

- * If we use the Perpetual
 Growth method to calculate
 our models terminal value,
 we are assuming growth in
 perpetuity
- * But public companies are not surviving as long as they used to

- * 10% of public companies fail each year up from 2.5% in 1965
- * 5 year company failure rate is 25% to 40% dependent on sector
- * 75% of the S&P 500 firms will be replaced by new firms in the next 10 years

- * In 1970 the average life span of a public company was 50+ years
- * By 2010 this had decreased to around 30 years
- * This does not lead to a sudden termination of cash flows but is more likely to result in a gradual decline in cash flows in the later periods
- * But if our Terminal Value is more than 50% of our valuation, what does this mean for the accuracy of our DCF valuation?

We can consider

 alternatives to the
 calculation of the Terminal

 Value in the model

- * Project Finance Approach
- * Assume revenues continue for another 20-30 years and then stop as they would in an oil well or mine

- Use the Residual IncomeModel
- * Value is only added in the later periods if the ROIC exceeds WACC or ROE exceeds cost of equity

* Discount the Terminal Value more heavily or use a book value or liquidation value instead

- * In summary, be more critical about assumptions in valuation and financial modelling
- * Be prepared to argue against Terminal Values, particularly on financial forecasts over shorter time periods where the TV is a much greater proportion of the value
- * Be cautious about raising these issues if you are attending an interview as they are slightly unorthodox (but valid in my view)

