2. Business Valuation

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Legal Regulation in the Czech Republic

According to Act. no. 36/1967 Coll., about Expert Witnesses and Interpreters

- expert witness
- official referee
- authorized expert
- skilled witness

Established by the Minister of Interior or by the judge of district court

Legal Regulation in the Czech Republic

According to Act. no. 455/1991 Coll., Trade Code

- valuer
- estimator
- evaluator
- appraiser
- assessor
- surveyor

Business - trading licence

Epert's Report

Content and Structure

- Expert's determination
- Judgement

Business Conception

In economics sense - enterprise, firm, company

Business is a legally recognized organization designed to provide goods and/or services to consumers. Sullvivan, Arthur; Steven M. Sheffrin (2003). Economics: Principles in Action. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458: Pearson Prentice Hall. pp. 29.

Business is money engine.

Business Conception

According to <u>COMMERCIAL CODE</u> No. 513/1991 Coll., as subsequently amended "Obchodni zakonik":

For the purposes of this Code, an enterprise is understood to be the aggregate of tangible, personal and intangible components constituting a business activity. Things, rights and other property values which belong to the entrepreneur and which are used to operate the enterprise, or which, because of their nature, are intended to serve this purpose, are appurtenant to the enterprise.

An enterprise is a collective thing (universitas rerum). Its legal relations shall be subject to the provisions concerning things in the legal meaning. This shall not affect the scope of specific statutory "provisions on real estate (immovables), objects of industrial intellectual (intangible) and other intellectual rights, motor vehicles, etc., if these form part of an enterprise.

Under the Commercial Code, an enterprise is regarded as an object of legal relations, and it corresponds roughly to the French concept of "fonds de commerce".

The definition does not mention debts (liabilities) pertaining to an enterprise. Nevertheless, in the case of sale of an enterprise, debts pertaining to the enterprise are sold together with the enterprise.

An entrepreneur may own more than one enterprise.

Economics Scheme of Business

- general accounting rules
- fundamental accounting statement
 - balance sheet
 - o income statement
 - o cash flow statement

Assets		Liabilities	
Existing Investments Generate cashflows today Includes long lived (fixed) and short-lived(working capital) assets	Assets in Place	Debt	Fixed Claim on cash flows Little or No role in management Fixed Maturity Tax Deductible
Expected Value that will be created by future investments	Growth Assets	Equity	Residual Claim on cash flows Significant Role in management Perpetual Lives

Assets	Liabilities
What are the assets in place? How valuable are these assets? How risky are these assets?	Debt What is the value of the debt? How risky is the debt?
What are the growth assets? How valuable are these assets?	Equity What is the value of the equity? How risky is the equity?

- What are the assets that the firm has in place arready, and now much are they worth?
- What are the growth assets of the firm and what is their value?
 - What is the firm earning on its assets in place, and what can it expect to earn on these same assets as well as its growth assets?
 - What is the mix of debt and equity that the firm is using to finance these assets?
 - How much risk is there in this firm, and what is the cost of its debt and equity financing?

Assets

Assetsare things that the company owns. They are the resources of the company that have been acquired through transactions, and have future economic value that can be measured and expressed in money.

Assets also include costs paid in advance that have not yet expired, such as prepaid advertising, prepaid insurance, prepaid legal fees, and prepaid rent.

Fixed Assets

- Property
- Plant
- Equipment
- Investment property
- Financial assets
- Biological assets biological assets, agriculture, sivilculture, horticulture

Current Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Inventories
- Account receivable
- Prepaid expenses

Equity

so called shareholders' equity

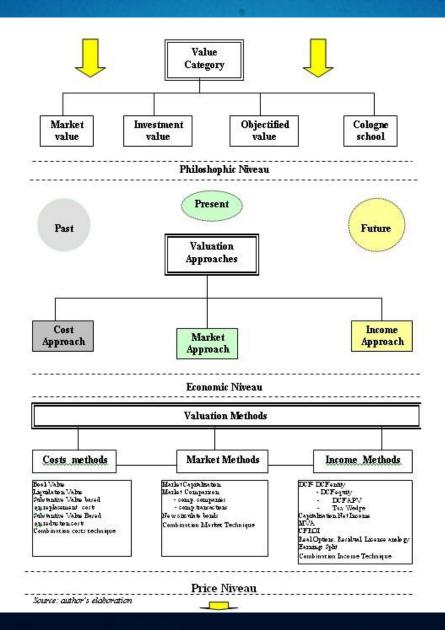
- Authorised capital
- Par value of shares
- Authorized shares (fully paid and not fully paid)
- Treasury shares, shares held by subssidiaries and associates
- Reserve funds
- Profits
- Retained profits

Liabilities

- Account payable
- Financial liabilities
- Deferred tax liabilities
- Liabilities for current tax
- Reserves
- Unearned revenue for services paid for by customers but not yet provided

Example of small business balance sheet

Balance Sheet					
As of Dec. 31, 2004 (000's)					
Assets	2004	2003			
Cash and Equivalents	52,000	57,600			
Accounts Receivable	402,000	351,200			
Inventory	836,000	715,200			
Total Current Assets	1,290,000	1,124,000			
Plant & Equipment	527,000	491,000			
Accumulated Depreciation	166,200	146,200			
Net Fixed Assets	360,800	344,800			
Total Assets	1,650,800	1,468,800			
Liabilities and Owner's Equity					
Accounts Payable	175,200	145,600			
Short-term Notes Payable	225,000	200,000			
Other Current Liabilities	140,000	136,000			
Total Current Liabilities	540,200	481,600			
Long-term Debt	424,612	323,432			
Total Liabilities	964,812	805,032			
Common Stock	460,000	460,000			
Retained Earnings	225,988	203,768			
Total Shareholder's Equity	685,988	663,768			
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	1,650,800				



Task for the next lecture

Conception and contents according to legislature in your country or IFRS:

- Balance Sheet Statement
- Income Statement (Profit and Loss Statement, Earnings Statement, Statement of Operation)
- Cash Flow Statement

Thank U for Attention!