

EQUITY - SPAIN

Sector: Trading Companies & Distributors

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Upgrade to estimates
Closing price: EUR 1.16 (22 Dec 2020)

GAM (GALQ) is a company specialising in services associated with machinery hire (it has a fleet of 16,000 pieces of equipment) with a revenue mix diversified by sector and a certain balance between generalist and specialist operator. With 75 branches in 10 countries, it is leader in the Iberian Peninsula (56 branches), where it obtains the bulk of its revenues (>75%), and Latam is the main destination for the company's exports (c.16%).

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GALQ's resilience is evident. We raise our estimates significantly (2022e EV/EBITDA 5.2x)

Market Data

Market Cap (Mn EUR and USD)	109.7	133.5
EV (Mn EUR and USD) ⁽¹⁾	232.2	282.5
Shares Outstanding (Mn)	94.6	
-12m (Max/Med/Min EUR)	1.85 / 1.18 / 0.83	
Daily Avg volume (-12m Mn EUR)	0.08	
Rotation ⁽²⁾	18.5	
Thomson Reuters / Bloomberg	GALQ.MC / GALQ.SM	
Close fiscal year	31-Dec	

Shareholders Structure (%)

Francisco Riberas	59.3
Pedro Luis Fernández	5.8
Indumenta Pueri	5.3
Banco Santander	4.5
Free Float	25.1

Financials (Mn EUR)	2019	2020e	2021e	2022e
Adj. n° shares (Mn)	36.0	66.2	94.6	94.6
Total Revenues	143.1	132.2	156.0	169.6
Rec. EBITDA ⁽³⁾	33.9	31.1	38.1	44.4
% growth	25.7	-8.2	22.5	16.6
% Rec. EBITDA/Rev.	23.7	23.5	24.4	26.2
% Inc. EBITDA sector ⁽⁴⁾	16.7	-13.0	20.7	14.8
Net Profit	40.0	1.7	9.1	13.9
EPS (EUR)	1.11	0.03	0.10	0.15
% growth	n.a.	-97.7	282.0	52.5
Ord. EPS (EUR)	-0.01	0.04	0.10	0.15
% growth	-134.7	592.6	163.7	52.5
Rec. Free Cash Flow ⁽⁵⁾	-4.3	-8.2	-1.6	5.5
Pay-out (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DPS (EUR)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net financial debt	121.9	109.8	108.0	98.6
ND/Rec. EBITDA (x)	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.2
ROE (%)	238.9	2.5	10.3	13.9
ROCE (%) ⁽⁵⁾	6.2	3.2	6.3	8.3

Ratios & Multiples (x)⁽⁶⁾

P/E	n.a.	46.0	12.0	7.9
Ord. P/E	n.a.	31.7	12.0	7.9
P/BV	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.0
Dividend Yield (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EV/Sales	1.62	1.76	1.49	1.37
EV/Rec. EBITDA	6.9	7.5	6.1	5.2
EV/EBIT	21.3	28.2	13.4	9.9
FCF Yield (%) ⁽⁵⁾	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0

(1) Please refer to Appendix 3.

(2) Rotation is the % of the capitalisation traded - 12m.

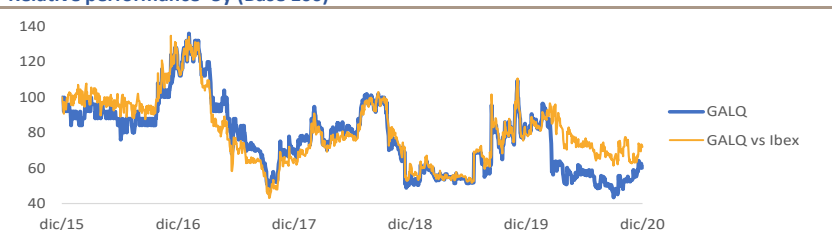
(3) Financial projections include IFRS 16 adjustments. FY 19 EBITDA is c. EUR 9.7Mn higher due to IFRS 16..

(4) Sector: Eurostoxx 600 Industrial Goods & Services.

(5) Please see Annex 2 for the theoretical tax rate (ROCE) and recurrent FCF calculation.

(6) Multiples and ratios calculated over prices at the date of this report.

Relative performance -5y (Base 100)



Stock performance (%)	-1m	-3m	-12m	YTD	-3Y	-5Y
Absolute	13.7	39.9	-25.6	-24.2	-14.3	-39.3
vs Ibex 35	14.4	17.2	-9.3	-8.8	10.0	-28.0
vs Ibex Small Cap Index	7.4	15.4	-37.3	-34.2	-28.2	-65.6
vs Eurostoxx 50	12.8	26.6	-19.7	-18.8	-12.9	-44.2
vs Sector benchmark ⁽⁴⁾	11.7	22.1	-28.3	-27.5	-29.8	-62.7

(*) Unless otherwise indicated, all the information contained in this report is based on: The Company, Thomson Reuters and Lighthouse

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Upgrade to estimates

The quicker than expected recovery of the business means better numbers (2020-2022e EBITDA: +19.5% CAGR)

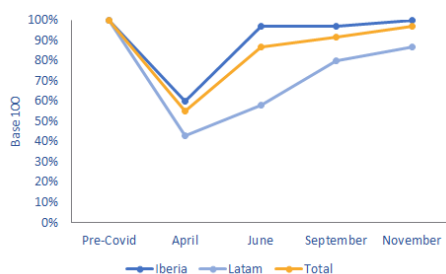
Chart 1. Quarterly revenues (2018-2020e)



GALQ's 9m20 results published on November 5 surprised with a quicker than expected business pick-up that, despite a logical decline in KPIs in cumulative terms (Revenue and EBITDA 9m20 vs 9m19: -11.9% and -16.5%, respectively), in isolation showed signs of recovery to pre Covid-19 levels: 3Q20 revenue: +0.5% vs 3Q19 (chart 1).

In our opinion, 3Q20 represents a clear turning point (for the better) for GALQ. This means we raise our estimates for 2020 and following years. Specifically, our opinion for the coming years consists of two parts: on the one hand what we expect for 2020e (a year that is almost done and is totally impacted by Covid-19). And, on the other, the performance we expect for the medium term (2021e and following years), in a theoretical context of macro recovery that should allow the company to return to the growth path.

Chart 2. Activity levels during 2020 (Pre-Covid = Base 100)



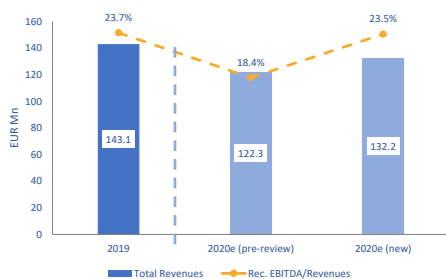
2020e: a year distorted by Covid-19 (Rec. EBITDA -8.2% vs 2019). But much better than expected (EBITDA +38% vs previous estimate)

Despite the dramatic impact of Covid-19 on 2Q20 (revenue: -35%; c. -55% in April), the business recovery seen in 3Q20 has taken the company's activity close to levels prior to the beginning of the pandemic (chart 2). Which in our model translates to:

- **A reduction in the decline in revenue (EUR 132.2Mn; -7.6% vs 2019)**, thanks to the recovery in 3Q20 of similar levels of activity to those seen -1y (3Q20 revenue: EUR 35Mn; +0.5% y/y). The continuation of the levels seen at the end of October (c. 97% vs pre-Covid levels) in 4Q should allow GALQ to generate 2020e revenues of EUR 132.2Mn (-7.6% vs 2019; vs -14.5% previously).

Note: Latam is the main destination for the company's exports (c.16% o/revenues).

Chart 3. Review of estimates impact over revenues and EBITDA Mg. (2020e)



In our view, the main factors that have lessened the impact of Covid-19 on GALQ's business not only have to do with the recovery of economic activity in general but are also the fruits of the change in business model of recent years. We highlight: (i) sector diversification (vs specialisation in construction during the Lehman crisis), (ii) entry in the long-term rental business (c. 15.7% of 2020e revenue vs 11% in 2019), (iii) entry in businesses other than rental and without CAPEX (distribution, maintenance) and (iv) a good competitive position in Spain and Portugal.

- **... that should generate levels of Rec. EBITDA > EUR 30Mn (-8.2% vs 2019)**. In this context, the surprise in revenues is of great significance. The company's operating leverage justifies a very significant increase in terms of EBITDA (+38% vs our April estimate) that we now estimate at EUR 31Mn (EBITDA margin in line with that seen in 2019; chart 3).
- **And recover positive levels of net profit**. After over a decade of ordinary NP losses due to oversized financial expenses for the company's EBIT, the restructuring of debt in 2019 and 2020 should allow a significant reduction in financial expenses (c. 50% vs 2019) that, together with the previous points, should drive ordinary NP to c. EUR 2Mn (vs breakeven in 2019).
- **Maintaining debt under control at EUR 110Mn (ND/EBITDA 2020e c. 3.5x)**. In December 2020 GALQ announced the refinancing of a c. EUR 75Mn bank loan, delaying its maturity until 2025 (vs 2021 previously). Also, in November the company concluded the EUR 31.5Mn capital increase, which strengthens its financial position to take advantage of new opportunities for growth (both organic and M&A; the acquisitions of Clem and Galman being an example).

Chart 4. Revenue mix (2019 vs 2020e)

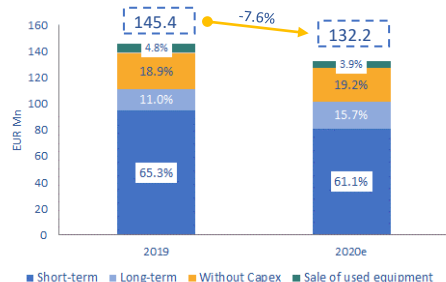
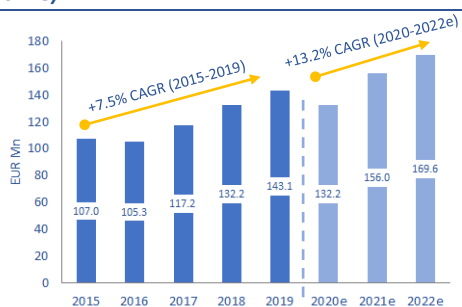


Chart 5. Revenues and EBITDA Mg. (2019-2022e)



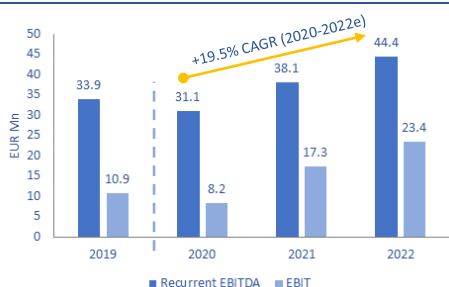
What about 2021e and 2022e? GALQ presents objective reasons for resuming the growth path -5y. Already exceeding in 2021e levels of 2019 (EV/EBITDA 2021e 6.1x)

The recovery of GALQ's activity in 3Q20 to levels prior to the pandemic means we can look ahead to 2021e and 2022e with a certain degree of optimism. Which makes us think that if the rate of recovery seen until 3Q20 were to continue, 2019 levels could be exceeded in 2021e. We highlight:

- **2022E revenue: EUR 169.6Mn (+13.2% CAGR 2020e-2022e)...** GALQ presents objective reasons to recover the growth path seen -3y (interrupted in 2020e by the pandemic; chart 5), so the scenario we envisage should allow the company to obtain revenue of c. EUR 170Mn in 2022e (13.2% CAGR 2020-2022e).

By business lines, we think revenue growth will be led by the long-term business (+27% CAGR 2020e-2022e) and the "no CAPEX businesses (+12.5% CAGR 2020e-2022e) as a result of the company's focus on integrating its rental services into its clients' productive models, enabling the outsourcing of their "non-core" processes; an activity that could accelerate after the situation caused by Covid-19, in which companies will reduce their investment on new equipment as much as possible, replacing this with rented equipment.

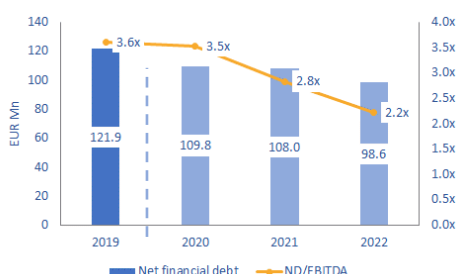
Chart 6. Rec. EBITDA and EBIT (2019-2022e)



- **... that will drive the company's margins close to those of the sector (2022e Recurrent EBITDA margin 26.2%).** The company's cost structure, that will start from 2020e with a high fixed cost base, should allow GALQ to exploit significant economies of scale in coming years, leveraging the rebound in revenue on its current cost structure. In this context, the change in revenue estimates to c. EUR 170Mn in 2022e (+13.2% CAGR 2020-2022e) will enable EBITDA levels of EUR 44.4Mn in 2022e (2022e Rec. EBITDA margin c. 26%).

- **Which should generate Free Cash Flow of EUR 9.4Mn in 2022e (FCF yield 8.5%).** With the aim of maintaining an optimum pool of machinery, we estimate Capex/Sales of 12.5% (impact of c. EUR 21Mn in 2022e), which, together with a small impact of working capital (EUR 2.7Mn), IFRS 16 (EUR 5.5Mn) and financial expenses (EUR 4.9Mn), will result in Free Cash Flow generation, including c. EUR 4Mn from the sale of used machinery, of EUR 9.4Mn (FCF yield 8.6%; for more details, see annexe 2).

Chart 7. Net Debt and ND/EBITDA (2019-2022e)



- **All this supported by levels of debt that are tolerable by the business.** With a 2020e ND/EBITDA of c. 3.5x, we estimate the company's ability to generate cash (mainly in 2022e) should take the 2022e ND/EBITDA ratio to < 2.5x (vs an average of c. 4.5x for peers Loxam and Kiloutou).

Which is especially interesting in a context such as the current one, as it should not only allow GALQ to tolerate a slower than estimated recovery but also take advantage of opportunities for non-organic growth (with a balance sheet structure that has been strengthened by the capital increase concluded in November and the refinancing of debt maturity until 2025).

Table 1. Estimates Review

EUR Mn	2020e (New)	Review (%)	2021e (New)	Review (%)	2022e (New)	Review (%)
Total Revenues	132.2	8.1%	156.0	15.5%	169.6	19.0%
Recurrent EBITDA	31.1	38.1%	38.1	53.8%	44.4	35.6%
<i>Recurrent EBITDA growth</i>	-8.2%	25 p.p.	22.5%	12 p.p.	16.6%	-16 p.p.
<i>Rec. EBITDA/Revenues</i>	23.5%	5 p.p.	24.4%	6 p.p.	26.2%	3 p.p.
EBIT	8.2	n.a.	17.3	23.2%	23.4	67.1%
Net Profit	1.7	133.8%	9.1	n.a.	13.9	59.3%
Recurrent Free Cash Flow	-8.2	n.a.	-1.6	-210.3%	5.5	37.1%
ND / EBITDA	3.5 x	-1.7 x	2.8 x	-0.1 x	2.2 x	-0.8 x

To summarize: in a very tough situation, GALQ has done much better than expected. Trading at 5.2x EV/ EBITDA 2022e

The Covid-19 crisis can be seen as an acid test to validate the work carried out by GALQ in recent years. And in our opinion the fundamentals have proven very sound: GALQ can be seen as a story of a “completed” financial and business restructuring.

At this new starting point (December 2020), the most sensible assumption is that of the resumption of the growth path seen -3y (revenue: +10.5% CAGR 2017-2019) with turnover of c. EUR 170Mn in 2022e (+13.2% CAGR 2020-2022e) and 2022e EBITDA of c. EUR 45Mn. All underpinned by a level of debt under control (ND/EBITDA 2020e 3.5x that should decline to 2.2x in 2022e). And reasons justifying that, after the restructuring, the company has little or nothing in common with the company that suffered the crisis of 2008. What are these reasons?

- **The change of model.** Focused now on the long-term outsourcing of the non-core activities of its clients. A new activity (c. 15.7% of 2020e revenue) that provides stability and reduces cyclicity for the company.

The conclusion is that the long-term business provides the company with a floor to its levels of activity.

- **Sector diversification.** With more exposure to Industry and Distribution and having escaped from the specialisation in Construction of previous periods. Diversification implies less risk and greater growth opportunities. The possibility of entering the last mile logistics business is an example.
- **Entry in “no CAPEX” businesses (equipment distribution, services and maintenance)** as a way of extending the revenue base beyond the single product of equipment rental (in the short or long term).
- **Geographical diversification.** With a reduction in the weighting of Spain and Portugal vs Latam (16% of the revenue mix in 2019).
- **A real opportunity to benefit from the convergence of its core markets (Spain and Latam)** with vehicle rental utilisation ratios similar to those of the US and continental Europe. Although this is more of a mid- and long-term driver, Spain and Latam are still 20 p.p behind in percentage of renting (vs purchase of new equipment). The context caused by Covid-19 should in itself accelerate this convergence.
- **A stable shareholder structure.** Associated with a shareholder (Francisco Riberas) who has an industrial background, a long-term perspective, and who is able to contribute to the business and to help with its financing. Support for the capital increase concluded in November 2020 is an example.
- **An objectively favourable position for exploiting non-organic growth opportunities.** With a balance sheet structure that has been strengthened by the EUR 31.5Mn capital increase concluded in November 2020 and the refinancing of debt maturity until 2025.

All the above points are strategic and explain why GALQ is in shape to exceed pre-crisis levels of activity in 2021e. At today's prices this implies a 2021e EV/EBITDA ratio of c. 6.1x. Looking ahead to 2022e, for which we envisage revenue growth of c. 9% (in line with that obtained by GALQ in 2017-2019), the ratios are even more attractive: 2022e EV/EBITDA of 5.2x and 2022e FCF yield, that unlike Rec. FCF includes the sale of used machinery, of 8.5% (see annexe 2).

To summarize, GALQ has a business model that not only can perform well but that is already performing well (3Q20 results). This explains why the transformation of the business is, in itself, its equity story. If the change of model had not occurred, the opinion today (in this context) would necessarily be different.

Appendix 1. Financial Projections⁽¹⁾

Balance Sheet (EUR Mn)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020e	2021e	2022e		
Intangible assets	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1		
Fixed assets	131.1	131.0	125.1	132.8	138.5	150.0	151.6	153.5		
Other Non Current Assets	5.9	4.8	4.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6		
Financial Investments	0.8	0.6	0.4	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		
Goodwill & Other Intangibles	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4		
Current assets	52.5	52.7	48.9	47.6	47.4	54.9	65.2	70.5		
Total assets	208.7	208.0	197.5	202.0	228.9	247.9	259.8	266.9		
Equity	1.7	(8.7)	(10.5)	(17.6)	51.1	84.3	93.4	107.3		
Minority Interests	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Provisions & Other L/T Liabilities	2.6	2.7	0.4	0.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2		
Other Non Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2		
Net financial debt	170.7	181.8	178.3	187.1	121.9	109.8	108.0	98.6		
Current Liabilities	33.1	31.6	28.7	31.9	27.4	25.3	29.8	32.4		
Equity & Total Liabilities	208.7	208.0	197.5	202.0	228.9	247.9	259.8	266.9		
										CAGR
P&L (EUR Mn)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020e	2021e	2022e	15-19	19-22e
Total Revenues	107.0	105.3	117.2	132.2	143.1	132.2	156.0	169.6	7.5%	5.8%
<i>Total Revenues growth</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>-1.6%</i>	<i>11.4%</i>	<i>12.8%</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>-7.6%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>8.7%</i>		
COGS	(18.5)	(18.2)	(24.3)	(34.2)	(40.2)	(36.7)	(45.5)	(49.8)		
Gross Margin	88.6	87.1	93.0	98.1	102.9	95.5	110.5	119.7	3.8%	5.2%
<i>Gross Margin/Revenues</i>	<i>82.8%</i>	<i>82.7%</i>	<i>79.3%</i>	<i>74.2%</i>	<i>71.9%</i>	<i>72.2%</i>	<i>70.8%</i>	<i>70.6%</i>		
Personnel Expenses	(33.3)	(33.4)	(33.3)	(36.7)	(39.5)	(36.2)	(42.0)	(43.5)		
Other Operating Expenses	(41.4)	(34.5)	(35.0)	(34.4)	(29.5)	(28.1)	(30.4)	(31.8)		
Recurrent EBITDA	13.9	19.1	24.7	27.0	33.9	31.1	38.1	44.4	25.0%	9.4%
<i>Recurrent EBITDA growth</i>	<i>32.7%</i>	<i>37.6%</i>	<i>29.4%</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>25.7%</i>	<i>-8.2%</i>	<i>22.5%</i>	<i>16.6%</i>		
<i>Rec. EBITDA/Revenues</i>	<i>13.0%</i>	<i>18.2%</i>	<i>21.1%</i>	<i>20.4%</i>	<i>23.7%</i>	<i>23.5%</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>26.2%</i>		
Restructuring Expense & Other non-rec.	(6.0)	(4.9)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(1.0)	-	-		
EBITDA	7.9	14.2	23.3	24.3	32.8	30.1	38.1	44.4	42.6%	10.7%
Depreciation & Provisions	(24.6)	(23.2)	(23.9)	(23.2)	(21.7)	(22.4)	(22.9)	(23.2)		
Capitalized Expense	8.2	7.5	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.0	7.6	7.7		
Rentals (IFRS 16 impact)	-	-	-	-	(7.9)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(5.5)		
EBIT	(8.5)	(1.5)	5.7	8.7	10.9	8.2	17.3	23.4	34.6%	29.0%
<i>EBIT growth</i>	<i>43.7%</i>	<i>82.1%</i>	<i>475.1%</i>	<i>51.4%</i>	<i>25.9%</i>	<i>-24.3%</i>	<i>109.4%</i>	<i>35.6%</i>		
<i>EBIT/Revenues</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>6.5%</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>11.1%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>		
Impact of Goodwill & Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Net Financial Result	(13.8)	(8.3)	(12.6)	(10.2)	(13.0)	(6.0)	(5.1)	(4.9)		
Income by the Equity Method	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ordinary Profit	(22.3)	(9.8)	(6.9)	(1.6)	(1.4)	2.2	12.2	18.6	50.1%	n.a.
<i>Ordinary Profit Growth</i>	<i>29.5%</i>	<i>56.1%</i>	<i>29.3%</i>	<i>77.1%</i>	<i>12.7%</i>	<i>261.3%</i>	<i>446.2%</i>	<i>52.5%</i>		
Extraordinary Results	18.0	-	-	-	44.9	-	-	-		
Profit Before Tax	(4.3)	(9.8)	(6.9)	(1.6)	43.5	2.2	12.2	18.6	86.9%	-24.7%
Tax Expense	(2.2)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(2.4)	(3.5)	(0.6)	(3.0)	(4.6)		
<i>Effective Tax Rate</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	<i>25.0%</i>	<i>25.0%</i>	<i>25.0%</i>		
Minority Interests	0.6	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	-	-	-		
Discontinued Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Net Profit	(5.8)	(11.1)	(7.7)	(4.0)	40.0	1.7	9.1	13.9	72.6%	-29.7%
<i>Net Profit growth</i>	<i>79.4%</i>	<i>-91.5%</i>	<i>30.5%</i>	<i>47.9%</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>-95.8%</i>	<i>446.2%</i>	<i>52.5%</i>		
Ordinary Net Profit	(15.7)	(4.9)	(5.4)	0.9	(0.3)	2.4	9.1	13.9	63.9%	n.a.
<i>Ordinary Net Profit growth</i>	<i>38.9%</i>	<i>68.6%</i>	<i>-9.4%</i>	<i>117.3%</i>	<i>-128.6%</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>276.9%</i>	<i>52.5%</i>		
										CAGR
Cash Flow (EUR Mn)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020e	2021e	2022e	15-19	19-22e
Recurrent EBITDA						31.1	38.1	44.4	25.0%	9.4%
Rentals (IFRS 16 impact)						(5.5)	(5.5)	(5.5)		
Working Capital Increase						(9.5)	(5.7)	(2.7)		
Recurrent Operating Cash Flow						16.1	26.9	36.2	3.3%	14.0%
CAPEX						(17.7)	(20.3)	(21.2)		
Net Financial Result affecting the Cash Flow						(6.0)	(5.1)	(4.9)		
Tax Expense						(0.6)	(3.0)	(4.6)		
Recurrent Free Cash Flow						(8.2)	(1.6)	5.5	16.7%	48.6%
Restructuring Expense & Other non-rec.						(1.0)	-	-		
- Acquisitions / + Divestures of assets						(10.2)	3.3	3.9		
Extraordinary Inc./Exp. Affecting Cash Flow						-	-	-		
Free Cash Flow						(19.4)	1.8	9.4	28.9%	-43.1%
Capital Increase						31.5	-	-		
Dividends						-	-	-		
Net Debt Variation						(12.1)	(1.8)	(9.4)		

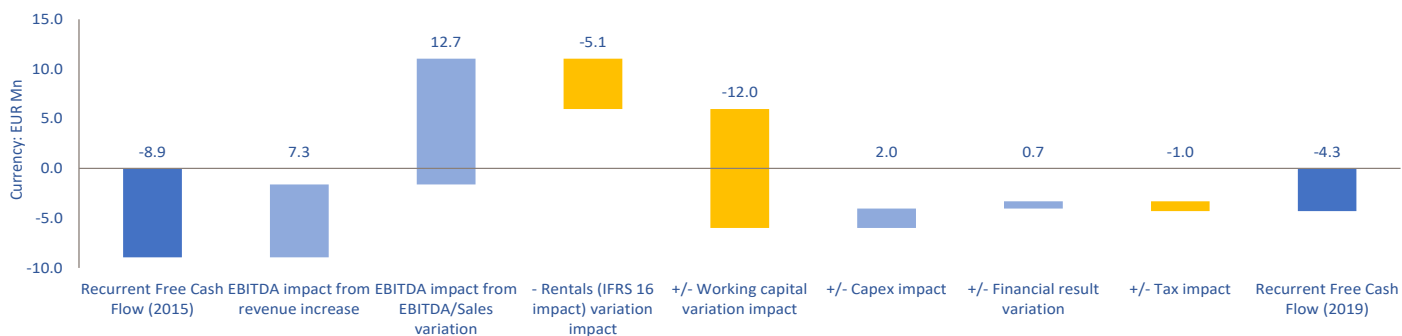
Note 1: Financial projections include IFRS 16 adjustments. FY 19 EBITDA is c. EUR 9.7Mn higher due to IFRS 16.

Appendix 2. Free Cash Flow⁽¹⁾

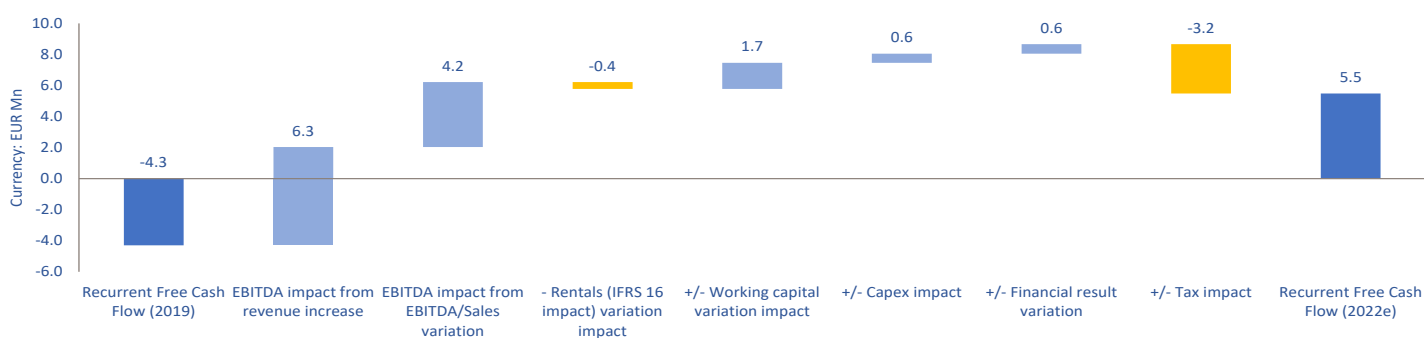
A) Cash Flow Analysis (EUR Mn)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020e	2021e	2022e	CAGR	
								16-19	19-22e
Recurrent EBITDA	19.1	24.7	27.0	33.9	31.1	38.1	44.4	21.0%	9.4%
<i>Recurrent EBITDA growth</i>	37.6%	29.4%	8.9%	25.7%	-8.2%	22.5%	16.6%		
<i>Rec. EBITDA/Revenues</i>	18.2%	21.1%	20.4%	23.7%	23.5%	24.4%	26.2%		
- Rentals (IFRS 16 impact)	-	-	-	(5.1)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(5.5)		
+/- Working Capital increase	(1.8)	0.9	4.6	(4.4)	(9.5)	(5.7)	(2.7)		
= Recurrent Operating Cash Flow	17.4	25.7	31.5	24.4	16.1	26.9	36.2	12.1%	14.0%
<i>Rec. Operating Cash Flow growth</i>	-19.2%	48.0%	22.7%	-22.5%	-34.3%	67.4%	34.6%		
<i>Rec. Operating Cash Flow / Sales</i>	16.5%	21.9%	23.8%	17.1%	12.1%	17.2%	21.3%		
- CAPEX	(31.3)	(22.9)	(24.8)	(21.8)	(17.7)	(20.3)	(21.2)		
- Net Financial Result affecting Cash Flow	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(5.5)	(6.0)	(5.1)	(4.9)		
- Taxes	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(0.6)	(3.0)	(4.6)		
= Recurrent Free Cash Flow	(19.0)	(2.1)	1.0	(4.3)	(8.2)	(1.6)	5.5	39.1%	48.6%
<i>Rec. Free Cash Flow growth</i>	-112.5%	88.8%	148.1%	-519.7%	-91.9%	81.1%	453.5%		
<i>Rec. Free Cash Flow / Revenues</i>	n.a.	n.a.	0.8%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.2%		
- Restructuring expenses & others	(4.9)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(1.0)	-	-		
- Acquisitions / + Divestments	16.1	7.0	6.0	4.2	(10.2)	3.3	3.9		
+/- Extraordinary Inc./Exp. affecting Cash Flow	-	-	(1.5)	52.0	-	-	-		
= Free Cash Flow	(7.8)	3.4	2.9	50.8	(19.4)	1.8	9.4	n.a.	-43.1%
<i>Free Cash Flow growth</i>	-142.4%	143.4%	-14.2%	n.a.	-138.2%	109.2%	425.2%		
<i>Recurrent Free Cash Flow - Yield (s/Mkt Cap)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	0.9%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0%		
<i>Free Cash Flow Yield (s/Mkt Cap)</i>	n.a.	3.1%	2.6%	46.3%	n.a.	1.6%	8.5%		
B) Analytical Review of Annual Recurrent Free Cash Flow Performance (Eur Mn)									
Recurrent FCF(FY - 1)	(8.9)	(19.0)	(2.1)	1.0	(4.3)	(8.2)	(1.6)		
EBITDA impact from revenue increase	(0.2)	2.2	3.2	2.2	(2.6)	5.6	3.3		
EBITDA impact from EBITDA/Sales variation	5.5	3.4	(1.0)	4.7	(0.2)	1.4	3.0		
= Recurrent EBITDA variation	5.2	5.6	2.2	6.9	(2.8)	7.0	6.3		
- Rentals (IFRS 16 impact) variation impact	-	-	-	(5.1)	(0.4)	-	-		
+/- Working capital variation impact	(9.3)	2.7	3.6	(8.9)	(5.2)	3.8	3.0		
= Recurrent Operating Cash Flow variation	(4.1)	8.3	5.8	(7.1)	(8.4)	10.8	9.3		
+/- CAPEX impact	(7.6)	8.4	(1.9)	3.1	4.1	(2.6)	(0.9)		
+/- Financial result variation	1.8	(0.0)	0.0	(1.1)	(0.6)	0.9	0.3		
+/- Tax impact	(0.2)	0.2	(0.8)	(0.2)	0.9	(2.5)	(1.6)		
= Recurrent Free Cash Flow variation	(10.1)	16.9	3.1	(5.3)	(3.9)	6.7	7.0		
Recurrent Free Cash Flow	(19.0)	(2.1)	1.0	(4.3)	(8.2)	(1.6)	5.5		
C) "FCF to the Firm" (pre debt service) (EUR Mn)									
EBIT	(1.5)	5.7	8.7	10.9	8.2	17.3	23.4	n.a.	29.0%
* <i>Theoretical Tax rate</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%		
= Taxes (pre- Net Financial Result)	-	-	-	-	(2.1)	(4.3)	(5.9)		
Recurrent EBITDA	19.1	24.7	27.0	33.9	31.1	38.1	44.4	21.0%	9.4%
- Rentals (IFRS 16 impact)	-	-	-	(5.1)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(5.5)		
+/- Working Capital increase	(1.8)	0.9	4.6	(4.4)	(9.5)	(5.7)	(2.7)		
= Recurrent Operating Cash Flow	17.4	25.7	31.5	24.4	16.1	26.9	36.2	12.1%	14.0%
- CAPEX	(31.3)	(22.9)	(24.8)	(21.8)	(17.7)	(20.3)	(21.2)		
- Taxes (pre- Financial Result)	-	-	-	-	(2.1)	(4.3)	(5.9)		
= Recurrent Free Cash Flow (To the Firm)	(14.0)	2.8	6.7	2.7	(3.7)	2.3	9.1	29.9%	51.0%
<i>Rec. Free Cash Flow (To the Firm) growth</i>	-519.2%	119.9%	139.8%	-60.2%	-240.1%	161.5%	300.2%		
<i>Rec. Free Cash Flow (To the Firm) / Revenues</i>	n.a.	2.4%	5.0%	1.9%	n.a.	1.5%	5.4%		
- Acquisitions / + Divestments	16.1	7.0	6.0	4.2	(10.2)	3.3	3.9		
+/- Extraordinary Inc./Exp. affecting Cash Flow	-	-	(1.5)	52.0	-	-	-		
= Free Cash Flow "To the Firm"	2.1	9.8	11.2	58.9	(13.9)	5.6	13.0	n.a.	-39.6%
<i>Free Cash Flow (To the Firm) growth</i>	-93.1%	356.1%	14.0%	428.2%	-123.6%	140.5%	131.4%		
<i>Rec. Free Cash Flow To the Firm Yield (o/EV)</i>	n.a.	1.2%	2.9%	1.1%	n.a.	1.0%	3.9%		
<i>Free Cash Flow "To the Firm" - Yield (o/EV)</i>	0.9%	4.2%	4.8%	25.4%	n.a.	2.4%	5.6%		

Note 1: Financial projections include IFRS 16 adjustments. FY 19 EBITDA is c. EUR 9.7Mn higher due to IFRS 16.

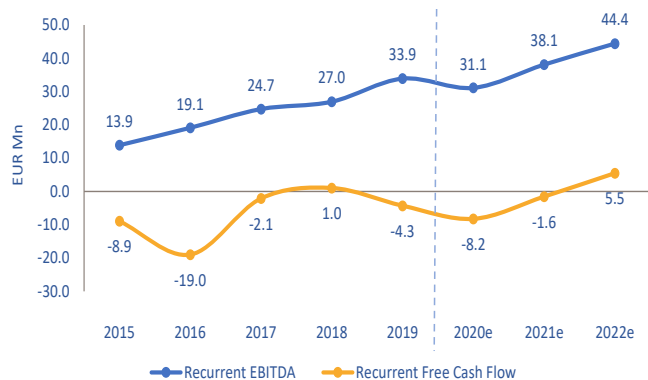
Recurrent Free Cash Flow accumulated variation analysis (2015 - 2019)



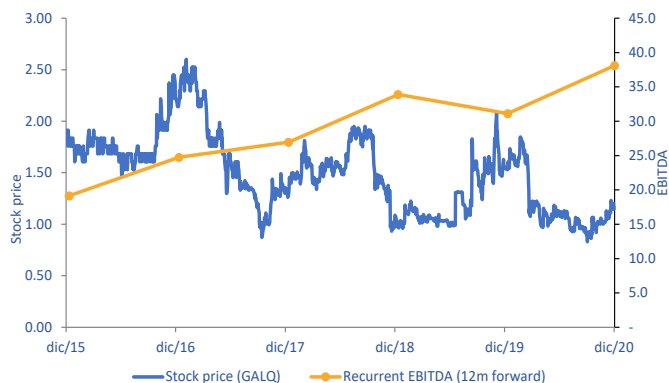
Recurrent Free Cash Flow accumulated variation analysis (2019 - 2022e)



Recurrent EBITDA vs Recurrent Free Cash Flow



Stock performance vs EBITDA 12m forward



Appendix 3. EV breakdown at the date of this report

	EUR Mn	Source
Market Cap	109.7	
+ Minority Interests	0.3	6m Results 2020
+ Provisions & Other L/T Liabilities	14.8	6m Results 2020
+ Net financial debt	109.8	Lighthouse
- Financial Investments	2.4	6m Results 2020
+/- Others		
Enterprise Value (EV)	232.2	

Appendix 6. Valuation inputs

Inputs for the DCF Valuation Approach

	2020e	2021e	2022e	Terminal Value ⁽¹⁾		
Free Cash Flow "To the Firm"	(13.9)	5.6	13.0	307.3		
Market Cap	109.7	At the date of this report				
Net financial debt	109.8	Debt net of Cash (Lighthouse)				
					Best Case	Worst Case
Cost of Debt	3.2%	Net debt cost			3.0%	3.5%
Tax rate (T)	20.0%	T (Normalised tax rate)			=	=
Net debt cost	2.6%	Kd = Cost of Net Debt * (1-T)			2.4%	2.8%
Risk free rate (rf)	0.1%	Rf (10y Spanish bond yield)			=	=
Equity risk premium	9.0%	R (own estimate)			8.5%	9.5%
Beta (B)	1.2	B (Thomson Reuters and Lighthouse)			1.1	1.3
Cost of Equity	10.9%	Ke = Rf + (R * B)			9.4%	12.4%
Equity / (Equity + Net Debt)	50.0%	E (Market Cap as equity value)			=	=
Net Debt / (Equity + Net Debt)	50.0%	D			=	=
WACC	6.7%	WACC = Kd * D + Ke * E			5.9%	7.6%
G "Fair"	2.0%				2.0%	1.5%

(1) The terminal value reflects the NAV of FCF beyond the period estimated with the WACC and G of the central scenario.

(2) GALQ has unused prior years' deferred tax assets in an amount of EUR 90Mn (2019). Their use would result in a significant reduction in the tax expense going forward.

Inputs for the Multiples Valuation Approach

Company	Ticker Reuters	Mkt. Cap	P/E 20e	EPS 20e-22e	EV/EBITDA 20e	EBITDA 20e-22e	EV/Sales 20e	Revenues 20e-22e	EBITDA/Sales 20e	FCF Yield 20e	FCF 20e-22e
Ashtead Group	AHT.L	17,140.8	24.3	21.2%	9.3	8.2%	4.2	6.4%	45.3%	8.7%	-14.9%
Aggreko	AGGK.L	1,726.8	28.2	39.1%	4.9	7.8%	1.5	4.8%	30.8%	10.1%	-9.6%
VP	VP.L	333.4	16.5	34.8%	6.3	13.0%	1.6	9.1%	25.3%	n.a.	n.a.
Speedy Hire	SDY.L	396.7	26.6	53.9%	5.5	12.2%	1.4	9.5%	25.0%	4.2%	50.1%
HSS Hire Group	HSS.L	79.0	n.a.	78.6%	4.9	6.7%	0.9	-2.2%	18.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Europe			23.9	45.5%	6.2	9.6%	1.9	5.5%	28.9%	7.7%	8.5%
United Rentals	URI	13,488.3	13.8	8.8%	6.8	1.7%	3.1	2.3%	46.2%	13.6%	-22.9%
Herc Rentals	HRI	1,537.1	24.5	38.3%	5.4	5.3%	2.1	4.1%	38.5%	15.3%	-13.0%
H&E Equipment S.	HEES.O	878.0	25.5	42.6%	5.2	1.8%	1.8	3.1%	34.1%	n.a.	n.a.
USA			21.3	29.9%	5.8	2.9%	2.3	3.2%	39.6%	14.5%	-17.9%
GALQ	GALQ.MC	109.7	46.0	n.a.	7.5	21.4%	1.8	13.2%	22.8%	n.a.	57.5%

Free Cash Flow sensitivity analysis (2021e)

A) Rec. EBITDA and EV/EBITDA sensitivity to changes in EBITDA/Sales

Scenario	EBITDA/Sales 21e	EBITDA 21e	EV/EBITDA 21e
Max	26.8%	41.8	5.6x
Central	24.4%	38.1	6.1x
Min	22.0%	34.4	6.8x

B) Rec. FCF and Rec. FCF - Yield sensitivity to changes in EBITDA and CAPEX/sales

FCF Rec. EUR Mn	CAPEX/Sales 21e			Scenario	Rec. FCF/Yield 21e		
	EBITDA 21e	11.7%	13.0%		14.3%	Max	Central
41.8	4.2	2.2	0.2	Max	3.8%	2.0%	0.1%
38.1	0.5	(1.6)	(3.6)	Central	0.4%	n.a.	n.a.
34.4	(3.3)	(5.3)	(7.3)	Min	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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Date of report	Recommendation	Price (EUR)	Target price (EUR)	Period of validity	Reason for report	Analyst
23-Dec-2020	n.a.	1.16	n.a.	n.a.	Review of estimates	David López Sánchez
10-Nov-2020	n.a.	1.01	n.a.	n.a.	9m Results 2020	David López Sánchez
21-Oct-2020	n.a.	0.96	n.a.	n.a.	6m Results 2020	David López Sánchez
13-May-2020	n.a.	1.07	n.a.	n.a.	3m Results 2020	David López Sánchez
08-Apr-2020	n.a.	1.21	n.a.	n.a.	Initiation of Coverage	David López Sánchez

