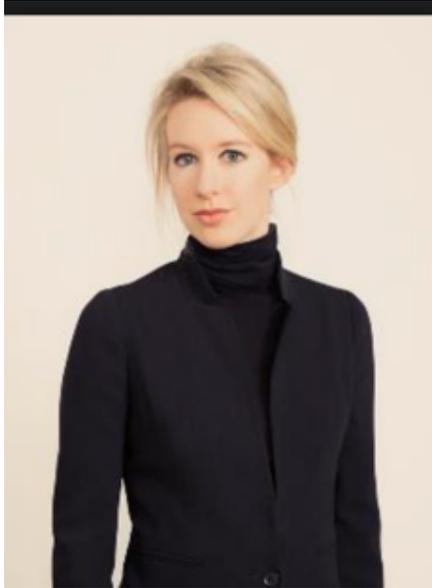


The Impossible: The Runaway Story

The Story



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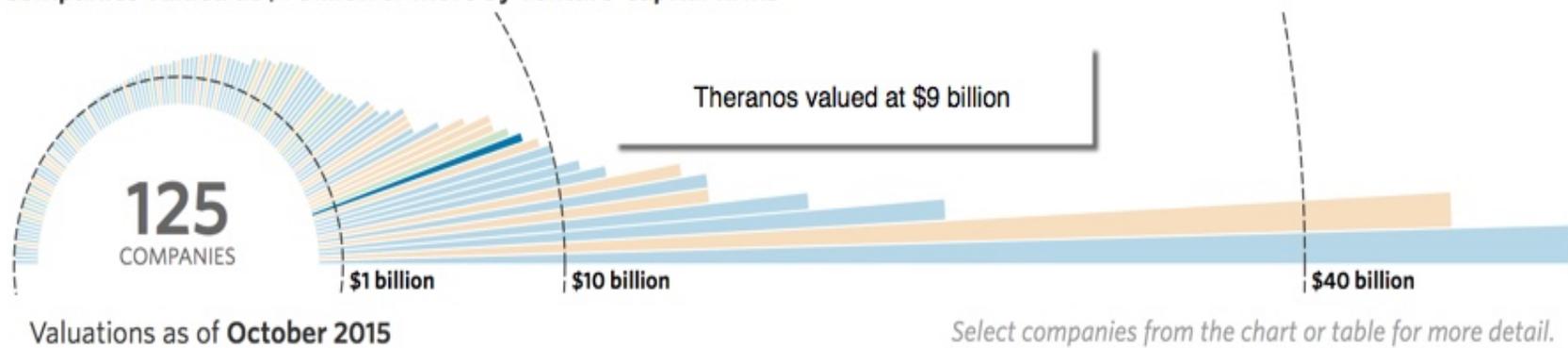
The Checks (?)

Board Member	Designation	Age
Henry Kissinger	Former Secretary of State	92
Bill Perry	Former Secretary of Defense	88
George Schultz	Former Secretary of State	94
Bill Frist	Former Senate Majority Leader	63
Sam Nunn	Former Senator	77
Gary Roughead	Former Navy Admiral	64
James Mattis	Former Marine Corps General	65
Dick Kovocovich	Former CEO of Wells Fargo	72
Riley Bechtel	Former CEO of Bechtel	63
William Foege	Epidemiologist	79
Elizabeth Holmes	Founder & CEO, Theranos	31
Sunny Balwani	President & COO, Theranos	NA

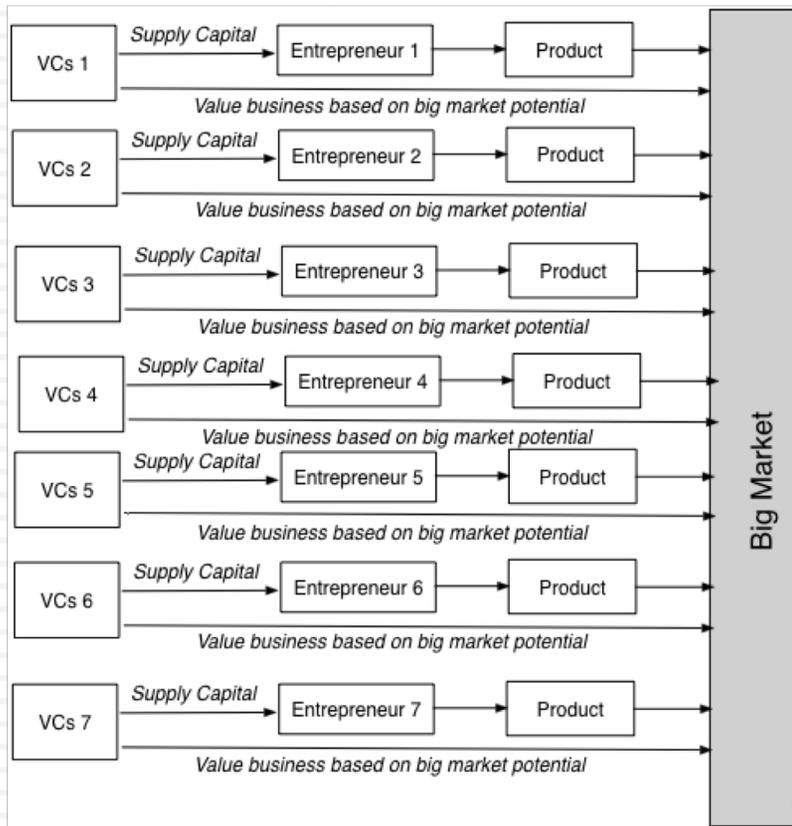
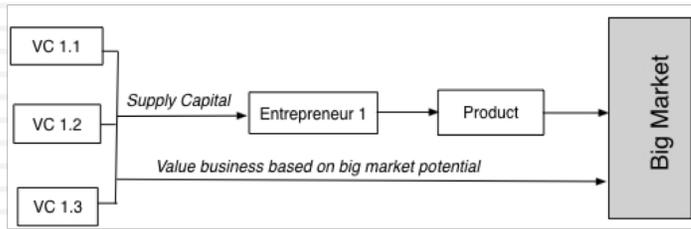
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Money

Companies valued at \$1 billion or more by venture-capital firms



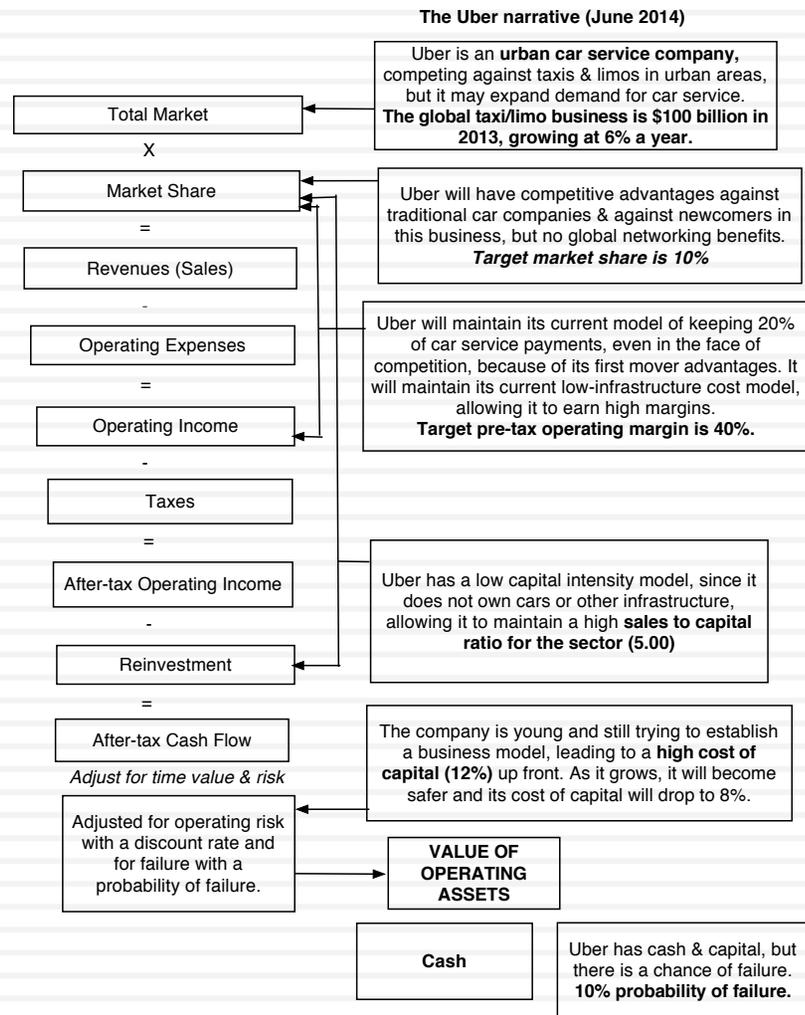
The Implausible: The Big Market Delusion



Company	Market Cap	Enterprise Value	Current Revenues	Breakeven Revenues (2025)	% from Online Advertising	Imputed Online Ad Revenue (2025)
Google	\$441,572.00	\$386,954.00	\$69,611.00	\$224,923.20	89.50%	\$201,306.26
Facebook	\$245,662.00	\$234,696.00	\$14,640.00	\$129,375.54	92.20%	\$119,284.25
Yahoo!	\$30,614.00	\$23,836.10	\$4,871.00	\$25,413.13	100.00%	\$25,413.13
LinkedIn	\$23,265.00	\$20,904.00	\$2,561.00	\$22,371.44	80.30%	\$17,964.26
Twitter	\$16,927.90	\$14,912.90	\$1,779.00	\$23,128.68	89.50%	\$20,700.17
Pandora	\$3,643.00	\$3,271.00	\$1,024.00	\$2,915.67	79.50%	\$2,317.96
Yelp	\$1,765.00	\$0.00	\$465.00	\$1,144.26	93.60%	\$1,071.02
Zillow	\$4,496.00	\$4,101.00	\$480.00	\$4,156.21	18.00%	\$748.12
Zynga	\$2,241.00	\$1,142.00	\$752.00	\$757.86	22.10%	\$167.49
Total US	\$770,185.90	\$689,817.00	\$96,183.00	\$434,185.98		\$388,972.66
Alibaba	\$184,362.00	\$173,871.00	\$12,598.00	\$111,414.06	60.00%	\$66,848.43
Tencent	\$154,366.00	\$151,554.00	\$13,969.00	\$63,730.36	10.50%	\$6,691.69
Baidu	\$49,991.00	\$44,864.00	\$9,172.00	\$30,999.49	98.90%	\$30,658.50
Sohu.com	\$18,240.00	\$17,411.00	\$1,857.00	\$16,973.01	53.70%	\$9,114.51
Naver	\$13,699.00	\$12,686.00	\$2,755.00	\$12,139.34	76.60%	\$9,298.74
Yandex	\$3,454.00	\$3,449.00	\$972.00	\$2,082.52	98.80%	\$2,057.52
Yahoo! Japan	\$23,188.00	\$18,988.00	\$3,591.00	\$5,707.61	69.40%	\$3,961.08
Sina	\$2,113.00	\$746.00	\$808.00	\$505.09	48.90%	\$246.99
Netease	\$14,566.00	\$11,257.00	\$2,388.00	\$840.00	11.90%	\$3,013.71
Mail.ru	\$3,492.00	\$3,768.00	\$636.00	\$1,676.47	35.00%	\$586.76
Mixi	\$3,095.00	\$2,661.00	\$1,229.00	\$777.02	96.00%	\$745.94
Kakaku	\$3,565.00	\$3,358.00	\$404.00	\$1,650.49	11.60%	\$191.46
Total non-US	\$474,131.00	\$444,613.00	\$50,379.00	\$248,495.46		\$133,415.32
Global Total	\$1,244,316.90	\$1,134,430.00	\$146,562.00	\$682,681.44		\$522,387.98



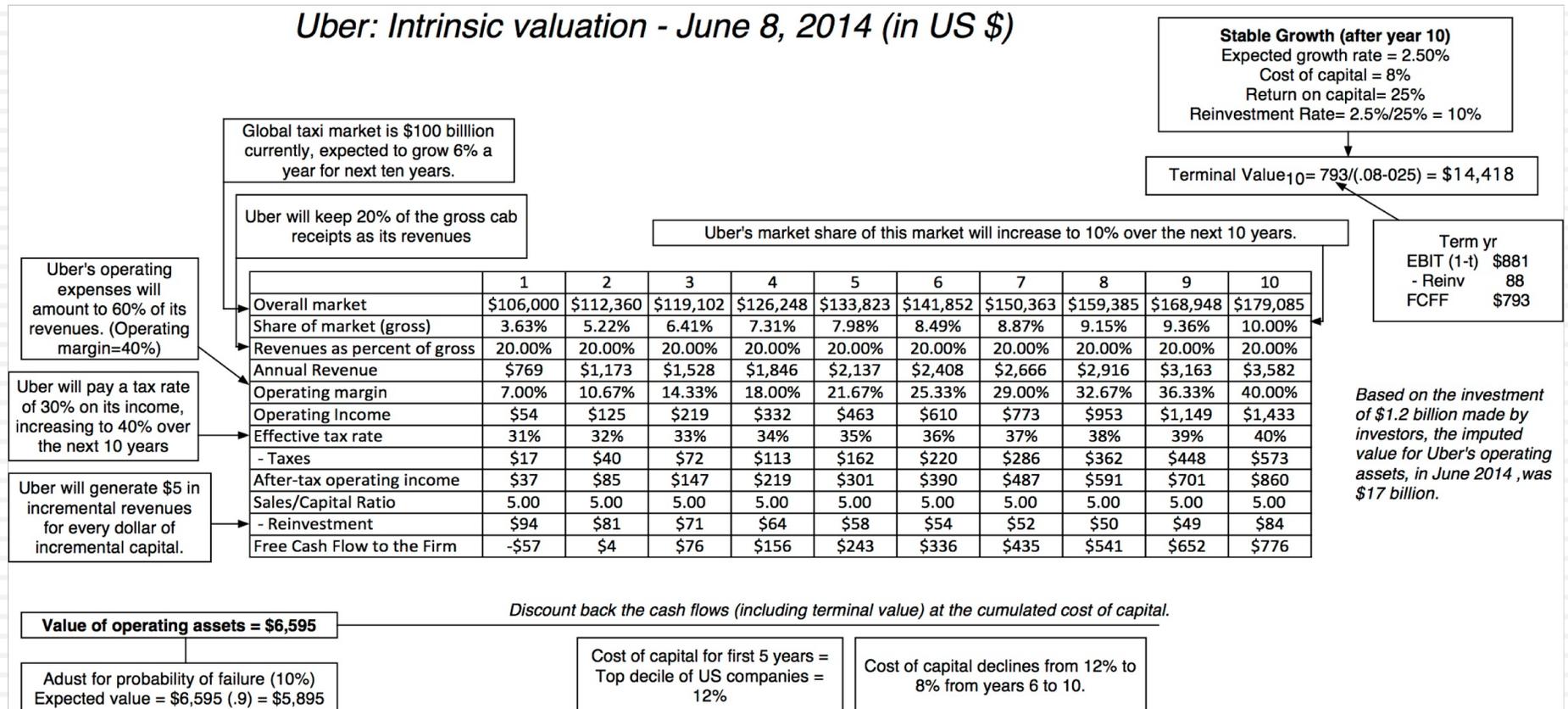
Step 4: Connect your narrative to key drivers of value



Step 4: Value the company (Uber)

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Uber: Intrinsic valuation - June 8, 2014 (in US \$)



Step 5: Keep the feedback loop

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1. Not just car service company.: Uber is a car company, not just a car service company, and there may be a day when consumers will subscribe to a Uber service, rather than own their own cars. It could also expand into logistics, i.e., moving and transportation businesses.
2. Not just urban: Uber can create new demands for car service in parts of the country where taxis are not used (suburbia, small towns).
3. Global networking benefits: By linking with technology and credit card companies, Uber can have global networking benefits.

Valuing Bill Gurley's Uber narrative

	<i>Uber (Gurley)</i>	<i>Uber (Gurley Mod)</i>	<i>Uber (Damodaran)</i>
Narrative	Uber will <u>expand the car service market substantially</u> , bringing in mass transit users & non-users from the suburbs into the market, and use its <u>networking advantage</u> to gain a <u>dominant market share</u> , while maintaining its revenue slice at 20%.	Uber will <u>expand the car service market substantially</u> , bringing in mass transit users & non-users from the suburbs into the market, and use its <u>networking advantage</u> to gain a <u>dominant market share</u> , while cutting prices and margins (to 10%).	Uber will expand the car service market moderately, primarily in urban environments, and use its <u>competitive advantages</u> to get a <u>significant but not dominant market share</u> and maintain its revenue slice at 20%.
Total Market	\$300 billion, growing at 3% a year	\$300 billion, growing at 3% a year	\$100 billion, growing at 6% a year
Market Share	40%	40%	10%
Uber's revenue slice	20%	10%	20%
Value for Uber	\$53.4 billion + Option value of entering car ownership market (\$10 billion+)	\$28.7 billion + Option value of entering car ownership market (\$6 billion+)	\$5.9 billion + Option value of entering car ownership market (\$2-3 billion)

Different narratives, Different Numbers

<i>Total Market</i>	<i>Growth Effect</i>	<i>Network Effect</i>	<i>Competitive Advantages</i>	<i>Value of Uber</i>
A4. Mobility Services	B4. Double market size	C5. Strong global network effects	D4. Strong & Sustainable	\$90,457
A3. Logistics	B4. Double market size	C5. Strong global network effects	D4. Strong & Sustainable	\$65,158
A4. Mobility Services	B3. Increase market by 50%	C3. Strong local network effects	D3. Semi-strong	\$52,346
A2. All car service	B4. Double market size	C5. Strong global network effects	D4. Strong & Sustainable	\$47,764
A1. Urban car service	B4. Double market size	C5. Strong global network effects	D4. Strong & Sustainable	\$31,952
A3. Logistics	B3. Increase market by 50%	C3. Strong local network effects	D3. Semi-strong	\$14,321
A1. Urban car service	B3. Increase market by 50%	C3. Strong local network effects	D3. Semi-strong	\$7,127
A2. All car service	B3. Increase market by 50%	C3. Strong local network effects	D3. Semi-strong	\$4,764
A4. Mobility Services	B1. None	C1. No network effects	D1. None	\$1,888
A3. Logistics	B1. None	C1. No network effects	D1. None	\$1,417
A2. All car service	B1. None	C1. No network effects	D1. None	\$1,094
A1. Urban car service	B1. None	C1. No network effects	D1. None	\$799

Step 6: Be ready to modify narrative as events unfold

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Narrative Break/End	Narrative Shift	Narrative Change (Expansion or Contraction)
Events, external (legal, political or economic) or internal (management, competitive, default), that can cause the narrative to break or end.	Improvement or deterioration in initial business model, changing market size, market share and/or profitability.	Unexpected entry/success in a new market or unexpected exit/failure in an existing market.
Your valuation estimates (cash flows, risk, growth & value) are no longer operative	Your valuation estimates will have to be modified to reflect the new data about the company.	Valuation estimates have to be redone with new overall market potential and characteristics.
Estimate a probability that it will occur & consequences	Monte Carlo simulations or scenario analysis	Real Options



Let the games begin... Time to
value companies..

Let's have some fun!

Equity Risk Premiums in Valuation

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- The equity risk premiums that I have used in the valuations that follow reflect my thinking (and how it has evolved) on the issue.
 - Pre-1998 valuations: In the valuations prior to 1998, I use a risk premium of 5.5% for mature markets (close to both the historical and the implied premiums then)
 - Between 1998 and Sept 2008: In the valuations between 1998 and September 2008, I used a risk premium of 4% for mature markets, reflecting my belief that risk premiums in mature markets do not change much and revert back to historical norms (at least for implied premiums).
 - Valuations done in 2009: After the 2008 crisis and the jump in equity risk premiums to 6.43% in January 2008, I have used a higher equity risk premium (5-6%) for the next 5 years and will assume a reversion back to historical norms (4%) only after year 5.
 - After 2009: In 2010, I reverted back to a mature market premium of 4.5%, reflecting the drop in equity risk premiums during 2009. In 2011, I used 5%, reflecting again the change in implied premium over the year. In 2012 and 2013, stayed with 6%, reverted to 5% in 2014 and will be using 5.75% in 2015.

The Valuation Set up

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- With each company that I value in this next section, I will try to start with a story about the company and use that story to construct a valuation.
- With each valuation, rather than focus on all of the details (which will follow the blueprint already laid out), I will focus on a specific component of the valuation that is unique or different.

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Training Wheels On?

Stocks that look like Bonds, Things Change and
Market Valuations

Test 1: Is the firm paying dividends like a stable growth firm?

Dividend payout ratio is 73%
 In trailing 12 months, through June 2008
 Earnings per share = \$3.17
 Dividends per share = \$2.32

*Training Wheels valuation:
 Con Ed in August 2008*

Test 2: Is the stable growth rate consistent with fundamentals?

Retention Ratio = 27%
 ROE = Cost of equity = 7.7%
 Expected growth = 2.1%

Growth rate forever = 2.1%

Value per share today = Expected Dividends per share next year / (Cost of equity - Growth rate)
 = 2.32 (1.021) / (.077 - .021) = \$42.30

Cost of Equity = 4.1% + 0.8 (4.5%) = 7.70%

Riskfree rate
 4.10%
 10-year T.Bond rate

Beta
 0.80
 Beta for regulated power utilities

Equity Risk Premium
 4.5%
 Implied Equity Risk Premium - US market in 8/2008

**On August 12, 2008
 Con Ed was trading at \$ 40.76.**

Test 3: Is the firm's risk and cost of equity consistent with a stable growth firm?

Beta of 0.80 is at lower end of the range of stable company betas: 0.8 -1.2

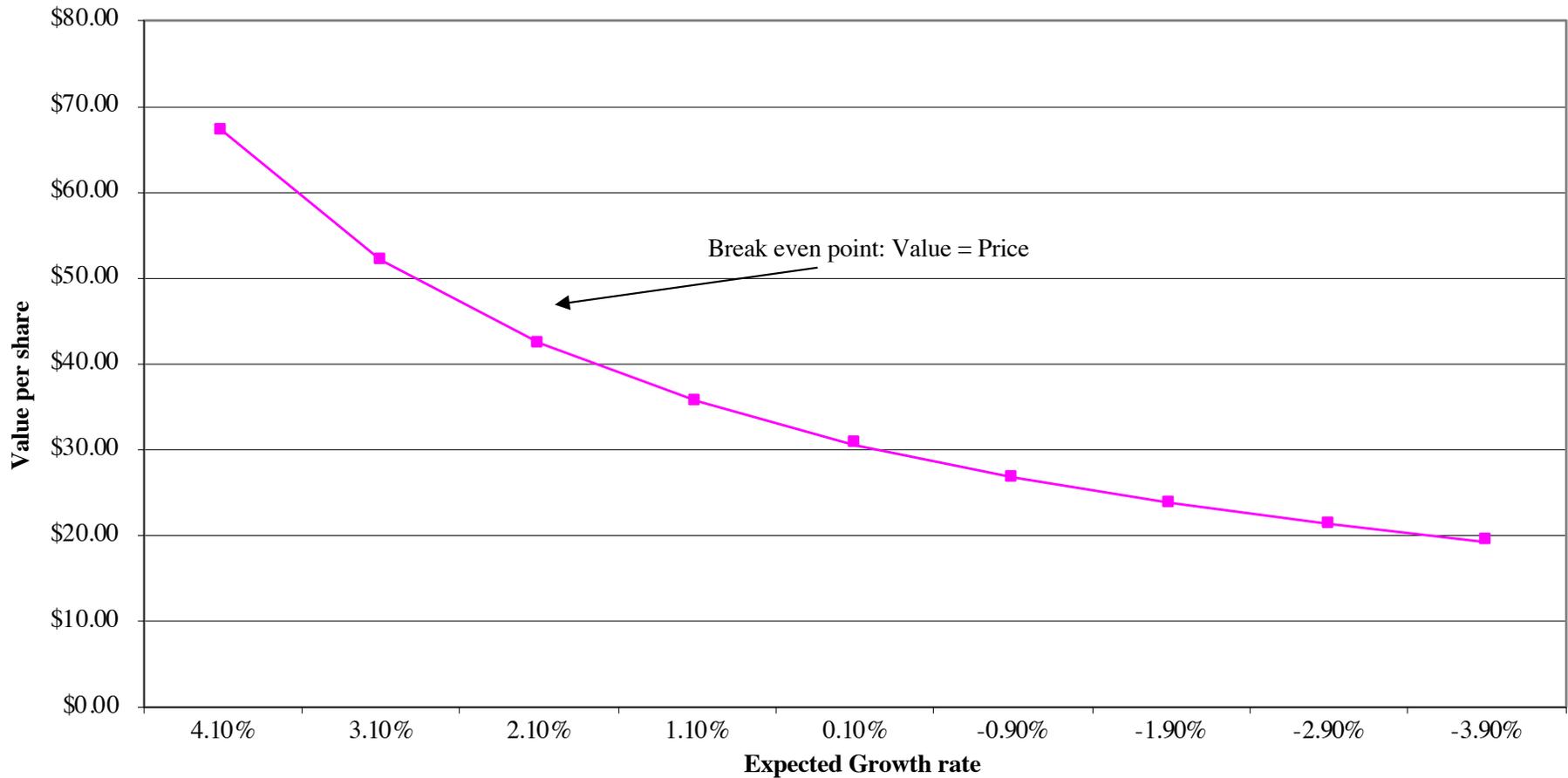
Why a stable growth dividend discount model?

- Why stable growth: Company is a regulated utility, restricted from investing in new growth markets. Growth is constrained by the fact that the population (and power needs) of its customers in New York are growing at very low rates.
 Growth rate forever = 2%
- Why equity: Company's debt ratio has been stable at about 70% equity, 30% debt for decades.
- Why dividends: Company has paid out about 97% of its FCFE as dividends over the last five years.

A break even growth rate to get to market price...

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Con Ed: Value versus Growth Rate



From DCF value to target price and returns...

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- Assume that you believe that your valuation of Con Ed (\$42.30) is a fair estimate of the value, 7.70% is a reasonable estimate of Con Ed's cost of equity and that your expected dividends for next year (2.32×1.021) is a fair estimate, what is the expected stock price a year from now (assuming that the market corrects its mistake?)

- If you bought the stock today at \$40.76, what return can you expect to make over the next year (assuming again that the market corrects its mistake)?

3M: A Pre-crisis valuation

Current Cashflow to Firm
 EBIT(1-t)= 5344 (1-.35)= 3474
 - Nt CpX= 350
 - Chg WC 691
 = FCFF 2433
 Reinvestment Rate = 1041/3474
 =29.97%
 Return on capital = 25.19%

Reinvestment Rate
30%

Expected Growth in EBIT (1-t)
 $.30 \cdot .25 = .075$
7.5%

Return on Capital
25%

Stable Growth
 g = 3%; Beta = 1.10;
 Debt Ratio= 20%; Tax rate=35%
 Cost of capital = 6.76%
 ROC= 6.76%;
 Reinvestment Rate=3/6.76=44%

Terminal Value₅ = 2645 / (.0676 - .03) = 70,409

Op. Assets 60607
 + Cash: 3253
 - Debt 4920
 =Equity 58400
 Value/Share \$ 83.55

Year	1	2	3	4	5
EBIT (1-t)	\$3,734	\$4,014	\$4,279	\$4,485	\$4,619
- Reinvestment	\$1,120	\$1,204	\$1,312	\$1,435	\$1,540
= FCFF	\$2,614	\$2,810	\$2,967	\$3,049	\$3,079

Term Yr
 \$4,758
 \$2,113
 \$2,645

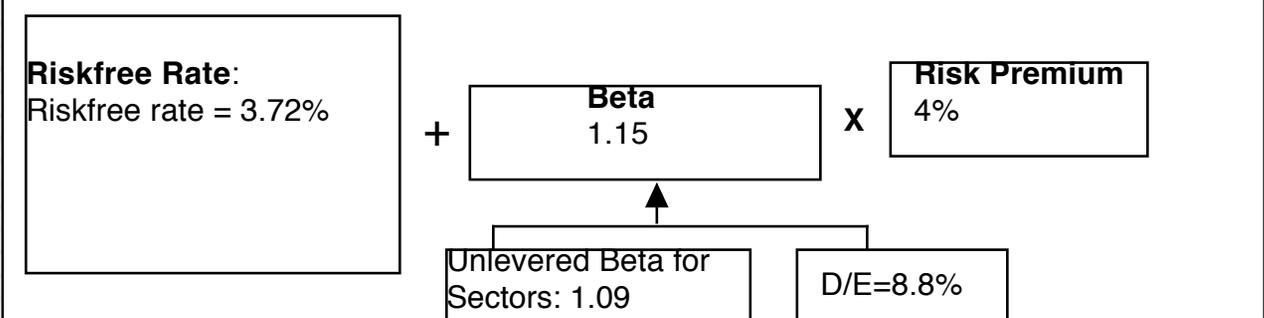
Cost of capital = 8.32% (0.92) + 2.91% (0.08) = 7.88%

Cost of Equity
8.32%

Cost of Debt
 $(3.72\% + .75\%)(1-.35)$
 = 2.91%

Weights
 E = 92% D = 8%

On September 12, 2008, 3M was trading at \$70/share



Lowered base operating income by 10% **3M: Post-crisis valuation**

Did not increase debt ratio in stable growth to 20%

Current Cashflow to Firm

EBIT(1-t)= 4810 (1-.35)=	3,180
- Nt CpX=	350
- Chg WC	691
= FCFF	2139
Reinvestment Rate = 1041/3180	
=33%	
Return on capital = 23.06%	

Reinvestment Rate
25%

Reduced growth rate to 5%

Expected Growth in EBIT (1-t)
.25*.20=.05
5%

Return on Capital
20%

Stable Growth
g = 3%; Beta = 1.00;; ERP =4%
Debt Ratio= 8%; Tax rate=35%
Cost of capital = 7.55%
ROC= 7.55%;
Reinvestment Rate=3/7.55=40%

Terminal Value₅ = 2434 / (.0755 - .03) = 53,481

Op. Assets	43,975
+ Cash:	3253
- Debt	4920
=Equity	42308
Value/Share	\$ 60.53

Year	1	2	3	4	5	Term Yr
EBIT (1-t)	\$3,339	\$3,506	\$3,667	\$3,807	\$3,921	\$4,038
- Reinvestment	\$835	\$877	\$1,025	\$1,288	\$1,558	\$1,604
= FCFF	\$2,504	\$2,630	\$2,642	\$2,519	\$2,363	\$2,434

Cost of capital = 10.86% (0.92) + 3.55% (0.08) = 10.27%

Cost of Equity
10.86%

Cost of Debt
(3.96% + 1.5%)(1-.35)
= 3.55%

Weights
E = 92% D = 8%

On October 16, 2008, MMM was trading at \$57/share.

Riskfree Rate:
Riskfree rate = 3.96%

Increased risk premium to 6% for next 5 years

Beta 1.15 x Risk Premium 6%

Unlevered Beta for Sectors: 1.09 D/E=8.8%