



A Closer Look at Terminal Value

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- ❖ The Terminal Value is a simple way to capture the value of cash flows which occur beyond the time frame of a DCF Model

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- ❖ There are two approaches:
- ❖ Perpetual Growth
- ❖ Exit Multiple

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- ❖ The Perpetual Growth method is a more academic approach
- ❖ The Exit Multiple method is more appropriate to real world situations

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- ❖ As a DCF model normally covers 3-5 years, exceptionally 10, the Terminal Value can make up a significant part of the total valuation
- ❖ For this reason it is important to understand both approaches

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- ❖ The Perpetual Model assumes that the company will continue to generate cash flow in perpetuity at a sustainable growth rate

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- ❖ The formula for the Perpetual Growth Terminal Value is:
- ❖ TV = Terminal Value
- ❖ FCF = Free Cash Flow
- ❖ n = Year 1 of terminal value or final year of model
- ❖ g = perpetual growth rate of FCF
- ❖ WACC = Weighted Average Cost of Capital

$$\text{TV} = \frac{\text{FCF}_n \times (1+g)}{\text{WACC} - g}$$

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- ❖ The Perpetual Growth rate may actually vary depending on the position of the company in its lifecycle
 - ❖ Expansion
 - ❖ Maturity
 - ❖ Decline
- ❖ It is possible to construct a multi-stage perpetual growth rate model if this is regarded as having a significant impact on the Terminal Value

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- ❖ The Exit Multiple approach assumes that a sale has taken place at a multiple of a financial metric
- ❖ The most often cited metric is EBITDA
- ❖ The Multiple can be any multiple that seems reasonable to the market and appropriate to the company - comparable transactions can give guidance to this

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- ❖ In practice, you can calculate your model on both bases to establish the range of values generated between them
- ❖ You can also use the Perpetual Method to derive a comparable Multiple and vice versa, to act as a reality check on your model



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