Business Plan Start Up GAAP


## Beta Inc.

2024-2028 Business Plan
il App 4Finance
Financial Analysis Software

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Financial Highlights



## Key financials







| Capital Structure Ratios | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Debt to Equity ratio | 0.69 | $\nabla 0.31$ | $\checkmark 0.16$ | $\nabla 0.10$ | $\nabla 0.06$ |
| Net Debt to Equity ratio | 0.69 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 |
| Total Liabilities to Assets ratio | 0.56 | $\nabla 0.43$ | $\nabla 0.34$ | $\nabla 0.27$ | $\nabla 0.22$ |
| Total Liabilities to Equity ratio | 1.29 | $\nabla 0.75$ | $\nabla 0.52$ | $\nabla 0.37$ | $\nabla 0.28$ |
| Equity to Assets ratio | 0.44 | $\triangle 0.57$ | $\triangle 0.66$ | $\triangle 0.73$ | -0.78 |
| Fixed Assets coverage ratio | 1.30 | -2.10 | -3.50 | -5.16 | - 7.41 |
| Working Capital to Assets ratio | 15.8\% | - 38.4\% | - 53.6\% | -64.1\% | - 72.1\% |
| Leverage ratio | 2.29 | $\nabla 1.75$ | $\nabla 1.52$ | 『1.37 | 『1.28 |
| NET DEBT < 0 Net financial debt is zero or negative, but financial debt is not. Net financial debt is given by Debt less cash and cash equivalents. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solvency Ratios | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| Debt to EBITDA ratio | ITDA < 0 | 0.51 | $\nabla 0.24$ | $\nabla 0.20$ | $\checkmark 0.15$ |
| Debt to Operating Cash-flow ratio | FCFO < 0 | 0.48 | $\nabla 0.23$ | - 0.26 | $\nabla 0.20$ |
| Net Debt to EBITDA ratio | ITDA < 0 | T DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 |
| EBIT to Interest coverage ratio | EBIT < 0 | 34.12 | -71.34 | -87.57 | -112.77 |
| EBITDA to Interest coverage ratio | ITDA < 0 | 36.81 | -74.21 | -90.78 | -116.45 |
| Operating Cash-flow to Interest coverage ratio | FCFO < 0 |  | -79.36 | V68.47 | $\triangle 88.93$ |
| Operating Cash-flow to Current Debt | FCFO < 0 | 20.12 | $\triangle 36.25$ | V26.68 | C DEBT $=0$ |
| Operating Cash-flow to Non-current Debt | CFO < 0 | 2.31 | 4.97 | $\nabla 4.50$ | -5.09 |

 equivalents. EBIT < $\mathbf{0}$ EBIT is zero or negative C DEBT $=\mathbf{0}$ Current Financial Debt is zero

## Pro-forma Balance Sheet, Annual



Deferred Costs, Noncurrent Deferred Income Tax Assets, Net Other Noncurrent Assets Total Noncurrent Assets

| 0 |
| ---: |
| 0 |
| $1,500,000$ |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 6 3 8 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  |
| $\mathbf{3 2 , 9 2 8 , 1 2 5}$ |


| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1,500,000$ | $1,500,000$ | $1,500,000$ | $1,500,000$ |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 3 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 2 3 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 0 3 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 8 3 8 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{4 6 , 9 5 6 , 1 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 , 0 4 2 , 1 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 , 1 4 9 , 2 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 4 , 2 3 0 , 0 9 0}$ |


| Accounts Payable, Current | 8,438,000 | 8,558,000 | 8,538,000 | 8,588,000 | 8,638,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accrued Liabilities, Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee-related Liabilities, Current | 100,000 | 200,000 | 166,667 | 208,333 | 333,333 |
| Taxes Payable, Current | 0 | 2,869,325 | 8,120,023 | 8,958,293 | 10,110,975 |
| Other Accrued Liabilities, Current | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Accrued Liabilities, Current | 100,000 | 3,069,325 | 8,286,690 | 9,166,627 | 10,444,309 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred Revenue, Current | 706,361 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-Term Debt and Lease Obligation, Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-Term Debt, Current Maturities | 827,751 | 870,100 | 914,616 | 961,410 | 0 |
| Finance Lease, Liabilities, Current | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Long-Term Debt and Lease Obligation, Current | 827,751 | 870,100 | 914,616 | 961,410 | 0 |
| Deferred Compensation Liabilities, Current |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Current Liabilities |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 10,072,112 | 2,497,425 | 17,739,306 | 18,716,037 | 19,082,309 |
| Noncurrent Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-Term Debt and Lease Obligation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-Term Debt, Excluding Current Maturities | 8,448,917 | 7,578,817 | 6,664,200 | 5,702,790 | 5,702,790 |
| Finance Lease, Liabilities, Noncurrent |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Long-Term Debt and Lease Obligation | 8,448,917 | 7,578,817 | 6,664,200 | 5,702,790 | 5,702,790 |
| Derivative Instruments and Hedges, Liabilities, Noncurrent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Liabilities, Noncurrent | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Noncurrent Liabilities | 8,448,917 | 7,578,817 | 6,664,200 | 5,702,790 | 5,702,790 |
| Commitments and Contingencies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary Equity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temporary Equity, Carrying Amount, Attributable to Parent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest, Equity, Carrying Amount | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Temporary Equity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Stockholders' Equity Attributable to Parent


## Assets Summary, Annual

| \# | Description | Balance Sheet entry | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Plant construction, Net value | Property, Plant and Equipment | 9,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
|  | Depreciation |  | 999,996 | 999,996 | 999,996 | 999,996 | 999,996 |
| 2 | Misc Equipment, Net value | Other Long-term Investments | 800,000 | 600,000 | 400,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
|  | Depreciation |  | 200,004 | 200,004 | 200,004 | 200,004 | 200,004 |
| 3 | Investment, Net value | Contract with Customer | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
|  | Amortization |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Other investment, Net value |  | 1,356,000 | 1,356,000 | 1,356,000 | 1,356,000 | 1,356,000 |
| 4 | Depreciation/Amortization |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Goodwill, Net value |  | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| 5 | Amortization | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Intangible asset, Net value |  | 1,426,000 | 1,426,000 | 1,426,000 | 1,426,000 | 1,426,000 |
|  | Amortization |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Contract, Net value |  | 1,256,000 | 1,256,000 | 1,256,000 | 1,256,000 | 1,256,000 |
|  | Amortization |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Non-current asset, Net value | 0 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
|  | Depreciation/Amortization |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Pro-forma Income Statement, Annual

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Financial Balance Sheet, Annual




## Functional Balance Sheet, Annual




## Reclassified Income Statement, Annual




## Contribution Margin Income Statement, Annual

|  | 2024 | 2025 |  | 2026 |  | 2027 |  | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$\% sales $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { yoy } \\ \%\end{gathered}$ | \$\% sales yoy \% |  | \$ \% sales yoy \% |  | \$ \% sales yoy \% |  | \$ \% sales yoy \% |
| Revenue | 65,950,000 100.0\% - | -85,880,000 100.0\% +30.2\% | $\triangle$ | 106,000,000 100.0\% +23.4\% |  | 117,000,000 100.0\% +10.4\% | $\triangle$ | 128,000,000 100.0\% +9.4\% |
| (Variable production expenses) | (1,600,000) (78.2\%) | $(47,170,000)(54.9 \%)-8.6 \%$ |  | 000) $(49.1 \%)+10.2 \%$ |  | 500,000) (49.1\%) +10.6\% |  | 00,000) (46.9\%) +4.3\% |
| (Variable direct labor expenses) | 0.0\% | 0 0.0\% 0.0\% |  | $00.0 \%$ 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | $00.0 \%$ 0.0\% |
| Increase (decrease) in inventories | 00.0\% - | 0.0.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | $00.0 \%$ 0.0\% |
| Gross Contribution Margin | 14,350,000 21.8\% - | 38,710,000 45.1\% +169.8\% | $\triangle$ | 54,000,000 50.9\% +39.5\% | $\triangle$ | 59,500,000 50.9\% + 10.2\% | $\triangle$ | 68,000,000 53.1\% +14.3\% |
| Contribution Margin | 14,350,000 21.8\% - | $\triangle \quad 38,710,00045.1 \%+169.8 \%$ | $\triangle$ | 54,000,000 50.9\% +39.5\% | $\triangle$ | 59,500,000 50.9\% +10.2\% | $\triangle$ | 68,000,000 53.1\% +14.3\% |
| (Fixed production expenses) | 00.0\% | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | $00.0 \%$ 0.0\% |
| (Fixed selling, distribution and administrative espenses) | $(11,100,000)(16.8 \%)$ - | $(11,500,000)(13.4 \%)+3.6 \%$ |  | 000) (11.3\%) +4.3\% |  | ,00,000) (11.1\%) +8.3\% |  | 00,000) (10.9\%) +7.7\% |
| (Fixed labor expenses) | $(7,200,000)(10.9 \%)$ - | $(10,800,000)(12.6 \%)+50.0 \%$ |  | 000) (10.4\%) +1.9\% |  | 500,000) (10.7\%) +13.6\% |  | 00,000) (12.5\%) +28.0\% |
| (Other fixed costs) | $(1,200,000)(1.8 \%)$ - | $(1,200,000)(1.4 \%) 0.0 \%$ |  | $(1,200,000)(1.1 \%) 0.0 \%$ |  | $(1,200,000)(1.0 \%) 0.0 \%$ |  | $(1,200,000)(0.9 \%) 0.0 \%$ |
| Increase (decrease) in inventories | 125 0.0\% | 20 0.0\% -84.0\% |  | 1,109 0.0\% +5,445.0\% |  | (18) 0.0\%-101.6\% |  | $890.0 \%+594.4 \%$ |
| Other operating income (expense) | 00.0\% | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |
| EBIT | $(5,149,875)(7.8 \%)$ - | -15,210,020 17.7\% +395.3\% |  | 1,109 28.1\% +95.9\% |  | 2,799,982 28.0\% +10.1\% |  | 800,089 28.8\% +12.2\% |
| Interest income (expense) | $(444,229)(0.7 \%)-$ | $(445,785)(0.5 \%)-0.4 \%$ |  | $(417,734)(0.4 \%)+6.3 \%$ |  | $(374,550)(0.3 \%)+10.3 \%$ |  | $(326,316)(0.3 \%)+12.9 \%$ |
| Non-operating Income (expense) | 1,200 0.0\% - | 1,9200.0\% +60.0\% |  | 287,592 0.3\% +14,878.8\% |  | 297,912 0.3\% +3.6\% |  | 356,940 0.3\% +19.8\% |
| Profit (Loss) before Tax | $(5,592,904)(8.5 \%)$ - | 14,766,155 17.2\% +364.0\% |  | 29,670,967 28.0\% +100.9\% |  | 32,723,344 28.0\% +10.3\% |  | 36,830,713 28.8\% +12.6\% |
| (Income tax expense) | 00.0\% - | $(2,293,313)(2.7 \%)+100.0 \%$ |  | $(7,417,742)(7.0 \%)+223.5 \%$ |  | $(8,180,836)(7.0 \%)+10.3 \%$ |  | $(9,207,678)(7.2 \%)+12.6 \%$ |
| Profit (Loss) from continuing operations | $(5,592,904)(8.5 \%)$ - | 12,472,842 14.5\% +323.0\% |  | 22,253,225 21.0\% + 78.4\% |  | 24,542,508 21.0\% +10.3\% |  | 27,623,035 21.6\% +12.6\% |
| Profit (Loss) from discontinued operations | 00.0\% - | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | 00.0\% 0.0\% |  | $00.0 \%$ 0.0\% |
| Profit (Loss) | $(5,592,904)(8.5 \%)$ - | -12,472,842 14.5\% +323.0\% |  | 3,225 21.0\% +78.4\% |  | ,542,508 21.0\% +10.3\% |  | 623,035 21.6\% +12.6\% |

## Break Even Point, Annual



## Cash-flow Statement - Direct method, Annual

|  |  | 2024 | 2025 | 26 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | yoy \% \$ | yoy \% \$ | yoy \% \$ | yoy \% \$ | yoy \% |
| Cash-flows from Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash received from customers | 65,400,000 | - 101,820,000 | +55.7\% 131,576,000 | +29.2\% 139,300,000 | +5.9\% 152,500,000 | +9.5\% |
| Cash paid to suppliers | $(74,640,000)$ | - $(70,284,000)$ | $-5.8 \%(76,820,000)$ | +9.3\% (84,550,000) | +10.1\% (88,750,000) | +5.0\% |
| Cash paid to employees | $(7,100,000)$ | - $(10,700,000)$ | +50.7\% (11,033,333) | +3.1\% (12,458,333) | +12.9\% (15,875,000) | +27.4\% |
| Cash paid for income and sales taxes | + $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $-(3,316,132)$ | +100.0\% (10,594,418) | +219.5\% (16,672,052) | +57.4\% (18,894,560) | +13.3\% |
| Net Cash from Operations | $(16,340,000)$ | - $\triangle 17,519,868$ | +207.2\% $\triangle 33,128,249$ | +89.1\% > 25,619,614 | -22.7\% $\triangle \mathbf{2 8 , 9 8 0 , 4 4 0}$ | +13.1\% |
| Cash-flow from Investing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of Property, Plant \& Equipment | $(13,200,000)$ | -0 | -100.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Purchase of Investment Property |  | -0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Purchase of Goodwill |  |  | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Purchase of Intangible Assets other than Goodwill |  | -0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Purchase of Investments accounted for using Equity Method |  | -0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Purchase of Biological Assets |  |  | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Purchase of Other Non-current Assets | 0 | -0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Net Cash used in Investing activities | $(13,200,000)$ | - 0 | -100.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Cash-flow from Financing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proceeds from issue of capital | 20,000,000 |  | 100.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Proceeds from issuance of long-term loans | 10,000,000 | -0 | -100.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Repayment of long-term loans | $(1,166,721)$ | - $(1,272,786)$ | +9.1\% (1,272,786) | 0.0\% (1,272,786) | 0.0\% (1,272,786) | 0.0\% |
| Proceeds from cash credit | 840,295 | -0 | -100.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Payments on cash credit | $(133,934)$ | - $(706,361)$ | +427.4\% 0 | -100.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Proceeds from cash advances | 0 | - 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Payments on cash advances | 0 | -0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% 0 | 0.0\% |
| Dividens paid | 0 | -0 | 0.0\% (2,494,568) | +100.0\% (4,450,645) | +78.4\% (4,908,502) | +10.3\% |
| Proceeds from (cash used in) other financing activities | 360 | -450 | +25.0\% 135,672 | 30,049.3\% 134,100 | -1.2\% 144,180 | +7.5\% |
| Net Cash from (used in) Financing activities | 29,540,000 | - $\nabla(1,978,697)$ | -106.7\% V $(3,631,683)$ | - $-83.5 \%$ ( $5,589,331$ ) | $-53.9 \%$ (6,037,108) | -8.0\% |
| Proceeds from (cash used in) non-operating activities | 0 | -864 | +100.0\% 164.246 | 18.910.0\% 176.918 | +7.7\% 237.384 | +34.2\% |
|  | 0 | - ${ }^{\text {- }} \mathbf{1 5 , 5 4 2 , 0 3 5}$ | +100.0\% $\triangle$ 29,660,813 | +90.8\% > 20,207,202 | -31.9\% $\triangle \mathbf{2 3 , 1 8 0 , 7 1 6}$ | +14.7\% |
| Cash and Cash equivalents at beginning of period | 0 | -0 | 0.0\% 15,542,035 | +100.0\% 45,202,848 | +190.8\% 65,410,049 | +44.7\% |
| Cash and Cash equivalents at end of period | 0 | - -15,542,035 $^{\text {a }}$ | +100.0\% $\triangle$ 45,202,848 | +190.8\% $\triangle 65,410,049$ | +44.7\% $\triangle 88,590,765$ | +35.4\% |



## Cash-flow Statement - Indirect method, Annual



Cash-flow Statement-Indirect method, Aggregate, Annual



## Working Capital, Annual



## Net Operating Working Capital, Annual



## Debt Financial, Annual



## Analytics Revenue, Annual



## Income Statement Ratios



Gross Profit margin measures the firm's capacity to generate profit through sales.


| EBITDA margin | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBITDA/Sales | $-6.0 \%$ | $\Delta 19.1 \%$ | $\Delta 29.2 \%$ | $\boldsymbol{V} 29.1 \%$ | $\Delta 29.7 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |

EBITDA margin measures overall profitability after taking into account all operating costs: variable costs and fixed costs.


| Profit Before Tax margin | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit before Tax/sales | $-8.5 \%$ | $\Delta 17.2 \%$ | $\Delta 28.0 \%$ | $4-28.0 \%$ | $\Delta 28.8 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |

Profit Before Tax margin measures how much revenue is converted into profits, before tax is deducted.


|  | Net Profit margin | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit (Loss)/Sales | $-8.5 \%$ | $\Delta 14.5 \%$ | $\Delta 21.0 \%$ | $4-21.0 \%$ | $\Delta 21.6 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |

 ability of the company to convert revenue into profits available for shareholders.


| Operating Cash-flow margin | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Free Cash-flow from Operations/sales | $-24.8 \%$ | $\Delta 20.4 \%$ | $\Delta 31.3 \%$ | $\boldsymbol{V} \% 21.9 \%$ | $\Delta 22.7 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |

Operating Cash-flow margin measures how much cash is generated from operating activities per unit of revenue.


## Profitability Ratios



Return on Equity measures the overall profitability of the Equity capital invested in the company and provides a benchmark to evaluate alternative investments.


|  | ROCE | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | 2027 | 2028 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EBIT/Capital Employed | $-22.5 \%$ | $\Delta 44.1 \%$ | $\Delta 55.9 \%$ | $\nabla 45.3 \%$ | $\nabla 38.7 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |

 equal to Total Assets diminished by Current Liabilities.


|  | ROIC | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | 2027 | 2028 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOPAT/(Total Shareholders' Equity + Net Debt) | $-21.2 \%$ | $\Delta 65.2 \%$ | $\Delta$ | $248.3 \%$ | $\Delta$ | $308.3 \%$ | $\Delta 420.8 \%$ |
|  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 capital invested in the business.


|  | EBIT margin | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBIT/Sales | $-7.8 \%$ | $\Delta 17.7 \%$ | $\Delta 28.1 \%$ | $\boldsymbol{V} \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | $\Delta 28.8 \%$ |
|  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |

EBIT margin reflects the company's commercial performance and measures the average profit per unit of revenue.



Return on Assets measures the profitability of the company, based on the company's assets.


 components being the profit margin and the financial leverage.


| Retained Earnings to Total Assets ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retained Earnings/Total Assets | $-17.0 \%$ | $14.7 \%$ | $37.5 \%$ | $51.3 \%$ | $60.8 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Retained Earnings is a balance sheet account which records the total amount of profits (or losses) made by a firm over its entire life, net of the dividends paid. The age of a firm is implicitly considered in this ratio. For example, a relatively young firm is likely to show a low RE/TA ratio because it has not had time to build up its cumulative profits. Retained Earnings to Total Assets measures the leverage of a firm because it refers to the company's ability to build up assets through retained earnings.


Liquidity Analysis Ratios

|  | Current ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current Assets/Current Liabilities | 1.52 | $\Delta 2.44$ | $\Delta 3.15$ | $\Delta 4.12$ | $\Delta 5.31$ |  |
|  |  | Goo | Good | Good | Good | Good |

Current ratio indicates the company's ability to cover its short-term liabilities using short-term assets (i.e. the assets that turn into cash quickly).


| Quick ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Cash and Cash equivalents + Short-term Investments + Current Trade Receivables)/Current Liabilities | 41.7\% | - 65.0\% | - 78.5\% | - 84.6\% | - 88.8\% |
|  | Poor | Average | Average | Average | Average |

 cover the short-term liabilities.


| Cash ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash and Cash equivalents/Current Liabilities |  | - 1.24 | - 2.55 | - 3.49 | - 4.64 |
|  | 0.00 | Good | Good | Good | Good |

Cash ratio is used to examine the company's liquidity. It is more conservative than the current ratio and the quick ratio, as it compares the amount of cash and cash equivalents with current liabilities.


| Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current Trade Payables/(1+ Sales Tax rate [avg)//Cost of Sales*365 | 63 | $\nabla 53$ | $\nabla 30$ | $4>30$ | $4>30$ |

DSO indicates the average number of days it takes for a company to collect payments after a sale has been made.


DPO measures the average number of days a company takes to pay its suppliers and creditors for purchases made on credit.


## Capital Structure Ratios

| Debt to Equity ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Debt/Total Shareholders' Equity | 0.69 | $\checkmark 0.31$ | マ 0.16 | $\checkmark 0.10$ | マ 0.06 |
|  | Average | Average | Good | Good | Good |

Debt to Equity ratio compares the financial resources provided by debtholders with those provided by the shareholders. This ratio is used to monitor the company's financial risk.


| Net Debt to Equity ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Financial Debt/Total Shareholders' Equity | 0.69 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 |
|  | Average | Good | Good | Good | Good |

 shareholders. This ratio is used to monitor the company's financial risk.


## Significance

Good position
Average position
Critical position

NET DEBT < $\mathbf{0}$ Net financial debt is zero or negative, but financial debt is not. Net financial debt is given by Debt less cash and cash equivalents.


| Total Liabilities to Assets ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Liabilities/Total Assets | 0.56 | $\nabla$ | 0.43 | $\boldsymbol{V}$ | 0.34 |

Total Liabilities to Assets ratio shows how much of company's assets consist of liabilities.


| Total Liabilities to Equity ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Liabilities/Total Shareholders' Equity | 1.29 | $\nabla 0.75$ | $\nabla 0.52$ | $\nabla$ | $\nabla$ |
|  |  |  | Average | Averag | Averag |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.37 |

Total Liabilities to Equity ratio is a capital structure metric comparing the whole amount of the company's obligations to the book value of Equity.


| Equity to Assets ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Shareholders' Equity/Total Assets | 0.44 | $\Delta 0.57$ | $\Delta$ 0.66 | $\Delta 0.73$ | $\Delta 0.78$ |
|  |  |  | Average | Average | Average |
|  |  |  |  | Good | Good |

 increase in the Return on Equity (as long as the company earns a rate of return on assets that is greater than the interest rate paid to creditors).


| Fixed Assets coverage ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Total Shareholders' Equity + Non-current Liabilities)/Non-current Assets | 1.30 | - 2.10 | - 3.50 | - 5.16 | - 7.41 |
|  | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good |

Fixed Assets Coverage ratio measures the company's ability to cover required investments in fixed assets by means of equity and debt.


| Working Capital to Assets ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | 2027 | 2028 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Working Capital/Total Assets | $15.8 \%$ | $\Delta 38.4 \%$ | $\Delta 53.6 \%$ | $\Delta 64.1 \%$ | $\Delta 72.1 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Average | Good | Good | Good | Good |

 Total Assets ratio determines the short-term company's solvency.


| Leverage ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Assets/Total Shareholders' Equity | 2.29 | v 1.75 | v 1.52 | マ 1.37 | マ 1.28 |
|  | Average | Average | Average | Good | Good |

Leverage ratio indicates a company's ability to make use of its borrowed capital to purchase assets. This ratio is an indicator of the company's financial leverage used to finance the company.


## Solvency Analysis Ratios

|  | Debt to EBITDA ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Debt/EBITDA | EBITDA $<0$ | 0.51 | $\nabla$ | 0.24 | $\nabla$ | 0.20 | $\nabla$ | 0.15 |
|  |  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |  |  |

Debt to EBITDA ratio is a solvency indicator that is commonly used by credit rating agencies to assess the probability of defaulting on issued debt. It indicates the approximate time period required by a firm or business to pay off all financial debts.

EBITDA $<0$ EBITDA is zero or negative


| Debt to Operating Cash-flow ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Debt/Free Cash-flow from Operations | FCFO < 0 | 0.48 | $\nabla$ | - | $\nabla$ |
|  | Poor | Good | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.20 |

 financial liabilities.


FCFO < 0 Operating Cash-flow is zero or negative


| Net Debt to EBITDA ratio | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Financial Debt/EBITDA | EBITDA < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 | NET DEBT < 0 |
|  | Poor | Good | Good | Good | Good |

 minus cash and cash equivalents.


## Significance

Good position
Average position
Critical position

EBITDA < $\mathbf{0}$ EBITDA is zero or negative NET DEBT < $\mathbf{0}$ Net financial debt is zero or negative, but financial debt is not. Net financial debt is given by Debt less cash and cash equivalents.


| EBIT to Interest coverage ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | 2027 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBIT/Interest Expense | EBIT $<0$ |  | $\Delta 71.34$ | $\Delta 87.57$ | $\Delta 112.77$ |  |
|  |  | Poor | 34.12 | Good | Good | Good |

EBIT to Interest coverage ratio assesses the company's ability to cover its finance charges through its operating income.


EBIT < O EBIT is zero or negative

Significance
Critical position
Average position
Good position

| EBITDA to Interest coverage ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBITDA/Interest Expense | EBITDA $<0$ |  | $\Delta 74.21$ | $\Delta 90.78$ | $\Delta 116.45$ |  |
|  |  | Poor | 36.81 | Good | Good | Good |

 associates.


## Significance

Critical position
Average position
Good position

EBITDA $<0$ EBITDA is zero or negative


| Operating Cash-flow to Interest coverage ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Free Cash-flow from Operations/Interest Expense | FCFO $<0$ |  | $\Delta 79.36$ | $\nabla 68.47$ | $\Delta 88.93$ |  |
|  |  | Poor | 39.28 | Good | Good | Good |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Operating Cash-flow to Interest coverage ratio assesses the company's ability to cover its finance charges comparing interest expense to the actual cash amount generated by operating activities.


Range
Ratio < 1.50
1.50 < Ratio < 4.00

Ratio $>4.00$

Significance
Critical position
Average position
Good position

FCFO $<\mathbf{0}$ Operating Cash-flow is zero or negative


| Operating Cash-flow to Current Debt | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Free Cash-flow from Operations/Current Financial Liabilities | FCFO < 0 |  | - 36.25 | $\nabla 26.68$ | C DEBT $=0$ |
|  | Poor | 20.12 | Good | Good | Good |

Operating Cash-flow to Current Debt ratio measure the company's ability to generate cash from operating actvities in order to pay back its current financial debt.


## Range

The book value of Equity is zero or negative
The company's Capital Employed is zero.
Current Liabilities are zero

Significance
Critical position
Average position
Good position

FCFO $<\mathbf{0}$ Operating Cash-flow is zero or negative C DEBT $=\mathbf{0}$ Current Financial Debt is zero


| Operating Cash-flow to Non-current Debt | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Free Cash-flow from Operations/Non-current Financial Liabilities | FCFO < 0 | 2.31 | - | $\nabla$ | $\Delta$ |
|  | Poor | Good | 4.97 | 4.50 | 5.09 |

Operating Cash-flow to Non-current Debt ratio measure the company's ability to generate cash from operating actvities in order to pay back its non-current financial debt.


Net financial debt is zero or negative, but financial debt is not. Net financial debt is given by Debt less cash and cash equivalents.


## Rating Analysis

## Standard \& Poor's model

| Solvency profile | EBIT/FC | EBITDA/FC | Ratios EBIT margin | D/(D+E) | Cash-flow/D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bar{A}=$ Very safe | >5 | > 7 | >5\% | < $30 \%$ > | > 40 \% |
| B $=$ Safe | >2 | >2,5 | >5\% | = $30 \%$ | < $=40 \%$ |
| C = Moderately risky | $>2$ | >2,5 | < $=5 \%$ |  |  |
| D = Risky | <=2>1 | >2,5 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{V}$ ery risky | <=2>1 | < $=2,5$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{F}=$ At default risk | < $=1$ |  |  |  |  |


|  | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBIT/FC | EBIT < O | 34.12 | 71.34 | 87.57 | 112.77 |
| EBITDA/FC | EBITDA < 0 | 36.81 | 74.21 | 90.78 | 116.45 |
| EBIT margin | $-7.8 \%$ | $17.7 \%$ | $28.1 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | $28.8 \%$ |
| D/(D+E) | $40.9 \%$ | $23.9 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ | $9.1 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ |
| Operating Cash-flow/Debt | $-163.8 \%$ | $207.3 \%$ | $437.4 \%$ | $384.9 \%$ | $508.9 \%$ |

EBIT $<0$ EBIT is zero or negative EBITDA < 0 EBITDA is zero or negative

## Year 2024 evaluation

Rating

## Rating Analysis

Altman's rating model
Altman Standard

## 2024



Z-score is a financial metric developed by Edward I. Altman to predict the probability that a firm will undergo bankruptcy within the next few years. It is calculated as a linear combination of five common business ratios, weighted by coefficients. In this software, if the "Market value of the Equity" is unknown t is replaced by the book value of Equity.


$$
Z=0.717 \times 1+0.847 \times 2+3.10 \times 3+0.420 \times 4+0.998 \times 5
$$

In 2002, Altman advocated a revised Z-score formula for private companies, which uses different weights and the book value of Equity instead of the market capitalization. It is calculated as a linear combination of five common business ratios, weighted by different coefficients to the ones used in Altman's original Z-score.

## Nonmanufacturers



## Emerging Markets



It is often impossible to build a model for emerging market countries, because of the of credit experience there. To solve this issue, Altman, Hartzell, and Peck modified the original Altman Z-score model, creating the emerging market scoring (EMS) model.

| Variables | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x1 Working Capital/Total Assets | 0.16 | 0.38 | 0.54 | 0.64 | 0.72 |

The Working Capital to Total Assets ratio compares the net liquid assets of the firm to Total Assets. Working Capital is the difference between current assets and current liabilities, so the Working Capital to Total Assets ratio determines the short-term company's solvency.
x2

## Retained Earnings/Total Assets

$-0.17$
0.15
0.37
0.51
0.61

 because it refers to the company's ability to build up assets through retained earnings
x3 EBIT/Total Assets
$-0.16$
0.32
0.42
0.36

Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) to Total assets ratio is a measure of the economic productivity of the firm's assets, independently of tax and financial leverage.
$1.34 \quad 1.91$
1.91

### 1.49


2.73

The Market value of Equity to Total Liabilities ratio measures financial leverage using Equity at market price, rather than at book value.

[^0]


Springate's model


## Financial Analysis, Enterprise Value

## WACC Parameters

Risk-free Rate (Rf) 2.00\% Equity Risk Premium 7.00\% Unlevered Beta 1.50\% Cost of Debt (Rd) 3.00\%


Detail of WACC calculation for 2024

- Beta (B) 2.11
- Cost of Equity (Re)
. Cost of Debt*(1Tax Rate)
- E/(D+E)
- $D /(D+E)$
- wacc


## Cash-flows discounting

|  | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Profit (Loss) | $(5,592,904)$ | $\triangle 12,472,842$ | - 22,253,225 | - 24,542,508 | $\triangle$ 27,623,035 |
| Interest Expense after taxes | 433,945 | 436,331 | 408,842 | 366,548 | 319,309 |
| (Non-operating Income) and Expense after taxes | $(1,175)$ | $(1,880)$ | $(281,600)$ | $(291,705)$ | $(349,504)$ |
| Net Operating Profit After Taxes (NOPAT) | $(5,160,135)$ | - 12,907,293 | - 22,380,467 | - 24,617,350 | - 27,592,840 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Gross Operating Cash-flow | $(3,960,135)$ | 4 14,107,293 | 4 23,580,467 | 4 25,817,350 | 28,792,840 |
| (Increase) Decrease in NOWC | $(12,390,125)$ | 3,403,305 | 9,572,256 | $(170,045)$ | 227,593 |
| (Increase) Decrease in Other Non-current Operating (Assets) and Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Free Cash-flow from Operations (FCFO) | $(16,350,260)$ | $\triangle 17,510,598$ | $\triangle 33,152,723$ | - 25,647,305 | $\triangle \mathbf{2 9 , 0 2 0 , 4 3 3}$ |
| Cash-flow used in Investing activities | $(13,200,000)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash-flow from Other Non-operating activities | 1,175 | 1,880 | 281,601 | 291,706 | 349,504 |
| Free Cash-flow to the Firm (FCFF) | $(29,549,085)$ | $\triangle 17,512,478$ | $\triangle 33,434,323$ | , 25,939,011 | $\triangle$ 29,369,936 |
| WACC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Discounting factor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Discounted Free Cash-flows | $(26,461,484)$ | 14,043,906 | 24,010,600 | 16,681,460 | 16,914,291 |

## Enterprise Value (\$) 45,188,774

EV is calculated as $12 / 31 / 2023$, as the Net Present Value (NPV) of the expected cash-flows for the 5 years of the financial plan.

$(1+11.67 \%)^{\wedge}(-2)+33,434,323^{*}(1+11.67 \%)^{\wedge}(-3)+25,939,011^{*}(1+11.67 \%)^{\wedge}(-4)+29,369,936^{*}(1+11.67 \%)^{\wedge}(-5)=45,188,774$

Financial Analysis, Payback \& DSCR



## Scenario Analysis, Total





## Working Capital \& Cash Cycle




## Advanced KPIs



Advanced KPIs, whole project


## Scenario Analysis, Dynamic

|  | Base projection | Best case | Worst case |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2024 | 2024 | 2024 |
| Currency | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue | 65,950,000 | 117,300,000 | 40,275,000 |
| Gross Profit | 13,350,125 | 65,700,000 | 11,775,000 |
| EBITDA | $(3,949,875)$ | 47,400,000 | $(5,525,000)$ |
| EBIT | $(5,149,875)$ | 46,200,000 | $(6,725,000)$ |
| Net Profit (Loss) | $(5,592,904)$ | 34,317,458 | $(7,168,389)$ |

Cash-flows


## Working Capital \& Cash Cycle




[^0]:    The Sales to Total Assets ratio, also known as Asset turnover ratio, measures the capacity of the company to generate sales using its assets (an asset efficiency metric).

