

# Park Group

Full-year results

## Continued growth in earnings and cash

Park Group continued to grow billings, profits, cash and the well-covered dividend in FY18. Billings growth was modest, with the previously flagged delayed start to a significant contract within the corporate business, but profit growth was supported by higher margins, primarily reflecting business mix changes. The management transition is complete with both a new CEO and CFO in place and we expect to hear more about the strategic objectives over the next few months.

Year end	Billings* (£m)	PBT** (£m)	EPS** (p)	DPS (p)	P/E (x)	Yield (%)
03/17	404.5	12.4	5.3	2.90	14.2	3.8
03/18	412.8	12.9	5.6	3.05	13.5	4.0
03/19e	435.7	13.6	5.9	3.20	12.9	4.2
03/20e	461.4	14.5	6.2	3.36	12.1	4.4

Note: \*Billings is a non-statutory measure of sales defined as the face value of voucher sales and the amount of value loaded onto prepaid cards, less any discount given to customers.  
\*\*PBT and EPS (fully diluted) are on a statutory basis.

## Small forecast increase, awaiting IFRS 15

FY18 billings grew by 2% but with a greater share of pre-paid cards and fewer third-party vouchers, gross profit increased by 5% and operating profit by 7%. At the seasonal peak in November, cash balances were 6% higher and shareholder cash closed the year at £34.2m (+9%). Finance income was nevertheless lower as bank deposit rates remain at subdued levels, trimming PBT growth to 4%. Our FY19 forecast changes are modest (EPS +2%) and are yet to reflect the shift to IFRS 15 that will take effect this year. We expect management to provide guidance in the coming months, but as the accounting treatment of cards and vouchers converges there will be a noticeable impact on reported revenues, a relatively small impact on reported profit, but no impact on cash flow.

## New management team takes up the baton

Park's business has been transformed over a number of years as it has harnessed the opportunity for product and distribution innovation provided by fast-developing digital technologies, allowing it to reach new customers, in new markets, with a constantly developing product offering. The past year has seen significant transition in the senior management team, with both a new CEO and CFO. We expect the new team to continue to build on the range of existing product and distribution growth initiatives Park has put in place and introduce some new ideas and changes in emphasis. We expect to hear more about the strategic priorities over the next three months, once the handover to the new management team fully completes.

## Valuation: Slight increase in fair value

Our fair value increases from 84p to 87p per share. It is based on our absolute (DCF) valuation of 90p per share and a P/E relative comparison, with businesses that share similar characteristics, of 83p per share or c 14x FY19e calendar earnings.

## Financial services

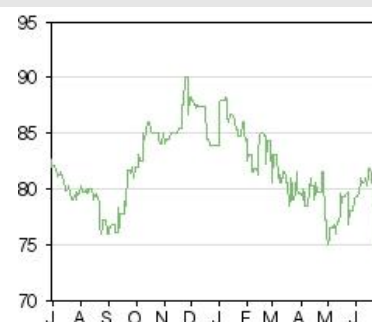
27 June 2018

**Price** 75.5p  
**Market cap** £140m

Net cash (£m) at 31 March 2018 (excludes £87.0m of cash held in trust in respect of customer liabilities) 34.2

Shares in issue	185.6m
Free float	98.2%
Code	PKG
Primary exchange	AIM
Secondary exchange	N/A

## Share price performance



%	1m	3m	12m
Abs	(3.2)	(5.3)	(8.8)
Rel (local)	(0.9)	(13.2)	(10.6)
52-week high/low		90.0p	75.0p

## Business description

Park Group is a specialised financial services business and is one of the UK's leading multi-retailer voucher and prepaid gift card businesses, focused on the corporate gift and Christmas savings markets. Sales are generated through the internet, a direct sales force and agents.

## Next events

AGM 25 September 2018

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## Summary of FY18 results

Park Group continued to grow billings, profits and cash during the year that ended 31 March 2018. Although billings growth was modest, with the previously flagged delayed start to a significant contract within the corporate business, profit growth was supported by higher margins, primarily reflecting business mix changes, including the on-going trend towards pre-paid cards. As we discuss later in this report, Park continues to enhance its product capabilities and recently introduced initiatives continue to gain traction. We list the highlights below:

<b>Exhibit 1: Summary of FY18 results</b>			
<b>£m unless otherwise stated</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>% change</b>
Consumer	224.5	216.8	4%
Corporate	188.2	187.7	0%
<b>Total billings</b>	<b>412.8</b>	<b>404.5</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>296.2</b>	<b>310.9</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Cost of sales	(264.5)	(280.8)	-6%
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>5%</b>
Distribution costs	(3.0)	(2.9)	2%
Administrative costs	(17.1)	(16.3)	5%
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>7%</b>
Net finance income	1.3	1.5	
<b>PBT</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4%</b>
Tax	(2.5)	(2.5)	
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Fully diluted EPS (p)</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>DPS (p)</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>5%</b>
Peak cash position (inc. cash held in trust/segregated)	229	217	6%
Closing cash (inc. cash held in trust/segregated)	121.2	114.4	6%
Closing shareholder cash (net of overdraft)	34.2	31.4	9%

Source: Park Group

- Billings grew by 2%, with 4% growth in the consumer business, but flat in the corporate business as guided by management recently when flagging the delayed contract. Reflecting the accounting treatment of pre-paid cards compared with vouchers (see below), revenues were 5% lower. Both the accounting treatment for cards and vouchers, and the impact of IFRS 15 adoption for the current year are discussed below.
- A shift in the mix of billings, including continuing growth in pre-paid card products (including MasterCard products) and fewer third-party vouchers (Exhibit 2), was margin positive with gross profit increasing by 5%. Measured against billings, the gross margin increased from 7.5% to 7.7%, and measured against revenues from 9.7% to 10.7%, the larger increase being due to the increasing share of pre-paid cards that are reported on a net (100% gross margin) basis.
- In aggregate, distribution and administrative costs lagged the growth in gross profit and operating profit increased by 7%. We believe that administrative cost growth of 5% was probably affected by between 1-2 percentage points by costs associated with the senior management changes that have taken place.
- Despite continued growth in cash balances, net finance income was lower during the year, reflecting a full period impact of the decline in bank deposit rates that are yet to show any meaningful increase despite the 0.25% increase in UK base rate in November 2017.
- Net profit grew 5% and diluted EPS by a slightly higher 6%, to 5.60p. Dividends grew by 5% to 3.05p and were 1.75x covered by earnings.
- As previously disclosed, cash balances seasonally peaked in November 2017 at a record £229m, and the year-end cash position, including money held in trust/segregated balances in respect of customer liabilities, increased at a similar 6% rate to £121.2m. The timing impacts

that held back the H118 shareholder cash balance (ie excluding customer cash) unwound in H218 as management guided, increasing by 9% or £2.8m to £34.2m.

## Operational highlights

### Billings mix positive for margin

As noted above, although billings growth was held back in the corporate business by the delayed start to a significant contract, the mix of billings had a positive impact on margin. The shift towards cards within billings, including Park-issued MasterCard products, is a continuing trend that has provided structural support to margins. Less easy to predict over shorter periods is the growth in hampers and gifts (a small part of the total but higher margin) and the decline in lower margin third-party vouchers.

	Billings (£m)			Mix (%)	
	2018	2017	% change	2018	2017
Consumer Love2shop voucher	124.4	125.4	-0.8%	30	31
Corporate Love2shop voucher	87.8	92.3	-4.9%	21	23
<b>Total Park voucher</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>
Consumer card	40.8	43.8	-6.8%	10	11
Corporate card	68.6	61.9	10.8%	17	15
<b>Total Park card</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>
MasterCard	20.7	10.1	105.0%	5	2
<b>Total card</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>
Third-party voucher	55	59.6	-7.7%	13	15
Hampers/gifts/other	15.5	11.4	36.0%	4	3
<b>Total other</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>412.8</b>	<b>404.5</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Park Group

### Segmental results

Looking at performance by operating segments, both the consumer and corporate businesses increased operating profits, while in the other segment (group costs, eliminations) the loss reduced.

£m	FY18				FY17				FY18 vs FY17			
	Consumer	Corporate	Other	Group	Consumer	Corporate	Other	Group	Consumer	Corporate	Other	Group
Billings	224.5	188.2		412.8	216.8	187.7		404.5	4%	0%		2%
Revenue	168.3	127.9		296.2	174.2	136.7		310.9	(3%)	(6%)		(5%)
Operating profit	6.9	7.4	(2.6)	11.6	6.5	7.2	(2.8)	10.9	6%	2%	(6%)	7%
Operating margin (as % billings)	3.1%	3.9%		2.8%	3.0%	3.9%		2.7%				

Source: Park Group

In the consumer division, billings growth reflected an increase in customer numbers to 436k from 431k and a 2.6% increase in average customer order value to £521. Billings of Park-issued MasterCard products, rebranded as the Your Choice card (previously Anywhere) doubled to £20.7m. Customer interaction via the internet and mobile devices continued to increase and downloads of the Park savings app continue to grow, reaching more than 170,000. In what has been a difficult consumer environment in recent months, Park says that year-to-date orders are running at a similar level to last year. It has plans to focus on seeking to reduce order attrition (orders placed but not funded and fulfilled) during the year, and we have assumed modest billing growth in FY19 as a result.

The corporate business saw operating profit increase despite flat billings. Park is seeing increased traction in the value loaded onto flexecash products, and continuing customer uptake of the Evolve

platform and Love2shop Worldwide. The number of corporate clients using the Evolve platform in the UK had reached 269 by end FY18, compared with 165 a year earlier and 249 at the time of the interim report in November 2017. Love2shop Worldwide, launched in May 2017, now has 48 international organisations using the platform, up from 31 in November.

## **Management changes and outlook**

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After many years of stability, a period of significant transformation and development for the group, during the past year the senior management team at Park has been through a process of transition. Ian O'Doherty became CEO and joined the board on 1 February 2018, replacing Chris Houghton, who retired from the group after more than 30 years of service, and who had held the position of CEO since 2012. He has a strong background in financial services, specifically in banking, payments and card services, which appears well suited to leading the continued development of the business. He spent 28 years at MBNA, most recently as chairman and CEO of MBNA in the UK, between 2008 and 2017. During this time he oversaw the re-engineering of MBNA's digital capabilities and reorganised the business, leading it through the financial crisis and subsequent sale (for £1.9bn) to Lloyds Banking Group in 2017.

In August, Tim Clancy will join the company and the board as CFO, replacing Martin Stewart who announced last December his intention to leave the group after 13 years in his position. Martin Stewart will remain with Park until an orderly handover can be completed. Tim Clancy joins Park from Assurant Europe, the European subsidiary of Assurant, the US-listed global insurance provider, where he has held the role of chief financial officer since 2013. That role has included overseeing a number of acquisitions in the UK and Europe and their integration into the group. He has previously been finance director of the Airtours division of MyTravel, and managing director of high street retailer, Going Places.

Gary Woods, managing director of Park Retail, who joined the group in 1980 through the acquisition of Chrisco Hampers, also stepped down from the board in March 2018. As he approaches retirement he is assisting with the orderly handover of his operational duties to Julian Coghlan who joined Park in August 2017, having previously been executive director of Adare SEC, a provider of secure communication technology.

We would expect the new management team to continue to build on the range of existing product and distribution growth initiatives that Park has put in place, but given the scale of the changes we also think it is reasonable to anticipate it will bring some new ideas and changes in emphasis. The handover to the new management team should be complete by September and we anticipate the company will provide a briefing to investors at around that time regarding its strategic objectives. We would also expect some additional guidance on the effects of IFRS 15 implementation in the coming months, as discussed in the following section.

## **IFRS 15 and card versus voucher accounting**

IFRS 15 became effective from 1 January 2018 and will be the basis of which Park will report for the current FY19 financial year. Under IFRS 15 the accounting treatment for prepaid cards and vouchers, currently very different, converges and will have a noticeable impact on reported revenues, a relatively small impact on reported profit, but no impact on cash flow.

Currently, voucher revenue is recorded when the vouchers have been despatched to the customer, generating revenues that equal the amount paid by the customer for the voucher (typically the face value) and a gross profit margin that represents the service fees receivable from the retailers/redemption partners at the same time; a provision is made for the redemption liability arising. For cards, the revenue recognised is generally much lower, representing only the fees

charged to cardholders and service fees receivable from retailers/redemption partners. There is also a timing difference, with card revenues and profits recognised later than similar voucher-based customer transactions. Where the cardholder has the right of redemption, revenue is recognised when amounts are deducted from values held on cards, ie when cards are redeemed at retailers/redemption partners or when charges are levied.

In short, card 'sales' to customers generate much lower reported revenues than vouchers, but are recorded as 100% gross profit margin, while profit recognition may be delayed. To provide greater clarity, the group reports the (non-statutory accounting) measure of billings. It represents the face value of voucher sales and the amount of value loaded onto prepaid cards, net of any discounts given to customers, and as such provides a consistent measure of customer sales activity in any period. The effect can be seen in the 2.0% growth in FY18 billings compared with a decline of 4.9% in accounting revenues.

<b>Exhibit 4: Accounting treatment of vouchers versus prepaid cards (illustration)</b>		
<b>£</b>	<b>Voucher</b>	<b>Prepaid card</b>
Billings	100	100
Revenue	100	8
Cost of sales	(92)	0
Gross profit	8	8
Gross margin on revenue (%)	8	100

Source: Park Group, Edison Investment Research

Exhibit 4 shows how £100 of billings generates very different accounting revenues depending on whether it is a voucher or prepaid card, although assuming all card balances are spent in the same accounting period as the voucher sale, the gross profit contribution is the same. However, in reality, it is unlikely that all card balances will be spent in the same accounting period, deferring gross profit (and a similar amount of revenue). As card balances grow, so too does the deferral. Accumulated, unspent customer card balances are held on balance sheet within the segregated e-Money Trust, a regulatory requirement. The balance as at end-FY18 was £25.9m, representing around £2.5m of deferred gross profit (and revenue) that will be reported in future accounting periods.

IFRS 15 moves the accounting treatment for Park's own prepaid vouchers (c 50% of billings) to the same basis as cards, although the treatment of third-party vouchers, hampers and gifts will remain the same. The impacts are mitigated by the fact that a high proportion of the vouchers sold/billed in any year, particularly when Christmas related, are in fact redeemed in that same year, triggering an IFRS 15 revenue recognition. We have not yet incorporated these changes into our forecasts. In broad terms, the impacts on the reported numbers are likely to be:

- Revenues recorded for own vouchers will show a material decline.
- Ultimate gross profit and cash flow will be unaffected but the reported group gross margin will increase materially towards the 100% that will be reported on cards and own vouchers (but not hampers and other goods or third-party vouchers).
- Revenue and profit recognition deferral will slightly reduce the reported numbers in period one and the deferral of previously recognised profits will reduce equity.

## Financials

The published results for the year to 31 March 2018 (FY18) turned out slightly higher than our revised forecasts, published after the trading update released on 26 April 2018. The 2% beat on EPS was substantially due to a lower fully diluted share count than we had allowed for. Our revised forecasts for FY19 are little changed, with EPS similarly benefitting from a slightly lower diluted share count than previously assumed. We also introduce a FY20 forecast for the first time.

**Exhibit 5: Performance versus forecast & forecast revisions**

	Billings (£m)			Revenues (£m)			IFRS PBT (£m)			Reported EPS (p)			DPS (p)		
	Actual	F'cast	% diff	Actual	F'cast	% diff	Actual	F'cast	% diff	Actual	F'cast	% diff	Actual	F'cast	% diff
03/18	412.8	412.7	0.0%	296.2	298.5	-0.8%	12.9	12.8	0.2%	5.60	5.47	2%	3.05	3.05	0%
	Billings (£m)			Revenues (£m)			IFRS PBT (£m)			Reported EPS (p)			DPS (p)		
	New	Old	% chg	New	Old	% chg	New	Old	% chg	New	Old	% chg	New	Old	% chg
03/19e	435.7	438.6	-1%	297.2	301.3	-1%	13.6	13.6	1%	5.86	5.77	2%	3.20	3.20	0%
03/20e	461.4	N/A	N/A	298.4	N/A	N/A	14.5	N/A	N/A	6.24	N/A	N/A	3.36	N/A	N/A

Source: Company data, Edison Investment Research

Our FY19 billings forecast is based on just over 1% growth in consumer and a little over 10% in corporate. In consumer, we assume that the current order book position, at a similar level to last year, translates into modest billings growth for the year as a result of management efforts to reduce intra-year order attrition. In corporate we look for the commencement of the delayed large order to support what we would consider to be 5-10% underlying growth. For FY20, we forecast c 6% consumer billings growth (3% from average order growth and 3% from customer growth) and a similar rate of growth in corporate.

Our forecast gross margin (as a percentage of billings) is stable in FY19 (at 7.7%) and increases to 7.8% in FY20 as a result of the continuing positive mix shift. Operating margin is forecast to be stable at 2.9% in both years. We expect net finance income to resume growth in FY19 following the growth in average cash balances that should result from our forecast increase in order books, with only a very modest c 0.1% improvement in average deposit margin in the current year.

## Valuation

Following the pre-results trading update, we reduced our fair value estimation by a little under 5% to 84p, in line with earnings forecast change that we made at the time. We are now increasing our fair value to 87p.

Our approach to valuation is to consider both a potential absolute value based on a modified DCF analysis as well as a relative value based on a comparison with a selected group of listed stocks. Our fair value of 87p represents the average of the two.

Our modified DCF valuation increases to 90p with no change in the fundamental assumptions other than to push back our expectation for higher interest rates. It is modified in the sense that we include the interest earned by Park on segregated customer cash balances (but not on the group cash balance), as this is an integral part of the returns generated by Park. The customer cash itself is excluded from the overall valuation and the voucher provisions balance as this will eventually flow out in settlement of vouchers that have been issued and accounted for in earnings but not yet redeemed. Our forecast period runs to 31 March 2020; beyond this we grow free cash flow at 5% per year until year 10, enhanced by an assumed normalisation of interest rates. For interest rates we assume an increase to 1.5% for FY21 and to 3% for FY22 and beyond. The terminal cash flow is valued at 10x, and we use a discount rate of 10%. The terminal value represents 46% of the total 90p value. A 1% increase in the assumed discount rate, a reduction in the terminal multiple to 9.0x, or a 1% reduction in the long-term growth rate reduces the value by c 6%, 5% or 4% respectively.

We note that the current share price could be said to be assuming a long-term growth in free cash flow of just more than 3% a year.

Competitor employee benefits and service providers to Park are either private companies or relatively small parts of larger groups, complicating any attempt at a relative valuation approach. Sodexo and Edenred are both much larger and more international than Park, and the overlap with Sodexo is limited; Sodexo Benefits and Rewards Services is a minor part of Sodexo Group. Because within Park's traditional Christmas prepayments business (c 50% of Park) there has historically had some socioeconomic overlap of customer bases, and a similar use of agency distribution, with that of the home collected credit operators, we also show valuation data for the non-standard finance providers, for which this continues to be the case to varying degrees. We would expect a premium rating for Park as it does not have similar credit risk and we believe it has less regulatory risk.

Both groups, the incentive group and the non-standard finance group, have de-rated a little over the past few months and while we continue to feel that a fair value for Park is at a premium to the non-standard finance companies and a discount to the larger incentive-related peers, our judgement is that a multiple of c 14x FY19 earnings is appropriate, whereas we previously used 15x. A 14x multiple is similar to the rating on the FTSE All Share Index as a whole, and implies a fair value of 83p per share.

**Exhibit 6: Peer valuation comparison**

	Share price (local currency)	Market cap (bn)	P/E (x)		Prospective dividend yield (%)	Share price performance				
			Current year	Next year		1 month	3 months	12 months	From 12 month high	
<b>Incentive</b>										
Park Group	75.5	0.1	12.9	12.1	4.2%	-3%	-7%	-9%		-14%
Edenred	26.4	5.6	23.7	21.3	3.2%	-6%	-6%	12%		9%
Sodexo	84.2	11.2	17.0	15.9	3.3%	-2%	-14%	-28%		-25%
<b>Incentive median</b>		<b>5.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-9%</b>		<b>-14%</b>
<b>Non-standard finance</b>										
Provident Financial	582.0	1.5	11.1	8.5	N/A	-12%	-13%	-67%		-11%
Morses Club	158.3	0.2	12.0	10.3	2.8%	5%	21%	30%		24%
Non-Standard Finance	62.4	0.2	16.0	9.3	3.5%	-4%	1%	-16%		-13%
<b>Non-standard finance median</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-16%</b>		<b>-11%</b>
FTSE All-Share Index	4149		13.8	12.9	4.0%	-2%	7%	2%		-2%

Source: Edison Investment Research, Bloomberg. Note: Consensus estimates for all except Park. Prices at 26 June 2018.

**Exhibit 7: Financial summary**

Year end 31 March	2017	2018	2019e	2020e
<b>PROFIT &amp; LOSS</b>	<b>IFRS</b>	<b>IFRS</b>	<b>IFRS</b>	<b>IFRS</b>
Billings	404,512	412,786	435,681	461,368
Revenue	310,927	296,188	297,175	298,361
Cost of sales	(280,758)	(264,490)	(263,699)	(262,406)
Gross margin	30,169	31,698	33,476	35,955
Distribution costs	(2,940)	(3,002)	(2,823)	(2,834)
Administrative expenses	(14,274)	(15,432)	(16,821)	(18,503)
EBITDA	12,955	13,264	13,832	14,618
Depreciation & amortisation	(1,358)	(1,381)	(1,172)	(1,150)
Amortisation of acquired intangible, goodwill impairment, & impairment of investment property	(47)	(64)	(47)	(46)
Share-based payments	(669)	(230)	(350)	(349)
Exceptional operating income	0	0	0	0
Operating profit	10,881	11,589	12,263	13,073
Operating Profit (before amort. and except.)	11,597	11,883	12,660	13,468
Net Interest	1,470	1,270	1,387	1,469
Profit Before Tax (norm)	13,067	13,153	14,047	14,937
Profit before tax (IFRS)	12,351	12,859	13,650	14,542
Tax	(2,452)	(2,450)	(2,730)	(2,908)
Profit after tax (norm)	10,473	10,647	11,237	11,949
Profit after tax (IFRS)	9,899	10,409	10,920	11,633
Discontinued operations	0	0	0	0
Profit after tax (IFRS)	9,899	10,409	10,920	11,633
Average Number of Shares Outstanding (fully diluted, m)	187.2	185.9	186.2	186.4
Basic EPS - IFRS (p)	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.3
Fully diluted EPS - IFRS (p)	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2
EPS - normalised fully diluted (p)	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.4
Dividend per share (p)	2.90	3.05	3.20	3.36
Gross margin on billings (%)	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8
EBITDA margin as % of billings	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Operating margin (before GW and except) as % billings	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>				
Fixed assets	14,399	14,868	14,689	14,537
Intangible assets	4,884	4,463	4,343	4,243
Tangible assets	7,688	7,684	7,625	7,574
Retirement benefit obligation	1,827	2,721	2,721	2,721
Other	0	0	0	0
Current assets	129,182	142,183	145,827	159,068
Debtors	11,928	14,880	13,038	13,795
Cash held in trust	83,018	86,992	92,906	101,621
Cash available to group	34,236	40,311	39,884	43,653
Current liabilities	(130,038)	(138,532)	(136,778)	(143,629)
Creditors	(83,874)	(90,520)	(86,656)	(91,555)
Provisions	(46,164)	(48,012)	(50,122)	(52,075)
Short-term borrowings	0	0	0	0
Long-term liabilities	(1,118)	(662)	(263)	(263)
Long-term borrowings	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax	(194)	(662)	(662)	(662)
Retirement benefit obligation	(924)	0	399	399
Net assets	12,425	17,857	23,476	29,713
Minorities	0	0	0	0
Shareholders' equity	12,425	17,857	23,476	29,713
<b>CASH FLOW</b>				
Operating Cash Flow	9,903	10,540	10,800	11,997
Net interest	1,539	1,267	1,387	1,469
Tax	(2,258)	(2,537)	(2,730)	(2,908)
Capex	(717)	(1,020)	(1,040)	(1,044)
Acquisitions/disposals	(875)	1	0	0
Financing	5	0	0	0
Dividends	(5,052)	(5,370)	(5,650)	(5,745)
Other	0	0	0	0
Net cash flow	2,545	2,881	2,767	3,768
Opening net (debt)/cash	28,817	31,362	34,243	37,010
Closing net (debt)/cash	31,362	34,243	37,010	40,778

Source: Park Group, Edison Investment Research



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