

Cohort

FY21 results

FY21 delivers growth despite pandemic

Cohort has progressed once again in FY21 despite significant constraints placed on parts of the business due to the pandemic. The five-month initial consolidation of ELAC enabled a small advance in adjusted PBT and a full FY22 contribution should help to offset an anticipated sharp decline at EID in Portugal. As all of the other ongoing divisions are expected to improve in FY22 supported by the record group order backlog, a small increase in adjusted PBT is still forecast. We expect a resumption of growth in FY23 as EID improves. The FY23 P/E of 13.7x looks undemanding especially given valuations being established elsewhere in the UK defence sector.

Year end	Revenue (£m)	PBT* (£m)	EPS* (p)	DPS (p)	P/E (x)	Yield (%)
04/20	131.1	17.5	37.1	10.1	13.8	2.0
04/21	143.3	17.9	33.6	11.1	15.2	2.2
04/22e	156.1	18.0	34.3	12.2	14.9	2.4
04/23e	168.0	19.5	37.4	13.4	13.7	2.6

Note: *PBT and EPS are normalised, excluding amortisation of acquired intangibles, exceptional items and share-based payments.

A challenging year successfully negotiated

The challenges the pandemic presented in Q420 persisted throughout FY21. Some order processes were delayed or deferred as government priorities shifted to cope with the health crisis and the ability to deliver some services and execute training contracts was compromised, particularly for export customers. Despite the constraints, Cohort managed to deliver record sales, adjusted operating profit and adjusted PBT, and ended FY21 with a record order backlog. Net cash flow was again better than expected, leaving an adjusted net cash balance of £2.5m (excluding lease liabilities of £7.6m) at the year end. The dividend was increased by 10%.

Record order backlog should offset EID weakness

Although EID is expected to face a very challenging year, Cohort has a record £242m order backlog underpinning current year expectations elsewhere. The UK defence outlook appears to have moved favourably for Cohort as the recent Strategic Defence and Security Review not only focused on some of the group's key areas of expertise such as submarines, special forces, cyber and secure communications, but was followed by increased spending commitments of 10% over the next four-year period. MCL appears to be an early beneficiary. In addition, ELAC, Chess and MASS all look set to grow supported by long-term contracts and a recovery in export activity. SEA also appears to be in better shape than for some time, with positive order wins, a reduced cost base and potential to grow in areas such as submarines, antisubmarine warfare and transport.

Valuation: Recent de-rating unwarranted

Given the expected resumption of growth in FY23, strong cash flows and a progressive dividend policy, the current rating does not seem to fully reflect Cohort's medium-term prospects. Our capped DCF value stands at 656p, having been rolled forward for the new year, down only slightly from 674p previously.

Aerospace & defence

28 July 2021

Price **512p**
Market cap **£210m**

Adjusted net cash (£m) at 30 April 2021 (excludes £7.6m lease liabilities) 2.5

Shares in issue 41.0m

Free float 72%

Code CHRT

Primary exchange AIM

Secondary exchange N/A

Share price performance



% 1m 3m 12m

Abs (12.9) (19.2) (14.7)

Rel (local) (11.7) (20.0) (28.0)

52-week high/low 680p 503p

Business description

Cohort is an AIM-listed defence and security company operating across six divisions: MASS (28% of FY21 sales), SEA (20%), MCL (13%), the 80%-owned Portuguese business EID (15%), the 81%-owned Chess Technologies based in the UK (20%), and the newly acquired ELAC SONAR (6%).

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AGM 20 September 2021

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Another record year

Cohort achieved another year of growth in FY21, despite the continued impact of the pandemic, which restricted its ability to deliver on certain contracts and services as well as causing the deferral of some anticipated contract activity. COVID-19 related factors including lockdowns delayed some customer acceptances and deferred new order processes. Aided by the initial consolidation of ELAC SONAR for five months, the group again achieved record sales, adjusted operating profit and order backlog in FY21, although adjusted EPS fell 9% due to a higher tax charge. The key highlights are summarised in Exhibit 1 below.

Exhibit 1: Cohort FY21 results summary			
Year to April (£m)	FY20	FY21	% change
<u>Revenue</u>			
MASS	41.1	39.5	-4.0%
SEA	31.7	28.0	-11.8%
MCL	15.1	18.0	19.4%
EID	18.0	21.0	16.3%
Chess	25.2	28.6	13.9%
ELAC		8.3	
Total revenue	131.1	143.3	9.3%
<u>Adjusted operating profit</u>			
MASS	8.9	8.7	-1.9%
SEA	3.5	2.4	-33.4%
MCL	1.7	2.1	24.8%
EID	3.1	4.8	55.5%
Chess	3.9	3.0	-23.1%
ELAC		1.2	
HQ & Other	(2.9)	(3.6)	22.9%
Total adjusted operating profit	18.2	18.6	2.1%
Finance costs	(0.8)	(0.8)	-0.1%
Adjusted PBT	17.5	17.9	2.2%
Tax expense	(2.2)	(4.1)	82.5%
Minorities	(0.1)	(0.0)	-68.0%
Adjusted net income	15.1	13.7	-9.1%
Adjusted EPS (p)	37.1	33.6	-9.4%
DPS (p)	10.1	11.1	9.9%
Adjusted net cash/(debt) excluding lease liabilities	(4.7)	2.5	n.m.

Source: Cohort reports

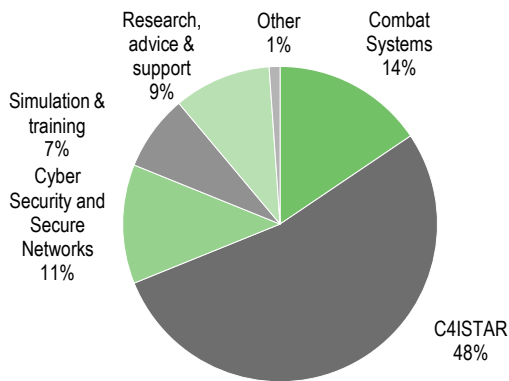
The key features of the FY21 results are summarised below:

- The company reported a record closing order book of £242.4m (FY20: £183.3m; including an initial contribution from newly acquired ELAC) that reflected strong order intake of £180.3m (FY20: £124.2m, ELAC: £7.2m), representing an FY21 book to bill of 1.26x (FY20: 0.95x). The new financial year has again started strongly with over £50m of new orders booked so far and taking order cover of anticipated FY22 sales to 70%.
- Revenues were £143.3m (FY20: £131.1m), slightly ahead of our expectations and including a first contribution of £8.3m from ELAC, acquired in November 2020 for a net cash consideration of just £1.3m. The 3% growth for the ongoing activities was delivered despite continued constraints caused by the pandemic, especially on international trade.
- Adjusted operating profit was £18.6m (FY20: £18.2m), a 2.1% increase and broadly in line with our estimate of £18.8m.
- Adjusted EPS fell 9.4% to 33.6p (FY20: 37.1p), excluding research and development tax credits (RDEC), which we treat as exceptional.
- The DPS was 11.1p (FY20: 10.1p), a 9.9% increase in line with the group's progressive dividend policy and continuing the positive track record since flotation in 2006.

- Year-end adjusted net cash (excluding £7.6m lease liabilities) was again better than expected at £2.5m (FY20: £4.7m net debt), partially reflecting the favourable timing of receipts, which should unwind in FY22.

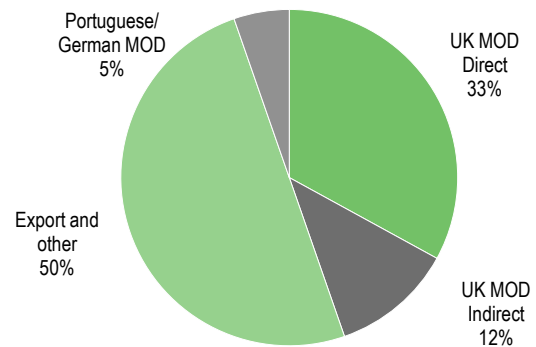
Defence and security revenues accounted for 94% (FY20: 90%) of the group total in FY21, boosted by the addition of ELAC for five months and a 30% (£3.7m) contraction of non-defence sales. The defence and security sales can be split further by customer and market segment as shown in Exhibits 2 and Exhibit 3 respectively. Overall, group revenues were split 63:37 between products and the provision of services.

Exhibit 2: FY21 defence and security revenue (£134m) by market segment, % of group sales



Source: Cohort reports

Exhibit 3: FY20 defence and security revenue (£134m) by end customer, % of group sales

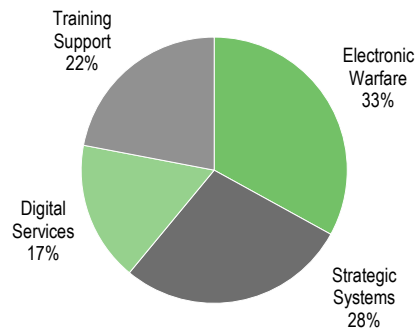


Source: Cohort reports

Divisional summaries

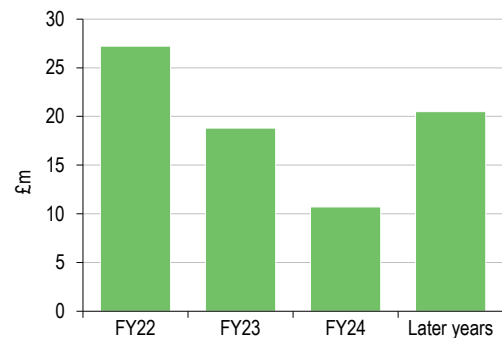
MASS

Exhibit 4: MASS FY21 revenue split by activity, £39.5m



Source: Cohort

Exhibit 5: MASS order book run off, FY21 backlog £77.2m

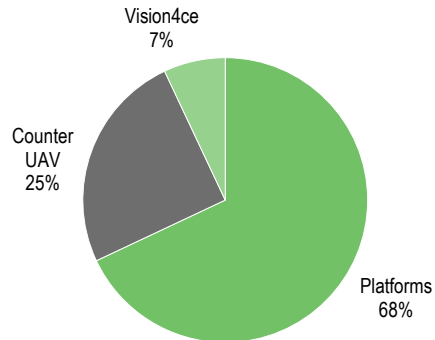


Source: Cohort

MASS's sales fell 4% in FY21 from the record level of £41.1m achieved in FY20 and adjusted operating profit dropped by 2% to £8.7m (FY20: £8.9m), a margin of 22.1% (FY20: 21.7%). The margin improvement reflected a more favourable mix of business and flat overheads. Various segments of the business were affected by lockdowns and activity constraints as well as travel restrictions. Notably the export-oriented electronic warfare operational support (EWOS) business saw some revenue deferred into the current year and beyond as delivery to overseas customers proved difficult if not impossible due to the pandemic. The order backlog declined for the second year running as the operations continued to deliver against its long-term contracts and order intake declined 24% to £25.6m (FY20: £33.5m). With sales cover of £28m at the start of the year, management expects MASS to return to growth in FY22.

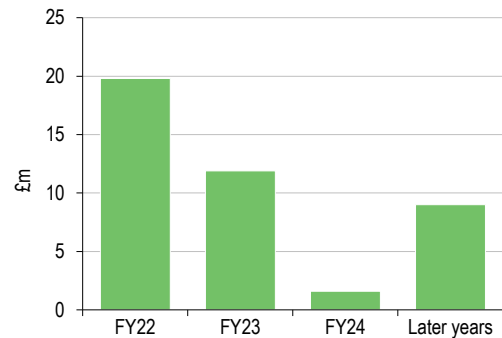
Chess

Exhibit 6: Chess FY21 revenue split by activity, £28.6m



Source: Cohort

Exhibit 7: Chess order book run off, FY21 backlog £42.3m

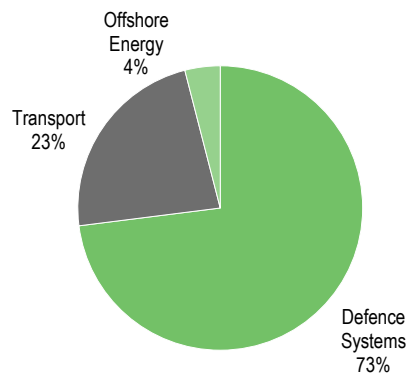


Source: Cohort

Chess delivered a mixed performance in FY21 with solid top-line growth but a drop in profitability. Revenues of £28.6m compared to £25.2m in FY20. The performance was driven by its export dominated customers including target identification for an important European army and optical fire control systems for the Belgian and Dutch navies for their new minesweepers. The proportion of counter-unmanned air vehicle revenues also increased significantly in FY21. Adjusted operating profit fell 29% to £3.0m, a margin of 10.5% compared to 15.6% in FY20, as a combination of poor project execution and competitive pricing took their toll. Management is acting to tighten project and financial controls to improve contract execution. On a more positive note, order intake more than trebled to £57.7m and included significant European land and sea orders. The order backlog also more than trebled to £42.3m and provides a much greater level of visibility for the coming years. Management expects Chess's performance in the current year to strengthen.

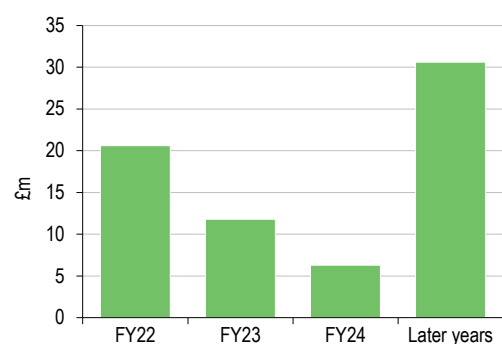
SEA

Exhibit 8: SEA FY21 revenue split by activity, £28.0m



Source: Cohort

Exhibit 9: SEA order book run off, FY21 backlog £69.3m



Source: Cohort

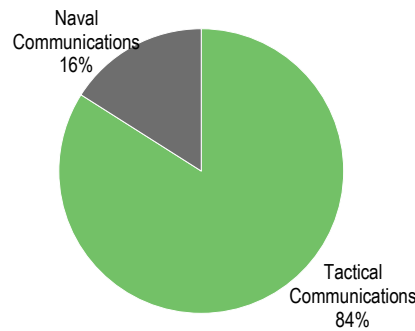
SEA's revenues fell by a further 12% in FY21 to £28.0m (FY20: £31.7m) as a result of weaker transport and research sales, with the subsea business contributing just £1m (FY20: £2.9m) up to its divestment in August 2020. While some significant naval export orders that had slipped from FY20 were ultimately received, these came too late to influence the performance deferrals, which slipped into FY21. Despite the completion of a restructuring programme to save £1.3m annually at a cost of £0.7m, which should be realised as activity levels improve from FY22, adjusted operating profit was 33% lower at £2.4m (FY20: £3.5m). Order intake was excellent for SEA at over £63m as

several major and long-term contracts were secured, leaving the year-end backlog at almost £70m. With £20m due for delivery in FY22, it provides a significant increase in cover for the anticipated increased sales compared to a year ago.

Submarine system revenues started to recover in FY21 due to work for an export customer in advance of an expected increase in activity for the UK Dreadnought programme in the next couple of years. The unwinding of COVID-19 constraints should also benefit the group, especially in transport as well as export activity. Management expects SEA to grow in FY22 and return to double-digit margins aided by the cost reduction measures.

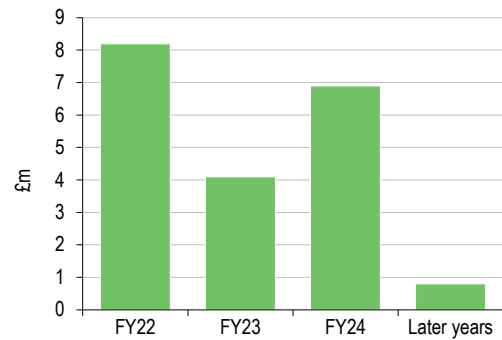
EID

Exhibit 10: EID FY21 revenue split by activity, £21.0m



Source: Cohort

Exhibit 11: EID order book run off, FY21 backlog £20.0m

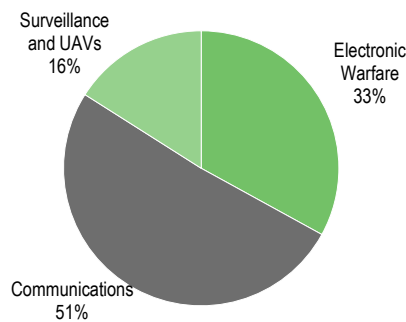


Source: Cohort

Following an improved performance in FY20, EID delivered further strong growth in FY21. Sales rose 16% to £21.0m (FY20: £18.0m). There was decline in revenues for the Portuguese Ministry of National Defence, which had doubled in the prior year, but an improved level of exports of intercom systems to export customers. Adjusted operating profit was £4.8m (FY20: £3.1m), a margin of 23.1% (FY20: 17.2%), at the upper end of the historical range. However, order intake faltered with delays to anticipated programmes. Order intake was just £4.2m and the order book fell 45% to £20.0m (FY20: £36.5m). It provides order cover for just 44% of FY22 sales expectations. While there are some signs of order activity picking up, management expects revenues to drop by a third in FY22 with the operational gearing leading to even greater falls in operating profit.

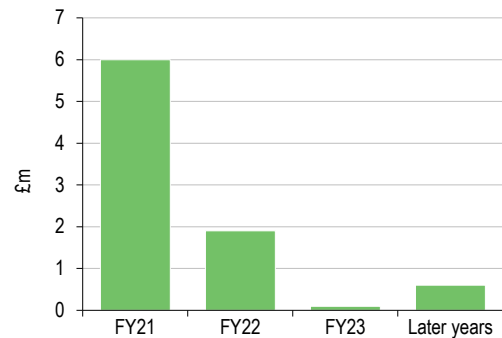
MCL

Exhibit 12: MCL FY21 revenue split by activity, £18.0m



Source: Cohort

Exhibit 13: MCL order book run off, FY21 backlog £12.4m

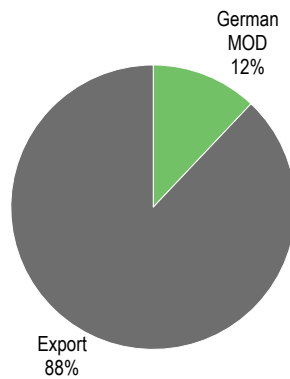


Source: Cohort

Following a challenging FY20, MCL returned to growth in FY21 with revenues rising 19% to £18.0m (FY20: £15.1m). MCL faced a number of adverse effects from the pandemic, but responded to these well. Adjusted operating profit rose to £2.1m (FY20: £1.7m) with margins continuing to improve slightly to 11.5% (FY20: 11.0%). The recent UK defence review and spending plans have already provided some opportunities for the small and flexible MCL team to pursue, especially in support of the new Ranger regiment and it continues to pursue larger and longer-term support opportunities for the Royal Navy. The order book provides limited cover although it did improve to £12.4m (FY20: £8.6m) following strong order intake. We expect further progress in the coming year.

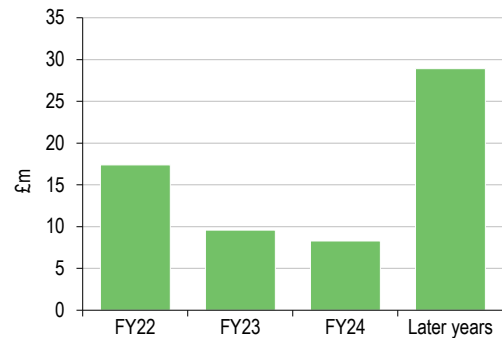
ELAC

Exhibit 14: ELAC FY21 revenue split by customer, £8.3m



Source: Cohort

Exhibit 15: ELAC order book* run off, FY21 backlog £21.2m*



Source: Edison Investment Research. Note: *Estimated to adjust for recent £43m Italian sonar contract.

ELAC made a stronger than expected initial contribution in FY21 following its acquisition in November 2021 for a net consideration of £1.3m. It does however bring with it some £8m of pension liabilities. It generated revenues of £8.3m and contributed £1.2m to adjusted operating profit at a margin of 14.1% before acquisition costs of £0.6m. Order intake of £7.2m left a year end order backlog of £21.1m. The winning of the Italian naval contract from Leonardo provides long-term underpinning of its sonar activity, with potential further extension through the take up of options for more boats. It leaves current year sales cover at over 90%.

Exhibit 16: Cohort divisional analysis and updated Edison estimates

Year to April (£m)	2019	2020	2021	2022e	2023e
MASS	38.9	41.1	39.5	41.9	43.5
Chess	10.7	25.2	28.6	31.2	32.8
SEA	38.3	31.7	28.0	30.8	33.8
MCL	21.7	15.1	18.0	19.4	20.4
EID	11.5	18.0	21.0	13.0	13.6
ELAC			8.3	19.9	23.9
Group revenues	121.2	131.1	143.3	156.1	168.0
MASS	8.2	8.9	8.7	9.6	10.0
Chess	1.7	3.9	3.0	3.7	3.9
SEA	5.5	3.5	2.4	3.9	4.3
MCL	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3
EID	1.4	3.1	4.8	1.2	1.2
ELAC			1.2	2.2	2.6
HQ Other and intersegment	(2.8)	(2.9)	(3.6)	(4.0)	(4.0)
Adjusted operating profit	16.2	18.2	18.6	18.8	20.4
MASS	21.0%	21.7%	22.1%	23.0%	23.0%
Chess	15.8%	15.6%	10.5%	12.0%	12.0%
SEA	14.3%	11.1%	8.4%	12.6%	12.6%
MCL	10.5%	11.0%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%
EID	11.8%	17.2%	23.1%	9.0%	9.0%
ELAC			14.1%	11.0%	11.0%
Adjusted operating profit margin	13.3%	13.9%	13.0%	12.1%	12.1%

Source: Company reports, Edison Investment Research estimates

Outlook for FY22

Exhibit 17: Cohort divisional order intake and backlog

Year to April (£m)	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY21/FY20 % change
<u>Order intake</u>					
MASS	29.1	97.0	33.5	25.6	-23.6%
ELAC				7.2	
SEA	27.0	36.7	34.7	63.7	83.6%
MCL	12.1	26.0	9.1	21.8	139.6%
EID	8.4	18.9	29.3	4.3	-85.3%
Chess		11.3	17.8	57.7	224.2%
Total order intake	76.6	189.9	124.4	180.3	44.9%
<u>Order book</u>					
MASS	40.9	98.8	91.2	77.2	-15.4%
ELAC				21.2	
SEA	33.6	31.1	33.6	69.3	106.3%
MCL	10.3	14.6	8.6	12.4	44.2%
EID	19.0	25.6	36.5	20.0	-45.2%
Chess		20.8	13.4	42.3	215.7%
Total order book	103.8	190.9	183.3	242.4	32.2%

Source: Cohort reports, Edison Investment Research estimates

The year-end order book of £242.4m (FY20: £183.3m) was at a new record level, although enhanced by the first-time inclusion of ELAC's backlog of £21.2m. FY21 order intake of £180.3m was up 45%, or 39% adjusting for the initial £7.2m contributed by ELAC. There were notably substantial export orders won by Chess and SEA, the latter including torpedo launcher systems and external communications systems (ECS) worth around £17m. The book to bill ratio for the group was 1.26x (FY20: 0.95x).

Of the FY21 year-end backlog, £99.7m (FY20: £84.5m) is expected to be delivered in FY22, providing 64% cover for consensus sales expectation of c £156m, modestly up on the prior year level of 62%.

Exhibit 18: Cohort year end order backlog run off by division

	MASS	EID	SEA	Chess	MCL	ELAC	Total
At 30 April 2021	77.2	20.0	69.3	42.3	12.4	21.2	242.4
H122	16.1	3.4	10.9	11.5	7.9	7.8	57.6
H222	11.1	4.8	9.7	8.3	3.6	4.6	42.1
FY22	27.2	8.2	20.6	19.8	11.5	12.4	99.7
FY23	18.8	4.1	11.8	11.9	0.8	4.6	52.0
FY24	10.7	6.9	6.3	1.6	0.0	1.3	26.8
Later years	20.5	0.8	30.6	9.0	0.1	2.9	63.9

Source: Cohort

In addition, order intake in Q122 has been strong, with over £50m of orders booked since the start of the financial year. This includes a major contract win for ELAC worth over €49m (£43m) from Italian defence company Leonardo for sonar systems for two U212 Near Future Submarines being built by Fincantieri for the Italian Navy. It includes the provision of special test and training tools as well as technical services and will run for several years with the submarines due for delivery by 2030, with options on a further two vessels. The order significantly increases the ELAC order backlog underpinning FY22 results together with longer-term prospects and provides a strong reference for its ability to deliver complete submarine sonar suites. The group intake since the year end has significantly extended the group order backlog, with order cover now standing at over 70%, still slightly behind 75% at the same point last year.

In line with its agile growth strategy management continues to invest in organic growth and targets value enhancing acquisition opportunities both in the UK and overseas. In FY21 £3.6m (FY20: £2.9m) was spent on self-funded R&D. The current divisional focus on projects is

- SEA – Krait V2, KDS (Krait Defence System) software, transport
- EID – handheld radio, soldier system, new features for ICCS and ICC
- MASS – digital forensics evidence management, machine learning for missile defence
- Chess – artificial intelligence for target identification
- ELAC – smart digital transducers for Sphere
- MCL – looking at long-term business expansion by new application of existing skills for Royal Navy

Debt and liquidity

Adjusted net cash of £2.5m (excluding leases liabilities) was again better than expected, largely due to the timing of receipts, which is expected to unwind in FY22. As a result, management expects net cash balances to be close to zero, after the expected £2.8m buy out of the Chess minority later this year (we have yet to adjust for that event in our estimates). Lease liabilities rose marginally to £7.6m (FY20: £7.5m). The robust balance sheet leaves some £42m of available liquidity, with £32m of gross cash and around £10m of the £40m four-year revolving credit facility (RCF) remaining undrawn. The RCF expires in November 2022, with an option to extend to November 2023.

Cohort's strong financial position and the cash generative nature of the operations allows management to maintain a robust capital allocation policy. Organic investment and self-funded R&D spending remain key, while supporting the progressive dividend policy. The robust balance sheet also provides resources to pursue strategic value adding acquisitions.

Revisions to estimates and updated valuation

Overall, our estimates for FY22 change only slightly, although there are some divisional mix changes with EID where we had already reflected the anticipated weaker trading in FY22 as overhead under-recovery and the adverse sales mix have an impact on margins. Encouragingly,

domestic order opportunities appear to be picking up and with an export focus we think FY22 should mark its low point. We expect all other divisions to progress in FY22, enhanced by a full year contribution from ELAC. We now expect overall group revenues of £156m in FY22. Our FY22 adjusted PBT estimate is increased 1.4% to £18.0m and our adjusted EPS estimate is 34.3p. We now forecast end April 2022 adjusted net cash of £0.7m, broadly in line with management indications.

Exhibit 19: Cohort earnings revisions

Year to April (£m)	FY21e	FY21		FY22e	FY22e		FY23e
	Prior	Actual	% change	Prior	New	% change	New
<u>Revenue</u>							
MASS	41.5	39.5	-4.9%	44.0	41.9	-4.9%	43.5
SEA	34.6	28.0	(19.1)%	36.6	30.8	(16.0)%	33.8
MCL	15.5	18.0	15.9%	16.8	19.4	15.9%	20.4
EID	18.6	21.0	12.9%	13.0	13.0	(0.0)%	13.6
Chess	26.9	28.6	6.4%	29.3	31.2	6.4%	32.8
ELAC SONAR	5.0	8.3	65.8%	19.0	19.9	4.7%	23.9
Intra group sales	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Total Group	142.1	143.3	0.9%	158.7	156.1	(1.6)%	168.0
EBITDA	21.4	22.1	3.3%	21.6	22.0	1.6%	23.7
<u>Adjusted operating profit</u>							
MASS	8.5	8.7	2.7%	9.0	9.6	6.7%	10.0
SEA	4.3	2.4	(45.8)%	4.6	3.9	(16.0)%	4.3
MCL	1.7	2.1	21.1%	1.8	2.2	21.1%	2.3
EID	3.2	4.8	51.0%	1.2	1.2	(0.0)%	1.2
Chess	3.8	3.0	(19.9)%	4.1	3.7	(8.8)%	3.9
ELAC SONAR	0.3	1.2	369.2%	2.1	2.2	4.7%	2.6
HQ Other and intersegment	(3.0)	(3.6)	19.4%	(4.0)	(4.0)	0.0%	(4.0)
Adjusted operating profit	18.8	18.6	(0.9)%	18.9	18.8	(0.1)%	20.4
Adjusted PBT	17.7	17.9	1.0%	17.7	18.0	1.4%	19.5
EPS - adjusted continuing (p)	33.6	33.6	(0.1)%	33.7	34.3	1.9%	37.4
DPS (p)	11.1	11.1	0.0%	12.2	12.2	0.0%	13.4
Adjusted net cash	2.0	2.5	+25.0%	0.2	0.7	265.2%	9.7

Source: Edison Investment Research estimates

Our rolled forward capped discounted cash flow (DCF) valuation now stands at a value of 656p compared to 674p per share previously. The drop is largely due to the inclusion of the £8m ELAC pension liability as well as a slower near-term recovery at EID.

Exhibit 20: Cohort capped DCF sensitivity to WACC and terminal growth (p per share)

WACC	6.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.3%	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%
<u>Terminal growth rate</u>								
0%	825	751	687	656	632	585	543	505
1%	832	757	693	661	638	589	547	509
2%	839	763	699	667	643	594	551	513
3%	846	769	704	672	648	599	555	517

Source: Edison Investment Research estimates

Exhibit 21: Financial summary

Year end 31 April	£m	2020	2021	2022e	2023e
Revenue		131.1	143.3	156.1	168.0
Cost of Sales		(80.0)	(90.0)	(98.0)	(105.5)
Gross Profit		51.0	53.4	58.1	62.6
EBITDA		20.9	22.1	22.0	23.7
Operating Profit (before amort. and except.)		18.2	18.6	18.8	20.4
Intangible Amortisation		(7.4)	(10.1)	(6.8)	(3.1)
Exceptionals		(0.1)	(0.7)	0.0	0.0
Other		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Operating Profit		10.7	7.8	12.0	17.3
Net Interest		(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Profit Before Tax (norm)		17.5	17.9	18.0	19.5
Profit Before Tax (FRS 3)		10.0	7.1	11.2	16.4
Tax		(0.3)	(1.6)	(2.4)	(2.7)
Profit After Tax (norm)		15.2	13.8	14.7	16.0
Profit After Tax (FRS 3)		9.7	5.5	8.7	13.7
Average Number of Shares Outstanding (m)		40.7	40.8	40.8	40.8
EPS - fully diluted (p)		36.7	33.3	34.0	37.0
EPS - normalised (p)		37.1	33.6	34.3	37.4
EPS - (IFRS) (p)		23.5	13.4	19.6	31.7
Dividend per share (p)		10.1	11.1	12.2	13.4
Gross Margin (%)		38.9	37.2	37.2	37.2
EBITDA Margin (%)		15.9	15.4	14.1	14.1
Operating Margin (before GW and except.) (%)		13.9	13.0	12.1	12.1
BALANCE SHEET					
Fixed Assets		74.3	78.4	72.3	69.9
Intangible Assets		55.3	58.8	52.0	48.9
Tangible Assets		12.1	12.5	13.2	14.0
Right of Use assets		6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Investments		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current Assets		80.1	112.5	117.4	128.6
Stocks		11.5	12.9	15.6	16.5
Debtors		47.3	66.6	68.7	70.6
Cash		20.6	32.3	32.3	40.8
Other		0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Current Liabilities		(32.8)	(56.6)	(49.9)	(51.0)
Creditors		(32.8)	(56.6)	(49.9)	(51.0)
Short term borrowings		(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0
Long Term Liabilities		(39.8)	(49.2)	(51.0)	(50.5)
Long term borrowings		(25.2)	(29.8)	(31.5)	(31.1)
Lease liabilities		(7.5)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(7.6)
Other long term liabilities		(7.1)	(11.9)	(11.9)	(11.9)
Net Assets		81.8	85.1	88.8	97.1
CASH FLOW					
Operating Cash Flow		13.0	21.1	9.9	21.5
Net Interest		(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Tax		(0.6)	(4.1)	(3.2)	(3.5)
Capex		(2.7)	(1.2)	(2.8)	(3.0)
Acquisitions/disposals		(1.2)	(3.3)	0.0	0.0
Financing		(2.2)	(0.3)	0.0	0.0
Dividends		(3.9)	(4.2)	(4.7)	(5.1)
Other		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Cash Flow		1.7	7.2	(1.7)	9.0
Opening net debt/(cash)		6.4	4.7	(2.5)	(0.7)
HP finance leases initiated		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other		(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Closing net debt/(cash) (excluding leases)		4.7	(2.5)	(0.7)	(9.7)
Total financial liabilities		12.2	5.1	6.8	(2.2)

Source: Company reports, Edison Investment Research

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