

University of Piraeus

VALUATION ANALYSIS

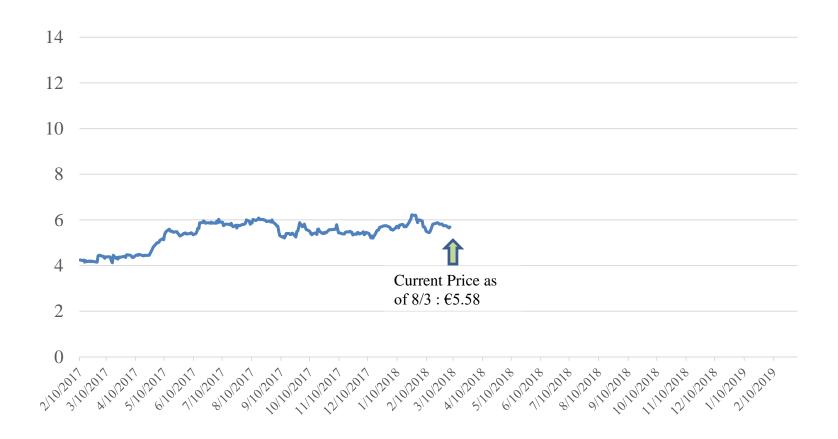
CFA Research Challenge 2018

Kalapothakos Nikolaos Kapsiotis Filippos Kerma Rey Papadopoulou Georgia Stylianos Panagiotis





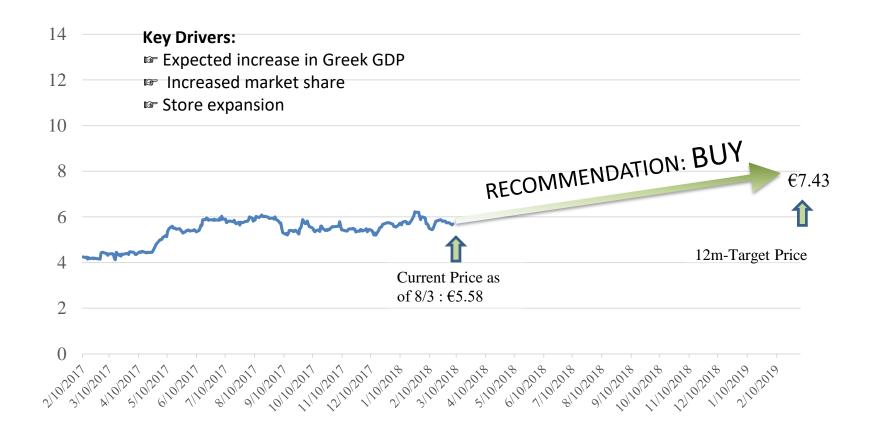


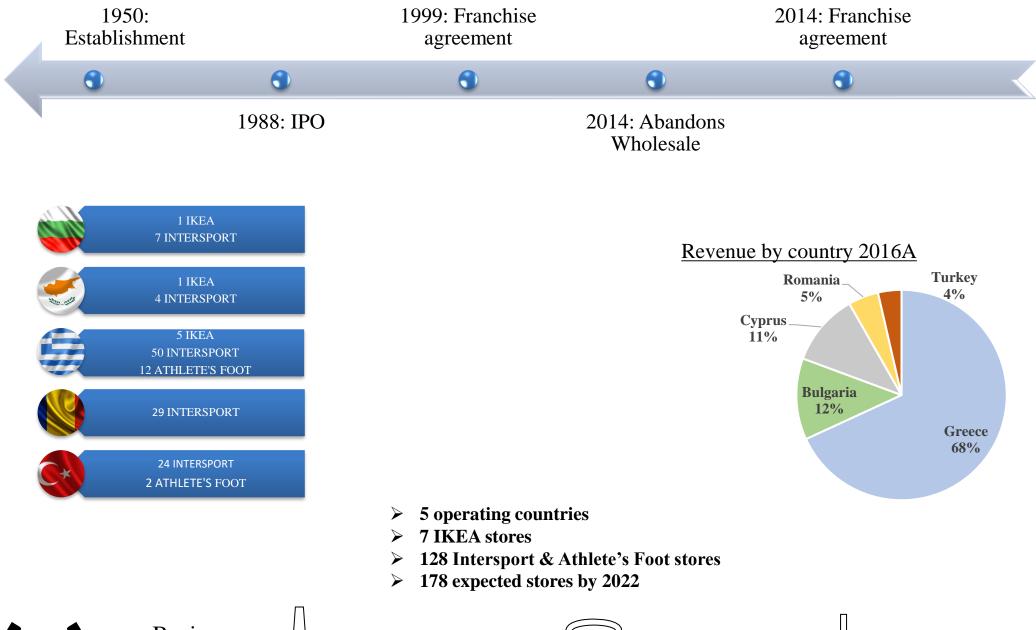














Business Description



Valuation



Financial Analysis

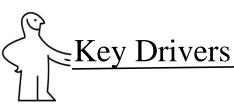


Risks

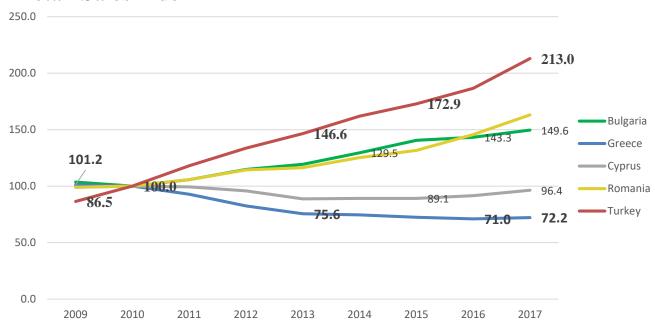


MINTERSECT

Business Description



Retail Sales Index



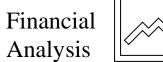
Key Points

- ➤ Significant deterioration in Greece's retail index
- > Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria on the rise



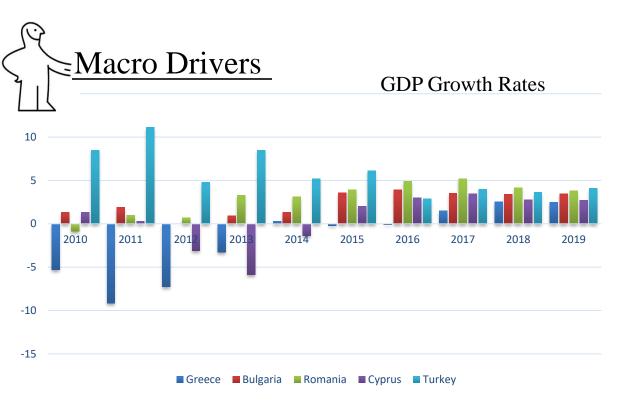




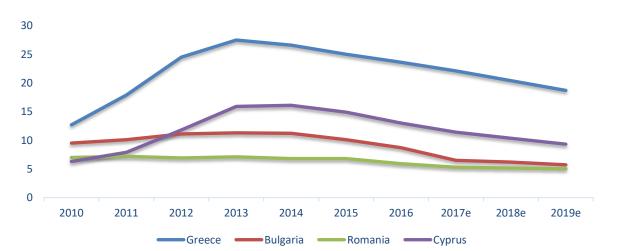








Unemployment Rates



Key Points

- ➤ GDP growth rates return to positive levels for Greece
- ➤ High correlation (more than > 0.70) with retail sales
- ➤ Although unemployment is still high in Greece, it started to downfall

Porter's Five Forces

Strong relationships with IKEA and Intersport

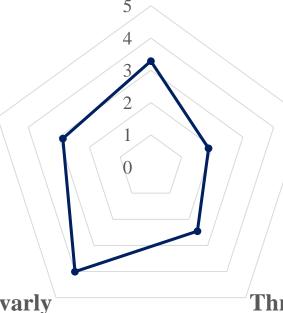
Power of suppliers

Strong competition with the arrival of JYSK. Price war continuous

Existing Rivarly

Bargaining Power of byers

Price takers, but low switching costs



Threat of substitution

No immediate substitute – rapid growth of online shopping

Threat of new entrants

Considerable requirements for capital, high taxation and underperformance of retail industry

- Bargaining Power of Byers Moderate
- Threat of Substitution Very Low
- Threat of New Entrants Low
- Existing Rivalry High
- Power of Suppliers Moderate





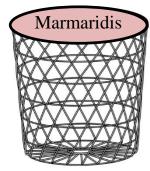
Companies	IKEA	MARMARIDIS	JYSK	PRAKTIKER	
No. of Goods	7/7	4/7	6/7	7/7	

€1352 €1372



Company

Analysis









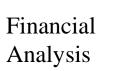




Key Points

- ➤ We chose 7 common goods frequently seen in students apartments
- ➤ We calculated the average price of these 7 goods for each company
- > Summing these individuals prices we ended up with these representative baskets
- ➤ Ikea offers the widest variety of products in the lowest prices.





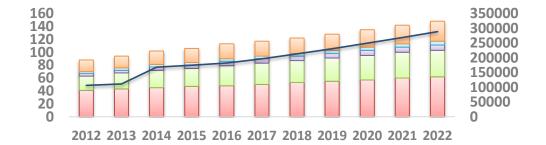


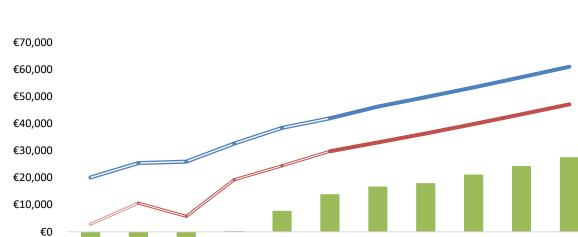


Group's Future

(€10,000) (€20,000)

Intersport's Store Expansion Plan





2016 A

Net Income/Loss

2017 E

2018 E

2019 E

Operating Profit/(Loss)

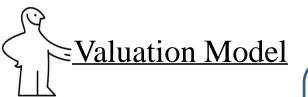
2020 E

Greece Romania Bulgaria Cyprus Turkey — sales

Key Points

- ➤ Intersport's 5Y CAGR: 10.2%
- ➤ IKEA'S 5Y CAGR: 3%
- ➤ Chain of stores (Intersport & Athlete's Foot: 178 stores by 2022
- > Strategic expansion in Turkey, with a total of 46 store
- ➤ Net Income (2022E): € 27 mil.



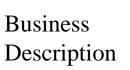


Discounted Cash Flows to the Firm Model



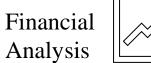
12-month target price of €7.43







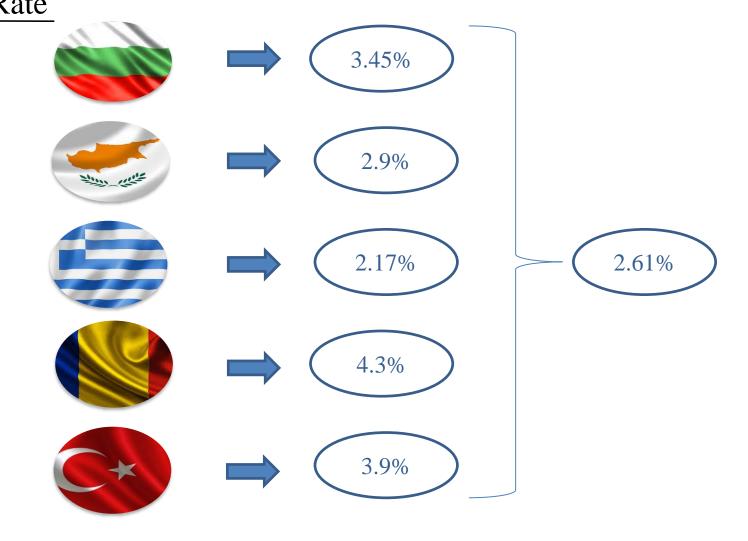




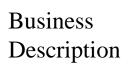






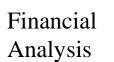






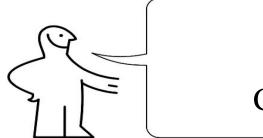




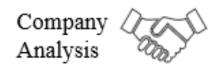


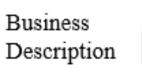






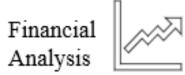
WACC Calculation



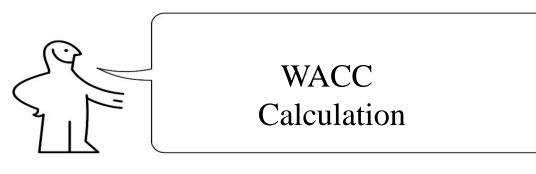


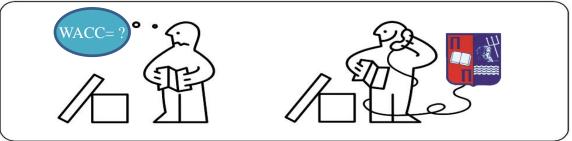




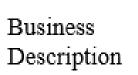






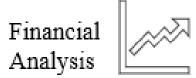




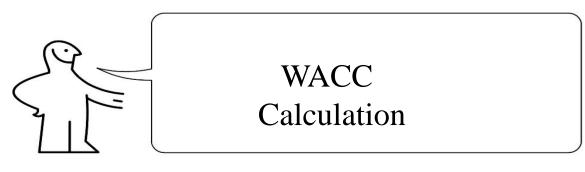


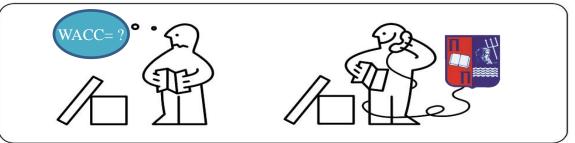












Stage A.

Market Risk Beta free

Risk

Premium

0.76% 13% 0.978

Cost of Equity

13.47%

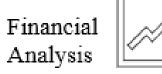
Company Analysis

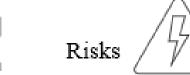


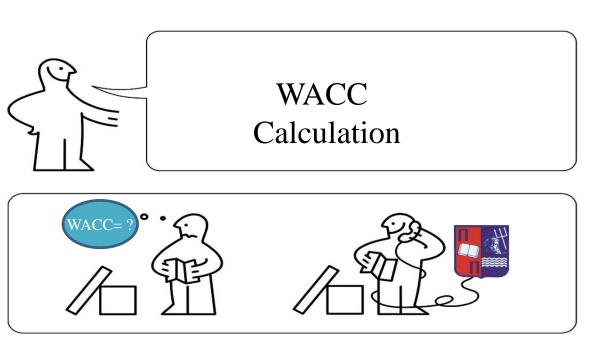
Business Description



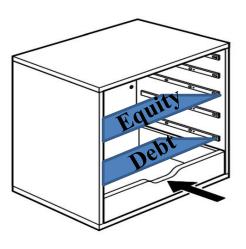






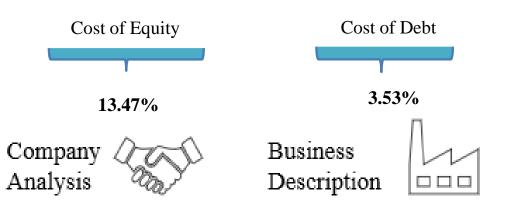


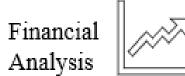
Stage B.



Stage A.

free		Market Risk Premium	Tax Rate	Weighted Average Interest rate
0.76%	0.978	13%	29%	4.98%

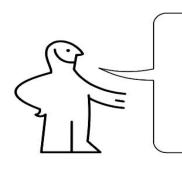




Risks /

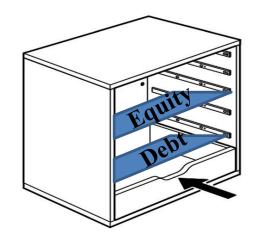
Valuation

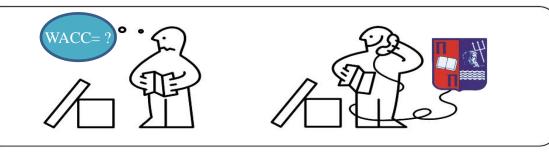




WACC Calculation



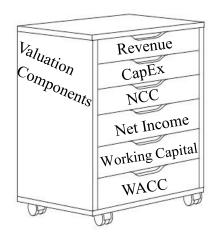




Stage A.

Tax Weighted Market Risk Beta Rate Average Risk free **Interest rate Premium** 0.76% 0.978 13% 29% 4.98%

Stage C.

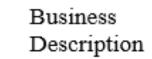


Cost of Equity

13.47%



Company Analysis

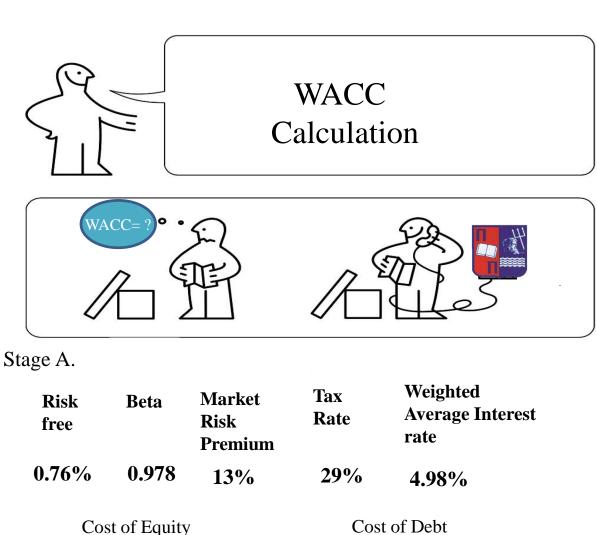




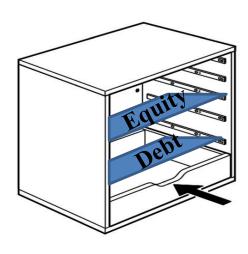






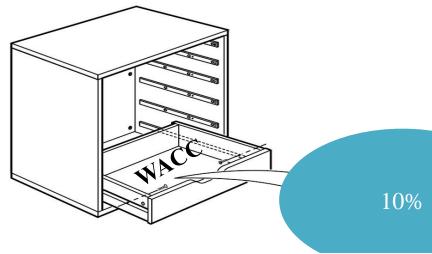


Stage B.



Analysis

Stage C.



Cost of Equity

13.47% Company

Business Description



3.53%



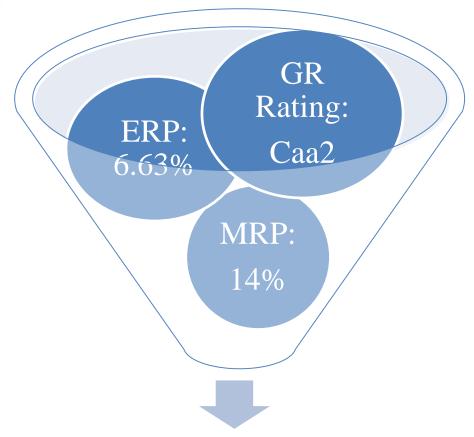
Financial Analysis



Risks



Rating Upgrade



12-month target price:

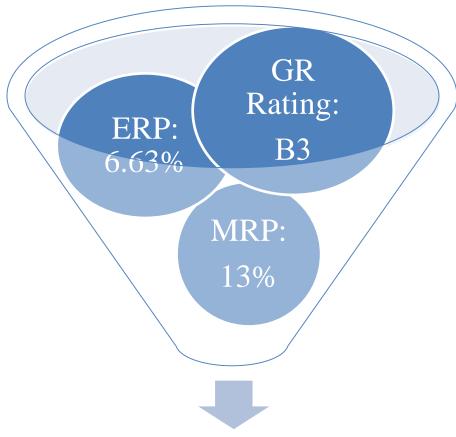
€6.96

Company Analysis

Business Description

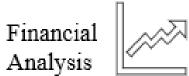






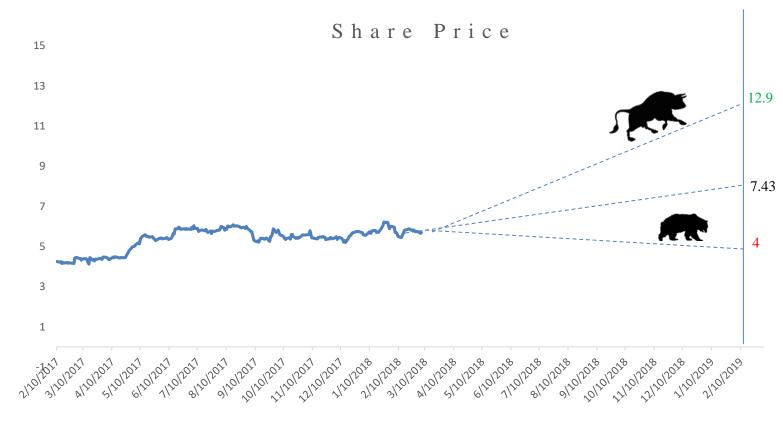
12-month target price:

€7.43





Scenario Analysis



Bull Case Assumptions

- g=3.88%
- MRP=11%
- Sales growth rate=7%

Bear Case Assumptions

- g=2%
- MRP=14%
- Sales growth rate=4%

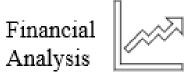
Company Analysis

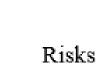
Business Description













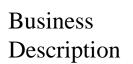


Companies	EBIT Margin	Net Income Margin	Gross Margin
Fourlis	5.70%	1.80%	42.51%
Praktiker	3%	2%	34%
Leroy Merlin	-9%	-12%	33%
Marmaridis	12%	4%	47%
Sato	-17%	-17%	35.23%
Average	-3%	6%	38%

Key Points

- > Better operating margins
- > Profitability ratios going upwards









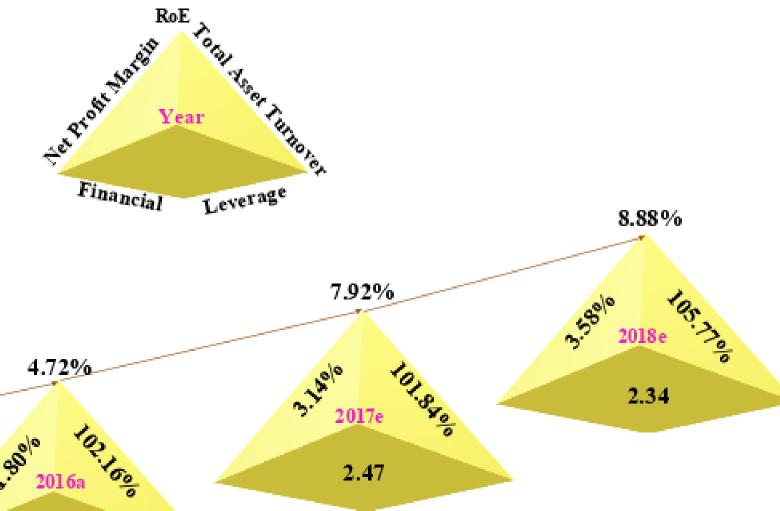


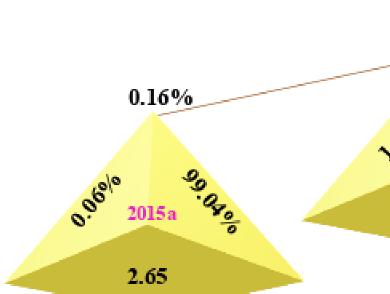




≈RoE Decomposition (DuPont)

- ➤ Leverage main RoE's component
- Tremendous increase in 2016
- > Net profit margin enhancement
- RoE increase overall



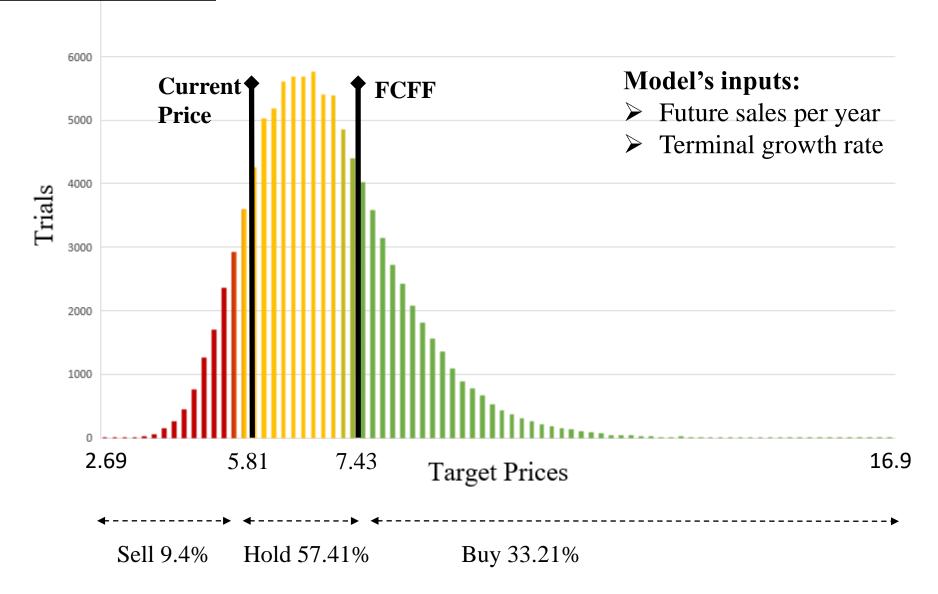




2.56



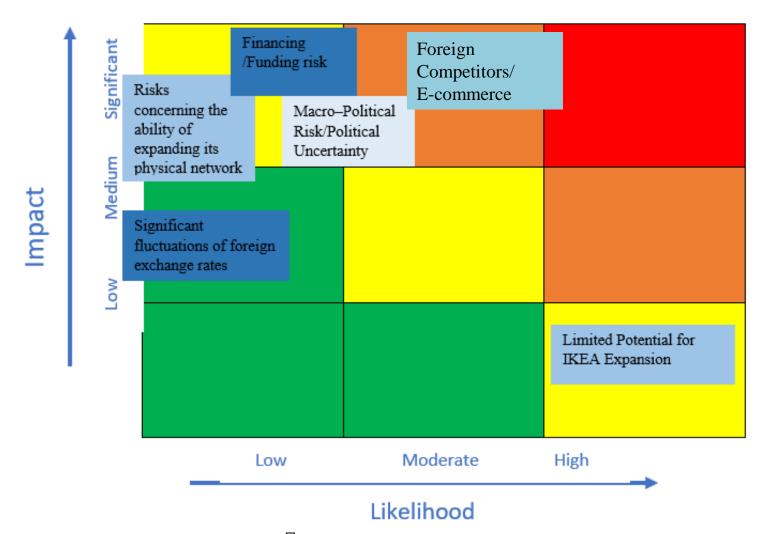
Monte Carlo Simulation





≥ Most Important Risks

Business Risks



Market Risks

Other Risks

Company Analysis

Business Description



Valuation



Financial Analysis







Risk about the expansion of the physical network

Foreign competitors/ E-commerce

Financing/Funding Risk

New stores our crucial for our valuation since it is based on a L-F-L model

Management constantly achieves and surpasses its goals

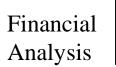


Business Description



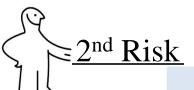


Valuation









Risk about the expansion of the physical network

Foreign competitors/ E-commerce

Financing/Funding Risk

Fourlis can lose market share from foreign competitors and/or E-commerce

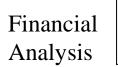
The group must improve its e-commerce part



Business Description

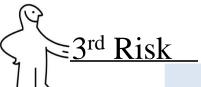












Risk about the expansion of the physical network

Foreign competitors/ E-commerce

Financing/Funding Risk

Lack of sufficient funds can bring the group to its knees

However, management is very effective

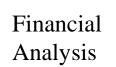


Business Description





Valuation







Conclusion

Growth

Profitability

Competitiveness

BUY



Why use Moving Average for Beta?

- Beta is not a constant number
- Beta Changes with market conditions & company's status

Calculations

- Fourlis Closing Prices. Y variable
- FTSE ASE Large Cap Index Closing Prices. X variable

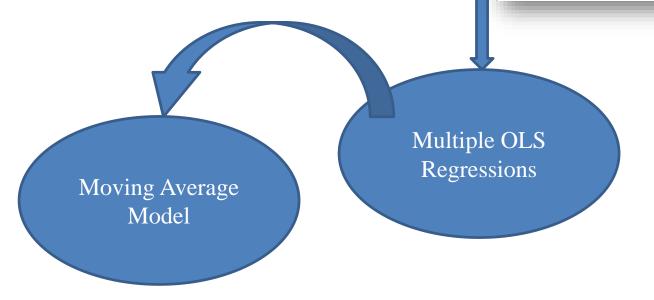
Program's Output

Model 912: ARMA, using observations 31-940 (T = 910) Estimated using Kalman filter (exact ML)

Dependent variable: rollingBetas Standard errors based on Hessian

	coefficient	std. error	z	p-value	
const	0.000905986	2.42213e-05	37.40	3.31e-306	***
theta_1	0.978498	0.00632261	154.8	0.0000	***

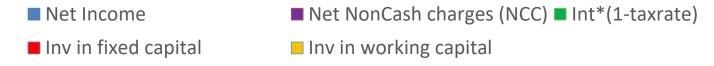
Mean dependent var	0.000906	S.D. dependent var	0.000717
Mean of innovations	8.11e-07	S.D. of innovations	0.000370
Log-likelihood	5899.236	Akaike criterion	-11792.47
Schwarz criterion	-11778.03	Hannan-Quinn	-11786.96

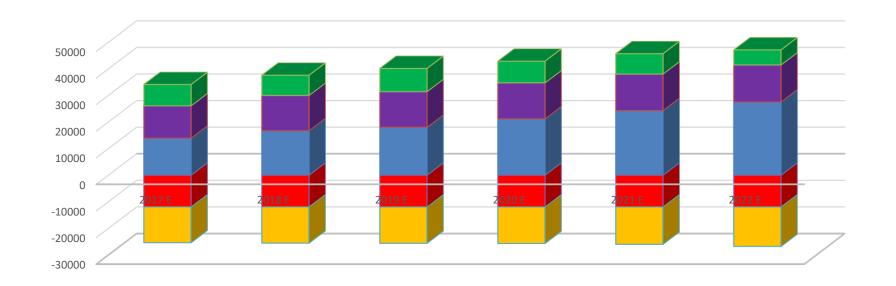


Why did we use only DFCFF model?

- There are not public direct competitors
- Discounting Free Cash Flows only with Cost of Equity can be problematic

Years	2017E	2018E	2019E	2020E	2021E	2022E
NET INCOME	€ 13,905	€ 16,701	€ 18,000	€ 21,156	€ 24,287	€ 27,531
NET NON-CASH CHARGES	€ 12,167	€ 13,281	€ 13,413	€ 13,564	€ 13,731	€ 13,915
INTEREST EXPENSE*(1-TAX RATE)	€ 8,011	€ 7,582	€ 8,727	€ 8,139	€ 7,656	€ 5,670
INVESTMENT IN FIXED CAPITAL	€ (11,893)	€ (11,881)	€ (11,908)	€ (11,916)	€ (11,900)	€ (11,901)
INVESTMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL	€ (13,457)	€ (13,629)	€ (13,672)	€ (13,728)	€ (14,053)	€ (14,854)
FREE CASH FLOW TO THE FIRM	€ 8,733	€ 12,054	€ 14,561	€ 17,214	€ 19,721	€ 20,361





Sales Breakdown

Year	2016 A	2017 E	2018 E	2019 E	2020 E	2021 E	2022 E
Intersport Revenue	136.489 €	151.371 €	169.013 €	186.870 €	205.414€	225.597€	246.569 €
IKEA Revenue	290.856 €	291.644 €	298.014 €	305.796 €	316.315 €	327.214 €	338.270 €
Total Revenue	427.345 €	443.015 €	467.027 €	492.667 €	521.730€	552.811 €	584.839 €

