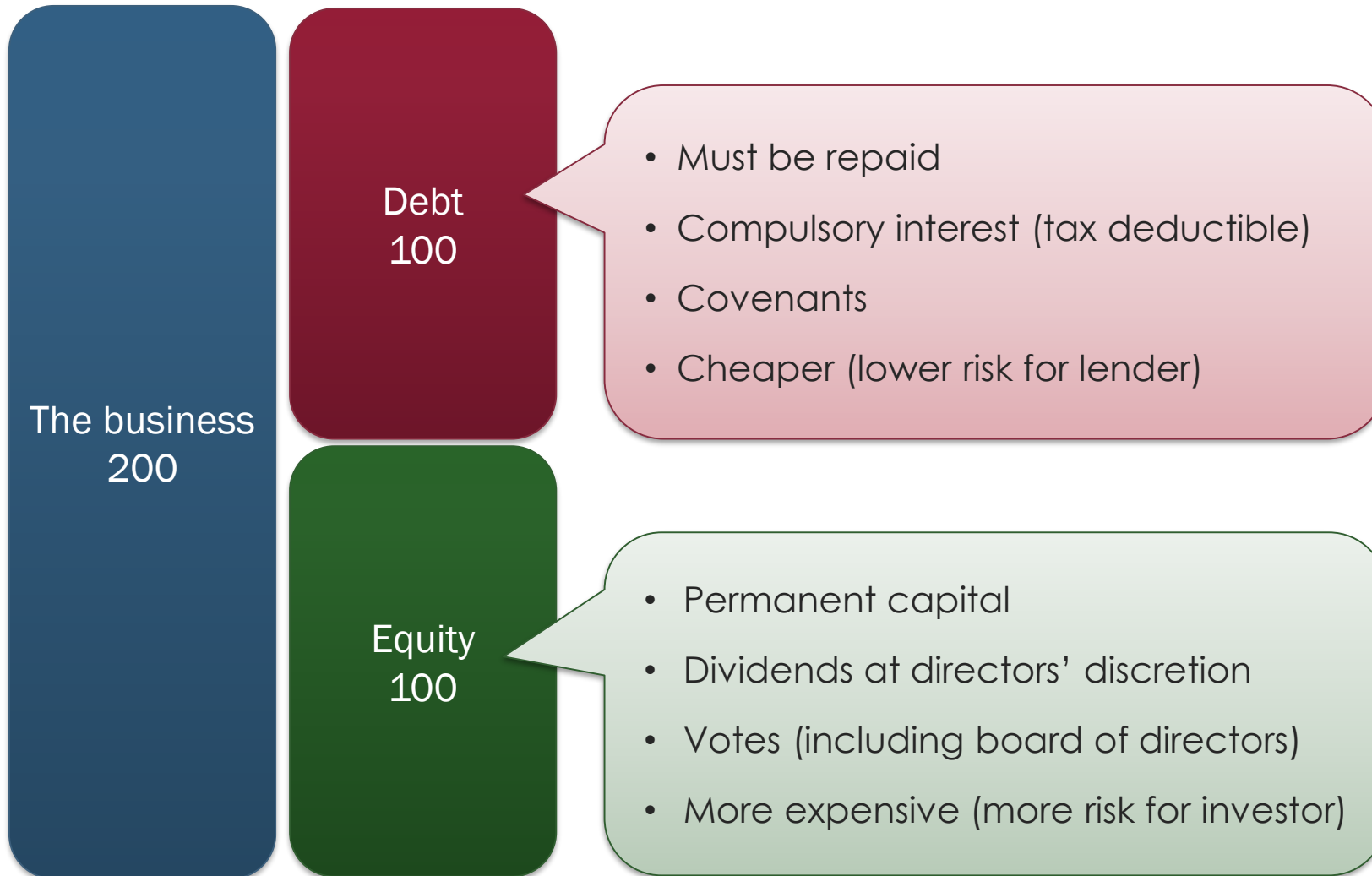
b. False

c. It depends...



# Funding Characteristics

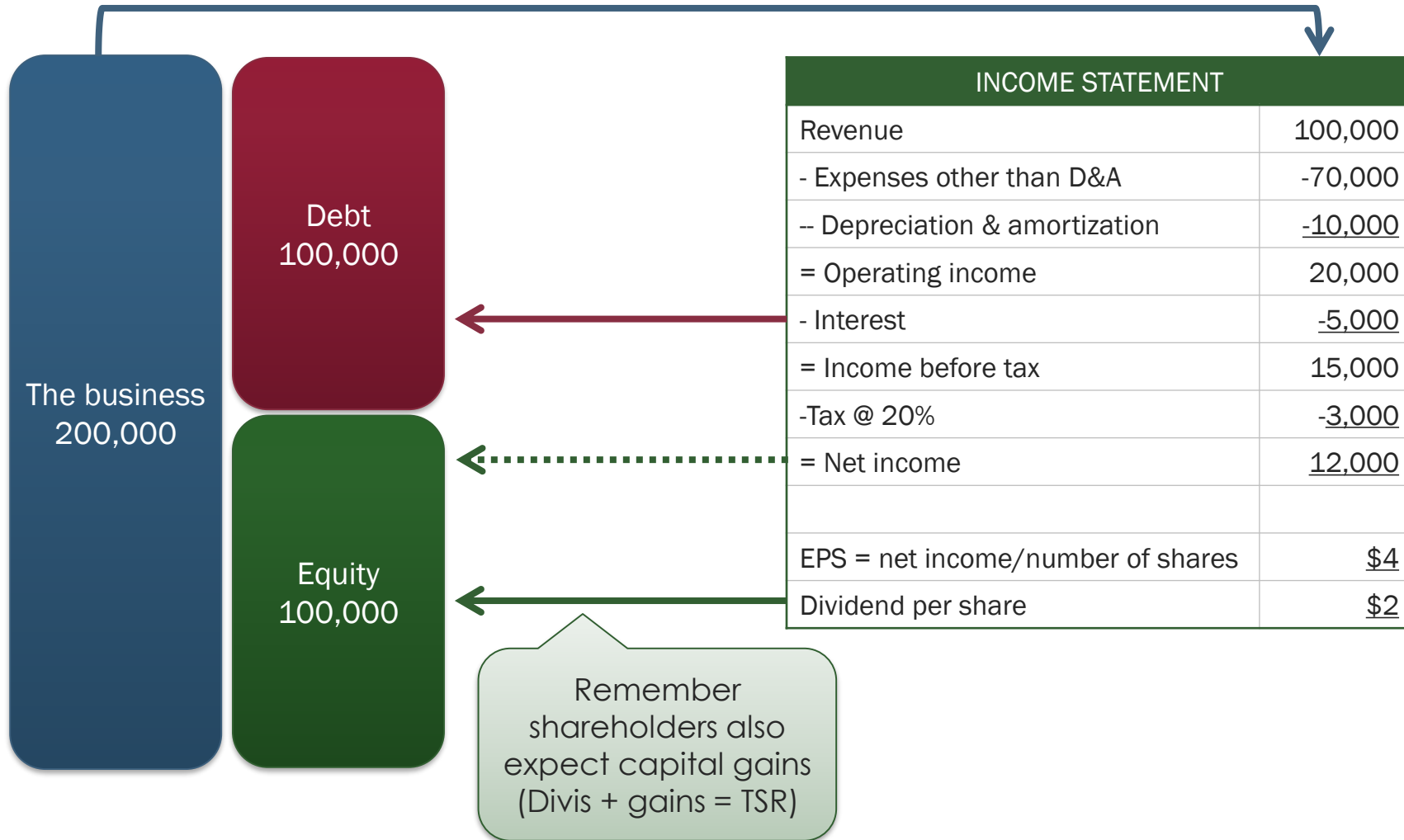
Comparison of debt and equity funding from the company's point of view





# How Profits Fit In...

How the providers of capital get their return



# Question...

Would TSR (total stockholder return) of 12% in an average year be good enough?

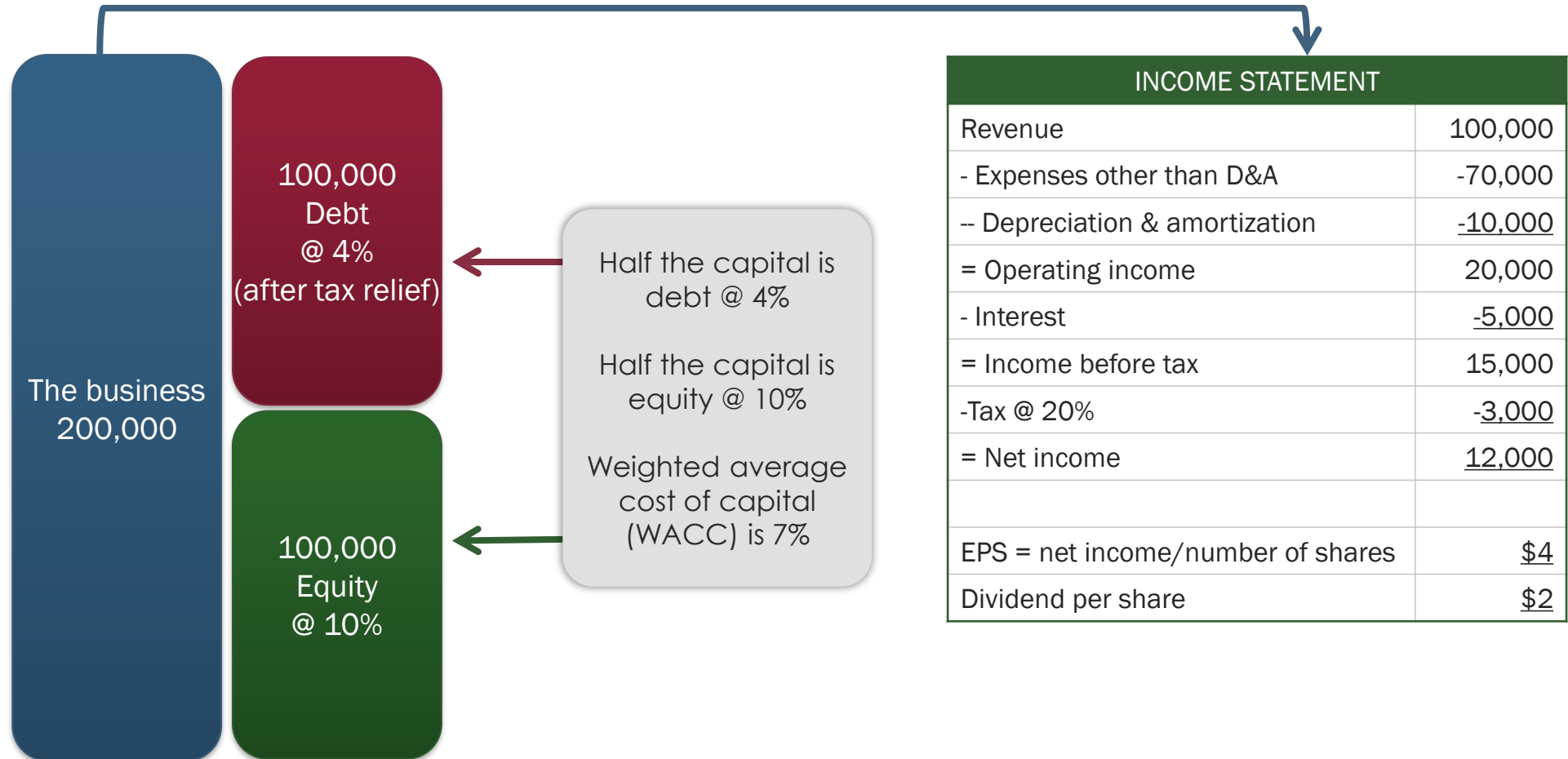
a. Yes probably

b. No definitely not



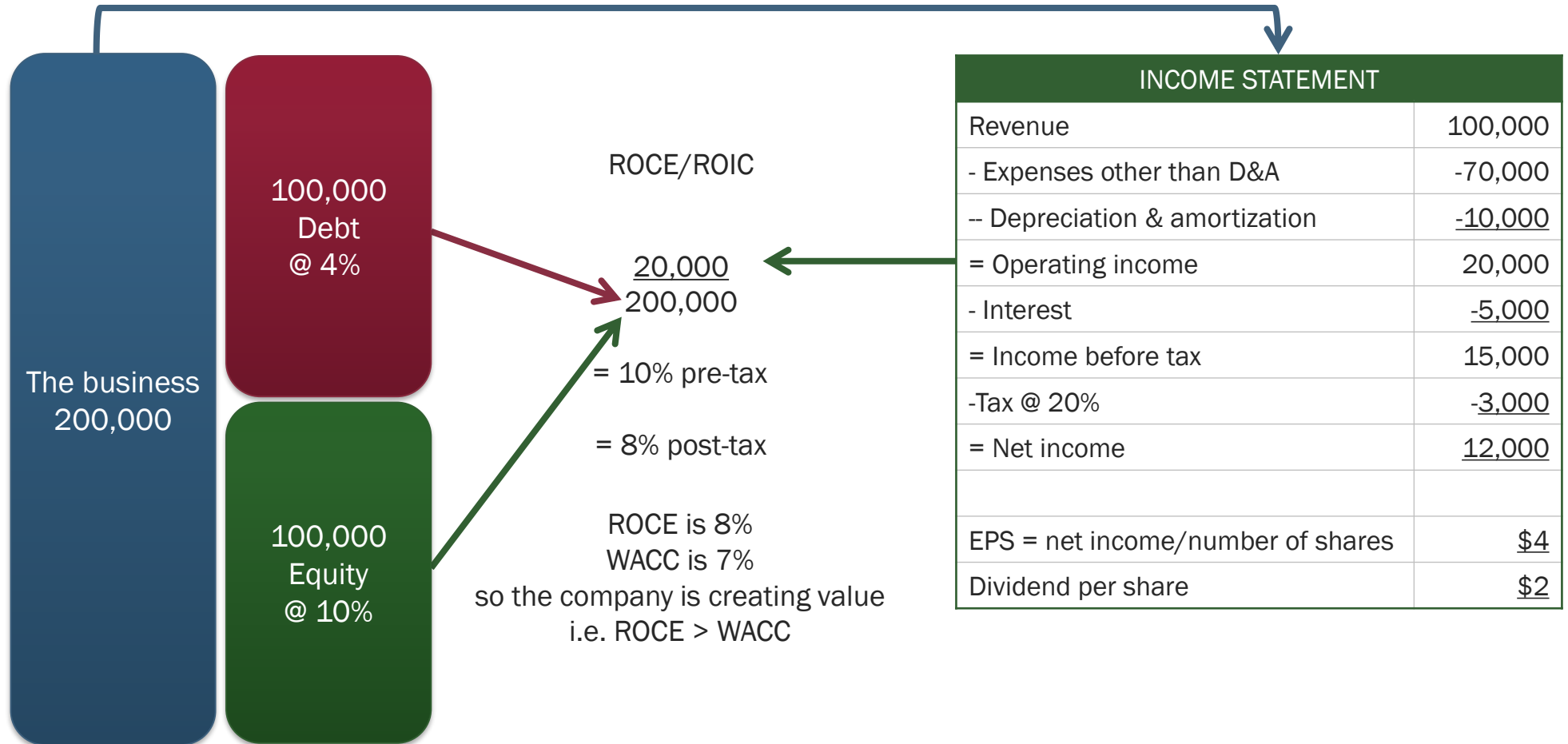
# Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

From the business's perspective, we need to measure returns against WACC



# Value Creation

Does return on capital meet or beat the average cost of that capital?

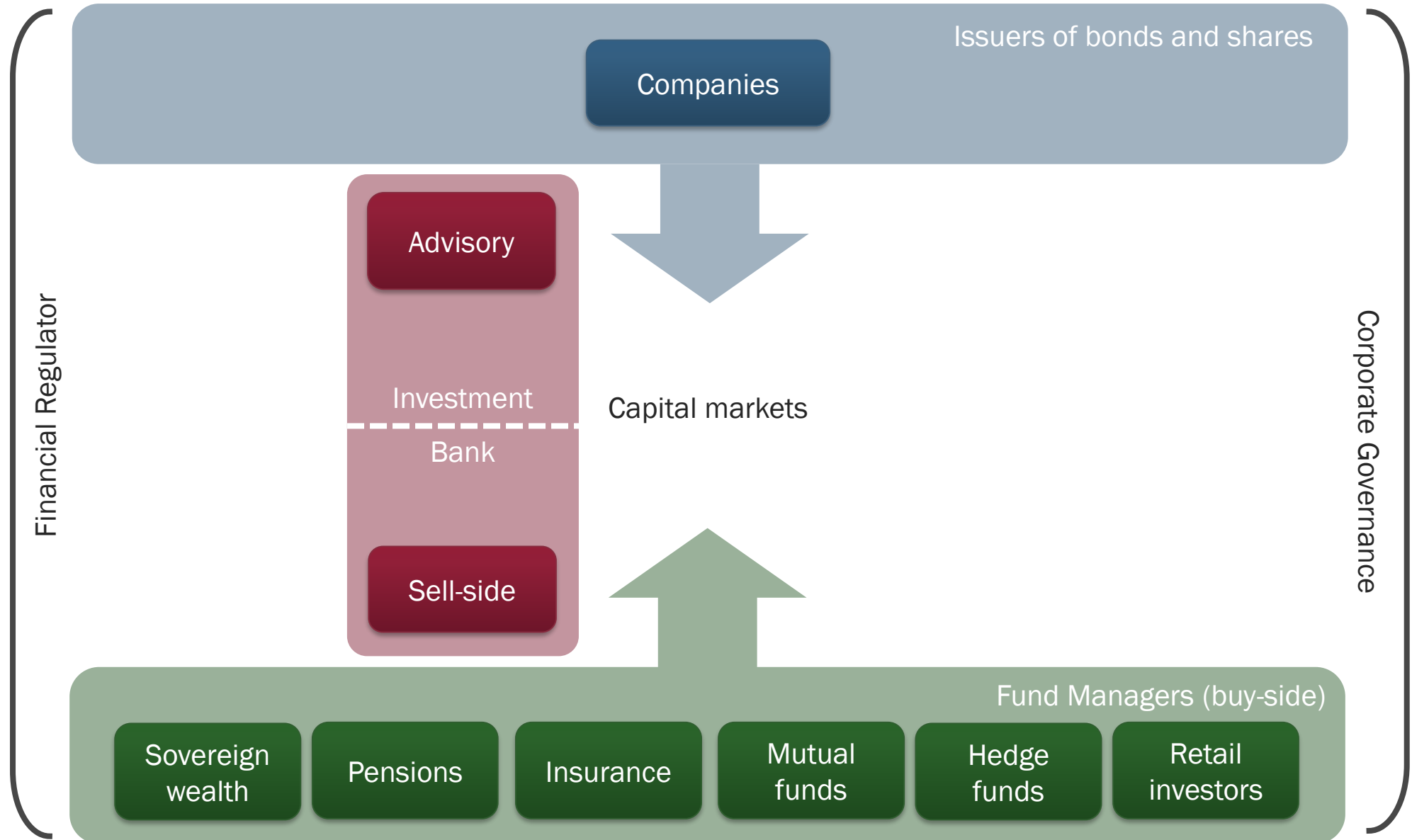


# Summary – Funding & Shareholder Value

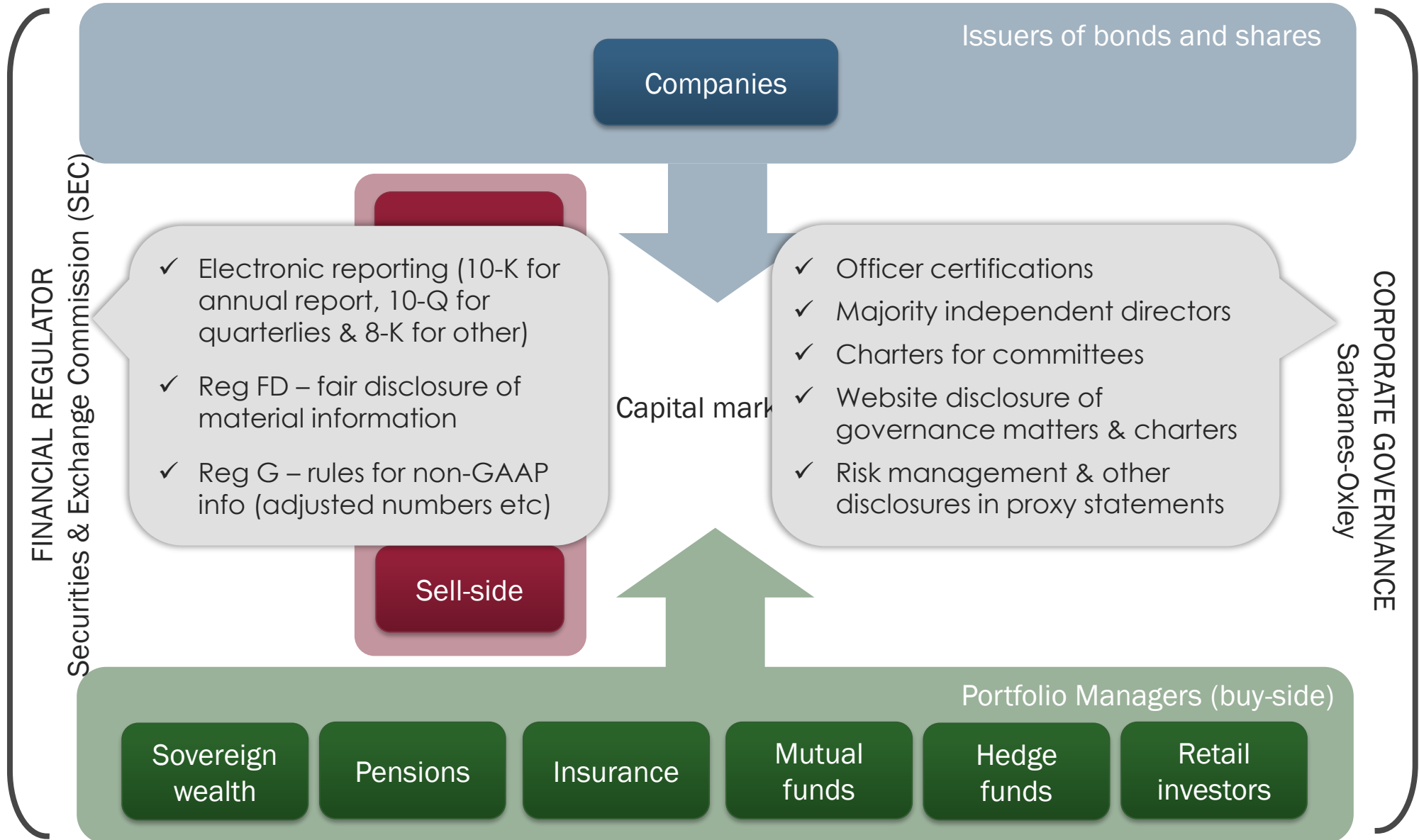
1. Corporate funding comes from a mixture of equity and debt
  - ✓ Equity is more expensive because shareholders require more return to compensate them for the risk they're taking
  - ✓ Debt is cheaper and interest is tax deductible
2. Weighted Average Cost of Capital
  - ✓ WACC is the average of the costs of equity and debt, weighted according to the proportions from each source
  - ✓ WACC is influenced by financial leverage
3. To create value, companies must make a return on capital that is higher than the cost of that capital
  - ✓ TSR must meet or beat cost of equity
  - ✓ After tax ROCE must meet or beat WACC
  - ✓ Shows investors (in equity and debt) are being rewarded for the risk they're taking



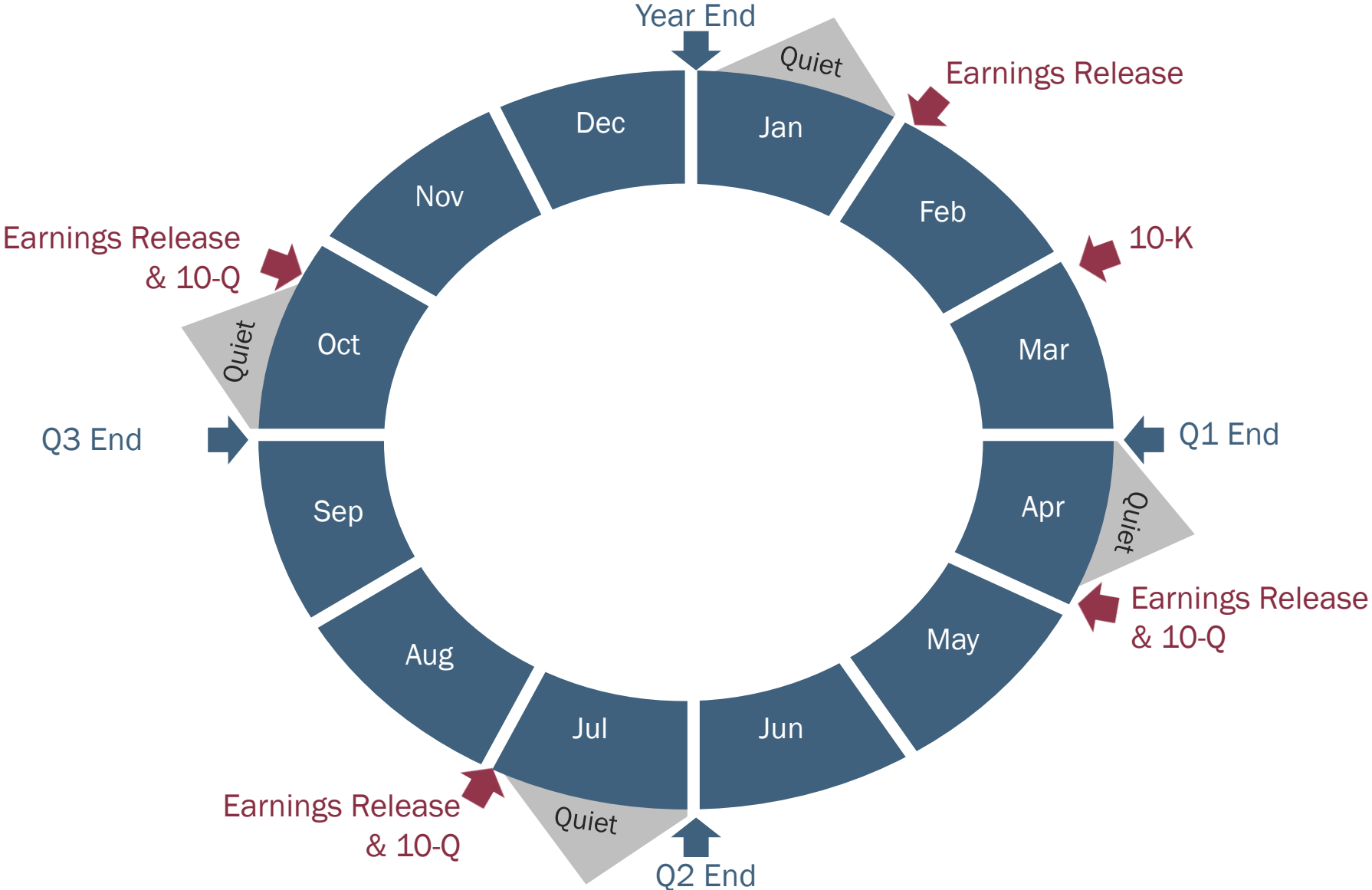
# Capital Markets Big Picture



# Key Regulations



# Financial Calendar



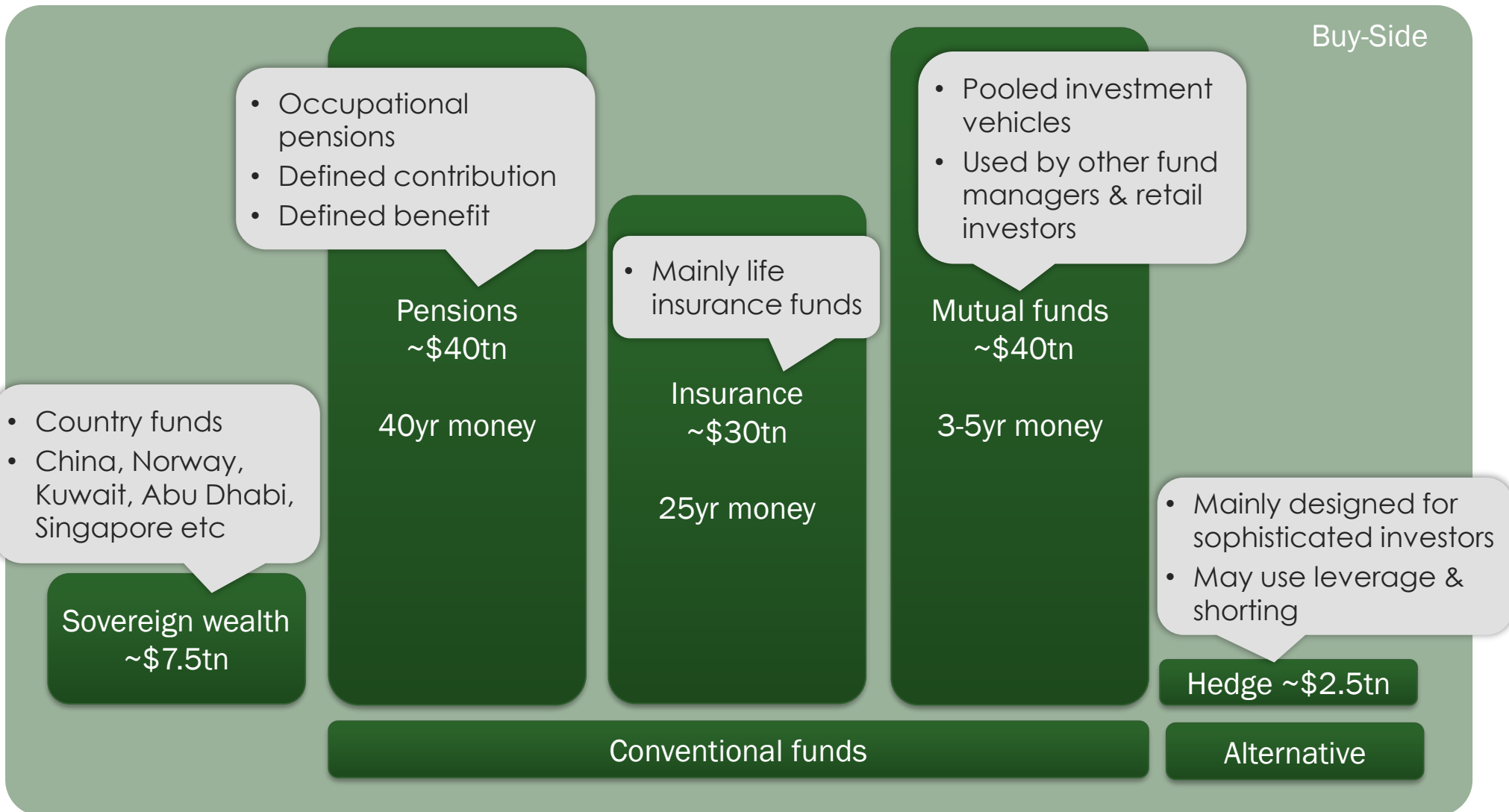


# Your Investments

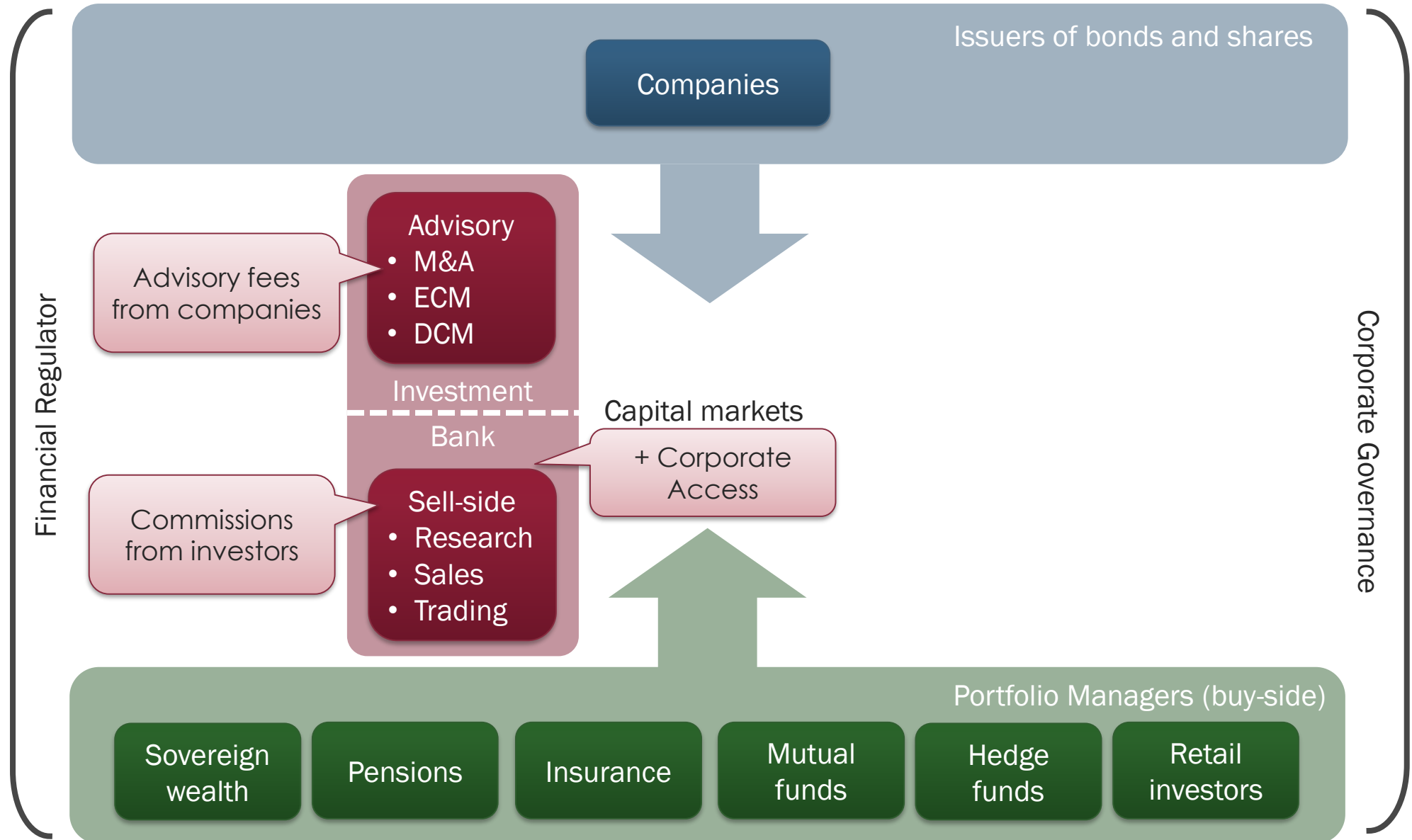
1. How many of you save or invest?
2. Where do you put your savings or what do you invest in?
3. Do you have a pension?
4. Do you have any life insurance?
5. Where does your pension and life insurance money go?



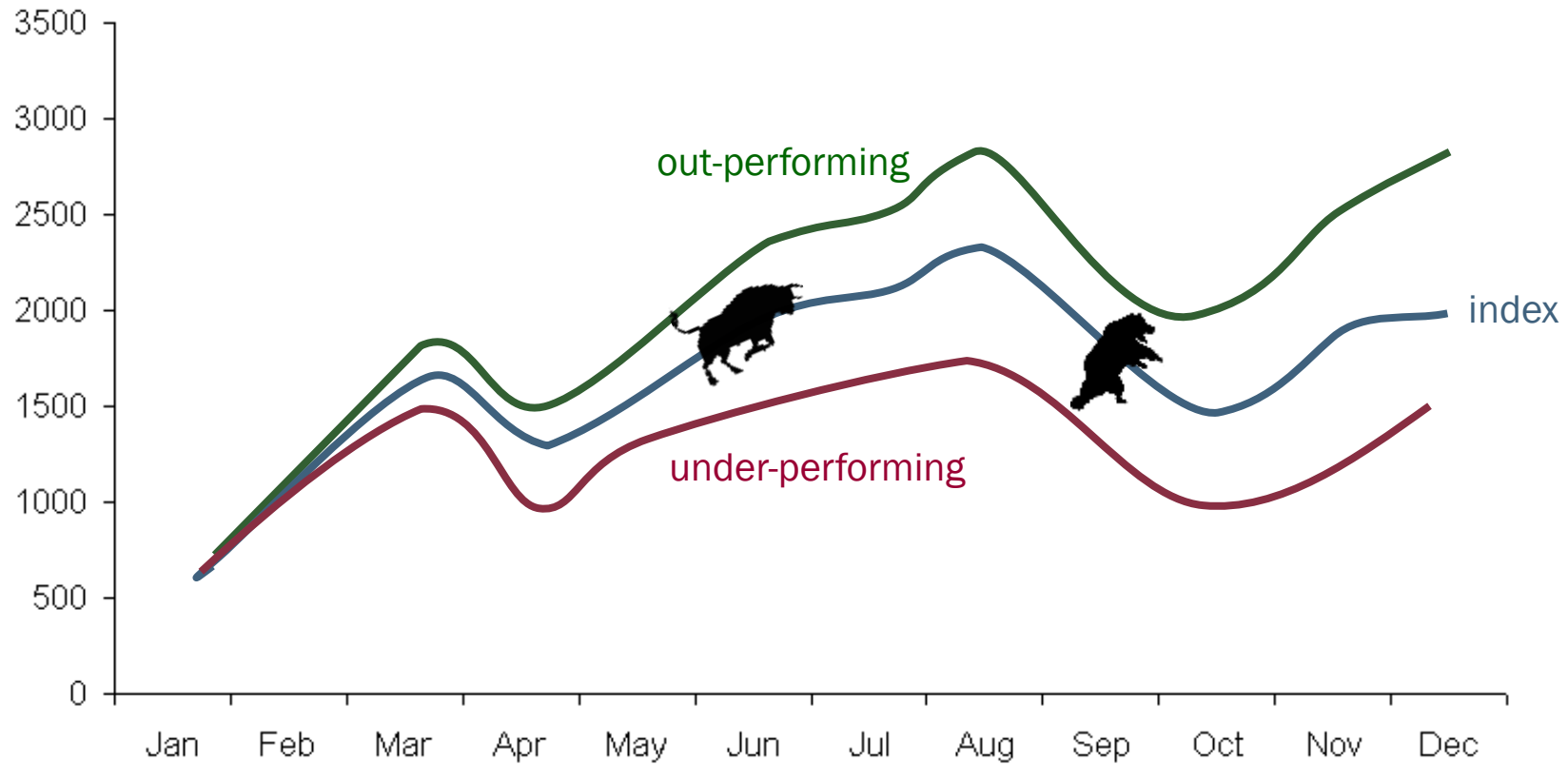
# Institutional Investors \$120tn



# The Role of Investment Banks



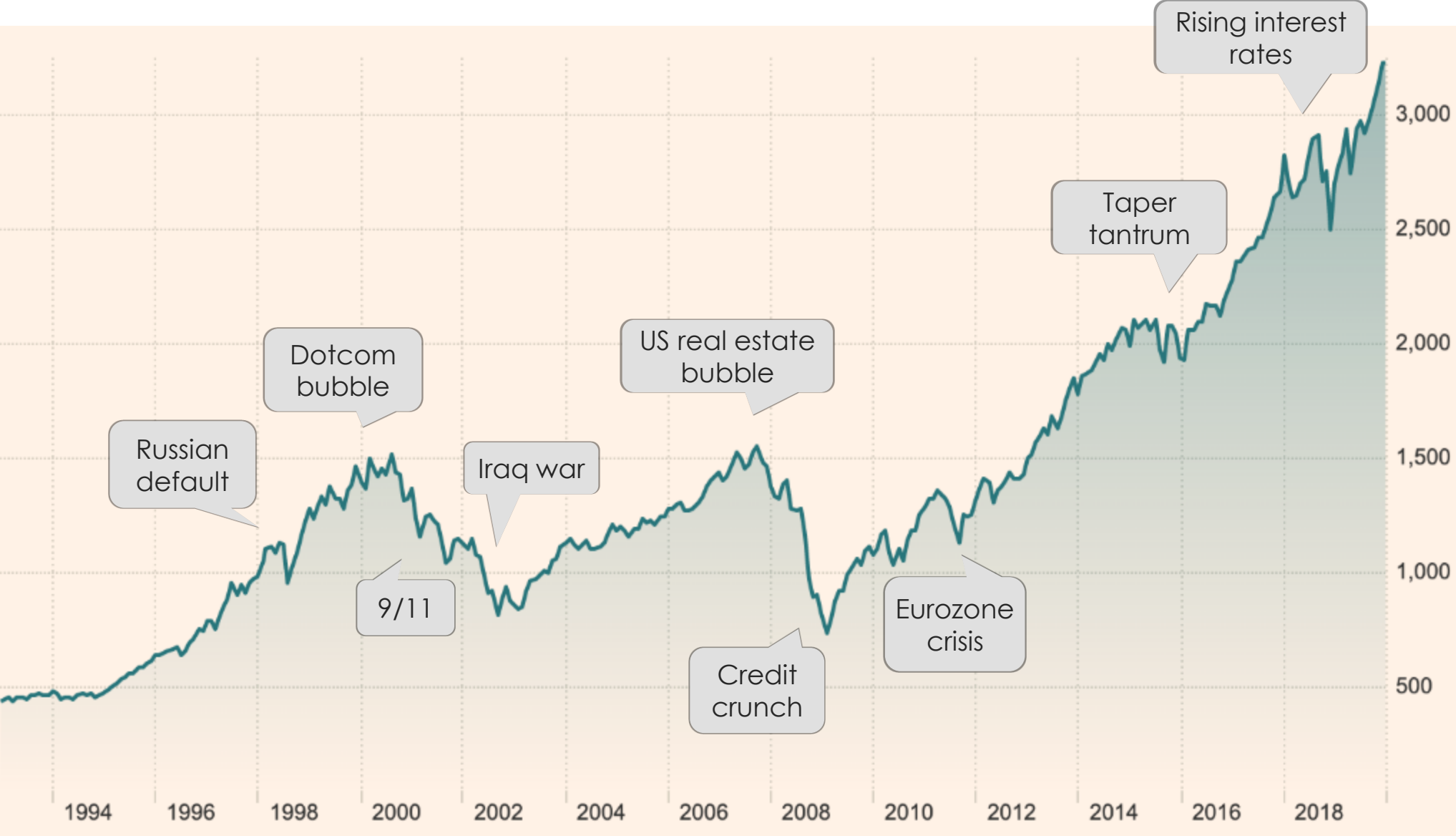
# Indices & Jargon



# S&P 500 Performance (ft.com January 2020)



# Bubbles & Crashes



# Question...

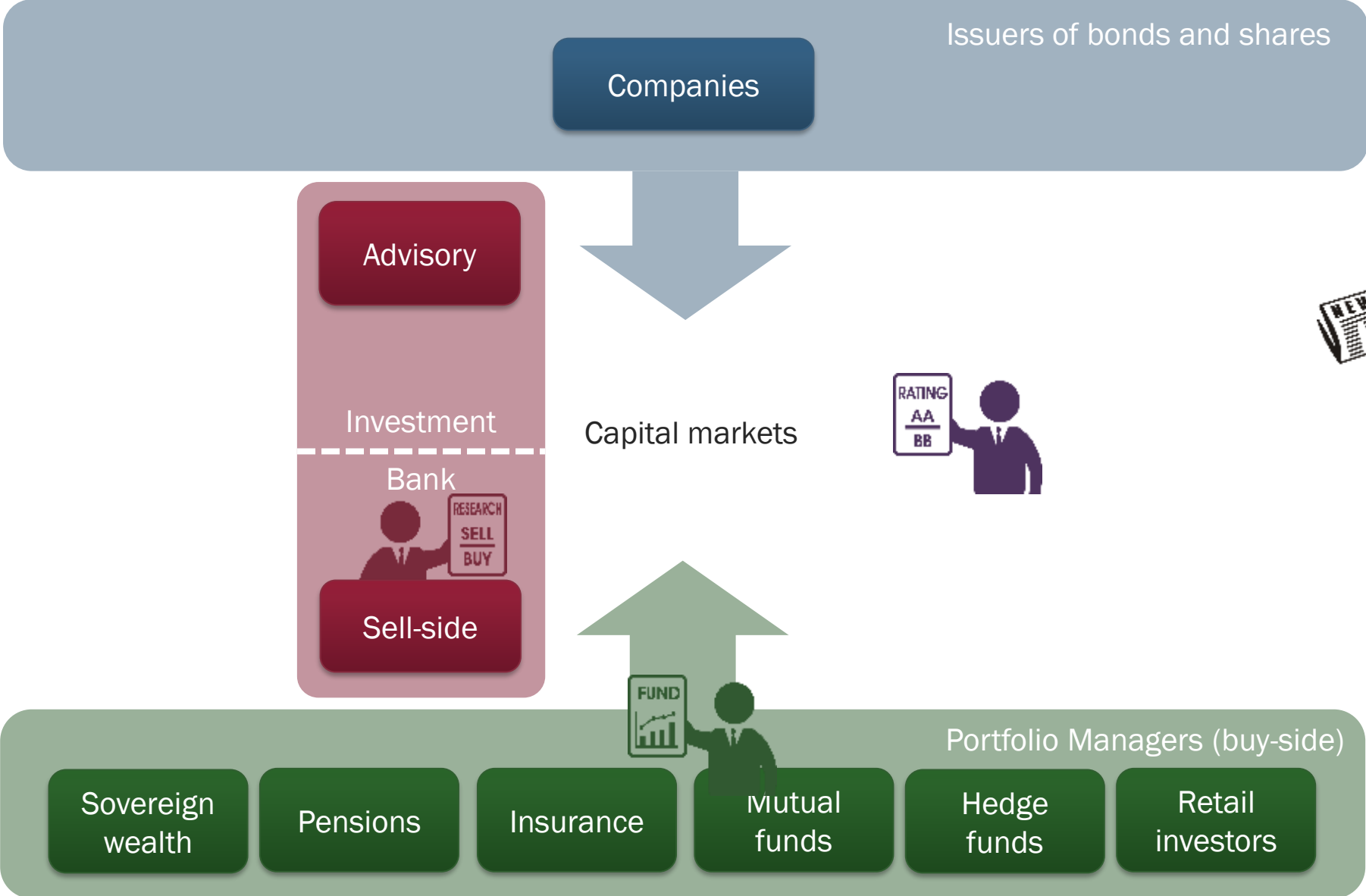
A sell-side analyst invests in your company's shares.

a. True

b. False



# Financial Audiences





# The Buy-Side

Portfolio managers & buy-side analysts expect regular access to senior management

From the shares:

- Return on investment
  - Dividends
  - Capital gains
- Liquidity
  - Size
  - Free float

From the company:

- Information to justify the investment decision



Growth, income  
or value?

Top-down or  
bottom up?

Active or passive?  
Or activist?

# The Sell-side

Sell-side analyst and sales team expect regular access to senior management

## Who?

- Often accountants or industry specialists
- Sector specialist – researches your company & competitors



## What?

- Number focussed (must **forecast** at least 3 years) in order to **value** the business
- News creates an opportunity to **recommend** shares as buy or sell & generate commissions

MiFID\* II in Europe required research to be explicitly paid for rather than given away from 2018  
(fewer analysts on the sell-side, less research being distributed)

\* Markets in Financial Instruments Directive

# Example Research Report

Written by the sell-side for distribution to the buy-side

## Pan Europe Retail

ABC BANK

January 2020

## Super Stores Co

Analyst: Caroline Muir

*Hi alpha*

Long term growth

Recommend

Market Cap: 700m

Specialist Sales: Fred Red

REASON FOR REPORT

Forecast

Full year earnings

RECOMMENDATION

BUY

CURRENT PRICE

6.25

TARGET PRICE

8.50

Value

### Summary Forecasts

m	2019A	2020E	2021E	2022E
Sales	2,550	2,933	3,372	3,878
EBITDA	106.5	122.5	141.6	162.9
EBIT	76.5	88.0	101.2	116.3
EPS	0.42	0.48	0.56	0.64
DPS	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.32
P/E	15	13	11	10
Yield	3.4%	3.8%	4.5%	5.1%

### Summary

Super Stores results came in at the top of expectations as usual and although there was no upgrade for 2020, management's body language was relaxed and confident.

International growth is accelerating and UK LFL was still very strong. We continue to see lots of potential for this new format both here and in overseas markets.

It is early days in the new Asian markets, but Super Stores' low risk approach of partnering local businesses has worked in Taiwan and the early signs from China are promising.

Super Stores' discount model should prove defensive in current market conditions – the UK MD confirmed that they are already seeing shoppers switch from conventional supermarkets – and we think the margin is sustainable given their very low cost operating model.

Super Stores currently trades at a slight premium (based on 2020 P/E) to its pan-European peer group but emerging markets exposure will help the company to grow at a more rapid rate than its peers. We believe that this would justify a 10% premium to its peers. Our DCF valuation also supports our 12-month price target of 8.50.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES ARE INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIX AT THE END OF THIS REPORT

# What Analysts Want

## Pan Europe Retail

ABC BANK  
January 2020

## Super Stores Co

Analyst: Caroline Mui  
Specialist Sales: Fred

*Hi alpha*  
To be seen to be right

Market Cap: 700m

REASON FOR REPORT

Full year earnings

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EPS	0.42	0.48	0.56	0.64

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Super Stores currently trades at a slight premium (based on the group but emerging markets exposure will help the company justify the premium). We believe that this would justify a 10% premium to the current price which supports our 12-month price target of 8.50.

- Clear communication of the business model and its drivers
- Clear communication of numbers
- Answers to questions including detail on the numbers - fast

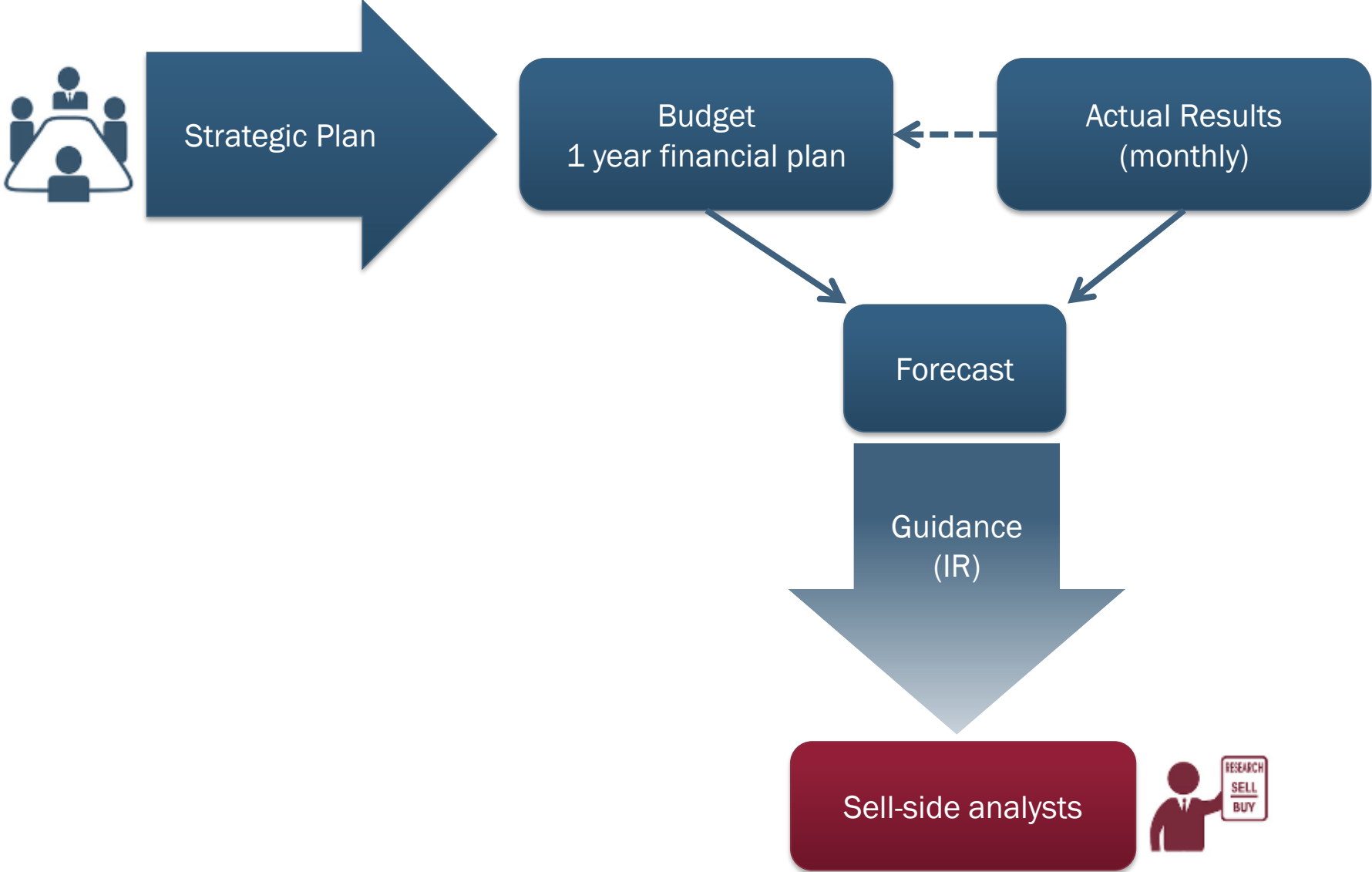
Access to senior management

News or an angle that will make money for clients

APPENDIX AT THE END OF THIS REPORT

# The Role of Guidance

Guidance is a key element of managing market expectations



# Monitoring Consensus – A Key Part of IR

Consensus = average of sell-side analysts' forecasts

Published by Bloomberg, FactSet, Reuters, Zachs etc

Merck is covered by several renown sell-side analysts who make financial projections on the company. Merck authorizes VARA Research to compile an accurate and up to date consensus of these various projections that are published once per quarter. Merck does not endorse these estimates and the figures are gathered independently by VARA Research.

## VARA CONSENSUS EXPECTATIONS FOR FULL YEAR 2019 (AS OF NOVEMBER 2019)

in C Million	High	Mean	Low
<b>Net sales</b>	16,139.9	<b>16,004.6</b>	15,805.0
<b>EBITDA (pre one-time items) 1)</b>	4,402.3	<b>4,322.1</b>	4,275.2
<b>EPS (pre one-time items) 1)</b>	€ 5.76	<b>€ 5.66</b>	€ 5.56

# Question...

The first question analysts and investors will ask themselves around earnings is:  
“Were results better or worse than last year?”

a. True

b. False



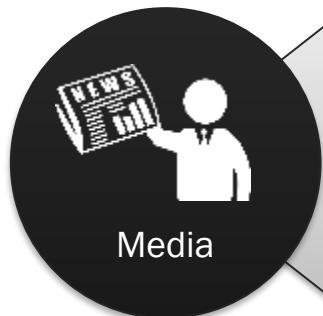
# Earnings Releases



- Are earnings in line with consensus?
- What's the company saying about the future?
- Should I adjust my position in the stock?



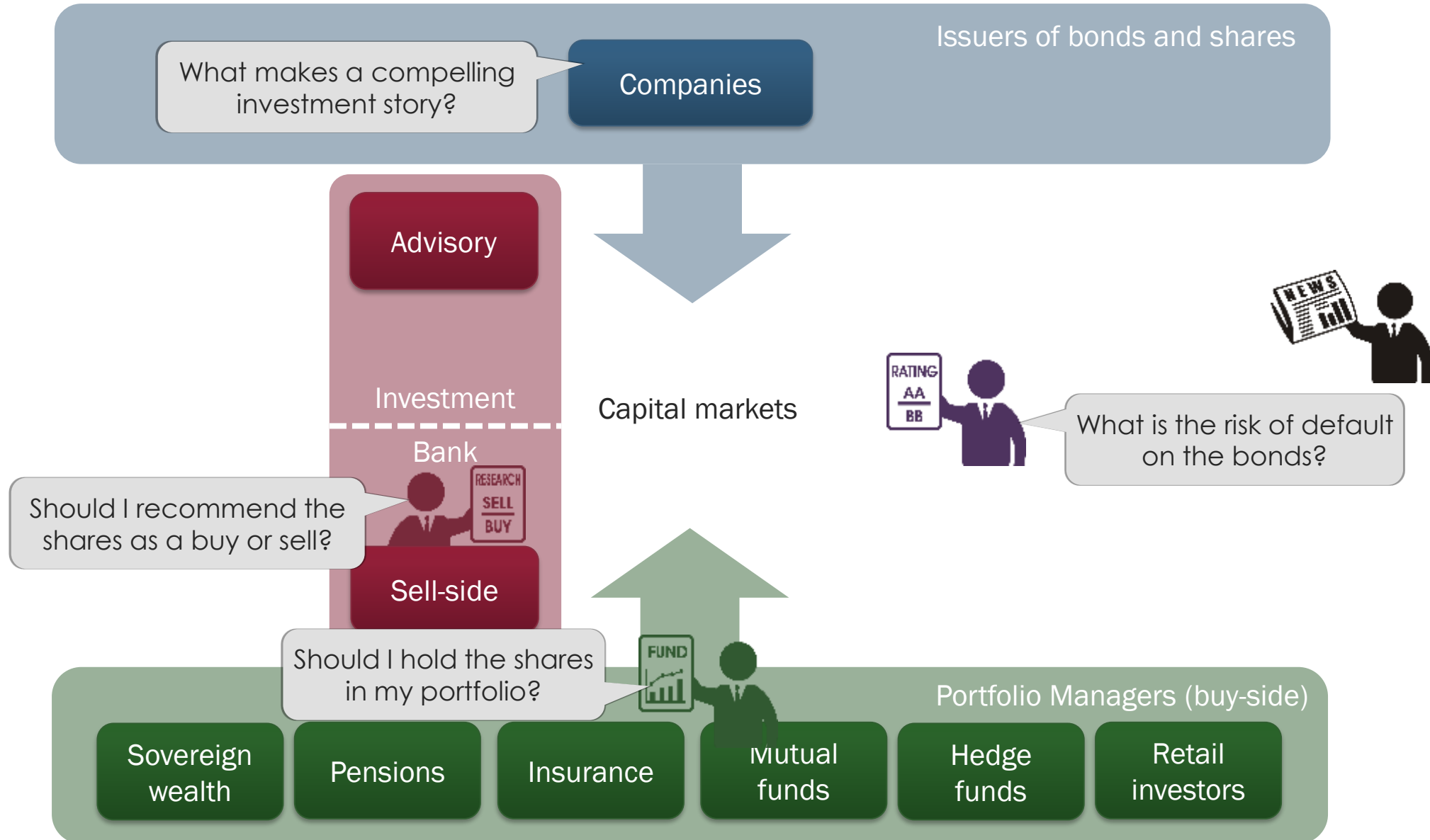
- Are earnings in line with my forecast
- What's the company saying about the future and how does this affect my model?
- How is the share price reacting and is there an opportunity for a recommendation?



- Are earnings in line with consensus?
- What's the company saying about the future?
- How's the share price reacting and what are others saying?
- Is there a good story?



# Key Audience Perspectives



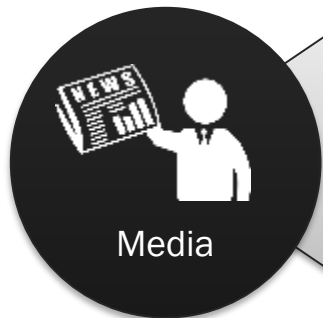
# Requirements of Key Audiences



- Returns high enough to compensate for the risk
- Information that justifies the investment decision
- Management who deliver on promises

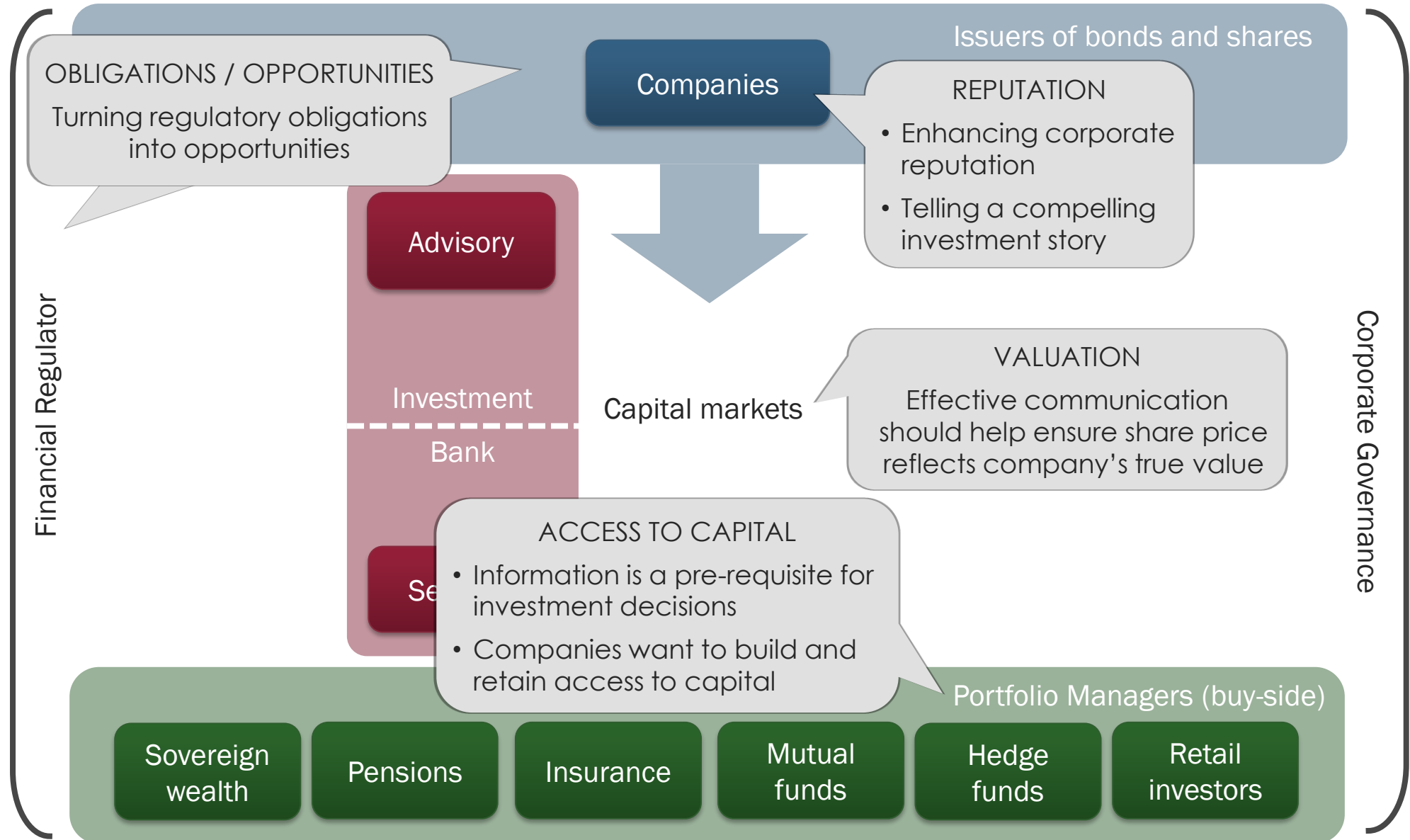


- An angle to earn commissions
- Guidance on key inputs to valuation models
- Management who deliver on promises



- A good story
- Has the company met market expectations?
- What is the company saying about the outlook?

# The Role of IR in the Capital Markets



# Summary – Capital Markets

## 1. Investors

- ✓ Investment funds come mainly from pensions, insurance & mutual funds
- ✓ Portfolio managers allocate their capital to the investments that give the best return for the perceived risk
- ✓ Sell-side analysts are key influencers but there are also increasing numbers of buy-side analysts

## 2. Sell-side analysts

- ✓ Forecast, value and recommend
- ✓ Need guidance to help with forecasting
- ✓ Consensus = average of analysts' forecasts
- ✓ Managing consensus is a key part of IR

## 3. Communications opportunities

- ✓ Main opportunities are around the financial calendar
- ✓ Investors and analysts expect access to senior management via earnings presentations, investor roadshows, capital markets days etc



# Questions...

- What can you do to keep learning?





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