Beansprout

Hong Leong Asia

(SGX: H22)

Positioned for medium-term growth

- **2H25 revenue grew 26% year-on-year.** Hong Leong Asia saw 2H25 revenue rising 26.2% year-on-year (YoY) to S$2.5 billion in 2H25 (vs. S$2.0 billion in 2H24), driven primarily by Yuchai and supported by steady growth in Building Materials.
- **2H25 net profit up 54% year-on-year and final dividend maintained.** 2H25 Net profit rose 54.0% to S$92.1 million, while PATMI increased 48.6% to S$56.8 million. HLA proposed a final dividend of S$0.03 per share for FY2025, unchanged from FY24, bringing total FY2025 dividend per share to S$0.05 (up 25% YoY from S$0.04 in FY24).
- **Powertrain solutions division remains core earnings driver**. Segment revenue increased 31.4% YoY to S$2.1 billion, while profit after tax surged 77.5% to S$49.1 million. Yuchai's growth was led by truck and bus engines, where unit sales rose 49.2% YoY, significantly outpacing the 13.0% market growth rate for truck and bus vehicles (excluding gasoline and EVs) cited from China Association of Automobile Manufacturers (CAAM).
- **Data-centre demand is becoming a meaningful mix tailwind**. Management also pointed to a rapidly expanding data-centre opportunity as artificial intelligence workloads drive higher requirements for reliable power generation. The combined sales of MTU Yuchai Power and Yuchai-branded high-horsepower engines to data centres exceeded 2,000 units in 2025, up from 750 units in the prior year.
- **Building Materials posted healthy performance in 2H25.** Building Materials posted a steadier but still healthy performance in 2H25, with segment revenue up 3.2% year-on-year to S$372.5 million and segment profit after tax rising 19.8% to S$53.0 million. This was driven by improved precast concrete sales volume, partly offset by lower ready-mix volume and weaker selling prices.
- **Potential listing of Guangxi Yuchai Marine & Genset Power**. A potential catalyst is the proposed Hong Kong listing of Guangxi Yuchai Marine and Genset Power Co., Ltd. (MGP), which could unlock value and improve transparency for China Yuchai's higher-margin genset and marine engine business. Completion remains subject to approvals and market conditions.
- **Maintain BUY with higher target price of S$3.84**. We raise our sum-of-the-parts (SOTP)-based target price to S$3.84 (from S$2.75), implying 25.9% upside from the current share price of S$3.05. The uplift reflects a more constructive earnings outlook, driven by an improving mix and margin profile at China Yuchai International, supported by faster-growing high-horsepower generator engine demand linked to data centres. At S$3.84, our target price implies 20.3x FY2026 P/E and a 1.3% dividend yield.
- **Key Risks**. Key risks include cyclical demand in truck and construction markets, evolving regulatory requirements for clean-energy powertrains, foreign-exchange volatility in China and Malaysia, execution risk in new-technology adoption, and potential governance and operational uncertainty linked to ongoing regulatory matters in China.

Ticker	H22
Rating	Buy
Price Target*	S$3.84 (from S$2.75)
Price (25 Feb)	S$3.05
Upside/Downside:	+25.9%

*Target price is for 12 months

Research Analyst

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Figure 1: Hong Leong Asia 2H25 results summary

(S$' million)	2H 2025	2H 2024	Change (% YoY)
Revenue	2,522.2	1,998.2	26.2%
Powertrain solutions	2,138.3	1,626.8	31.4%
Building materials	372.5	360.8	3.2%
Corporate and others	11.4	10.5	8.0%
Net profit	56.8	38.2	48.6%
Final dividend (S$)	0.03	0.03	0.0%

Source: Company data, Beansprout Research

Figure 2: Hong Leong Asia balance sheet summary

(S$' million)	As of 31 Dec 2025	As of 30 Jun 2025
Total Debt	757.4	791.1
Total Liabilities	4,000.3	4,063.1
Total Assets	6,582.3	6,491.8
Net Cash / (Debt)	845.3	749.4
Net Cash to Equity	77.5%	74.2%

Source: Company data, Beansprout Research

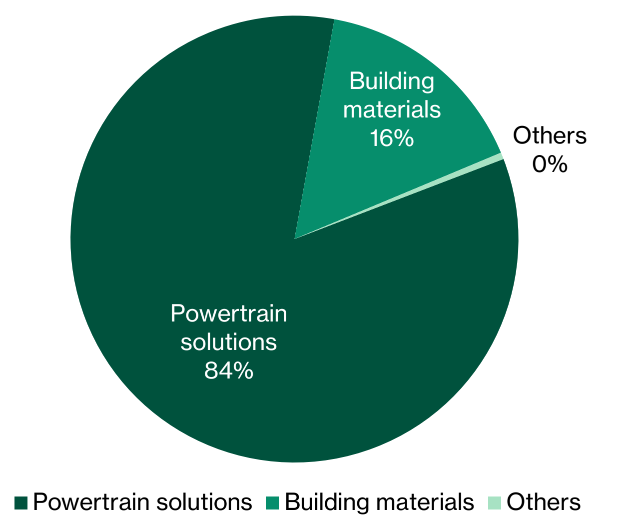
Strong 2H25 results

2H25 financial results overview

Hong Leong Asia delivered a strong second half, with group revenue rising 26.2% year-on-year (YoY) to S$2.5 billion in 2H25 (vs. S$2.0 billion in 2H24), driven primarily by Yuchai and supported by steady growth in Building Materials.

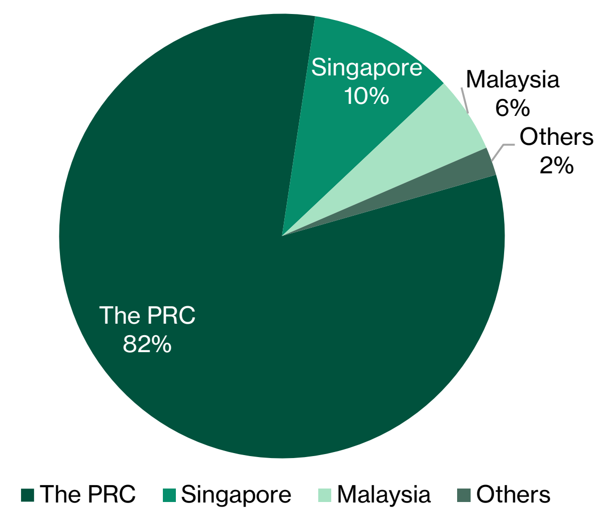
Net profit rose 54.0% to S$92.1 million, while PATMI increased 48.6% to S$56.8 million. Earnings per share for the half rose to 7.59 cents from 5.11 cents a year earlier. The improvement was underpinned by stronger segment volumes, better product mix, and operating leverage, although partly offset by lower other income and higher R&D spending.

Figure 3: 2H 2025 Revenue breakdown by segment (%)



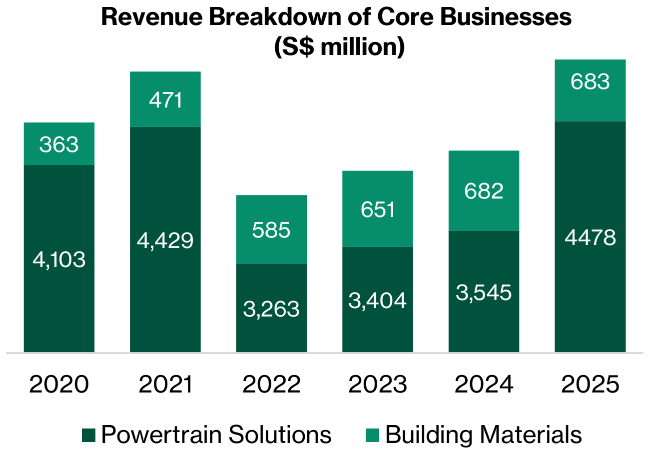
Source: Latest company data as of 31 December 2025

Figure 4: 2H 2025 Revenue breakdown by country (%)



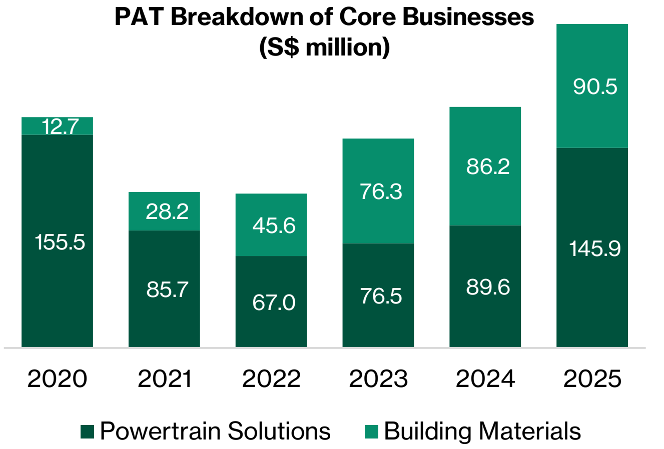
Source: Latest company data as of 31 December 2025

Figure 5: Revenue breakdown of core business



Source: Company Data.

Figure 6: Profit after tax breakdown of core business



Source: Company Data.

At the operating level, gross profit increased 40.4% to S$519.7 million in 2H25, and gross margin expanded to 20.6% from 18.5% in 2H24. This margin uplift reflects stronger volumes and a richer mix (especially higher heavy-duty and high-horsepower engine sales), alongside continued cost reduction efforts at Yuchai.

However, below gross profit, reported other income declined 41.3% year-on-year to S$47.4 million due to lower government grants and technology licensing income, while R&D expenses rose sharply (+45.4% YoY) to S$159.1 million as Yuchai stepped up development and incurred higher experimental, staffing and mould costs, plus impairment on development costs.

Powertrain Solutions remained the key earnings engine

Powertrain Solutions remained the key earnings engine for the group in 2H25. Segment revenue increased 31.4% year-on-year to S$2.1 billion, while segment profit after tax surged 77.5% to S$49.1 million. Unit sales rose 28.7% to 210,913, reflecting strong underlying demand and market share gains.

Truck & bus engines led the volume recovery

Yuchai's growth was led by truck and bus engines, where unit sales rose 49.2% YoY, significantly outpacing the 13.0% market growth rate for truck and bus vehicles (excluding gasoline and EVs) cited from China Association of Automobile Manufacturers (CAAM).

Mix and cost actions supported margins

Truck engine unit sales specifically rose 59.4%. Off-road engine sales also grew 7.5% YoY, supported by more than 22% growth in industrial and marine/genset applications, partially offset by weaker agricultural engine sales. This mix shift matters because higher heavy-duty and high-horsepower engines supported both scale and margins. HLA attributes 2H gross margin expansion (to 20.6% from 18.5%) to higher volumes, a richer mix, and continuing cost reduction initiatives at Yuchai.

Data-centre demand is becoming a meaningful mix tailwind

Management also pointed to a rapidly expanding data-centre opportunity as artificial intelligence workloads drive higher requirements for reliable power generation. According to China Yuchai FY25 earnings release, combined sales of MTU Yuchai Power and Yuchai-branded high-horsepower engines to data centres exceeded 2,000 units in 2025, up from 750 units in the prior year, reinforcing the view that genset engines are increasingly contributing to growth and mix.

R&D is positioning Yuchai for the next cycle

Management stressed that Yuchai is investing for both near-term opportunities and the next technology/regulatory cycle. They cited fast growth in high-horsepower genset engines linked to data centres, alongside an R&D pipeline spanning range extenders (engine-based electricity generation to extend EV driving range), fuel cells, alternative fuels (ammonia and methanol), and hydrogen combustion, while preparing for potential tightening of China's emissions standards over the next 2–3 years. This aligns with the higher development intensity reflected in 2H25 R&D expenses rising 45.4% YoY.

Product execution is improving export readiness

Management also highlighted tangible progress in product and market development that supports this strategy. Yuchai Foundry has begun shipping key casting products such as cylinder heads back to Germany, reflecting deeper integration and quality progression within its industrial ecosystem. In parallel, the MTU Yuchai Power joint venture launched new high-horsepower offerings under the mtu Series 2000 platform, while Yuchai itself introduced the YC16VTF generator engine targeted at computing power and data-centre demand.

Taken together, these developments reinforce our view that Powertrain is not only benefiting from cyclical recovery in core truck and bus demand, but is also gradually shifting toward higher-specification, higher-value, and more export-oriented applications that can support margins and earnings durability through the cycle.

Building Materials posted a steadier but still healthy performance in 2H25

Building Materials posted a steadier but still healthy performance in 2H25, with segment revenue up 3.2% year-on-year to S$372.5 million and segment profit after tax rising 19.8% to S$53.0 million. This was driven by improved precast concrete sales volume, partly offset by lower ready-mix volume and weaker selling prices.

The management alluded that the Singapore construction backdrop remained structurally supportive, referencing continued strong construction demand and a multi-year pipeline that benefits both precast and ready-mix.

The company reiterated ongoing investment into batching plants and automation, as well as fleet upgrades including the latest 14-cubic-metre concrete mixer trucks, which improve productivity per truck/driver and help reduce emissions intensity per delivery.

In Malaysia, management highlighted improved profitability at Tasek, supported by better pricing, lower energy input costs and stronger associate contribution, while continuing to push alternative fuels and raw materials as part of cost and sustainability initiatives.

On capacity and execution, HLA has already set up a new ready-mix concrete (RMC) plant in Punggol Timor (4Q25) and is developing a second RMC ecosystem batching plant at Jurong Port, expected to complete in 2027.

Balance sheet remains robust

HLA's balance sheet remains a clear strength. The group ended FY2025 in a net cash position, with management disclosing net cash of S$845 million as at 31 December 2025, up from S$478 million a year earlier. The increase in net cash provides HLA with financial flexibility for capex, dividends, and strategic initiatives.

Separately, net asset value per share rose to 145.78 cents (from 135.58 cents in 2024), indicating continued value accretion at the equity level.

Strong cash flow generation

Cash conversion was a key strength. FY2025 net cash flow generated from operating activities more than doubled to S$594.2m (FY2024: S$289.6m), underpinning strong free cash flow despite higher reinvestment.

Capex (PPE and intangible assets) increased to S$143.6m (FY2024: S$118.7m), consistent with continued investment in product development and BMU capacity and automation.

Even with higher capex, free cash flow remained robust at S$450.5 million (vs. S$171.0 million in FY2024), underscoring the cash-generative nature of the current earnings cycle.

Potential listing of Guangxi Yuchai Marine & Genset Power

A potential medium-term catalyst is the proposed listing of Guangxi Yuchai Marine and Genset Power Co., Ltd. (MGP) HLA disclosed that on 27 Jan 2026, the company submitted an application for a proposed listing of this indirect subsidiary on the Hong Kong Exchange Mainboard. Management cautioned that the proposed spin-off remains subject to regulatory approvals and prevailing economic and market conditions, and therefore there is no certainty that the exercise will be completed. Strategically, a successful listing could improve visibility on the marine and genset segment and potentially crystallise value within the broader Yuchai ecosystem, particularly if investors assign higher multiples to structurally growing end markets such as marine, industrial power, and data-centre related genset demand.

What is MGP?

Guangxi Yuchai Marine and Genset Power Co., Ltd. (MGP) is a China Yuchai indirect subsidiary that is 71.41%-owned by the group. It manufactures and sells high-horsepower (HHP) natural gas (NG) and diesel engines for power generation – including applications such as data centres and distributed power stations, as well as marine propulsion. This is the fastest-growing and structurally highest-margin business within the China Yuchai group.

According to the A1 filing, MGP reported approximately RMB762 million net profit in 9M2025, which already exceeds China Yuchai's full-year FY2025 net profit of RMB537 million within just three quarters, underscoring the extent to which group earnings are being driven by this high-power segment.

The unit economics for high-horsepower engines are materially superior to conventional on-road engines. According to the filing, high-horsepower engine average selling prices can range from RMB780,000 to RMB3,000,000 per unit, which is orders of magnitude higher than standard truck and bus engines that are typically priced around RMB50,000 to RMB150,000 per unit.

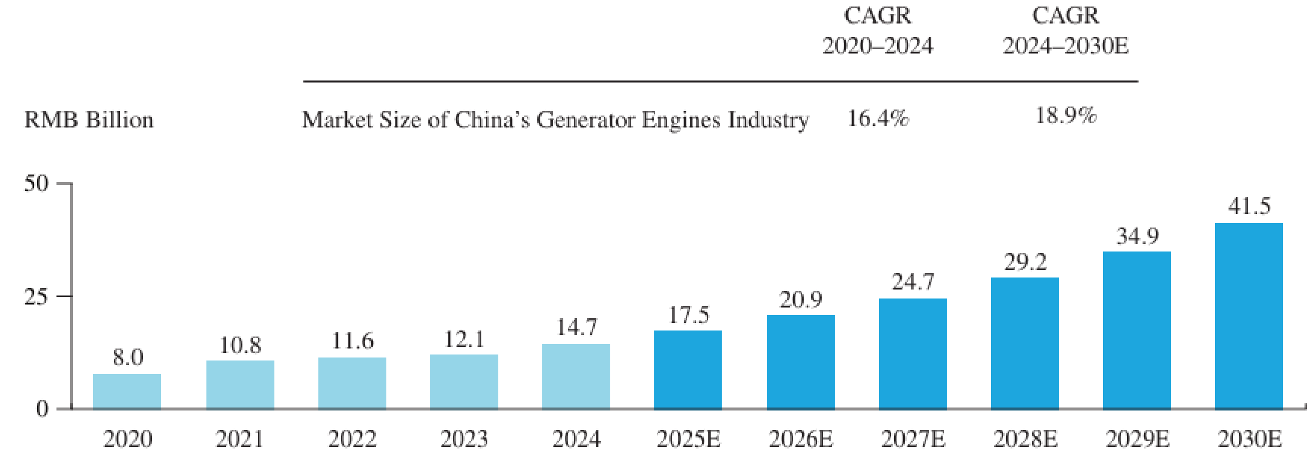
Industry outlook supportive

The industry backdrop looks structurally attractive, with artificial intelligence data centres and distributed industrial power together driving multi-year demand for large, reliable generators that are increasingly capable of operating on natural gas and other alternative fuels.

In this context, Yuchai is positioned as one of the leading domestic engine platforms in China that can serve both data-centre demand and broader reliability-driven applications across industry and infrastructure.

Frost & Sullivan projects China's power generator engines market growing at a 18.9% CAGR from RMB14.7bn (2024) to RMB41.5bn (2030), with demand linked to AI/data-centre computing needs, distributed power applications, and infrastructure.

Figure 7: Market Size of China's Power Generator Engines Industry, 2020–2030E

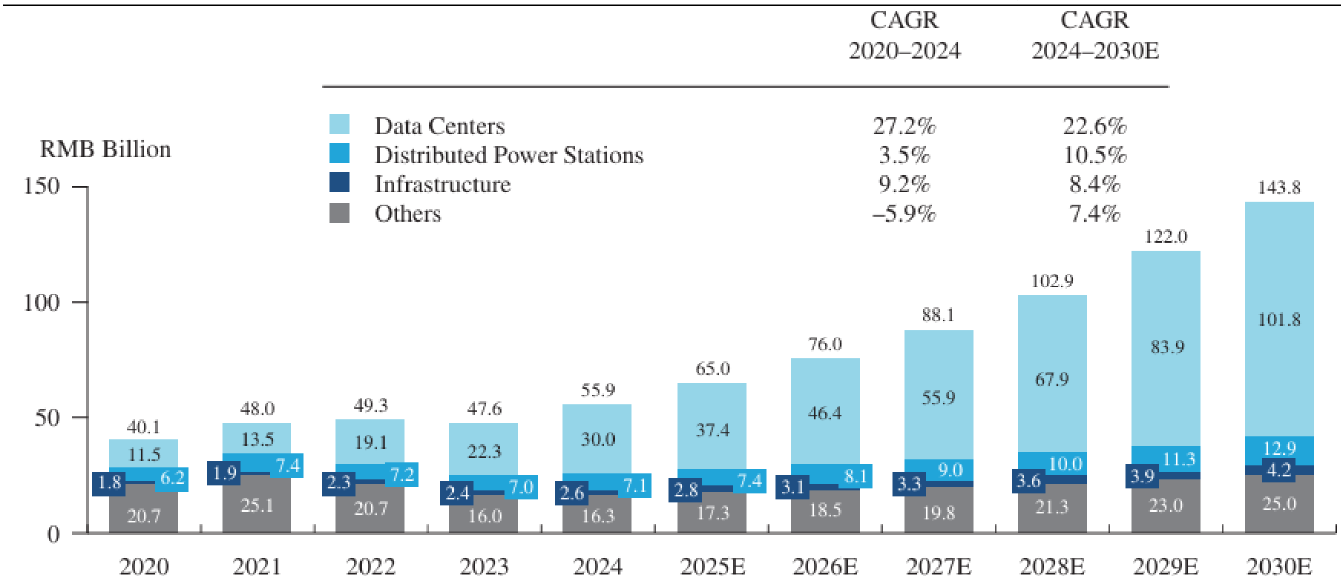


Source: CICEIA, Frost & Sullivan

Note: The market size refers to the total revenue generated by the sale of power generator engines in China.

Importantly, distributed power stations is an additional distinct and growing demand pillar. Frost & Sullivan also projects global power generator engines for distributed power stations to grow from RMB7.1bn (2024) to ~RMB12.9bn (2030).

Figure 8: Market Size of Global Power Generator Engines Industry by Core Applications, 2020–2030E



Source: CICEIA, Frost & Sullivan

Note: The market size refers to the total revenue generated by the sale of power generator engines in different applications.

The difference between data centre application versus distributed power stations use is that data centre generators are mainly there as backup power – they switch on when the grid fails to keep servers running, so they typically operate in short bursts and are designed for high reliability and fast start-up. By contrast, distributed power stations are used for local, on-site power supply (for example industrial parks, mines, or regional energy centres) and can run for much longer hours as part of regular power generation.

Because distributed power stations operate more continuously, buyers tend to focus more on lifecycle cost, fuel efficiency, durability, and maintenance intervals, whereas data centres prioritise redundancy, uptime, and the ability to deliver large power quickly during outages.

Constructive outlook for 2026

Management's outlook for 2026 remains constructive, with some caveats. In China, HLA expects Yuchai to continue to grow, supported by rising demand for more advanced engines tied to data centre applications and export growth in truck and bus engines. Continued R&D investment and partnerships with global industrial leaders are expected to support market access and product competitiveness.

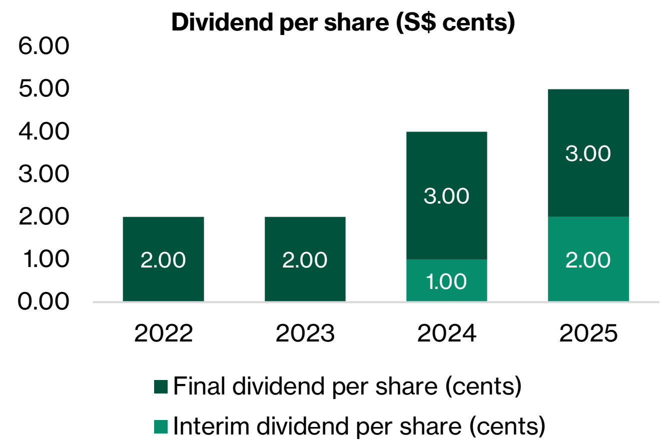
For Building Materials, the Singapore business is expected to see steady growth in precast and ready-mix as it executes on order books, supported by sustained public and private construction demand. Management cited BCA's 2026 project award guidance of S$47–53 billion and reiterated ongoing investments in batching plants, automation, and higher-capacity concrete mixer trucks to improve efficiency.

In Malaysia, demand is expected to improve further on infrastructure development and Johor-SEZ activity, while Tasek continues to focus on operational efficiency and the use of alternative fuels/raw materials.

Final dividend of S$0.03 per share

HLA proposed a final dividend of 3.0 Singapore cents per share for FY2025, unchanged from the prior year's final dividend, and together with the 2.0 cent interim dividend already paid, total FY2025 DPS comes to 5.0 cents (up 25% YoY from 4.0 cents in FY2024). In dollar terms, total annual dividend rose to S$37.4 million from S$29.9 million. The stronger payout is supported by earnings growth and the group's enlarged net cash position.

Figure 9: Dividend per share consistent and increasing



Source: Company Data

Maintain BUY with higher target price of S$3.84

We update our sum-of-the-parts (SOTP)-based target price to S$3.84 (from S$2.75), which now implies 25.9% upside from the current share price of S$3.05. The revision reflects a more constructive earnings outlook, underpinned by improving mix and margin profile at China Yuchai International from faster-growing high-horsepower generator engines linked to data-centre demand.

HLA's largest component is its 48.7% stake in China Yuchai International (CYD), which we value at market, implying a stake worth S$1,010m based on CYD's share price of US$43.52 (25 February 2026 closing), 37.5m shares outstanding, and an FX rate of 1.27.

For the Building Materials Unit (BMU), we apply a 10x P/E multiple to FY25 PAT of S$145.9m, reflecting its stable earnings profile and favourable construction outlook, deriving a valuation of S$1,459m.

We also mark to market HLA's 20.15% stake in BRC Asia, valuing it at S$260m.

Adding group-level net cash of S$845m (as reported in FY25 results) results in a gross SOTP value of S$3.57bn.

To account for conglomerate structure, partial ownership, and transparency discounts, we apply a 20% holding-company discount, arriving at an implied equity value of S$2.04bn, or S$2.75 per share.

At S$3.84, this would imply 20.3x 2026 P/E and 1.3% dividend yield.

Figure 10: Valuation comparison

Company Name	Ticker	Currency	Price	Market Value (USD billion)	TTM P/E (x)	2026 P/E (x)	P/BV (x)	P/BV FY1 (x)	Dividend Yield (%)	ROE (%)
Powertrain peers										
Hong Leong Asia	H22-SG	SGD	3.05	1.8	15.9	15.8	1.6	0.2	1.6	10.7
China Yuchai	CYD	USD	43.52	1.6	17.8	14.3	n.a.	3.0	2.5	5.7
Weichai Power	2338-HK	HKD	33.38	36.4	8.4	17.9	1.1	1.9	3.2	13.8
Sinotruk	3808-HK	HKD	42.52	15.0	9.8	12.8	1.4	3.3	4.3	14.4
Average					13.0	15.2	1.4	2.1	2.9	11.1
Median					12.9	15.0	1.4	2.5	2.9	12.2
Building materials/construction peers										
Hong Leong Asia	H22-SG	SGD	3.05	1.8	15.9	15.8	1.6	0.2	1.6	10.7
Pan-United	P52-SG	SGD	1.27	0.7	17.5	15.2	3.1	2.8	3.5	18.3
Soilbuild	ZQM-SG	SGD	1.08	0.6	4.5	9.8	1.5	0.1	3.4	41.6
BRC Asia	BEC-SG	SGD	4.72	1.0	12.4	12.5	2.3	0.4	4.4	19.1
Average					12.6	13.3	2.1	0.9	3.3	22.4
Median					14.2	13.9	2.0	0.3	3.5	18.7

Source: Factset, except Hong Leong Asia and Pan United based on Beansprout analysis. Prices as of 25 Feb 2026

Key risks

Key risks include its exposure to cyclical end-markets, regulatory transitions, and external volatility amongst others.

Cyclical demand and industrial exposure

HLA's earnings are closely tied to macroeconomic and industrial cycles. The Powertrain Solutions segment, anchored by Yuchai, is highly sensitive to China's truck, bus, and construction equipment demand – sectors that remain cyclical and heavily influenced by infrastructure investment, logistics activity, and government stimulus. A slower-than-expected economic recovery in China or reduced infrastructure spending could lead to lower engine volumes and margin pressure.

Transition and technological risks

As Yuchai pivots toward cleaner powertrain solutions, including natural gas, hybrid, and hydrogen engines, there are execution and adoption risks. The commercial viability of new energy technologies in China's heavy-duty segment remains uncertain, with evolving emission standards and competition from domestic electric vehicle and fuel-cell manufacturers. Delays in technology commercialization or regulatory changes could impact Yuchai's leadership position and profitability.

Foreign exchange and commodity volatility

Given its diversified operations across China, Singapore, Malaysia, and Australia, HLA faces significant foreign exchange exposure, particularly to the Chinese renminbi, Malaysian ringgit, and Australian dollar. Sharp currency fluctuations may erode reported earnings and margins. Meanwhile, raw material costs – such as cement clinker, aggregates, and metals – can impact the Building Materials division's profitability, especially if cost pass-through to customers is constrained by contract terms.

Policy and regulatory risks

Both HLA's powertrain and building materials businesses operate in industries with heavy regulatory oversight. Stricter emission standards, construction safety regulations, or carbon taxation frameworks could increase compliance costs and capital expenditure requirements. In addition, policy uncertainty surrounding China's commercial vehicle market incentives and infrastructure funding may affect Yuchai's order flow.

Governance and investigation-related risk

HLA faces governance and reputational risk following recent disclosures involving its China operations. Authorities in China are investigating matters related to a subsidiary of China Yuchai, during which a director and former chief accountant were detained, and a director subsequently resigned. While investigations are ongoing and no financial impact has been quantified to date, such developments introduce uncertainty around governance, internal controls and potential regulatory outcomes. Any adverse findings, penalties or operational disruptions could affect investor confidence and management focus, even if the group's core operations remain intact.

Structural and minority interest considerations

HLA operates a diversified portfolio across multiple geographies and business lines, which adds operational complexity and execution risk. Its effective 44.37% stake in

China Yuchai also limits full control over strategic decisions, capital allocation and dividend policy at the associate level. This ownership structure may result in earnings volatility attributable to minority interests and reduce flexibility in responding to changes in market conditions.

Financial summary

Y/E Dec (S$ millions)	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26E	FY27E
Income Statement						
Revenue	3,881	4,081	4,249	5,182	6,112	7,112
Cost of sales	-3,200	-3,397	-3,519	-4,235	-4,981	-5,789
Gross profit	682	684	731	947	1,131	1,323
Selling and distribution expenses	-279	-230	-283	-297	-336	-384
R&D expenses	-171	-166	-183	-246	-318	-370
G&A expenses	-162	-195	-200	-235	-257	-299
Other income/expenses	82	86	122	90	90	90
Net finance income/expenses	-31	-40	-35	-23	-20	-20
Share of results of associates & jvs	4	26	42	52	52	52
Profit before tax	124	166	194	290	343	393
Tax	-21	-46	-42	-76	-76	-87
Minority interests	48	55	64	100	126	144
Profit attributable to owners	**55**	**65**	**87**	**113**	**142**	**162**
Balance Sheet						
Assets						
PPE	888	780	758	779	817	870
Others	771	796	823	862	865	780
Total non-current assets	**1,659**	**1,576**	**1,581**	**1,641**	**1,682**	**1,650**
Cash & cash equivalents	1,014	1,234	1,352	1,603	1,677	1,822
Trade & other receivables	1,610	1,745	1,907	2,203	2,598	3,023
Others	1,034	940	968	1,136	1,339	1,558
Total current assets	**3,657**	**3,919**	**4,226**	**4,941**	**5,614**	**6,402**
Total assets	**5,316**	**5,495**	**5,807**	**6,582**	**7,296**	**8,052**
Liabilities						
ST borrowings	672	510	576	494	494	494
Trade & other payables	1,679	1,845	2,059	2,711	3,189	3,706
Others	201	201	220	314	351	354
Total current liabilities	**2,551**	**2,556**	**2,855**	**3,519**	**4,034**	**4,554**
LT borrowings	203	378	298	264	264	264
Others	203	194	205	218	218	218
Total non-current liabilities	**406**	**572**	**503**	**481**	**481**	**481**
Total liabilities	**2,957**	**3,129**	**3,358**	**4,000**	**4,516**	**5,035**
Equity						
Share Capital	468	468	468	468	468	468
Reserves	434	453	545	622	726	851
Others	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Owner's Equity	**903**	**922**	**1,014**	**1,091**	**1,195**	**1,320**
Minority interests	1,456	1,445	1,437	1,493	1,585	1,697
Total Equity	**2,359**	**2,367**	**2,451**	**2,583**	**2,780**	**3,017**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**5,316**	**5,496**	**5,809**	**6,583**	**7,296**	**8,052**

Y/E Dec (S$ millions)	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26E	FY27E
Cash Flow						
Operating Cash Flow						
Pretax profit	113	134	156	234	192	220
Adjustments	220	214	295	286	302	309
Working capital changes	-296	14	-162	74	-121	-126
Cash flow from operations	**37**	**362**	**290**	**594**	**421**	**451**
Investing Cash Flow						
CAPEX	-150	-100	-119	-144	-169	-197
Others	81	28	89	53	23	23
Cash flow from investments	**-69**	**-72**	**-29**	**-91**	**-146**	**-174**
Financing Cash Flow						
Dividends paid	-48	-30	-49	-72	-71	-71
Others	-15	-19	-106	-149	-61	-61
Cash flow from financing	**-64**	**-49**	**-155**	**-221**	**-131**	**-131**
Net change in cash	-96	240	105	283	143	145
Beginning cash	**1,129**	**942**	**1,143**	**1,257**	**1,534**	**1,677**
Ending cash	**942**	**1,143**	**1,257**	**1,534**	**1,677**	**1,822**
Per share data (S$ cents)						
Book value per unit	120.7	123.3	135.6	145.8	159.8	176.5
Distribution per unit	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Earnings per unit	7.3	8.7	11.7	15.1	18.9	21.7
Valuation						
P/E (x)	41.7	35.1	26.1	20.2	16.1	14.0
P/B (x)	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7
EV/EBITDA (x)	7.7	6.0	5.0	3.3	2.7	2.1
Dividend yield (%)	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ratios						
ROE (%)	6.1	7.0	8.6	10.4	11.9	12.3
ROA (%)	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0
Net Gearing (x)	net cash	net cash	net cash	net cash	net cash	net cash
Margins (%)						
EBIT margin	3.9	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.1
Net margin	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Share Price	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
No of shares ('000)	748	748	748	748	748	748
Market cap ('000)	2,281	2,281	2,281	2,281	2,281	2,281
Enterprise Value ('000)	2,142	1,936	1,803	1,436	1,362	1,217
EBITDA	279	324	357	435	511	568

Source: Company data, Beansprout research.

Disclosure Appendix

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