

THE Effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Creation Act (TCJA) on Corporate Valuation

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New provisions of TCJC

- Corporate tax rate will be 21% regardless of taxable income
- Prior law-15% to 36%; 35% max effective tax rate
- Alternative minimum tax repealed

Effect on corporate valuation

- Generally positive
- Especially for public corporations
- 21% vs 35% tax rate
- No AMT
- Income under 50,000 is not helpful
- Under 50,000 = 15%
- 50-75K 25%
- 75-100K 34%
- Breakpoint= \$90,385

continued

- Breakeven point= 90,385
- For smaller C corps TCJC may not be beneficial
- For large, publically traded companies- generally beneficial.
- S corp. vs C corp.
- S corp. rate-individual rate- 0 to 37%, plus a 20% maximum deduction
- Complicated- another separate issue

For publically traded companies

- Generally in 35 % bracket over 18M in taxable income
- If over 10M – rate is 34%
- New rate is 21 %
- Represents a 14% reduction to most publically traded corporations

Corporate valuation models

- Dividend Discount Model
- Price Earnings Ratio
- Free Cash Flow Model

Results to Publically Traded corporations

- A reduction in tax rate increases:
- Net Income
- Cash Flow
- Retained Earnings

DDM

- $P = D_1 / (K - G)$
- D_1 will increase as there will be more cash/net income
- Growth can also increase companies may opt to keep dividends growth constant
- Thus retain more
- $G = \text{retention ratio} \times \text{net income}$

Price Earnings ratio

- $P/E \text{ ratio} = \text{Price of stock} / \text{earnings per share}$
- EPS will increase due to higher net income
- Due to lower tax rate
- Price of stock should increase

Free cash Flow

- FCF firm vs FCF equity
- Either way FCF increases due to lower tax rate
- $FCF_f / \text{Weighted average } K = V_f$
- $= k_d / d + e + k_e / d + e$
- $FVFe / k_e = V_e$
- FCF should increase

Cost of equity and cost of capital

- $K_e = r_f + \text{equity premium}$
- $= \text{Beta} (r_m - r_f)$
- $K_c = K_{\text{debt}} + K_e$
- K_{debt} will become problematic as lower tax rate will increase
- Also-limit to 30% of EBITDA
- $K_{\text{debt}} = I (1 - t_r)$
- K_d increase; k_c

Result

- Cash Flow, Net Income will increase due to lower tax rate
- K capital will increase
- Unless company is significantly all debt financed , cash flow will outweigh Kc.
- Result-TCJC-increase corporate valuation

Hypothesis for paper extension

- Small corps less then 90Km income-lower valuation-seeK possible S Corp status
- Large corps-publically traded-will greatly benefit
- For high debt companies=detrimental
- Will take sample and expand paper and test hypothesis

Questions

- Questions?
Thank you
- Happy 2019