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Jetblue airways ipo valuation case study solution pdf free pdf format

6 Whales of each alternative: 6 Market Mother Betime Approaches: 6 Discount Cash Flow Appraisal Approach 7 Recommendation: Conclusion: Referent: SummaryJetBlue Executive, founded in 1999, suffered a frog Pido growth in the 2002 information. Since Jetblue's current and financial assets are both related to sales, asset turnover tends to have more active turnover. When the attack occurred, many Wall Street institutions, along with the New York Stock Exchange, were evacuated and the impact of all this was evident in the first negotiations after the attack. The eco -man expansion created approximately 23 million new jobs, an increase of almost 10% in hours, GDP increased from 3% to 4% from 1992 to 1999. As the proportion © greater than 0 which indicates a lower financial risk for the mentioned organization. Aviation Straight is responsible for issuing the dangerous fumes of their aircraft and the carbon footprint, which is very harmful to all nature. From the financial risk malesis, it can be said that in 2000 and 1999, jet blue has a higher risk, which is lower in 2001.4 liquidity liquidity indicates ability to pay any company short -term obligations. Federal Reserchapter 3Forecast of Industry's Forecasting of the Indian Straight Straight is a market dwarf tool that helps determine a company's position in a specific sector. Activity rate measures the company's efficiency in current asset management activities. Coverbrained turnover: It is a containing measure used to determine the efficiency of a company in the collection of its receivables. Southwest Airlines, Airtran, America West, Frontier etc. The bubble explosion caused the action market to fall. We prepare this report as part of the Investment Bank of the Course and Lease Financing (F-403). The efficiency of the company Using your fixed assets to create sales is 80%, which indicates a very good efficiency. RAZÁ £ o 2001 2000 Received Mother © Dios Coleation 24 77.Figure 77.Figure Mother of Receivable Cobration Days (Origin: Author) Asset turnover: Asset turnover is used to determine the efficiency of assets á € º a company to create sales. are low -cost companies. May represent in percentage form. 10.42 17.71 26.25 35.60 44.62 54.45 65.15 75.38 82.82 90.04 Despesas De Capital 234.00 290.37 328.34 344.76 310.29 325.80 342.09 29 9.33 157.15 132.00 Investimentos NWC 29.56 30.08 32.60 31.04 33.53 36.17 34.15 24.10 23.08 FCF \$ (249.58) \$ (243.50) \$ (222.19) \$ (147.71) \$ (124.10) \$ (98.05) \$ (10.66) \$ \$ 3,158.41 Present value -77.51 -55.74 -5.52 80.93 97.34 PREVIOUS TERMINAL VALUE \$ 35.10 Value per action \$ loading viewing visualization is not available at the moment. Therefore, it is difficult for new enterprises to enter this Strong. However, the EU economy did not have enough progress to remove the economy from the damage that occurred with the September 11 attacks. The total asset of JetBlueá € á € º º 61% efficient to create sales. Indeed, the efforts of the aviation sector to reduce the emissions of this sector began to be developed since the 1960s and, therefore, the entire sector invests strongly in the investigation and development sector sector . Since the industry of companies is a little different from other existing sectors due to their characteristics and their form of provision of services, the legal factors also have a very different impact. In this sector. The scenery is the recession is different. But as the Straight needs more investment in fixed assets, it is difficult for competitors to make changes in the product. A fixed asset as equipment is more used to create sales than current assets. We would be grateful if you considered those of an apology. Sincerely yours, Md. Meraj Hossain Khan ID: 23- In the name of members of Group N. * SEC: A BBA 23rd Batch Department of Finance University Executive Dhakasum 1 Introduction 1 The economic expansion ended with the beginning of the bubble bursting. In 2000, it was 77 times due to low credit levels. Ratio 2001 2000 Current ratio 0.Ratio 2001 2000 Fast ratio 0.Ratio 2001 2000 Cash ratio 0 0. Customer power: Southwest Airlines, one of the largest airlines, carried over 64 million passengers in 58 different cities in 2002. Although the industry has a huge number of customers, but the customers barely have any influence on the market price. Potential of the new entry: After the terrorist attacks of September 2001, the aviation industry faces challenges. 4 Reason to Increase the Price of IPOtives to Increase the Price: (\$25 AeÁãTM \$26 Range) A Higher Capital Inflow Stronger Sign of Confidence Take Equity Now for Growth, Debt Later when Growth Decelerated More Value for Current Investors Greater Change of Control for Capital 5 Reason for Maintaining the Current IPO PricingReasons for Maintaining the Price of StocksDiscounted Actions: (\$22 to \$24) Positive Returns for IPO Employees and Buyers Access to Future Capital Needs Generate Positive Investor Buzz Less Risk of Investor Perception Increase in Buyer Demand 6 Assumptions of Stock Valuation Southwest Airlines WACC as a Proxy Discount Rate Risk Net Equity Free Rate 5 % Cost of Debt 6,91 % Risk Market Tax Premium 31 % Beta (SWA Proxy) 1.1 Years to Maturity 10 Coupon 8 % CAPM 10,5 % After Debt Tax Cost 4,77 % Weight Stock Price 2 0,69 Total Debt 1,842,000,000 Shares Pending 776,800,000 Market Value 1,983. 465,600 Market Value of Net Equity 16,071,992,000 Debt Weight 10,99 % Net Equity 89,01 % Enterprise Value 18,055,457.60 WACC 9,87 % 7 Shares: Terminal Value \$3,158.41 PV Forecast and TV \$695.49 (c) Debt \$ Value of Net Equity US Shares Pending (Thousand) 35,10 Value per USS 9 Evaluation of p: MultipleMultipleValues EBIT Final MultipleMthMain EBIT Multiples 2001 US\$ 26.91 EBIT 2002 US\$ 79.76 EBIT Trail Multiples 8,66 EBIT Major Multiples 12.92 Value US\$ 233.12 US\$ (-)Gives US\$ 290 2,67,290.67 /silt sediseB %5 fo etar a ta seirusaert U eht gnidart ,%2 ot nwod setar tseretni mret-trohs eht gnignirb ,edulcni hcilw spets emos koot evreseR laredeF eht ymonoce eht gnitalumits dna tnemevorpmi gnirb ot ecehH ,srotces owt esseht yb nekat saw egamad latot eht fo %06 Isomla:staerBT .6.4 :seitinutroppo .6.4 :ssenkaeW .6.4 .htgnertS .6.4 soitaR ytilibatforP gnitarepO oitaR vtiduqIL 4 .yavriA eulB tej fo sisylanA :sisylana LETSEP 3 ledoM secroF eviF sÁAretrop 3 yrtsudni fo tsaceroF 3 0 002-0991 :ymonoce SU fo weiverP 2 sisylana cimonoce E 2 eulBtej fo tnemeganam 1 .secivres rieht egnahc ro secivres wen edulcni nac rottepmoc yrtsudni ecivres a si siht sA .0 revonrut tessA dexiF 0002 1002 oitaR .denimreted eb tonnac 999999991 fo oitar arevoc tbed eht ,noitamrofni fo kcal eht fo esuaceB .%6 ot %3 morf etar tseretni eht desaecrni evreseR laredeF .4 41 revonruT elbavieceR 0002 1002 oitaR .llew yrtsudni cifceps a dnatsrednu ot spleh osla t U .esac dedivorp eht fo sisab eht no enod si sisylana yrtsudni ereH tsrub elbbub moc-toD eht litnu noisnaxpe tsegnol eht nees dah ymonoce eht T .tekram eht ni elbbub a etaerc hcilw seinapmoc desab -tenretni detsevni ylevissecxe elpoeep noitausim cimonoce yranoisnaxpe eht htiv s09 etal ni .rpeD 61.292 82.072 44.7444.7222 622 60.5 12 77 081 99 841 75 911 76 88 46 25 67 71 TAPON 76 244 25 904 09 473 58 523 09 372 57 522 71 181 53 431 67 97 19.62 TIBE lanimreT 0 102 9002 8002 7002 6002 5002 4002 3002 2002 1002 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 lautcA raeY tsaceroF 1.53 jliM(gnidnatstuO serahS%5.2 jhtworG PDG SU(etarH htworG mreT gneL %7L CAW xidneppa 01 35.11\$ erahS rep eulaV sisylana FCD 90.12\$ erahS rep eulaV elplitum TIBE gnidael 46.1-\$ erahS rep eulaV elplitum TIBE gniliarDegnaR 428 - 22\$(- ecirp kcots detnuocsid niatniaM noitadnemmoceR 9 90990.122 \$ rep eulaV 46.1-\$ erahS rep eulaV 1.53 jliM(gnidnatstuO serahS 51.047\$ 45.75-\$ eulaV eulaV may be some deficiencies. Thank you very much for offering us this kind of opportunity and giving us the guidance and direction we need to prepare the report. We have tried the best level to make this report holistic and informative enough. Fuel prices are fully regulated by the government, so it is working on behalf of the users. To know a company or an industry, economic analysis is a prerequisite. To create this report to the standard, we try our best by implementing the knowledge we gathered in the course. The historic September 11 terrorist attacks that took place on September 11, 2001 left the whole world especially the U in a panic situation because of the immense loss and act of terrorism that left many destructive grievances. Figure 9 Rotation of assets (Source: Author) Fixed asset churn: Like asset churn, fixed asset churn represents the same, but it is only fixed assets instead of all assets. The NASDAQ compound index was 400 %, the explosion caused the index to fall 78 % in 2002. Therefore, making aircraft more environmentally friendly and fuel-saving, the airline industry is taking many initiatives. In fact, U laws related to the aviation industry are very strict towards companies for ensuring the safety of travelers and creating a safe environment for all customers. Debt holders can be determined using the interest coverage index. In addition, industry requires an enormous amount of capital. Approximately 5 million jobs were lost and unemployment rose from 4 % to 6 % between 2001 and 2003. To analyze the aviation industry, different tools, such as the five-force model, the pestel analysis, were used. From this model, the structure of the industry can also be understood. This means that in a year 24 times the receipts are collected. 5 Problem 5 Alternative Courses - 5.2 Multiple Market: - 5.2 Discounted Cash Flow Approach so, the threat of replacement is moderate of your money. All of these circumstances are providing a negative signal for the next years, because if these damage is not properly treated with efficient strategies, the economy will not recover. Ryanair and Easyjet are companies a © reas low Fare in Europe. 1 evaluation of the Jetblue Airwayspor Team Worlrdcom Mitchell Cameron, Lorenzo Meza, Joanna Broderick, Alex, Tourreen, Tarek Binmahfooz 2 Introduction Founded in 1999 by David Neeleman, CEO and Found Management: David Barger Á € º Former Continental Vice President Airlines John Owen Á € º Former VP Executive Vice and Treasurer of Southwest Airlines Offer Initial Public Offer: 5,500,000 Sadbolo JBL Nasdaq Nasdaq no Current Dividends 3 Declaration F The problem of JetBlue's management team when considering IPO to raise polony funds from prices for chrustic IPO for property to succeed Stock Stock, or Increase This Price to Address Investor Demand? Jetblue did not have a very good liquidity balance. There are several relative laws of passengers and trembling that certify the fact that companies operating in this sector assume responsibility for any type of disaster or accident. This recession caused the loss of about 1 million jobs, unemployment increased from 5th to 6th to 6th between 1990 and 1991. Sadiqul Islam Professor Department of Finance Dhakapreparado by: Group No: SEC : BBA 23RD BATCH DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT DHAKADATA UNIVERSITY SUBMISSION: 16 AUGUST, 2020 Transmissive Card16 AUGUST, 2020 M. is why the Ratio is higher than the volume of total business asset. IPO IPO Evaluation Report of JetBlue Airwaysprepared for: M. The more active in sales. ata. © Á sovita ed edadivitator a euq ossi rop © Á e ,adnev ed soov arap etnemateridáá sodasu ofÁs ,saniuqjÁm ,atnalp ,otnemapiuge o odot e levÁtsubmoc ed oirjÁtnevni mu omoc ,setnaluric sovita sO .ofÁslopxe assed odatuser omoc adAurtseed iof seujÁhlirt 6 \$ SU esauq ed azeuqir A .aserpme ad ariecnanif ofÁsÁisop a rasilana e airtsÁAdni ad arutof ofÁsÁidnoc a odneverp ,sÁap od aimonoceorcama a rasilana sÁpa sodacilpa ofÁs negadroba e soledom snugla euq ofÁsiced ed soir©Átiric sortuo e setorroc soÁAerp so ranimreted e ofÁn uo litÁÁ © Á ofÁsiced assE .anatiloportem aerjÁ an laicnetop me setneilc ed seujÁhlim 12 etnemadamixorpa metsixE .cte retneC edarT dlrow od sonad ,soirjÁlas e sogerpme ed adrep ,odacrem ed ofÁsÁapicitrpam ed axat ad adequ a iulcni euq U me aimonoce an uiac ovitagen oenÉÁtnatsni otcapmi ed edaditnaug emrone amU .AUE sod ofÁsÁaiva ad airtsÁAdni a odnatefa ofÁtse euq setneredif saÁArof oncie somerareadisnoc ,luqÁ ,uorohlem ,1002 me saM .4 jrotua ,etnoF zeduiqil ed axaT 6 arugiF , adivAd ed sovissap e soruj moc saespepd sa reconrof arap etneicufus adner met syavriA eulB tej a ,1002 mB jrotua ,etnoF adivAd ad oÁÁvres od anutreboc ed ofÁZar 5 arugiF .0002 me soruj ritmarq edop ofÁn aserpme a euq es- uocifirev ,soruj ed arutreboc ed axat ed axat ad esiljÁna ad ritrap A ,odasu iof oledoM saÁArof oncie airtsÁAdni ad serodegerrac sod socarF e setrof sotnop so ranimreted a e ofÁsÁaiva ad airtsÁAdni a odnadlom ofÁtse euq savititepmoc saÁArof sa medietne ,oledoM o ,retrop ed saÁArof oncie sÁ 3.sodniU sodatsE sod ofÁsÁaiva ad airtsÁAdni ad ofÁsneorpmoc aob amu revlonesea a jÁradujia esiljÁna assE .62 \$ SU a 52 \$ SU arap odatsuja iof oÁAerp o ,odicerefo iof ,sejÁhlim 5 ed adnamed ed ossexce ed ovitom olep .42 \$ SU a 22 \$ SU me ratse aireved ofÁsÁa rop oÁAerp o euq odaluclac ahnet eulBtej ad OPI od lapicirp rotircsbus a arobmE .amica ofÁtob on odnacic lepap o raxiab edop ÁAcov ,sÁap on saer©Áa saihnapmoc 05 ed siam metsixE ,etneicife ©Á emrif siam otmauq Professor, Department of Finance, University of Dhaka.Subject: Submission of the Report on JetBlue Airways IPO ValuationDear Sir:With due respect, it is our pleasure to present this report on eÁÁÁJetBlue Airways IPO ValuationeÁÁÁ. So it can be said that power of the customer is low in the aviation industry. Figure 7 Receivable Turnover (Source: Author)Average Receivables collection days : It measures the effectiveness of a firmeÁÁÁs credit policies as well as the level of investment in their receivables that is needed to maintain the firmeÁÁÁs sales level. So it is easily understood the industry is highly competitive so the market participants have lesser power to make change in the price level or in market structure. In the years 1999 and 2000, the mentioned company has negative net income and for that reason, there was no option for it to provide the interest expense.Figure 4 interest coverage ratio (Source: Author)Despite having a negative income, the mentioned organizations increase their level of debt sourcing in the year 2001. Power of Suppliers: The aviation industry of US has enough suppliers as a result the airline companies cannot be ruled by the suppliers. The whole market saw a downturn in the market share by 7% or 684 points which caused huge loss for all of the trading companies and its related shareholders. All these airline companies are competing in the aviation industry of US. Here the economic analysis is done on the basis of provided case to understand the US economy along with aviation industry. For estimating the future economic trends past information have also been considered. 2 Preview of US economy: 1990-The US economy was faced with recession in early 90s which cause the GDP to fall from 1% in 1990 to -0% in 1992. The heaviest damage was faced by the finance and air transportation sector of the economy because of this whole disaster. i. The challenges become double when the market notices 87 new airline failures over the previous twenty years. wot.wot etordom si relipus eht fu rewop hhT. oitar egervoc ocivre theD.991 hh 0002 ni oitar elbanoitsequ aT tub 1002 oitar retsetni tub a tubA1002 oitar retsegA1002 oitarA100010Egarevoc. Tseretni Na Seh Ulav Tej HSA Srtlod 519 14 fo Emocni Ten Evtisoph Ha Serusne Ulb Tej. Taht Yoj Fo Rettam a si I.I.Rtsudni Sihit Ni Stenemely rojan owt Ifarfarcia Na LeuF.Ymonoce eht Trap a Si yrtsudni Yrtsudni ficeps a oi Oeopoc yrevEsiylana cimonoceZymonoceZsylanRetpahRetcnoÁAnCt2727273 dluoeh ecirp gnireffo eulBetti7CnocEw,ledum, wolf hsac detnuocsidHCoarppa ellum TIBE,elluM2000 e/P gniylppa retFA ,ssecorp OPI yb cilbup ot gniog ot oT dediced Serebmem draob draob dna tnemeganam eht ,oS .lghih osetutspA:etutibusTaeTAA:EtutibusHTAIAICiSelefo fo rpmom garva eht .tmnnonrivne h no steffle 1 itnetop sti fo esuaceb yllramirp ymonoce sih so w tsud me go to us nath erom tsudni noitaiva ah no tceffe na esopmi srocaf dont mnmnorivne eHT: Srutcaf LatinemorivnE.sregnsap fo Ytefas A Tub Tsuc A Ni Lino Ynceicife gnignirb yilgnilgnisercni Si Siliretam Lacigolonhcet fesu A H Esuaceb Yrtsudni Elohw H Ni Segnahc Gnirb srutcaf Lacigolonhcet Ni Sdnert

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business context, particularly in relation to financial statements and tax returns. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the text focuses on the legal implications of financial reporting, specifically the requirements for accuracy and completeness. It highlights the potential consequences of providing false or misleading information, including legal penalties and damage to the company's reputation.

3. The third part of the text discusses the role of internal controls in ensuring the reliability of financial data. It outlines the key components of an effective internal control system, such as segregation of duties, authorization, and regular monitoring and reporting.

4. The fourth part of the text addresses the importance of maintaining proper documentation and record-keeping. It stresses the need for clear, concise, and easily accessible records to support financial reporting and to facilitate audits.

5. The fifth part of the text discusses the role of external auditors in providing independent assurance on the accuracy of financial statements. It outlines the scope of an audit and the types of opinions that auditors can issue based on their findings.

6. The sixth part of the text focuses on the importance of communication and transparency in financial reporting. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise communication with stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and regulatory authorities.

7. The seventh part of the text discusses the role of financial reporting in decision-making and strategic planning. It highlights how accurate financial data can provide valuable insights into the company's performance and help management make informed decisions.

8. The eighth part of the text addresses the importance of staying up-to-date on changes in financial reporting standards and regulations. It emphasizes the need for ongoing education and training for accounting and finance professionals.

9. The ninth part of the text discusses the role of financial reporting in building trust and credibility with stakeholders. It highlights how transparent and accurate financial reporting can enhance a company's reputation and attract investment.

10. The tenth part of the text concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and emphasizing the overall importance of financial reporting in the success of a business. It stresses the need for a strong commitment to accuracy, transparency, and ethical practices in financial reporting.

11. The eleventh part of the text discusses the role of financial reporting in the context of global business operations. It highlights the challenges of reporting across different countries and currencies, and the need for standardized practices.

12. The twelfth part of the text addresses the importance of financial reporting in the context of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. It highlights how financial reporting can provide insights into a company's ESG performance and its impact on the environment and society.

13. The thirteenth part of the text discusses the role of financial reporting in the context of digital transformation. It highlights how digital technologies can improve the accuracy and efficiency of financial reporting processes.

14. The fourteenth part of the text addresses the importance of financial reporting in the context of risk management. It highlights how accurate financial data can help management identify and manage financial risks effectively.

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17. The seventeenth part of the text addresses the importance of financial reporting in the context of financial stability and economic growth. It highlights how accurate financial reporting can provide a clear picture of the health of the economy and help policymakers make informed decisions.

18. The eighteenth part of the text discusses the role of financial reporting in the context of international trade and investment. It highlights how accurate financial reporting can provide confidence to international investors and facilitate trade and investment flows.

19. The nineteenth part of the text addresses the importance of financial reporting in the context of financial innovation and fintech. It highlights how digital technologies and fintech solutions can improve the efficiency and accuracy of financial reporting.

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61. The sixty-first part of the text discusses the role of financial reporting in the context of financial literacy and education. It highlights the importance of providing accurate and accessible financial information to the public to promote financial literacy and responsible investing.

62. The sixty-second part of the text addresses the importance of financial reporting in the context of financial inclusion and poverty reduction. It highlights how accurate financial reporting can provide a clear picture of the financial needs of low-income populations and help policymakers design effective financial inclusion programs.

63. The sixty-third part of the text discusses the role of financial reporting in the context of financial stability and risk management. It highlights how accurate financial reporting can provide a clear picture of the financial risks faced by financial institutions and help regulators monitor and manage these risks.