

## Equity Research Division

Imperial Brands
British multinational tobacco company
Target Price: GBp 2,173.00
Current Price: GBp 1,740.50


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Investment Thesis
Smoke is clearing for Imperial Brands‘ future as new management takes over

Key investment highlights


Tobacco stocks provide strong hedging potential in times of high inflationary pressures

Alongside new management, Imperial Brands has adopted a new strategy targeting their key geographical regions and products

Imperial Brands maintains solid financials but is priced well below competitors in terms of earnings

A 25 -year history of secure dividends, almost reaching double digits, promises a high yield in the future

Despite recent efforts to improve their next generation products (NGP) portfolio, the company staggers behind competition due to its unclear previous market strategy

The tobacco industry must undergo major changes (NGP) in order to prove a morally conscious investment


## Company Overview

Imperial brands is a UK based company within the traditional and NGP tobacco sector

Company Description

- Imperial Brands PLC is a worldwide operating tobacco company, focusing on traditional tobacco products as well as next generation products (NGP), including vapour, heated tobacco and oral nicotine.
- Positioned as $4^{\text {th }}$ largest international tobacco company
- Present in $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ marketsFounded: 1901

Headquarters: Bristol, UK
Net Revenues: 8 Billion
Employees: 27,500 (2021)

Management


Stefan Bomhard, Chief Executive Officer
Appointed: July 2020
Experience: Inchcape, Bacardi Ltd, Cadbury, Unilever, P\&G
Lukas Paravicini, Chief Financial Officer
Appointed: May 2021
Experience: ED\&F Man Holdings, Fonterra, Nestle
Murray McGowan, Chief Strategy and Development Officer
Appointed: July 2020
Experience: Costa Coffee, Cadbury, Yumm!Brands, Auxly
Financials

| GBP mn | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 30,066 | 31,594 | 32,562 | 32,791 |
| Revenue Growth (\%) | 0.92\% | 5.08\% | 3.06\% | 0.70\% |
| EBITDA | 3,673 | 3,607 | 3,660 | 3,661 |
| EBIT | 2,407 | 2,197 | 2,731 | 3,146 |
| Margin (\%) | 8.01\% | 6.95\% | 8.39\% | 9.59\% |
| Net Income | 1,427 | 1,081 | 1,558 | 2,907 |
| Margin (\%) | 4.75\% | 3.42\% | 4.78\% | 8.87\% |

Shareholder Structure

## Product Overview

Traditional tobacco products are still the major driver of IMB‘s revenues with NGPs opening new markets

| Odavidoff |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JOHN PLAYER SPECIAL |  |  | zowt skruf - |
| GAULOISES |  |  | $\square+$ - |
| B72h ${ }^{2}$ |  | blu |  |
| Winston |  |  |  |
| West |  |  | Masters |
| K(COD) $L$ |  |  |  |
| 48 | $\ldots$ | $\square$ |  |

Net Revenue by Product


Customer Base by Product / Target Customers

Traditional Tobacco Products / Cigarettes

- Typical US-smoker profile as outlined by IMB:
- Male customers between 25 - 62 years
- People from Midwest and South overrepresented
- Tendentially lower educational background
- Often disabled / serious psychological distress
- Disproportionally high amount of people at or below poverty level
- People using it to socialize with non-smokers
- Marketed as a clean, chic and pure product
- Sophisticated, high tech and aspirational product (younger target group)
- $2.4 \%$ of adults, including $6.7 \%$ who currently smoke cigarettes have used heated tobacco products (2018, USA)
- $1.4 \%$ of high and middle school students have used heated tobacco products (2020, USA)
- Popular among younger age groups
- Partly also more senior people quitting / trying to quit using traditional tobacco products
- Marketed as trendy and health-conscious
- "Social norm vapers" (professionals, parents, young adults / college students)
- Male (78\%), White (41\%) or Asian (22\%)
- Average age of 27.8 years

Imperial Brands has shown promising improvements in its activities and market share performance

Business Model


Historical Development and M\&A Activity

| 1901 | 1902-2008 | 2008 - today |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imperial Tobacco Company <br> Ltd was founded <br> Acquisition of Odgen‘s <br> Abandoning plans of entering the American market | 1902-1986: Redefining the company, M\&A activity: f.e. Robert Fletcher \& Son, Ross Group 1986-1996: PLC took over Imperial, focusing on tobacco products 1996-2008: M\&A activity: Tobaccor, Skruf, Davidoff cigarette trademark, Altadis, Commonwealth Brands | 2012: Setting up Fontem Ventures (NGP) <br> 2015: acquisition of US cigarette brands \& rights to blu (vapour sector) <br> 2020: Divestment from Premium Cigars Brand |



## Key Geographies

Five markets account for over 70\% of Imperial Brands' operating profit

Top 5 Geographies


New strategy places heavy focus on combustible markets to improve performance over the next five years


\section*{|  |
| :---: |
| Opportunities in |
| Broader Markets | Broader Markets}

## Strategically Expand into

 Growth MarketsWhile the company will place its key focus on Win reve drivers, there are various locations which could yield strong results in the future.

Maintain \#1 position in various African countries Able to leverage this position in pricing decisions.

Eastern Europe is another area they could benefit from.



Market and Industry Overview

## Industry Overview I-General

Decline in cigarette smokers will not stop the industry from growing in the future

Key Drivers of the Tobacco Industry


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Decline in Cigarette Smokers
For the last two decades, the percentage of active cigarette smokers as well as the volume of cigarettes consumed has declined gradually
```

Next Generation Products and Broadening of Portfolios
Heat-not-burn, vaping systems and Snus lower the inhibition threshold for nicotine consumption while representing a "lower-risk" alternative to classic tobacco consumption.


## Targeting the Youth

Social Media Marketing of Next Generation Products, personalization and attractive flavouring are ought to drive demand among potential, young customers.

## Health Policies

National policies and regulations regarding the consumption of tobacco products can severely impact sales on a regional and national basis (e.g. New Zealand's proposed smoking ban).


Marketing for Abstinence and Growing Awareness
Awareness on the negative effects of tobacco consumption including cancer or heart/lung diseases might hamper the growth of tobacco consumption


## Taxes

Smokers bear an enormous tax burden with their consumption, which at the same time is often the main driver for price increases in tobacco products

The Tobacco Industry and How It Will Develop in the Upcoming Years (in bn USD)


The Various Tools of Tobacco Control

| Core | Standard |  | Next Generation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Advertising and sponsorship bans <br> - Descriptor bans <br> - Tax-driven excise increases | - Public smoking bans <br> - POS display bans <br> - Graphic health warnings |  | - Plain packaging <br> - Flavour bans and variant limits <br> - „Turbo taxation" very large excise increases |
| High-income countries | 42 | 136 |  |
| Middle-income countries | 52 | 24 | The EU banned |
| Low-income countries | 9 | 13 | \& sale of mentho |

Industry Overview II - Cigarette Market
A handful players in few countries dominate the market, but laggers show strong growth outlook

Cigarettes Market Share by Company


Value and Volume Development of Cigarettes and Expected Market Growth Rates



Europe


North America
$+0.4 \%$


## Asia




Latin America


Africa $+4.3 \%$


Oceania Oceania
$+2.4 \%$

Average Cigarette Pack Prices in Selected Regions and Expected Increase 2020-2025


Industry Overview III - Alternative Tobacco Products
How next generation and several other tobacco products will transform the market

Market Overview and Growth of Alternative Tobacco Products


Big players allocate their investments to support the development growth of less harmful products


Industry Overview V - Tobacco Market Dynamics
Imperial Brands was losing market share to competitors in the biggest market segment - Cigarettes

| 16\% | 14\% | 14\% | 14\% | 14\% |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14\% |  | - |  |  | 13\% | 12\% | Q |
| 12\% | 11\% | 11\% | 13\% | 13\% |  |  | 3AT) |
| 10\% |  | 8\% | 8\% | 9\% | 8\% | 8\% |  |
| 8\% | 8\% | 8\% | 8\% |  |  |  |  |
| 6\% | 4\% | 4\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4\% | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% |  |  |
| 2\% | - |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{FH}_{\text {Altria }}$ |
| 0\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% | 2\% |  |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |  |
| Peer Group Information |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## Industry Overview VI - NGP Market Dynamics and Value Chain

Low NGP market shares are reflected in the dependency on combustibles

Smokeless Tobacco Market Shares


Industry Value Chain


E-vapor / E-cigarette Market Shares


Sales Split NGP vs. Combustibles

| Company | \% Sales NGP | \% Sales Combustibles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philip Morris International | $28 \%$ | $72 \%$ |
| British American Tobacco | $11 \%$ | $87 \%$ |
| Altria Group | $10 \%$ | $88 \%$ |
| Japan Tobacco | $3 \%$ | $89 \%$ |
| Swedish Match | $64 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| Scandinavian Tobacco | $0 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Gudang Garam | $0 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Turning Point Brands | $34 \%$ | $66 \%$ |
| Imperial Brands | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 \%}$ |



Financials / KPI's
Imperial Brands' current valuation is supported by strong historical financials



Cash Flow Development (in mn GBP)


Intangible assets in comparison to total assets (in mn GBP)


Liquidity slightly below competition, however likely due to acquisition strategy

Current Ratio (in mn GBP)


Acid Test Ratio (in mn GBP)


Comparable Company Analysis
Low profitability and lack of NGP business put a discount tag on Imperial Brands' share price


# Company Multiples 

| Company | EV/Sales | EV/EBITDA |  | EV/EBIT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philip Morris International | 5.6 x | 12.6 x | 13.4 x | 16.4 x | 4.8 x |
| British American Tobacco | 4.1 x | 10.3 x | 10.8 x | 10.1 x | 2.4 x |
| Altria Group | 4.3 x | 9.5 x | 9.7 x | 31.8 x | 3.3 x |
| Japan Tobacco | 2.0 x | 6.1 x | 8.1 x | 10.5 x | 1.8 x |
| Swedish Match | 7.0 x | 14.9 x | 15.6 x | 18.9 x | 6.3 x |
| Scandinavian Tobacco Group | 2.0 x | 7.6 x | 10.2 x | 11.8 x | 1.6 x |
| Gudang Garam | 0.5 x | 5.4 x | 5.7 x | 10.0 x | 0.5 x |
| Turning Point Brands | 2.3 x | 10.2 x | 10.7 x | 14.2 x | 1.6 x |
| Imperial Brands | 1.5 x | 6.2 x | 7.8 x | 5.4 x | 0.9 x |

Multiple Valuation Overview

|  | EV/Sales | EV/EBITDA | EV/EBIT | P/E | P/S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum | 0.5 x | 5.4 x | 5.7 x | 10.0 x | 0.5 x |
| 25\% Percentile | 2.0 x | 7.2 x | 9.3 x | 10.4 x | 1.6 x |
| Median | 3.2 x | 9.9 x | 10.5 x | 13.0 x | 2.1 x |
| Mean | 3.5 x | 9.6 x | 10.5 x | 15.5 x | 2.8 x |
| 75\% Percentile | 4.6 x | 10.8 x | 11.4 x | 17.1 x | 3.7 x |
| Maximum | 7.0 x | 14.9 x | 15.6 x | 31.8 x | 6.3 x |

Comparable Transaction Analysis
Solid earnings are not reflected in the current share price when compared to previous deals


DCF Analysis I: Valuation Metrics
Strong financial base allows for upside despite limited lifetime combustibles market


DCF Analysis II: Income Statement and FCF
Solid top line growth, paired with stable profitability and cash flows

Key Figures Forecasted 2022-2031 (in mn GBP)


DCF Analysis III: FCF and Sensitivity
Due to early value capture terminal value only accounts for $52 \%$ of PV



Company Specific Risks


Impact


Conclusion

## Conclusion



Appendix

## Appendix: Catalysts

| Catalyst | Type |
| :---: | :---: |
| National smoking bans | Hard |
| Harsh environmental <br> rules regarding (e-) <br> cigarette waste | Soft |
| Increasing taxes and <br> duties | Hard |
| Competition in <br> NGP sectors | Hard |
| New strategy failing | Soft |
| Major breakthroughs in |  |
| technology (NGP) |  |

Influenced factor

- Growth
- Revenue
- Profitability
- Reputation
- Revenue
- $P r o f i t a b i l i t y ~$
- Growth $^{\text {- Revenue }}$
- Reputation
- Revenue
- ${ }^{\text {Growth }}$
- Revenue


## Estimated impact on share price

- Losing potential to acquire new / young customers
- Evaporation of whole markets (e.g. New Zealand)
- Risk of high costs due to expensive waste management and risk o having to offset certain product categories
- Risk of cigarettes becoming so expensive that customers can only afford less or decreasing profitability if price cannot be passed on to customers
- Possibility of losing a whole market to a (new) competitor for a sustained period of time (e.g. JUUL)
- Strategy of new CEO not working out, leading to reduced market share, revenue and profitability
- Possibility of major technological breakthroughs leading to creation of new market segments and opportunities to profit


## Appendix: SWOT Analysis

## STRENGTHS

- Strong brand portfolio (offset losses from low-performing products)
- Product innovation / implementation
- Successful track record of integrating complimentary firms through high M\&A activity
- Geographic presence in different key regions
- High product quality
- Limited success outside core business
- Product positioning and unique selling position is not clearly defined
- Not very good at product demand forecasting > missed opportunities
- Poor waste management and failing to integrate (full) sustainability in its core business


## OPPORTUNITIES

- New trends in customer behavior can open up new markets > acquiring new markets and regions specifically with its NGP products
- Emergence of e-commerce and social media marketing > building on its already strong online presence and using new technology marketing methods to target different (also younger) target groups
- Growth through further acquisitions of innovative brands, especially within the NGP sector
- No regular product innovations > products were often a response to products of other companies
- Inability to comply with changed regulations raises the risk of expensive lawsuits
- New environment and government regulations
- Increasing number of direct or indirect competition


## Appendix: Porter's Five Forces

## High rivalry prevails among competitors in the tobacco industry

## Moderate - High Threat of Substitutes

- High threat of substitutes for cigarettes due to the virtually same set-up for each product and low-price differentiation
- High competition on next generation product market through stronger product differentiation
- Growing awareness about the ill-effects of cigarettes makes lower-risk products more attractive to both existing users and "newcomers"
- Lock-in effects for vaping/heat-not-burn systems (razor and blades model) leads to higher switching costs for existing users, effectively lowering the threat of substitutes for next generation products

Low Bargaining Power of Suppliers

- Highly dependent on backward integration of companies, big ones usually have integrated supply chain that leads to low bargaining power of suppliers
- Nicotine products all need tobacco alike - there is no real alternative to this resource
- Unlike tobacco leaf manufacturers, suppliers of packaging products as well as filters tend to be larger, which increases their power of suppliers plain packaging could potentially diminish that power as products will only differ to a small degree which makes cheap alternatives more attractive

High Rivalry Among Competitors

- The market for classic nicotine products such as cigarettes is highly consolidated with high brand recognition among the top players
- Fierce competition, especially in the free markets (Europe, North America)
- The market for new generation products has rising stars (e.g. JUUL with a huge market share) and recently founded companies joining this relatively new and young market



## Low Threat of New Entrants

- High brand loyalty in classic cigarette market
- Marketing restrictions make it increasingly difficult for new market entrants to compete effectively with established brands
- Overall government regulations on tobacco use restricted access to distribution channels
- Heated tobacco and snus categories have an advantage over other tobacco categories in relation to risk reduction, notably e-vapour products, which is expected to accelerate the entrance of new competitors


## Moderate Bargaining Power of Buyers

- High for cigarette consumers due to the low product lifetime and no investment costs/low switching costs
- Low due to low volumes of purchases
- Cigarette demand in general is price inelastic
- Addictive nature of the product allows companies to dictate on prices more easily


## Appendix: Financial Analysis

Operating Model I


## Appendix: Financial Analysis

Operating Model II

| Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Administrative and other | -1.602 | -1.748 | ${ }^{-1.120}$ | -763 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distribution, ads, selling cost | -2.001 | $-2.295$ | $-2.329$ | -2.118 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Selling, General and Adminisistative | -3.603 | -4.043 | $-3.449$ | $-2.881$ |  | -4.166 | -4.272 | $-4.380$ | -4.492 | -4.550 | -4.592 | -4.644 | -4.735 | -4.823 | -4.909 |
| Total SGEA as \% of Revenue | 12,0\% | 12,8\% | 10,6\% | 8,8\% | 11,0\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% | 12,4\% |
| Depreciation and Amorrisation | 1.266 | 1.316 | 910 | 815 |  | 919 | 943 | 967 | 992 | 1.008 | 1.021 | 1.036 | 1.058 | 1.079 | 1.100 |
| Total Costs and Expenses | -2.337 | -2.727 | -2.539 | -2.066 |  | -5.085 | -5.215 | -5.348 | -5.484 | -5.558 | -5.613 | -5.680 | -5.792 | -5.902 | -6.009 |
| EBitda | 3.673 | ${ }^{3.513}$ | ${ }^{3.641}$ | 3.961 |  | 2.933 | 3.026 | 3.121 | 3.219 | 2.954 | 3.008 | 2.727 | 2.803 | 2.735 | 2.814 |
| EBITDA Margin as \% of Revenue | 12,2\% | 11,1\% | 11,2\% | 12,1\% |  | 8,7\% | 8,8\% | 8,8\% | 8,9\% | 8,0\% | 8,1\% | 7,3\% | 7,3\% | 7,0\% | 7,1\% |
| EBIT ( $=$ Operating Income) | 2.407 | 2.197 | 2.731 | 3.146 |  | 2.014 | 2.083 | 2.154 | 2.227 | 1.946 | 1.987 | 1.691 | 1.745 | 1.656 | 1.713 |
| EBIT Marain as \% of Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment Income | 631 | 890 | 770 | 1.060 |  | 838 | 907 | 889 | 935 | 878 | 892 | 902 | 899 | 902 | 893 |
| Finance Cost | ${ }^{-1.257}$ | $-1.452$ | $-1.380$ | -979 |  | -979 | -979 | -979 | -979 | -979 | -979 | -979 | -979 | -979 |  |
| Share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method | 42 | 55 | 45 | ${ }^{11}$ | 38 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 35 | 34 | ${ }^{33}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{33}$ | ${ }^{33}$ | 33 |
| Financial Result |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBT (Income before Taxes) | 1.823 | 1.690 | ${ }^{2} .166$ | ${ }^{3.238}$ |  | 1.910 | 2.043 | 2.094 | 2.217 | 1.878 | 1.933 | 1.647 | 1.698 | 1.612 | 1.660 |
| Tax Expense(Benefiti) | -396 | -609 | -608 | -331 |  | -383 | -396 | -538 | -557 | -486 | -497 | -423 | -436 | -414 | -428 |
| Tax Rate | -16.5\% | -27,7\% | $-22,3 \%$ | -10.5\% | -19,2\% | -19,\% | -19,0\% | $-25,0 \%$ | -25,0\% | -25,0\% | $-25,0 \%$ | $-25.0 \%$ | $-25,0 \%$ | -25,0\% | -25,0\% |
| Net income before attribution to noncontrolling interests | 1.427 | 1.081 | 1.558 | 2.907 |  | 1.528 | 1.648 | 1.555 | 1.661 | 1.392 | 1.436 | 1.224 | 1.262 | 1.198 | 1.232 |
| Net income atributable to noncontrolling interests | 59 | 71 | 63 | 73 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |  |
| Net income atributable to the Company | 1.368 | 1.010 | 1.495 | 2.834 |  | 1.461 | 1.581 | 1.489 | 1.594 | 1.325 | 1.370 | 1.158 | 1.195 | 1.131 | 1.165 |
| Net Profit Marain as \% of Revenue | 4.5\% | 3.2\% | 4.6\% | 8.6\% | 5.2\% | 4.3\% | 4.6\% | 4.2\% | 4.4\% | 3.6\% | 3.7\% | 3.1\% | 3.1\% | 2.9\% | 2.9\% |

## Appendix: Financial Analysis

Operating Model III

| Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intangible assets | 19.117 | 18.596 | 18.160 | 16.674 | 15.882 | 15.080 | 14.273 | 13.458 | 12.645 | 13.835 | 13.008 | 12.173 | 14.330 | 13.459 |
| Porperty, plant and equipment | 1.891 | 1.979 | 1.899 | 1.715 | 1.641 | 1.573 | 1.536 | 1.550 | 1.586 | 1.627 | 1.665 | 1.699 | 1.727 | 1.751 |
| Right of use assets | 0 | 0 | 293 | 242 | 558 | 573 | 587 | 602 | 610 | 616 | 623 | 635 | 646 |  |
| Investments accounted for using equity method | 845 | 81 | 117 | 88 | ${ }^{99}$ | 102 | 104 | 107 | 108 | 109 920 | ${ }_{932}^{110}$ | ${ }^{113}$ | ${ }_{968}^{115}$ |  |
| Retirement benefit assets Trade and other recivabies | 598 82 | 595 | 940 | 1.046 | ${ }^{836}$ | ${ }_{87}^{858}$ | 879 | ${ }_{902}$ | ${ }_{93}^{913}$ | 922 | 932 | 950 | 968 |  |
| Trade and other receivables Deirvativ financial instruments | 82 462 | ${ }_{677}^{119}$ | 57 813 | 62 391 | 85 619 | 87 635 | 651 | 92 668 | 676 | 94 683 | 95 691 | 704 | 717 | 100 73 |
| Deferred tax assets | 600 | 370 | 381 | 564 | 509 | 522 | 535 | 549 | 556 | 561 | 568 | 579 | 589 | 60 |
| State aid tax recoverable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 |  |
| Non-Curent Assets | 23.595 | 22.417 | 22.660 | 22.883 | 20.256 | 19.456 | 18.683 | 17.955 | 17.217 | 18.475 | 17.721 | 16.978 | 19.222 | 18.43 |
| Inventories | 3.692 | 4.082 | 4.065 | 3.834 | 4.198 | 4.301 | 4.408 | 4.517 | 4.623 | 4.662 | 4.764 | 4.854 | 4.963 | 5.047 |
| Trade and other receivables | ${ }^{2.585}$ | 2.854 | 2.638 | 2.749 | 2.868 | 2.941 | ${ }^{3.015}$ | 3.092 | 3.132 | ${ }^{3.161}$ | ${ }^{3.197}$ | 3.259 | 3.320 | 3.379 |
| Current tax assets | 164 | 195 | 206 | 234 | 211 | 216 | 222 | 227 | 230 | 232 | 235 | 240 | 244 |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 775 | ${ }^{2.286}$ | 1.626 | 1.287 | 1.351 | 653 | 675 | 629 | 647 | 371 | 380 | 442 | 435 |  |
| Derivative financial instruments | 37 | 137 | 53 | ${ }^{68}$ | 78 | 80 | 82 | 84 | 85 | ${ }^{86}$ | 87 | 89 | 90 |  |
| Current assets held for disposal Curent assels | 7.253 |  | ${ }_{9.650}^{1.062}$ | 8. $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 8.207\end{array}$ | 9.282 | 591 8.782 | 9.008 | - $\begin{array}{r}622 \\ 9.171\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{\text {9.340 }}$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}\text { 636 } \\ 9.148\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}643 \\ 9.306\end{array}$ | 9.5588 | 9.720 ${ }^{668}$ | 9.993 |
| Curent assets | 7.253 | 10.657 | 9.650 | 8.207 | 9.282 | 8.782 | 9.008 |  | 9.347 | 9.148 | 9.306 | 9.538 | 9.720 | 9.993 |
| Total assets | 30.848 | 33.074 | 32.310 | 29.090 | 29.538 | 28.238 | 27.691 | 27.127 | 26.564 | 27.624 | 27.027 | 26.516 | 28.942 | 28.424 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings | -2.397 | -1.937 | -1.442 | -1.107 | -1.169 | -1.234 | -1.303 | -1.375 | -1.452 | ${ }^{-1.533}$ | -1.619 | -1.709 | -1.804 | -1.96 |
| Derivative financial instruments | -105 | $-28$ | -41 | -62 | -63 | -65 | -67 | -68 | -69 | $-70$ | -71 | $-72$ | -73 |  |
| Lease liabilities |  | 0 | -64 | -57 | -62 | -64 | -65 | -67 | -68 | -69 | -69 | -71 | -72 |  |
| Trade and other payables | -8.270 | -9.352 | -10.170 | -9.106 | -9.770 | -9.811 | -9.853 | -9.895 | -9.925 | -9.809 | -9.823 | -9.807 | $-9.827$ | -9.794 |
| Current tax liablities | -286 | -313 | -350 | -253 | -318 | -327 | -335 | -343 | -348 | -351 | -355 | -362 | -369 |  |
| Provisions Currentliabilies held for disposal | -179 | -284 | -220 | -188 | -231 | -236 | -242 | -249 | -252 | -254 | -257 | -262 | -267 | -27 |
| Current liailities held for disposal Current liabilites | -11.237 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-11.951 } \\ \hline-317\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -12385 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -10.808 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -11.642 | -11.766 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -11.895 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 2.029 -318 | -12.145 -.31 | - 2.32 -117 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -12225 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -12.315 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-2.33 } \\ -12.46 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12.528 |
| Borrowings | -9.998 | -11.697 | -10.210 | ${ }^{8.715}$ | -8.789 | -7.368 | -6.668 | -5.968 | -5.268 | -6.068 | ${ }^{5.368}$ | ${ }^{-4.668}$ | -6.968 |  |
| Derivative financial instuments | -1.073 | -1.408 | ${ }^{-1.641}$ | -984 | -1.013 | -1.039 | -1.065 | -1.092 | -1.106 | -1.116 | -1.129 | -1.151 | -1.173 | 1.193 |
| Trade and other payables | -47 | 0 | -235 | -164 | -116 | -119 | -122 | -125 | -127 | -128 | -129 | -132 | -134 | -137 |
| Lease liabilities |  | -7 | -5 |  | -146 | -150 | -154 | -158 | -160 | -161 | -163 | -166 | -169 |  |
| Deferred tax liabilities | -1.113 | -931 | -924 | -1.037 | ${ }^{-1.063}$ | -1.090 | -1.118 | -1.146 | -1.161 | -1.172 | -1.185 | -1.208 | -1.231 |  |
| Retirement benefititiabilities Provisions | -1.061 -274 | -1.249 -247 | -1.256 -196 | -1.199 -206 | -1.261 -246 | -1.293 -252 | -1.325 -258 | -1.359 -265 | -1.377 -268 | -1.389 -271 | - $\begin{gathered}-1.405 \\ -274\end{gathered}$ | - ${ }_{-1.433}{ }_{-279}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-1.459 \\ -284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1.485 -290 |
| Non-Currentliabilities | -13.166 | -15.539 | -14.467 | -12.342 | -12.633 | -11.310 | -10.710 | -10.113 | -9.467 | -10.306 | 9.654 | -9.037 | -11.419 | -10.798 |
| Total liabilities | $-24.403$ | -27.490 | -26.792 | $-23.150$ | -24.275 | -23.076 | -22.606 | -22.142 | $-21.612$ | -22.423 | -21.879 | $-21.352$ | -23.865 | 23.326 |
| Equity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Share capital | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Share premium | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 | 5.837 |
| Retained earnings | -1.150 | -2.255 | -2.364 | -788 | -238 | -339 | -415 | -516 | -549 | 300 | -353 | -337 | -424 |  |
| Exchange translation reserve | 980 | 1.252 | 1.285 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Equity attibutable to owners of the parent Non controling interests | 5.770 | 4.937 | 4.871 | ${ }_{5} .352$ | 5.902 | 5.801 | 5.725 | 5.624 | ${ }^{5.591}$ | 5.840 | 5.787 | ${ }^{5.803}$ | 5.716 | 5.737 |
| Non controling interests | 6.445 |  | 647 5.518 | 588 5.94 | 5.2639 | 5.162 | $\begin{array}{r}6.089 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}639 \\ 4.985 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}639 \\ 4.952 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.201 | 5.147 | 5.164 | 6.769 5.077 | 5.098 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 30.848 | 33.074 | 32.310 | 29.990 | 29.538 | 28.238 | 27.691 | 27.127 | 26.564 | 27.624 | 27.027 | 26.516 | 28.942 | 28.42 |
| Balance? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix: Financial Analysis

Operating Model IV

| Cash Flow Statement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividens recived from investments accounted for (eq. Method) | 25 | 54 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Depriciation, amorisation and impaiment | 1.266 | 1.316 | 910 | 815 | 919 | 943 | 967 | 992 | 1.008 | 1.021 | 1.036 | 1.058 | 1.079 |  |
| Loss(profiti) on disposal of PP\&E and software | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 |  |
| Loss/(profition on disposal of intelectual property | -36 | ${ }_{-19}$ | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | ${ }^{-36}$ | -19 | -2 | ${ }^{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Loss(profitl on disposal of subsiliaries Postemployment benefits | -40 | -72 | 88 | -281 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Costs of employees' services compensated by share schemes | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 20 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Provisions in respect of loan to third parties | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Fair value adiustment of loan receivable/cequisition consideration | 0 | 129 | 63 | $-15$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Movementin provisions | -87 | 80 | -121 | 18 | , | 0 | 0 |  | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Operation cash flows before movements in working capital (Increase)/decrease in inventories | ${ }^{3.505}$ | 3.708 | ${ }^{3.556}$ | 3.651 | 2.933 | ${ }^{3.026}$ | 3.121 | 3.219 | 2.954 | 3.008 | 2.727 | 2.803 | 2.735 |  |
| (Increase)/decrease in inventories (Increase/decrease in trade and other receivables | -112 | - -660 | 67 241 | 70 -201 | -364 -119 | - $\begin{array}{r}-104 \\ -73\end{array}$ | -107 -75 | -109 -77 | -106 -40 | --29 | -102 -36 | -89 | - 109 |  |
| (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables | 136 | 877 | 734 | -533 | -664 | -42 | -42 | -42 | -30 | 116 | -14 | 16 | -20 |  |
| Tax paid | -407 | -522 | 568 | -820 | -383 | -396 | -538 | -557 | -486 | -497 | -423 | -436 | $-414$ |  |
| Net cash flows generated from operating activities | 3.087 | 3.236 | 4.030 | 2.167 | 1.405 | 2.412 | 2.360 | 2.435 | 2.291 | 2.559 | 2.153 | 2.231 | 2.130 | 2.276 |
| Cash fiows form investing acitivies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest received | 10 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |
| Proceeds from the sale of non-current assets | 87 | 57 | 28 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 44 |  |
| Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries - net | 47 | 0 | 0 | 845 | 69 | 0 | ${ }_{15}$ | O | ${ }_{8}^{0}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | 13 | 0 12 |  |
| Deposit received from sale of assets held for sale Loan to third paries | ${ }_{28}^{0}$ | ${ }_{-75}$ | -83 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 0 | 7 | 13 0 0 | 12 0 |  |
| Loan to joint ventures | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Purchase of intangible assets | $-68$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $-37$ | -39 | -46 | -49 | -54 | -2.056 | $-55$ | -55 | -3.056 |  |
|  | -259 | 9 | 02 | 0 | -167 | -173 | -203 | 256 | -283 | -295 | -300 | -302 | -304 |  |
| Purchase of other non-current assets Purchase of businesses (netof cash acquired) | ${ }_{-8}^{0}$ | -409 0 | -302 0 | -200 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Purchase of brands and operation | -67 | $-17$ | $-146$ | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Net cash used in investing activities | 230 | -425 | -331 | 710 | 75 | -139 | 178 | 237 | -279 | -2.291 | 296 | 296 | -3.292 |  |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest paid | -501 | -488 | -429 | -415 | -129 | -112 | -103 | -95 | -86 | -97 | 88 | -80 | -109 |  |
| Cash from employeed maturity/exercise of share schemes | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Purchase of shares by employe share ownership trust | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Lease liabilities | 0 | 0 | -72 | -69 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |  |
| Net change in borrowing | 642 | 1.369 | $-1.856$ | -1.366 | ${ }^{136}$ | -1.392 | -671 | -670 | -670 | 831 | -668 | 668 | 2.333 |  |
| Cash flows relating to derivative financial instruments | 41 | $-117$ | -23 | 41 | 200 | -10 | -10 | -11 | -6 | -4 | -5 | -9 | -8 |  |
| Finance lease payments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Purchase of treasury shares | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Repurchase of shares Proceeds of sale of shares in subsidiary to non controlling interst | -41 234 | -10880 | -92 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | -71 | 84 | 85 | -93 | 67 | -67 | -67 | 67 | -67 | -67 | 67 | ${ }_{67}$ | . 67 |  |
| Dividends paid to owners of the parent | -1.676 | -1.844 | -1.753 | -1.305 | ${ }^{-1.433}$ | $-1.396$ | -1.314 | $-1.407$ | ${ }^{-1.170}$ | -1.209 | $-1.022$ | ${ }^{-1.055}$ | -999 |  |
| Net cash used in inanciing activities | -2.654 | -1.271 | -4.310 | -3.207 | -1.266 | -2.971 | -2.160 | -2.244 | -1.995 | -543 | -1.847 | -1.873 | 1.155 |  |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | 203 | 1.540 | -611 | -330 | 64 | -698 | 22 | -46 | 18 | -276 | , | 61 | -7 |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents at start of the year | 624 | 775 | 2.286 | 1.626 | 1.287 | 1.351 | 653 | 675 | 629 | 647 | 371 | 380 | 442 |  |
| Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and equivalents | -25 0 | -15 -14 | 13 -62 | $\stackrel{9}{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | 775 | 2.286 | 1.626 | 1.287 | 1.351 | 653 | 675 | 629 | 647 | 371 | 380 | 442 | 435 |  |

## Appendix: Valuation Analysis

DCF Valuation

| Discounted Cash Flow E million unless otherwise indicated | Histroicals |  |  | Average | Forecast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30-09-19 | 30-09-20 | 30-09-21 |  | 30-09-22 | 30-09-28 | 30-09-24 | 30-09-2 | 30-0 | 30-09-27 | 30-09-28 | 30-09-29 | 30-09 | 30-09.8 |
| Operating Income (EBIT) | 2197 | 2731 | 3146 |  | 2014 | 2083 | 2154 | 2227 | 1946 | 1987 | 1691 | 1745 | 1656 | 1713 |
| EBITDA | 3513 | 3641 | 3961 |  | 2933 | 3026 | 3121 | 3219 | 2954 | 3008 | 2727 | 2803 | 2735 | 2814 |
| Tax Rate | 19\% | 19\% | 19\% |  | 19\% | 19\% | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% |
| NOPAT | 1780 | 2212 | 2548 |  | 1631 | 1687 | 1615 | 1670 | 1459 | 1490 | 1268 | 1309 | 1242 | 1285 |
| Depriciation and amortization |  |  |  |  | 919 | 943 | 967 | 992 | 1008 | 1021 | 1036 | 1058 | 1079 | 1100 |
| Purchases of property plant and equipment \& Intangible assets (CAPEX) |  |  |  |  | 167 | 173 | 203 | 256 | 283 | 295 | 300 | 302 | 304 | 306 |
| Change in NWC |  |  |  |  | 287 | 147 | 151 | 156 | 123 | 189 | 130 | 177 | 159 | 186 |
| Free Cash Flow |  |  |  |  | 2097 | 2311 | 2228 | 2250 | 2061 | 2027 | 1874 | 1887 | 1857 | 1893 |
| Terminal Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discount Factor |  |  |  |  | 0,94 | 0,88 | 0,83 | 0,78 | 0,73 | 0,69 | 0,65 | 0,61 | 0,57 | 10 0,54 |
| Present Value of FCF Present Value of TV |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1971 \\ 15987 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2042 | 1851 | 1757 | 1513 | 1399 | 1215 | 1151 | 1064 | 1020 |


| Equity Bridge | Terminal value - EBITDA multiple approach |  |  | EBITDA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enterprise Value | 30970 | Terminal year EBITDA | 2814 | Enterprise Value |  | 30970 |
| Cash | 1287 | EBITDA multiple | 4,1x | Net Debt |  | 8759 |
| Debt | -10 106 | 9768 Terminal Value in 2031 | 11491 | Equity Value |  | 22211 |
| Minority Interest | 588 | Present value of terminal value | 15987 | Shares Out |  | 937 |
| Preferred Stock | 0 | Present value of stage 1 cash flows | 14983 | Share Price |  | 23,70 |
| Pensions | 1199 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity Value | 20364 | Enterprise value (stage $1+2$ ) | 30970 | 1 Year Multiples |  |  |
| Shares Outstanding | 937 |  |  | EV/Rev | 0,9x |  |
|  |  | Terminal value as \% of TEV | 51,6\% | ev/ebitda | 7,8x |  |
| Share Price | 21,73 | Stage 1 cash flows as \% of TEV | 48,4\% | EV/EBIT | 9,8x |  |
| WACC | 6, $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6,38\% } \\ & 0,00 \%\end{aligned}$ | Implied terminal growth rate | 4,7\% |  |  |  |
| Growth Rate | 0,00\% |  |  |  |  |  |

Due to the unstable and uncertain industry, we do not see strong growth within tobacco in the long-run. Therefore, we did not include a long-term growth rate into our terminal value calculation.
Sensitivity Analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21,73 | $5,38 \%$ | $5,88 \%$ | $6,38 \%$ | $6,88 \%$ | $7,38 \%$ |
| $1,00 \%$ | 23,98 | 21,46 | 1,27 | 17,37 | 15,68 |
| $0,50 \%$ | 25,66 | 22,83 | 20,41 | 18,32 | 16,49 |
| $0,00 \%$ | 27,66 | 24,44 | 21,73 | 19,41 | 17,40 |
| $0.50 \%$ | 30,06 | 26,35 | 23,28 | 20,68 | 18,45 |
| $1,00 \%$ | 33,01 | 28,65 | 25,11 | 22,16 | 19,67 |


| 23,70 | $5,38 \%$ | $5,88 \%$ | $6,38 \%$ | $6,88 \%$ | $7,38 \%$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-1,0 \%$ | 25,96 | 23,43 | 21,24 | 19,34 | 17,65 |
| $-0,50 \%$ | 27,64 | 24,81 | 22,38 | 20,29 | 18,46 |
| $0,00 \%$ | 29,63 | 26,42 | 23,70 | 21,38 | 19,38 |
| $0,50 \%$ | 32,03 | 28,33 | 25,25 | 22,65 | 20,42 |
| $1,00 \%$ | 34,98 | 30,63 | 27,08 | 24,13 | 21,64 |

## Appendix: Valuation Analysis

Comparable Company Analysis


## Appendix: Valuation Analysis

CCA - Football Field


## Appendix: Valuation Analysis

Comparable Transaction Analysis

 possible transaction to which this document relates. This document is incomplete without reference to, and should be assessed solely in conjunction with, the oral briefing provided by WUTIS.

 consent of WUTIS.


 thereto. The decision to proceed with any transaction or action contemplated by this document must be made by you in the light of your own commercial assessments and WUTIS will not be responsible for such assessments

 accounting, model accounting, tax, actuarial or other advice.




 projections and assumptions) contained in this document whether obtained from or based upon third party or public sources or otherwise.


 regarding, or based on, past performance is no indication of future performance.






 involved therein or related thereto that differ from or are inconsistent with the views or advice communicated by WUTIS.

