

☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

I am not robot!

Aggregate book value of assets

Baromètre Absolue de valorisation des PME 2017, May 2018 Google Scholar Bonnici, Kenneth A, 2012, Value Your Business Now! A down-to-earth, step-by-step guide to business valuation, Kenneth A. Bonnici Google Scholar Coulon, Yannick, March 2016, Guide pratique de la finance comportementale, Côté finance, Gualino Google Scholar Coulon, Yannick, April 2021, Guide pratique de la valorisation d'une PME, Côté finance, Gualino Google Scholar Coulon, Yannick, December 2019, Rational investing with ratios, Palgrave McMillan Google Scholar Cost of Capital Study, 2018, 2019, 2020, KPMG Germany Google Scholar Damodaran Aswath, 2011, The little book of valuation, Wiley Google Scholar Holton Lisa, Bates Jim, 2009, Business Valuation For Dummies, Wiley Google Scholar Kahneman Daniel and Tversky Amos, 2000, Choices, Values and Frames, Russell Sage Foundation, Cambridge University Press, Google Scholar Quiry, Pascal, Le Fur, Yann, 2019, Finance d'entreprise 2020 de Pierre Vernimmen, Dalloz, Google Scholar Shiller, Robert, 1998, Human behavior and the efficiency of the financial system. NBER Working Paper Series. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Google Scholar Société Française des Evalueurs, June 2018, Primes et décotes dans le cadre des évaluations financières Google Scholar Sun Tzu, Clavell James, September 1983, the art of war, Dell Publishing Google Scholar Today, you need not guess, September 14, 1929, Standard Statistics Company Inc, The Saturday Evening Post, page 255. Google Scholar Thaler, Richard H. Advances in Behavioral Finance Vol II, Russell Sage Foundation 2005, Princeton University Press Google Scholar Trugman, Gary R, 2017, Understanding Business Valuation: A Practical Guide To Valuing Small To Medium Sized Businesses, Fifth edition, AICPA Google Scholar Weston C. Kirk, Kyle J. Wishing, Fundamentals of the Asset-Based Business Valuation Approach, Winter 2018, Business Valuation Thought Leadership series, willamette.com Google Scholar Yegge, Wilbur M, Dec 2001, A Basic Guide for Valuing a Company, 2nd edition, Wiley Google Scholar Aggregate Assets means the value of the Sub-Advised Assets and the Other Accounts on the Valuation Date during the applicable calendar month. The values for the Sub-Advised Assets and Other Accounts shall be as reported by the applicable custodian and fund administrator. Aggregate Value means, with respect to any block of Equity Stock, the sum of the products of (i) the number of shares of each class of Equity Stock within such block multiplied by (ii) the corresponding Market Price of one share of Equity Stock of such class. RI Value means, in respect of a Reference Item and a ST Valuation Date, (i) the RI Closing Value for such Reference Item in respect of such ST Valuation Date, divided by (ii) the relevant RI Initial Value (expressed as a percentage). Aggregate Collateral Balance means, as at any Measurement Date, the amount equal to the aggregate of the following amounts, as at such Measurement Date: Attributable Value means, as to any particular lease under which any Person is at the time liable other than a Capital Lease Obligation, and at any date as of which the amount thereof is to be determined, the total net amount of rent required to be paid by such Person under such lease during the initial term thereof as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, discounted from the last date of such initial term to the date of determination at a rate per annum equal to the discount rate which would be applicable to a Capital Lease Obligation with like term in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The net amount of rent required to be paid under any such lease for any such period shall be the aggregate amount of rent payable by the lessee with respect to such period after excluding amounts required to be paid on account of insurance, taxes, assessments, utility, operating and labor costs and similar charges. In the case of any lease which is terminable by the lessee upon the payment of penalty, such net amount shall also include the lesser of the amount of such penalty (in which case no rent shall be considered as required to be paid under such lease subsequent to the first date upon which it may be so terminated) or the rent which would otherwise be required to be paid if such lease is not so terminated. "Attributable Value" means, as to a Capital Lease Obligation, the principal amount thereof. Borrowing Base Amount means: Aggregate Funded Spread means, as of any date, the sum of: Baseline Value means \$158.09, the per share closing price of the Common Stock reported by The New York Stock Exchange for the last trading date preceding January 1, 2013. For purposes of the RETI Index and S&P Index measures used in determining the attainment of each of the respective Relative TSR Goals, the baseline value for each shall also be the ending value of the applicable index as of the last day of the year prior to the Effective Date. Contribution Value means the fair market value as reasonably determined by the General Partner of property (other than cash) contributed by a Partner to the Partnership (net of liabilities secured by such contributed property that the Partnership is treated as assuming or taking subject to pursuant to the provisions of Section 752 of the Code). Applicable Collateral Percentage with respect to any Firm Collateral or Special Firm Collateral, has the meaning set forth in the books and records of the Partnership with respect thereto. Borrowing Base Value means, with respect to any Oil and Gas Property of a Credit Party or any Swap Agreement in respect of commodities, the value the Administrative Agent attributed to such asset in connection with the most recent determination of the Borrowing Base as confirmed by Required Lenders. Stored value means monetary value that is evidenced by an electronic record. Good Value means that the Benchmarked Rates are within the Upper Quartile. Total Tangible Assets means, as of any date, (a) the aggregate amount of the assets (other than intangible assets, goodwill and deferred tax assets) of the Group, as disclosed on the consolidated statement of financial position in the most recent Accounts of the Group, minus (b) the lesser of (i) the aggregate value of all Project Assets subject to any Lien securing any Limited Recourse Indebtedness and (ii) the aggregate principal amount of Limited Recourse Indebtedness, in each case, as reflected in (or derived from) the most recent Accounts of the Group, plus (c) the net cash proceeds received by the Parent Guarantor from any share capital issuance by the Parent Guarantor consummated after the date of the most recent balance sheet included in such Accounts and on or prior to such date. FR Value means, in respect of a ST FR Valuation Date, Worst Value. Gross Asset Value means, with respect to any asset, the asset's adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, except as follows: Aggregated Assets for a particular Strategy shall mean the assets of all registered investment companies managed by the Adviser that are managed by the Sub-Adviser pursuant to that Strategy, including Portfolio Assets. The Adviser will pay the Sub-Adviser a fee, payable monthly, based on average daily Portfolio Assets (computed in the manner set forth in the Trust's Trust Instrument) determined as of the close of business on each business day throughout the calendar month. The Sub-Adviser's fee shall be calculated using the effective rate applicable to Aggregated Assets managed pursuant to a specific Strategy based on the following rate schedules. Rate - Emerging Markets 0.99% (99 basis points) of the first \$150 million in assets 0.95% (95 basis points) on any amount in excess of \$150 million in assets The Sub-Adviser's fee shall be computed monthly and, within twelve business days of the end of each calendar month, the Adviser shall transmit to the Sub-Adviser the fee for the previous month. Payment shall be made in federal funds wired to a bank account designated by the Sub-Adviser. If this Agreement becomes effective or terminates before the end of any month, the fee (if any) for the period from the effective date to the end of such month or from the beginning of such month to the date of termination, as the case may be, shall be prorated on the basis of the number of business days it is so in effect for that month. Aggregate Borrowing Base means as of any date of determination, an amount equal to (i) the sum of the SMP Borrowing Base and the SI Borrowing Base; less (ii) any Reserves except to the extent already deducted therefrom. Acquisition Value of the Common Stock means, for each Trading Day in the Valuation Period, the value of the consideration paid per share of Common Stock in connection with such Public Acquirer Change of Control, as follows: Spread Value means, with respect to a share of Stock subject to an Award, an amount equal to the excess of the Fair Market Value, on the date such value is determined, over the Award's exercise or grant price, if any. Collateral Value The appraised value of a Mortgaged Property based upon the lesser of (i) the appraisal (as reviewed and approved by the Seller) made at the time of the origination of the related Mortgage Loan, or (ii) the sales price of such Mortgaged Property at such time of origination. With respect to a Mortgage Loan the proceeds of which were used to refinance an existing mortgage loan, the appraised value of the Mortgaged Property based upon the appraisal (as reviewed and approved by the Seller) obtained at the time of refinancing. rateable value means, in relation to a rateable value premises, the rateable value of that rateable value premises as at 31 March 1990 as assessed under the 1967 Act. Added value means that the Contractor performs subcontract management functions that the Contracting Officer determines are a benefit to the Government (e.g., processing orders of parts or services, maintaining inventory, reducing delivery lead times, managing multiple sources for contract requirements, coordinating deliveries, performing quality assurance functions). Net Value has the meaning set forth in Section 1.68(a)(ii). Aggregate Purchase Price has the meaning set forth in Section 1.1. Undepreciated Real Estate Assets as of any date means the cost (original cost plus capital improvements) of real estate assets of the Company and its Subsidiaries on such date, before depreciation and amortization, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP. Book value and intrinsic value are two ways to measure the value of a company. There are a number of differences between them, but essentially book value is a measure of the present, while intrinsic value takes into account estimates into the future. Book value is based on the value of total assets less the value of total liabilities — it attempts to measure the net assets a company has built up until the present time. In theory, this is the amount that the shareholders would receive if the company were to be completely liquidated. For example, if a company has \$23.2 billion in assets and \$19.3 billion in liabilities, the book value of the company would be the difference, \$3.9 billion. To express this number in terms of book value per share, simply take the book value and divide it by the number of outstanding shares. If a given company is currently trading below its book value, it is often considered to be undervalued. There are, however, several problems with the use of book value as a measure of value. For example, it would be unlikely that the value the company would receive in liquidation would be equal to the book value per share. Nevertheless, it can still be used as a useful benchmark to estimate how much a profitable company's stock might drop if the market turns sour on it. Intrinsic value is a measure of value based on the future earnings a company is expected to generate for its investors — it attempts to measure the total net assets a company is expected to build in the future. It is considered the true value of the company from an investment standpoint and is calculated by taking the present value of the earnings (attributable to investors) that a company is expected to generate in the future, along with the future sale value of the company. The idea behind this measure is that the purchase of a stock entitles the owner to his or her share of the company's future earnings. If all of the future earnings are accurately known along with the final sale price, the company's true value can be calculated. For example, if we assume that a company will be around for one year and generate \$1,000 before being sold for \$10,000, we can find the intrinsic value of the company. At the end of the year we will have received \$11,000. If our required rate of return is 10 percent, then the present value today of the future earnings and sale price is \$10,000. If we were to pay more than \$10,000 for the company, our required rate of return would not be met.