



MAIN VALUATION METHODOLOGIES FOR A CEMENT RELATED TRANSACTION

METHODOLOGY

WHAT IT REPRESENTS

CONSIDERATIONS/ISSUES

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

- > Target specific
- > Reflects the value of future cash flows of the business
- > Invariably based on information / business plans provided by incumbent management

- > Economically sound method
- > Values the future rather than the past or present
- > Requires significant assessment of inputs
- > Sensitive to the definition and calculation of the WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) and the Terminal (Residual) value
- > Most corporates and investment banks rely heavily on this methodology

Transaction Multiples

- > Based on EV/EBITDA (or other financial metrics) multiples actually paid for related acquisitions
- > Could use other metrics such as EV per tonne of capacity
- > Provides an indication of what the market is actually prepared to pay for an asset/business

- > Timing of transactions is of utmost importance (depending on where it is on the cycle)
- > Actual targets may not be of similar structure as the examined target (different product mix, different locations, existence of synergies etc.)
- > Invariably transaction multiples reflect a “control” premium (particularly in quoted companies)

Publicly Traded Comparables

- > Based on EV/EBITDA and other financial metrics
- > Reflects the market’s perspective on a company
- > Reflects the market’s perspective on the sector

- > Must select publicly quoted companies that are similar to the target (not always possible)
- > Issues with location, product mix as above
- > Market’s view on the sector critical

Replacement Costs

- > Reflects the cost of building the assets of the target from scratch
- > Taking into account current costs for equipment, construction services, infrastructure requirements etc.
- > Requires location specific approach

- > The cost to build a cement asset can only be a rough estimate during a transaction process (lack of detail of new asset)
- > It reflects more the business environment within the equipment manufacturers industry than the cement sector
- > The cost to build an asset today may not reflect the capacity of the asset to produce adequate cashflow under current market conditions
- > Invariably, this methodology yields different results from the others, but it is useful to consider for future asset replacement considerations