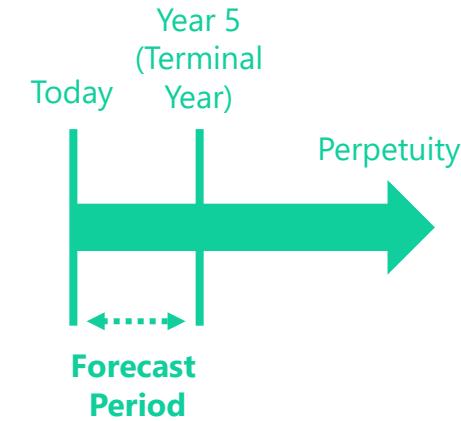


Determining the Number of Forecast Years

- > A DCF valuation model contains two important time-related concepts:
 - > **Forecast Period:** refers to the time period that your financial projections cover
 - > Best practice is ~5 years, however some mature or steady-state businesses can incorporate longer forecasts (e.g. infrastructure, utilities, mining)
 - > **Terminal Year:** refers to the year after which the business is forecast to generate cash flows at a constant, stable rate into perpetuity / forever – *covered in the next lecture!*
 - > A Terminal Value is calculated in the Terminal Year to account for the value derived thereafter



Number of Forecast Years

- > MarketScreener provided broker consensus numbers until FY2023F (three forecast years), at which time the business appears to have stabilized in terms of growth; we will forecast for an additional two years using our judgement to account for any medium-term changes in the business
 - > In this case, we are assuming flat growth and margins from FY23 onwards
- > **This results in a Forecast Period of 5 years (FY2021F – FY2025F)**

Forecast Period:
Until FY2025F