

Difficulties in evaluating unquoted shares and other equity

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Outline

- Background
- Estimation method
- Problems:
 - Industry coverage
 - Liquidity discount
 - Counterpart sector

Background

- Unquoted shares should be valued at market value. How do we measure market value when no market exits?
- In DK we use the value for quoted shares to estimate it as recommended by Eurostat.

Background

- Correct estimation of unquoted shares is important both in terms of value and of counterpart
- Their size is twice the amount of quoted shares for S.11
- Unquoted shares is roughly 10% of S.14 assets

Estimation method

What is used in the estimation

- Market value/own funds-ratio method is used
- Liquidity
- Industry

Estimation only for non-financial sector

Estimation method

Basic principle:

- $\text{Market value}_{\text{unquoted shares}} = (\text{market value}_{\text{quoted shares}} / \text{own funds}_{\text{quoted shares}}) * \text{own funds}_{\text{unquoted shares}}$
- $\text{Transactions} = \text{own funds} - \text{own funds}_{t-1} - \text{retained earnings}$
- Revaluations = residual

Problems – industry coverage

Number of quoted companies in DK is 169

- Branch 2 (Mining, Energy, Refining) only 1 company
- Branch 4 (Construction) – 3 companies
- Branch 6 (Hotel and restaurants, Transports and communication) – only companies for T&C

Can we really use the method then???

Problems – industry coverage

Branch	Name	No of companies
1	ICT	12
2	Mining, Energy & Refining	1
3	Manufacturing	19
4	Construction	3
5	Trade	11
6	Hotel & Restaurants, Transport & Communication	6
7	Financial intermediation	55
8	Insurance	0
9	Financial and insurance auxiliaries	0
10	Real estate, non financial services, Others	42
11	Holdings	20

Problems – industry coverage

Can we use the ratios for M,E&R,
Construction and H&C?

- For the two first industries we use the calculated ratio
- H&C – market value/own funds=1

Maybe set all 3 ratios to 1 or use data
for quoted companies in the Nordic
countries.

Problems – liquidity discount

Liquidity discount

- Currently we use 25 % calculated by France
- Is that valid for Denmark? Should we calculate our own. How?

Problems – counterpart sector

Information concerning counterpart sector is really scarce

Our data source is from a private company which collects information from annual reports

Problems – counterpart sector

- Data does not cover all companies – so we have to impute counterpart sector
- Over estimation: Sometimes all we know is that S.14 owns more than 5% - we then assume S.14 owns all.

Problems – counterpart sector

The uncertainty regarding counterpart sector implies, that we often make adjustments in unquoted shares when we see large discrepancies in net lending/net borrowing

Wrap up

Valuation of unquoted shares is important

We do face some problems with industry coverage and counterpart sector