

## Selena FM

**Buy**

(Previous: Buy; 49 PLN)

**Target Price: 50.6 PLN**

**Current Price: 33.8 PLN**

**Upside: 50%**

**#3Q24 forecast.** Our 2Q24 results were in line with our GP expectations, and we were positively surprised by a 1.5pp increase in GM (35.5% vs. our 34% estimate); the effect of the GP increase was two-thirds offset by higher SG&A expenses. Our 3Q24 forecast assumes continued ca. 5% y/y revenue growth, translating into PLN 515m sales (including ca. PLN 22m revenue at Imperialum), Q3 being the seasonally best quarter of the year. We assume MBnS at 35% (-1.5pp y/y and +0.5pp q/q), the year-over-year margin decline will in our view be related to higher pricing pressure from competitors, which was gradually evident at the end of 2Q24. In addition, we pay attention to raw material prices, in 3Q24 alone they were lower q/q, but in this period raw materials purchased in the previous quarter (2Q24) were used for production, where prices were higher than now and comparable to 1Q24, hence our assumed similar level of MBnS q/q. In addition, we expect to maintain a favourable product mix - sales of higher-margin foams). Looking at the data on building permits issued/delivered space, we expect the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Polish markets to perform relatively well ([LINK](#)). Despite the fact that most countries have already been allocated NIP funds, thermal modernisation programmes are not yet being launched, which we believe could be influenced by this year's electoral calendar (June's Euro-parliamentary elections). We expect a significant increase in demand for construction chemicals in 2025 (~10% y/y), which should also be supported by the EU EPBD.

**#Commodity prices and margins.** Benzene (BNG: POLIBERO; an intermediate for MDI) and propylene (BNG: POLIPRNW; an intermediate for polyols) prices in 3Q24 were EUR 932/t (EUR -160/t q/q, EUR -120/t vs. 1Q24, current spot EUR 835/t) and EUR 900/t (EUR -80/t q/q, EUR -110/t vs. 1Q24, current spot USD 850/t), respectively. MDI prices are holding steady (EUR 2125/t) after the October/November '23 decline. In terms of price outlooks for MDI in subsequent periods, the results of Huntsman (5.11) and Coversto (29.10) are worth watching.

**#Implications of rising ocean freight prices.** We draw attention to ocean freight prices, which peaked in July/August (USD 8300/40ft) and have been on a downward trend since then (currently USD 3600/40ft). In Selena Group, the cost of importing raw materials/semi-finished products/products from China itself is relatively small, purchases of raw materials are made on the basis of price arbitrage in individual markets, however, it may have an impact on the market situation both on the side of customers (DIY channel), who import simpler, lower-margin finished products sold under private labels from China, and competitors, who import production raw materials from China. However, the scale of the turbulence is difficult to estimate.

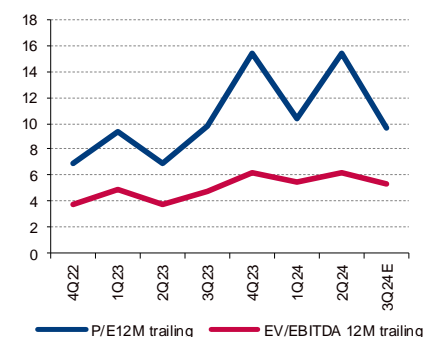
**#JV from Masterplast.** The investment in the glass wool plant (EUR 47.5m) is progressing according to plan. By the end of this year, the mechanical part of the plant, the installation of which began at the beginning of July, is scheduled to be closed. Commissioning of the line will take place at the beginning of 2025, and we expect the plant to reach its target technical and quality parameters in 2Q25.

**#Valuation.** We reiterate our BUY rating and raise our target price to PLN 50.6/share (previously PLN 49/share). Our cumulative EBITDA/net forecast for 2024-2026 not materially changed.

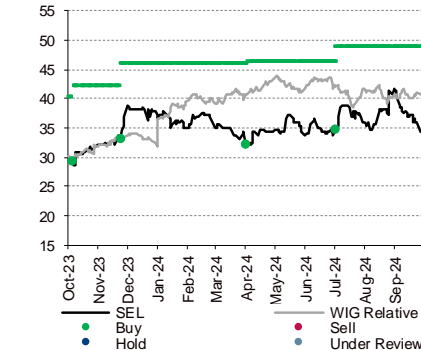
3Q24 Earnings  
22.11.2024

FACT SHEET		RECOMMENDATIONS		Date	Valuation
Ticker	SEL	Buy		19.07.2024	49.0
Sector	Building chemicals	Buy		19.04.2024	46.4
Sector	33.8	Buy		11.12.2023	46.2
52W range (PLN)	22.6 / 39.9	Buy		23.10.2023	42.5
Shares outstanding (m)	22.8	Buy		14.09.2023	40.4
Market Cap (PLNm)	772				
S&P Global ESG Scores	-				
3M Avg. Vol. (PLNm)	0.08				
Price perf.	1M	3M	1Y		
	-4.7%	3.0%	45.5%		

P/E 12M vs EV/EBITDA 12M



RELATIVE SHARE PRICE vs WIG



PLNm	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24E	y/y	q/q
Revenues	569.0	473.5	412.2	452.5	491.6	422.1	400.3	474.2	516.4	5%	9%
EBITDA	79.4	44.2	9.9	38.6	80.7	19.3	38.1	54.8	74.8	-7%	36%
EBIT	67.6	33.1	0.4	28.7	70.5	8.4	27.5	43.8	63.7	-10%	45%
Net profit	46.4	17.3	-5.1	11.9	54.9	-11.6	19.1	25.1	47.1	-14%	88%
P/E 12M trailing	6.1	6.9	9.4	6.9	9.8	15.4	10.4	15.4	9.7		
EV/EBITDA 12M trailing	5.0	3.8	4.9	3.8	4.8	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.4		
revenues growth y/y	15%	6%	-2%	-9%	-14%	-11%	-3%	5%	5%		
EBITDA margin	14.0%	9.3%	2.4%	8.5%	16.4%	4.6%	9.5%	11.6%	14.5%		
EBIT margin	11.9%	7.0%	0.1%	6.4%	14.3%	2.0%	6.9%	9.2%	12.3%		
Net profit margin	8.2%	3.6%	-	2.6%	11.2%	-	4.8%	5.3%	9.1%		

PLNm	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
Revenues	1,728.4	1,963.3	1,778.4	1,827.1	1,983.9	2,079.9
EBITDA	136.8	199.2	148.5	174.0	186.7	197.3
EBIT	92.7	153.6	108.1	130.1	141.0	150.8
Net profit	102.7	112.1	50.1	83.4	94.2	109.6
EPS (PLN)	4.50	4.9	2.2	3.7	4.1	4.8
DPS (PLN)	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
P/E (x)	7.5	6.9	15.4	9.2	8.2	7.0
EV/EBITDA (x)	6.2	3.8	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.4
P/BV (x)	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
DY (%)	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%

Valuation	Current		Previous		Change
	Value	%	Value	%	
DCF	50.6	100%	49.0	100%	3%
Multiples	48.0	0%	59.0	0%	-19%

PLNm	2024E			2025E			2026E		
	Curr.	Prev.	Chg.	Curr.	Prev.	Chg.	Curr.	Prev.	Chg.
Revenues	1827	1821	0%	1984	1991	0%	2080	2087	0%
EBITDA	174	172	1%	187	187	0%	197	198	0%
EBIT	130	129	1%	141	142	-1%	151	152	-1%
Net profit	83	80	4%	94	94	0%	110	111	-1%
P/E (x)	9.2	9.6		8.2	8.2		7.0	7.0	
EV/EBITDA (x)	5.5	5.5		5.0	5.0		4.4	4.4	
P/BV (x)	1.1			1.0			0.9		
DY (%)	4.2%			3.6%			3.6%		

Multiples	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
P/E (x)	6.9	15.4	9.2	8.2	7.0
adj. P/E (x)	7.8	21.7	9.3	8.2	7.0
P/BV (x)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
EV/EBITDA (x)	3.8	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.4
adj. EV/EBITDA (x)	4.1	7.1	5.5	5.0	4.4
EV/Sales (x)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
FCF Yield (%)	20.4%	2.8%	5.1%	8.0%	11.7%
DY (%)	0.0%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%

KPIs	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
EPS (PLN)	4.9	2.2	3.7	4.1	4.8
adj. EPS (PLN)	4.4	1.6	3.6	4.1	4.8
DPS (PLN)	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
BVPS (PLN)	31.3	30.6	32.8	35.7	39.3

Operational ratios	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
Gross margin (%)	30.1%	30.9%	32.8%	32.1%	32.0%
adj. EBITDA margin (%)	9.3%	7.3%	9.5%	9.4%	9.5%
EBIT margin (%)	7.8%	6.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%
Net profit adj. margin (%)	5.1%	2.0%	4.6%	4.8%	5.3%

ROE (%)	17.0%	7.1%	11.5%	12.1%	12.8%
ROA (%)	9.8%	4.1%	6.2%	6.6%	7.4%
CAPEX/Sales (%)	1.9%	3.3%	4.3%	3.0%	2.6%
CAPEX/D&A (x)	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.2
Net debt/Equity (x)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Net debt/EBITDA (x)	-0.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5

Cash conversion cycle (days)	67	62	64	64	64
Inventory turnover (days)	50	48	38	38	38
Receivables turnover (days)	54	59	62	62	62
Payables turnover (days)	38	44	35	35	35

Income Statement (PLNm)	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>2,080</b>
COGS	1,249	1,373	1,228	1,228	1,346	1,414
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>666</b>
Selling costs	270	308	307	315	340	354
G&A costs	126	145	153	155	157	161
Profit on sales	83	138	90	130	141	151
Other operating items, net	9	16	18	0	0	0
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>197</b>
adj. EBITDA	127	183	130	174	187	197
D&A	44	46	40	44	46	47
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>151</b>
Net financial costs	-7	-22	-50	-24	-21	-17
<b>EBT</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>138</b>
Income tax	14	-22	-5	-23	-24	-28
Minority interest	0	0	0	1	2	1
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>110</b>
adj. net profit	95	99	36	83	94	110

Balance Sheet (PLNm)	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
<b>Non-current Assets</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>670</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>835</b>
Inventories	280	262	203	250	272	285
Receivables	305	276	298	308	335	351
Cash and cash equivalents	96	158	86	91	99	104
<b>Assets</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,505</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>898</b>
Minority Interests	1	3	3	4	6	7
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>124</b>
Long-term borrowings	66	72	87	140	130	103
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>476</b>
Short-term borrowings	112	62	149	133	124	98
Payables	198	208	224	232	252	264
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,505</b>

Cash Flow Statement (PLNm)	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>157</b>
Changes in working capital	-130	57	54	-49	-29	-17
D&A	44	46	40	44	46	47
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-55</b>
CAPEX	-33	-37	-58	-79	-60	-55
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-91</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>-97</b>
Dividend/Buy-back	0	0	-30	-32	-27	-27
<b>Net change in cash</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
Cash opening balance	113	96	158	132	85	93
Cash closing balance	96	158	132	140	93	97

## Valuation

### #DCF

DCF VALUATION (PLNm)	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E
Revenues	1778	1827	1984	2080	2150	2220	2280	2336	2393	2450	2502
Y/Y	-9%	3%	9%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
EBITDA	149	174	187	197	204	210	214	217	220	224	226
EBITDA margin	8.4%	9.5%	9.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%	9.4%	9.3%	9.2%	9.1%	9.0%
EBIT	108	130	141	151	156	162	166	169	172	175	177
EBIT margin	6.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%
NOPLAT	88	105	114	122	127	131	134	137	139	142	143
Tax rate	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
D&A	40	44	46	47	47	48	48	48	48	49	49
CAPEX		-79	-60	-55	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-49
Changes in working capital		-49	-29	-17	-13	-13	-11	-10	-10	-10	-9
FCF		21	71	97	112	116	122	125	128	130	134
D/(E+D)		26.7%	23.8%	18.3%	16.9%	15.8%	14.8%	13.9%	13.1%	12.4%	11.8%
Beta leverage		1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Cost of debt after tax		5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Cost of equity		13.3%	13.0%	12.6%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%	12.3%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%
WACC		11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.3%	11.3%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%
Discount ratio		0.90	0.81	0.73	0.65	0.59	0.53	0.47	0.42	0.38	0.34
Cum. DFCF		<b>560</b>									
Residual growth rate		1.5%									
Discounted Residual Value		<b>468</b>									
Enterprise Value		<b>1028</b>									
Ned debt (-)		61									
Dividend (-)		32									
Minority Interests (-)*		8									
Equity Value (1.1.2024)		<b>927</b>									
Equity Value (22.10.2024)		<b>1026</b>									
Shares outstanding (m)		22.8									
Equity Value per share (22.10.2024)		44.9									
12M Target Price (PLN)		<b>50.6</b>									
Curr. share price		41.3									
Upside / (downside)		<b>22.5%</b>									

Source: Trigon DM

### DCF model assumption:

- Market premium 6%
- Risk free rate 5,5%
- Unleverage beta 1x
- Residual growth rate 1,5%

### #Multiple

Company	P/E			EV/EBITDA			EV/EBIT		
	2024E	2025E	2026E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2024E	2025E	2026E
Selena	10.8	9.6	8.2	6.2	5.7	5.1	8.3	7.5	6.6
<b>Median</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
premium / (discount)	-24%	-20%	-25%	-22%	-24%	-25%	-26%	-24%	-25%
<b>Materiały budowlane - Polska</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Grupa Kęty	13.0	11.0	10.2	9.5	8.0	7.5	12.1	10.0	9.2
Śnieżka	10.7	9.7	8.7	6.8	6.0	5.4	8.9	7.8	6.9
Ferro	9.5	7.9	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.1	7.7	6.7	6.0
Pekabex	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rawlplug	11.8	8.1	6.6	6.7	5.8	5.2	10.6	8.7	7.5
<b>Materiały budowlane - zagranic</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>
3M	18.4	17.1	16.2	11.8	11.5	10.7	15.5	14.4	13.4
Sika	32.1	28.6	25.0	19.7	17.7	15.7	25.6	22.7	19.8
Saint-Gobain	13.4	12.4	11.4	7.3	6.7	6.2	10.0	9.0	8.1
Henkel	16.2	15.1	14.2	9.3	8.6	8.0	11.7	10.7	9.8
Kingspan	23.0	20.4	18.2	14.7	13.0	11.4	19.0	16.6	14.5
Akzo Nobel	15.9	14.1	12.5	9.9	9.0	8.3	13.1	11.7	10.5
RPM	24.5	23.1	21.2	16.0	14.8	13.8	18.9	17.4	16.0
Rockwool	17.7	17.4	16.7	9.3	8.9	8.4	12.9	12.7	11.8
Sto SE	17.1	13.4	11.6	5.1	4.2	3.8	9.6	7.1	6.1
Steico	11.5	14.2	11.4	5.9	6.3	5.2	9.6	10.4	9.3
Uzin UTZ	10.5	9.8	9.3	5.3	4.9	4.7	8.0	7.1	6.8
<b>Partial year valuation</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,239</b>
Year weight	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
<b>Partial multiple valuation</b>	<b>1,173</b>			<b>1,229</b>			<b>1,260</b>		
Multiple weight	50%			50%			0%		

Current valuation (PLNm)	1,201
No. Shares	26.8
Current valuation per share	43.8
12mth TP	48

Source: Bloomberg, Trigon DM

## Risk factors:

**(1) Exchange rates.** Production realised in Poland represents approximately 45% of total sales, while the market share of sales in the Polish market is <30%. The ratio of raw material consumption costs to realised revenues is approximately 50% and purchases are mainly made in EUR and USD. However, a significant proportion of foreign currency costs overlap with realised revenues, and high exchange rate volatility makes it difficult to implement an optimal purchasing strategy.

**(2) Competitive pressures.** In the past, weak market conditions have led to increased competitive and pricing pressure from some players, resulting in reduced margins in the industry. In addition, more aggressive pricing by competitors may lead to a redistribution of market shares among individual players.

**(3) Raw material prices.** The market for raw material suppliers is highly consolidated and the company is therefore a market price taker. Our strategy of multi-sourcing, i.e. sourcing from a number of different sources depending on local market prices, allows us to optimise our purchasing structure to a large extent in terms of the margins we can achieve.

**(4) Situation in the construction market.** The company's sales are mainly focused on the housing and volume construction markets. High interest rates are leading to a reduction in the volume of new housing purchases and a reduction in the realisation of cubature investments, as investors find it difficult to access finance. In turn, high inflation limits the purchasing power of consumers, who postpone home improvements.

**(5) Risk of unsuccessful M&A.** The company's strategy is based on the implementation of mergers and acquisitions of companies with a similar business profile (foams, adhesives, sealants) in markets where the company's presence is negligible and on market shares in the area of complementary product offerings (e.g. glass wool). There is a risk that the acquired businesses will not meet the Board's performance expectations.

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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 – SELENA FM 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%

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 Document prepared by: Łukasz Rudnik

### 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 (rNPV)  
 - 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: discounted cash flow model

The valuation, methodology or underlying assumptions have not changed since the date when this Document was completed and first disseminated.

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