

Dadelo

High sales momentum maintained in Q2 and profitability expected to improve

2Q24 estimates: (1) According to the sales report, the company generated revenues of PLN 104m in Q2 (+48% y/y). (2) Q2 is seasonally the best period in terms of both sales and gross margin levels. In addition, given DAD's growing negotiating position with suppliers and the strengthening of the zloty in Q2, we expect gross margin to improve y/y (gross margin 30%, +1.5pp y/y). (3) Downstream profitability will be supported by operating leverage in our view (2Q SG&A -2.0pp y/y). As a result, we expect Q2 EBIT of PLN 8m (EBIT margin 7.8%, +3.7pp y/y). High sales momentum and improving trading conditions should support a further shortening of the cash conversion cycle. The Group should improve its pre-IFRS 16 net cash position q/q to PLN 15-20m by end-June.

Market consolidation is progressing faster than we assumed so far. We identify two main areas of customer flow on the bicycle, parts and accessories market in Poland. The first is related to the decreasing importance of the traditional channel, whose offer is very limited in relation to DAD (currently over 50k SKUs with next day delivery and over 10k SKUs in stationary shops) and at the same time less competitive in terms of price. As a consequence, we expect a further decline in the number of stationary shops specialising in bicycle assortment, of which there are currently ~2000 in Poland. The second factor of the flow of customers are changes in the e-commerce segment, where, despite the dynamic growth of the market, we do not observe the emergence of new players managing platforms specialising in this assortment, apart from minor exceptions (e.g. Sportano). DAD's advantage over other specialist e-stores, in addition to the breadth of its offer and logistics, is the free cost of delivery regardless of the value of the order.

Outlook & valuation. We estimate the 5-year CAGR of the bicycle market in Poland at 8-9%, i.e. well above the projected average annual GDP growth in this period. At the same time, DAD's market share, in our view, will increase from below 2% in 2020 to 6% in 2024 and to 10% in the next 3 years. Thus, the company's high growth profile limits the usefulness of assessing the company's fundamentals through the prism of market multiples. This is confirmed by a PEG (P/E24 x 24-26 CAGR EPS) of 0.6x.

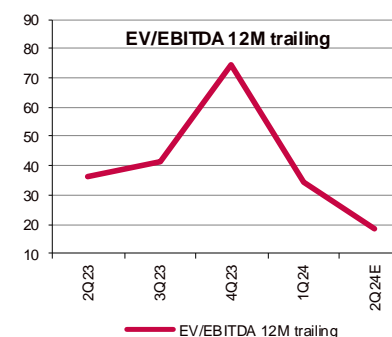
2Q24 Earnings
14/08/2024

Buy
(Previous: Buy; 27.5 PLN)

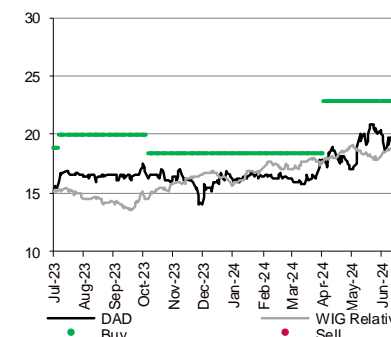
Target Price: 27.5 PLN
Current Price: 22.5 PLN
Upside: 22%

FACT SHEET		RECOMMENDATIONS		Date	Valuation
Ticker	DAD	Buy		04/07/2024	27.5
Sector	Distribution	Buy		19/04/2024	23.0
Price (PLN)	22.5	Buy		11/12/2023	18.5
52W range (PLN)	13.9 / 27	Buy		23/10/2023	18.5
Shares outstanding (m)	11.7	Buy		24/07/2023	20.0
Market Cap (PLNm)	263	Buy		22/05/2023	19.0
S&P Global ESG Scores	---	Buy		24/04/2023	15.0
3M Avg. Vol. (PLNm)	0.11	Buy		12/12/2022	12.1
Price perf.	1M 3M 1Y				
	9.8% 28.0% 46.4%				

P/E 12M vs EV/EBITDA 12M



DAD RELATIVE SHARE PRICE vs WIG



PLNm	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24E	v/y	q/q
Revenues	41	34	22	29	70	58	32	54	104	47%	91%
EBITDA	3	3	1	0	4	2	-2	4	10	167%	157%
EBIT	2	2	0	-1	3	1	-3	3	9	220%	208%
Net profit	2	2	0	-1	3	1	-2	2	7	180%	287%
P/E12M trailing	67.5	63.0	67.1	92.5	75.5	105.4	3242.6	86.9	33.5		
EV/EBITDA 12M trailing	35.5	33.3	37.3	42.3	36.1	41.3	74.3	34.3	18.8		
revenues growth y/y	37%	51%	30%	49%	70%	70%	44%	89%	47%		
EBITDA margin	7.3%	7.8%	2.6%	-	5.5%	3.7%	-	7.3%	9.9%		
EBIT margin	5.9%	6.1%	-	-	4.1%	1.9%	-	5.4%	8.8%		
Net profit margin	4.9%	5.2%	0.1%	-	3.8%	1.4%	-	3.6%	7.2%		

PLNm	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
Revenues	83	117	189	286	384	496
EBITDA	9	7	4	18	23	30
EBIT	7	4	0	14	17	23
Net profit	6	4	0	11	14	18
EPS (PLN)	0.52	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.6
DPS (PLN)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P/E (x)	43.6	67.1	3,242.6	23.9	19.1	14.4
EV/EBITDA (x)	26.5	37.3	74.3	14.5	11.6	8.5
P/BV (x)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8
DY (%)	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Quarterly update 2Q'24

CEE | Equity Research

Valuation	Current		Previous		Change
DCF	27.5	100%	27.5	100%	0%
Multiples	23.0	0%	22.9	0%	0%

PLNm	2024E			2025E			2026E		
	Curr.	Prev.	Chg.	Curr.	Prev.	Chg.	Curr.	Prev.	Chg.
Revenues	286	286	0%	384	384	0%	496	496	0%
EBIT DA	18	18	0%	23	23	0%	30	30	0%
EBIT	14	14	0%	17	17	0%	23	23	0%
Net profit	11	11	0%	14	14	0%	18	18	0%
P/E (x)	23.9	23.9		19.1	19.1		14.4	14.4	
EV/EBIT DA (x)	14.5	14.2		11.6	11.4		8.5	8.8	
P/BV (x)	2.2			2.0			1.8		
DY (%)	0.0%			0.0%			0.0%		

Multiples	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
P/E (x)	67.1	3242.6	23.9	19.1	14.4
adj. P/E (x)	67.1	3242.6	23.9	19.1	14.4
P/BV (x)	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8
EV/EBITDA (x)	37.3	74.3	14.5	11.6	8.5
adj. EV/EBITDA (x)	37.3	74.3	14.5	11.6	8.5
EV/Sales (x)	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5
FCF Yield (%)	-6.3%	-9.1%	-7.0%	-3.3%	-0.7%
DY (%)	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

KPIs	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
EPS (PLN)	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.6
adj. EPS (PLN)	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.6
DPS (PLN)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BVPS (PLN)	9.1	9.1	10.0	11.2	12.8

Operational ratios	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
Gross margin (%)	30.5%	27.4%	29.6%	28.3%	28.2%
adj. EBITDA margin (%)	5.9%	1.9%	6.5%	6.0%	6.0%
EBIT margin (%)	3.8%	0.2%	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%
Net profit adj. margin (%)	3.3%	0.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%

ROE (%)	3.7%	0.1%	9.4%	10.5%	12.2%
ROA (%)	3.3%	0.1%	6.6%	7.1%	8.1%
CAPEX/Sales (%)	2.4%	4.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
CAPEX/D&A (x)	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Net debt/Equity (x)	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net debt/EBITDA (x)	-0.9	1.6	0.3	0.2	-0.2

Cash conversion cycle (days)	310	216	159	130	109
Inventory turnover (days)	291	242	201	173	158
Receivables turnover (days)	48	26	16	13	9
Payables turnover (days)	29	51	57	55	58

Income Statement (PLNm)	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
Revenues	83	117	189	286	384	496
COGS	56	81	137	201	275	356
Gross Profit	27	36	52	85	109	140
Selling costs	16	27	46	64	84	107
G&A costs	3	4	5	6	8	9
Profit on sales	7	5	1	14	17	24
Other operating items, net	0	0	0	0	0	-1
EBITDA	9	7	4	18	23	30
adj. EBITDA	9	7	4	18	23	30
D&A	2	2	3	4	6	7
EBIT	7	4	0	14	17	23
Net financial costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBT	8	5	1	14	17	23
Income tax	1	1	1	3	3	4
Minority interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit	6	4	0	11	14	18
adj. net profit	6	4	0	11	14	18

Balance Sheet (PLNm)	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
Non-current Assets	14	16	25	27	28	30
Current Assets	96	104	116	141	167	195
Inventories	51	78	103	118	143	165
Receivables	16	15	12	13	14	12
Cash and cash equivalents	29	10	1	9	10	17
Assets	110	120	142	167	195	224
Equity	104	106	106	117	131	149
Minority Interests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-current Liabilities	2	3	5	5	5	3
Long-term borrowings	2	3	5	5	5	3
Current Liabilities	4	11	31	46	60	73
Short-term borrowings	1	1	2	11	11	8
Payables	3	10	28	35	49	65
Equity and Liabilities	110	120	142	167	195	224

Cash Flow Statement (PLNm)	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
Cash flow from operating activities	-28	-13	0	6	9	21
Changes in working capital	-36	-20	-4	-10	-11	-5
D&A	2	2	3	5	6	7
Cash flow from investing activities	-17	-3	-8	-6	-8	-9
CAPEX	-4	-3	-9	-6	-8	-9
Cash flow from financing activities	72	-2	-2	8	0	-5
Dividend/Buy-back	0	-2	0	0	0	0
Net change in cash	28	-19	-9	8	1	7
Cash opening balance	1	29	10	1	9	10
Cash closing balance	29	10	1	9	10	17

Valuation

#DCF

Net debt (PLN m)	2023
Interest-bearing liabilities	0
Cash	1
Net debt	-1

DCF (PLN m)	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	>2033E
EBIT	14	17	23	30	38	47	53	58	62	66	
EBIT margin (%)	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	
Tax rate	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	
NOPLAT	11	14	18	24	31	38	43	47	50	53	
D&A	5	6	7	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	
CAPEX	-6	-8	-9	-9	-10	-10	-11	-11	-12	-12	
Change in NWC	-10	-11	-5	-6	-9	-15	-6	-8	-10	-10	
FCF	0	1	12	18	22	23	38	39	40	43	47
Risk-free rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	4.5%
Market premium	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Releveraged Beta	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cost of equity (CAPM)	12.3%	12.3%	12.4%	12.4%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	11.3%
Cost of debt after tax	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	4.9%
Debt (Debt/Equity)	1%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
WACC	12.2%	12.2%	12.3%	12.3%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	11.2%

DFCF	0	1	9	12	13	12	18	16	15	15
Present value FCF 2024-33	111									
FCF growth rate after '33	2.5%									
Terminal value	539									
Discounted TV	181									
EV	293									
Net debt	-1									
Equity value (PLN m)	294									
Shares outstanding* (m)	12									
Value of 1 share (PLN)	25.2									
Target price 12M (PLN)	27.5									
Upside	16%									

		WACC change (in p.p.)					
		0.0	-1.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%
β	1.5%	30.6	28.4	26.5	24.7	23.2	
	2.0%	31.3	29.0	26.9	25.1	23.5	
	2.5%	32.1	29.6	27.5	25.5	23.8	
	3.0%	32.9	30.3	28.0	26.0	24.2	
	3.5%	33.9	31.1	28.7	26.5	24.6	

Source: Trigon DM, *includes ESOP dilution

#Comparative valuation

	P/E			EVEBIT		
	2024E	2025E	2026E	2024E	2025E	2026E
Dadelo SA	25.1	20.0	15.1	20.1	16.5	11.9
E-commerce discretionary						
Etsy Inc	15.8	14.3	13.7	21.6	17.2	14.4
Zalando SE	27.5	20.4	16.0	13.4	10.1	7.6
Wayfair Inc	49.6	26.1	17.7	50.6	27.8	15.8
Boozt AB	23.8	19.1	15.8	16.7	13.3	10.9
About You Holding SE	-	-	-	-	-	40.1
boohoo Group PLC	-	-	117.9	-	-	102.9
ASOS PLC	-	-	175.3	-	73.3	22.7
Pierce Group AB	14.8	11.8	10.2	23.4	13.6	10.0
Answear.com SA	26.5	14.1	10.0	16.7	12.2	9.4
Bike24 Holding AG	-	-	19.0	-	42.6	7.3
Median	25.2	16.7	16.0	19.1	15.4	12.7
<i>DAD premium/discount</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>-6%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>-6%</i>
Implied value of 1 share (PLN)	23.7	19.7	25.0	22.5	22.0	25.0
weight of the year	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
weight of a coefficient		50%			50%	
Value of 1 share (PLN)	23.0					

Source: Trigon DM, Bloomberg

Risk factors

Company-specific risk factors:

- (1) a lower-than-assumed growth path for business scale in the omnichannel model (lower-than-assumed evolution of the average basket so-called AOV, worse-than-assumed platform traffic and lower conversion);
- (2) weaker-than-assumed gross margin on sales (greater focus on market share gains at the expense of margins than assumed, competitive pressures, deterioration in store rotation resulting in deeper promotions);
- (3) higher SG&A ratio (greater support of sales with activity on the performance marketing and ATL marketing side, expansion of the network of stationary stores, higher return ratio dragging on external logistics costs);
- (4) a longer payback period on investments in stationary shops, as part of the implementation of an omnichannel strategy;
- (5) a worse than assumed normalisation path of the cash conversion cycle, mainly due to a weaker inventory turnover and consequently a higher increase in working capital requirements.

Trigon Dom Maklerski S.A.

Plac Unii, Building B, 2 Puławska St., 02-566 Warsaw

T: +48 22 330 11 11 | F: +48 22 330 11 12

W: <http://www.trigon.pl> | E: repcja@trigon.pl



**NAGRŃDY
PSIK
2023**

CEE EQUITY RESEARCH

Grzegorz Kujawski , Head of Research <i>Consumer, E-commerce, Financials</i>	+48 662 051 707	grzegorz.kujawski@trigon.pl
Maciej Marcinowski , Deputy Head of Research <i>Strategy, Banks, Financials</i>	+48 695 360 195	maciej.marcinowski@trigon.pl
Grzegorz Balcerski <i>Gaming</i>	+48 602 747 540	grzegorz.balcerski@trigon.pl
Katarzyna Kosiorek <i>Biotechnology</i>	+48 604 554 054	katarzyna.kosiorek@trigon.pl
Michał Kozak <i>Oil&Gas, Chemicals, Utilities</i>	+48 666 079 133	michal.kozak@trigon.pl
Dominik Niszczyński <i>TMT, E-commerce</i>	+48 662 044 556	dominik.niszczy@trigon.pl
Łukasz Rudnik <i>Industrials, Metals&Mining</i>	+48 887 309 797	lukasz.rudnik@trigon.pl
David Sharma <i>Construction, Real Estate</i>	+48 603 173 749	david.sharma@trigon.pl
Piotr Rychlicki <i>Junior Analyst</i>	+48 607 991 539	piotr.rychlicki@trigon.pl
Piotr Chodyra <i>Junior Analyst</i>	+48 691 820 650	piotr.chodyra@trigon.pl
Volodymyr Shkuropat <i>Junior Analyst</i>	+48 695 850 063	volodymyr.shkuropat@trigon.pl

EQUITY SALES

Grzegorz Skowroński	+48 602 450 753	grzegorz.skowronski@trigon.pl
----------------------------	-----------------	--

SALES TRADING

Paweł Szczepański , Head of Sales	+48 22 433 83 63	pawel.szczepanski@trigon.pl
Michał Sopiński , Deputy Head of Sales	+48 22 433 82 70	michal.sopinski@trigon.pl
Paweł Czupryński	+48 22 433 82 69	pawel.czuprynski@trigon.pl
Hubert Kwiecień	+48 22 433 83 61	hubert.kwiecien@trigon.pl

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General information

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Glossary of professional terms:

capitalisation – market price multiplied by the number of a company's shares
 free float (%) – percentage of a company's shares held by shareholders with less than 5% of total voting rights attached to the shares, reduced by treasury shares held by the company
 min/max 52 wks – lowest/highest share price over the previous 52 weeks
 average turnover – average volume of share trading over the previous month

EBIT – operating profit
 EBITDA – operating profit before depreciation and amortisation
 adjusted profit – net profit adjusted for one-off items
 CF – cash flow
 CAPEX – sum of investment expenditures on fixed assets
 OCF – cash generated through a company's operating activities
 FCF – cash generated by a company after accounting for cash outflows to support its operations and maintain capital assets
 ROA – rate of return on assets
 ROE – rate of return on equity
 ROIC – rate of return on invested capital
 NWC – net working capital
 cash conversion cycle – length of time it takes for a company to convert its cash investments in production inputs into cash revenue from sale of its products or services
 gross profit margin – ratio of gross profit to net revenue
 EBITDA margin – ratio of the sum of operating profit and depreciation/amortisation to net revenue
 EBIT margin – ratio of operating profit to net revenue
 net margin – ratio of net profit to net revenue
 EPS – earnings per share
 DPS – dividend per share
 P/E – ratio of market price to earnings per share
 P/BV – ratio of market price to book value per share
 EV/EBITDA – ratio of a company's EV to EBITDA
 EV – sum of a company's current capitalisation and net debt
 DY – dividend yield, ratio of dividends paid to share price
 RFR – risk free rate
 WACC – weighted average cost of capital

Recommendations of the Brokerage House

Issuer – DADELO S.A.
 BUY – we expect the total return on an investment to reach at least 15%
 HOLD – we expect the price of an investment to be largely stable, with potential upside of up to 15%
 SELL – we expect negative total return on an investment of more than -0%

Recommendations of the Brokerage House are valid for a period of 12 months from their issuance or until the price target of the financial instrument is achieved.
 The Brokerage House may update its recommendations at any time, depending on the prevailing market conditions or the judgement of persons who produced a given recommendation.
 Short-term recommendations (particularly those designated as speculative) may be valid for shorter periods of time. Short-term recommendations designated as speculative involve a higher investment risk.
 Document prepared by: Grzegorz Kujawski

Valuation methods used

SOTP – sum-of-the-parts method, which consists in valuing a company by valuing its individual business lines separately and then summing them up.
 - Advantages: different valuation methods can be applied to diverse business lines; the approach is useful for assessing the value of a company e.g. in the case of planned acquisition or restructuring.
 - Disadvantages: the peer group for individual business lines is usually limited, the method does not adequately account for synergies between business segments.

Risk-adjusted net present value method (NPV)
 - Advantages: accounting for probabilities assigned to future cash flows, providing a more realistic assessment of the present value of future cash flows and reflecting business-specific factors, especially in the case of innovative companies.
 - Disadvantages: subjectivity involved in the adoption of a discount rate, significant reliance on a number of assumptions, high level of complexity in the calculations and exclusion of qualitative factors from the valuation.

Discounted residual income method (DRI)
 - Advantages: valuation based on the excess of income over risk-adjusted opportunity cost to owners of capital, the method can be applied to companies that do not pay dividends or generate positive FCF.
 - Disadvantages: significant reliance on subjective judgements and assumptions, as well as sensitivity of the valuation to any changes in those variables.

Discounted dividend model (DDM)
 - Advantages: accounting for real cash flows to equity owners, the model works best for companies with a long history of dividend distribution.
 - Disadvantages: the method can be applied to dividend-paying companies only, it is not suitable for companies with a short history of dividend distribution.

Net asset value method (NAV)
 - Advantages: the approach is particularly relevant to holding companies with significant property, plant and equipment assets, the calculation of NAV is relatively straightforward.
 - Disadvantages: the method neglects future revenue or earnings potential and may not properly reflect the value of intangible assets.

Target multiple method
 - Advantages: the method can be applied to any company.
 - Disadvantages: it involves a high degree of subjectivity.

Replacement value method – it assesses the value of a company based on the costs of replacing its assets.
 - Advantages: the method is particularly relevant to companies with significant property, plant and equipment assets.
 - Disadvantages: it may be hard to capture the value of a company's intangible assets, reputation and market potential.

Liquidation value method – the sum of prices that the business would receive upon selling its individual assets on the open market.
 - Advantages: the method can capture the lowest threshold of a company's value.
 - Disadvantages: it may be hard to capture the value of a company's intangibles.

Basis of the valuation or methodology and the underlying assumptions used to evaluate the financial instrument or the issuer, or to set a price target for the financial instrument: DCF.

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