

# Addnode Group

## Transforming for the better, up to BUY

- Faster net accounting transition in DM provides more clarity
- Earnings resilience remains strong, margin target to be raised in 2025
- 28% valuation discount to compounder peers, up to BUY

### Changing into a more software-like business – positive

We argue that the new Autodesk transaction model is positive for Addnode and other platinum partners. Margins will go up (gross margin from 45% to 90%, EBITA from 10% to 20%), costs for handling transactions will come down, price competition will fade and the balance sheet will be slimmer. This will improve the characteristics of Addnode being more a software-like company. The transition is also progressing quickly, as shown in the Q4 report, which we view as positive, as there are now only three quarters left of declining sales before comps normalise, in Q4'25e. 2025e will also be supported by a high share of 3-year Autodesk licenses sold in 2022 that will come up for renewal, which should provide a good tailwind for underlying organic growth in Design Management (DM). We remain cautious about PLM and PM into H1'25, but believe this is already reflected in FactSet consensus as well.

### Small EBITA revisions and margin target could be raised

We have made small underlying estimate changes after the Q4 report, and we now reflect the faster transition with reduced sales and increased margins in DM, which we think could trigger a raised margin target from today's ">10% EBITA margin" to ">15% EBITA margin" in 2025.

### Up to BUY (Hold), time to close the relative gap

The share has lagged compounder peers since summer 2024. On our new estimates, the share is trading at 17.5x the 2025e EV/EBITA, for a 28% discount to compounder peers, which we argue is attractive for the long-term quality compounding effects in Addnode. With a 0.3x ND/EBITDA at YE 2025e, the balance sheet is also in good shape to make larger acquisitions in 2025. Estimate uncertainty has reduced, end market-demand seems to have troughed and M&A should add to estimates. We upgrade to BUY with a TP of SEK 140 (115).

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SEKm	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
Sales	7,412	7,757	5,846	5,982	6,149
EBITDA	760	988	1,039	1,078	1,108
EBITDA margin (%)	10.3	12.7	17.8	18.0	18.0
EBIT adj.	430	598	625	671	703
EBIT adj. margin (%)	5.8	7.7	10.7	11.2	11.4
Pretax profit	362	496	593	637	669
EPS	2.09	2.72	3.47	3.73	3.92
EPS adj.	3.53	4.17	5.11	5.30	5.47
Sales growth (%)	19.1	4.7	-24.6	2.3	2.8
EPS growth (%)	-26.0	30.1	27.8	7.3	5.1

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Company Data

### Reasons:

**Recommendation change**  
**In-depth research**



### IT

#### Estimate changes (%)

	2025e	2026e
Sales	-18.1	-9.8
EBIT	-3.6	1.2
EPS	-2.6	1.6

Source: ABG Sundal Collier

### ANOD.B-SE/ANODB SS

Share price (SEK)	18/2/2025	114.30
Target price	(115.0)	140.0

MCap (SEKm)	15,377
MCap (EURm)	1,328
No. of shares (m)	130.6
Free float (%)	93.0
Av. daily volume (k)	55

### Next event

Q1 Report 25 April 2025

### Performance

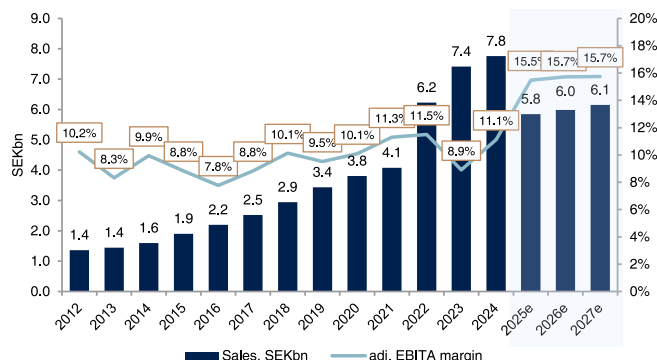


## Company description

Addnode has two types of business: Software for the Swedish public sector and value-added reselling (VAR) of third-party and its own software within 3D design and product data info to the private sector. It has completed 25+ acquisitions since 2010 and has more than 4,500 customers in 30 countries. Financial targets include annual sales growth >10%, an EBITA margin >10% and >50% of net profit in dividends.

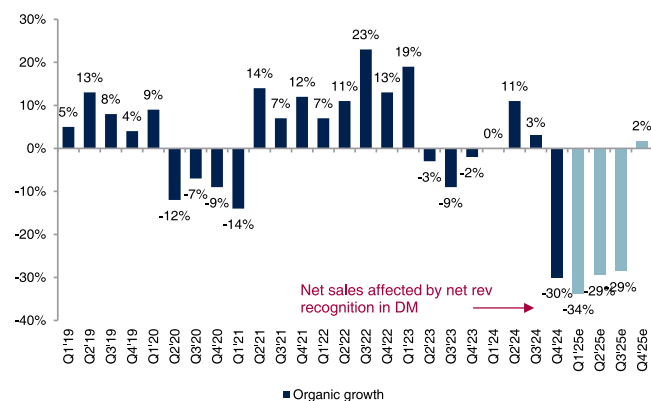
### Sustainability information

## Sales and adj. EBITA margin 2012-2027e



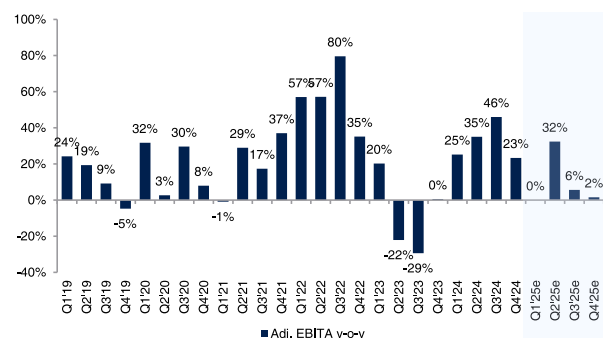
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## Addnode group organic growth



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## Group adj. EBITA y-o-y

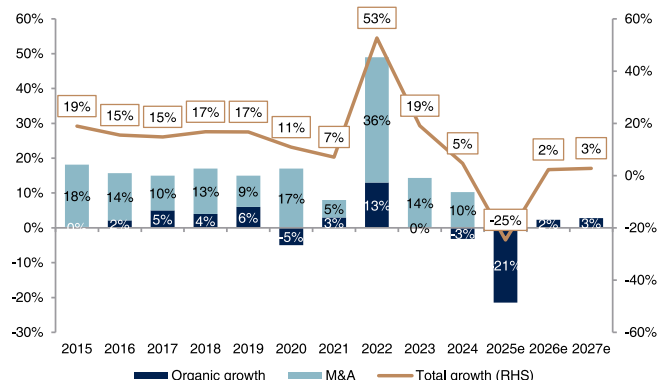


Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## Risks

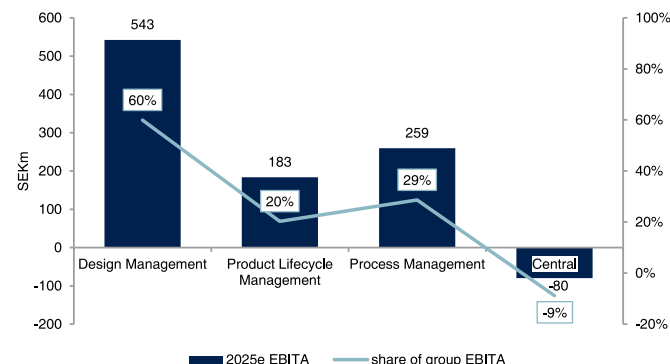
Key risks include: Lack of acquisitions at attractive valuations. High dependence on two third-party software suppliers. Market exposure to cyclical markets such as industrial, construction, automotive and oil & gas. If Dassault Systemes were to move from a license to a subscription model (as Autodesk has done) it would likely weigh significantly on earnings short-term (albeit neutral or positive long-term).

## Growth components, 2015-2027e



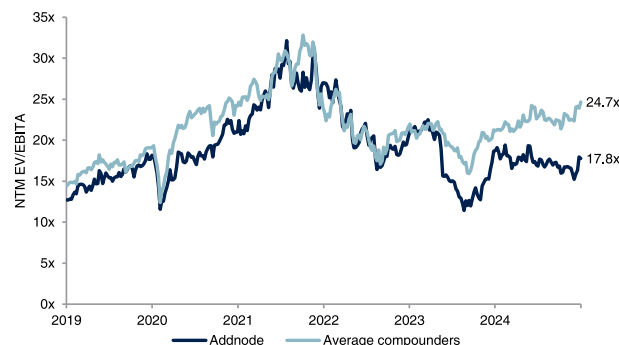
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## Share of 2025e EBITA per segment



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## NTM EV/EBITA



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, FactSet, peers: Indutrade, Lifco, Vitec, Bufab, Addtech and Lagercrantz

## Investment case

*We upgrade Addnode to BUY with a new TP of SEK 140 (115), as we see 1) the transition to net accounting in Design Management as a favourable move both for Addnode as a partner and the equity case, as it makes Addnode a more software-like company with higher margins, 2) Addnode will likely raise its margin target in 2025 to reflect the new business model, and 3) potential for more M&A, as the balance sheet offers financial headroom of ~SEK 1bn. Addnode has, in our view, a long and solid track record of growing earnings per share through organic growth and M&A (2015-24 EBITA CAGR of 20%), and we expect this to continue over the next 5-10 years as well. We see upside in the current valuation of 17.5x 2025e EV/EBITA, as it represents a 28% discount to Nordic M&A compounders vs. the 5-year average discount of 12%.*

### Autodesk's new transaction model favours Addnode

One of the market's concerns over the past year has been that Addnode's software supplier in the Design Management segment, Autodesk, will start billing end users directly rather than through distributors and partners. It is therefore argued that the risk will increase as Autodesk gets closer to the end customer.

However, we do not agree. Instead, our analysis suggests that the new transaction model will lead to four positive outcomes:

- Prices will be more standardised in the market and Addnode will face less competition from pure distributors,
- Addnode can reduce costs around billing end customers and get rid of customer payment risks as these are transferred to Autodesk instead,
- Value-added platinum partners (like Addnode) will win more deals compared to partners with less of their own software and consultants,
- Margins will increase as Addnode will switch to net accounting of licences and the balance sheet will shrink, making the business more software-like, which in turn could lead to higher multiples on the same earnings.

The Q4 report showed that the transition is going quickly (organic revenue dropped 47% in Design Management), which means that we will have comparable revenue numbers again already in Q4'25, and Addnode also showed that earnings stayed resilient (EBITA +49% y-o-y in Design Management).

### Raised margin target in 2025

As a result of the above changes in Design Management, Addnode will become a higher-margin group business, and we believe this will lead to increased financial targets in 2025 and possibly the company's first CMD. The target today is to achieve an "EBITA margin above 10%". Addnode delivered 8.9% in 2023 (a tough year) and 11.1% in 2024 with a quarter of the new net accounting model.

In our forecast, we expect Addnode as a group will deliver an EBITA margin of 15.5-16% in 2025-27e, which would make the current margin target irrelevant. By raising the margin target, Addnode would give further confidence in what the new financials will look like after the net accounting transition and also transform into a more software-like business, which could lead to a higher valuation multiple.

### M&A headroom is significant

Addnode is a serial acquirer, and we expect it to continue to be so. Leverage closed at 0.8x in Q4, which is a low level for Addnode and also a level at which Addnode has been able to do larger M&A. We expect leverage to reduce to 0.3x by the end of 2025e, in the case of no acquisitions. We therefore expect to see either a slightly larger acquisition of an Autodesk partner (in DM) or a Dassault Systemes partner (in PLM), which are acquisition types that Addnode has done several times and also successfully.

By acquiring other value-added resellers, Addnode is able both to increase gross margins immediately through higher partner status and also to add proprietary software and consulting services, which drives earnings growth in the target companies. Multiples are

also generally low, and a reseller partner with a low proportion of proprietary software and services is typically considered to be of relatively low quality, which allows Addnode to both acquire low-valued businesses and drive significant earnings growth post-acquisition.

Secondly, Addnode could also acquire proprietary software companies for either Autodesk or Dassault Systemes platforms, which would allow the acquired target to gain immediate access to large global customer bases. Finally, we also expect the process management M&A machine to continue, with small proprietary software companies exposed to the Nordic public sector. The multi-angle M&A approach allows Addnode to pursue several M&A tracks, and 2025 should be no exception.

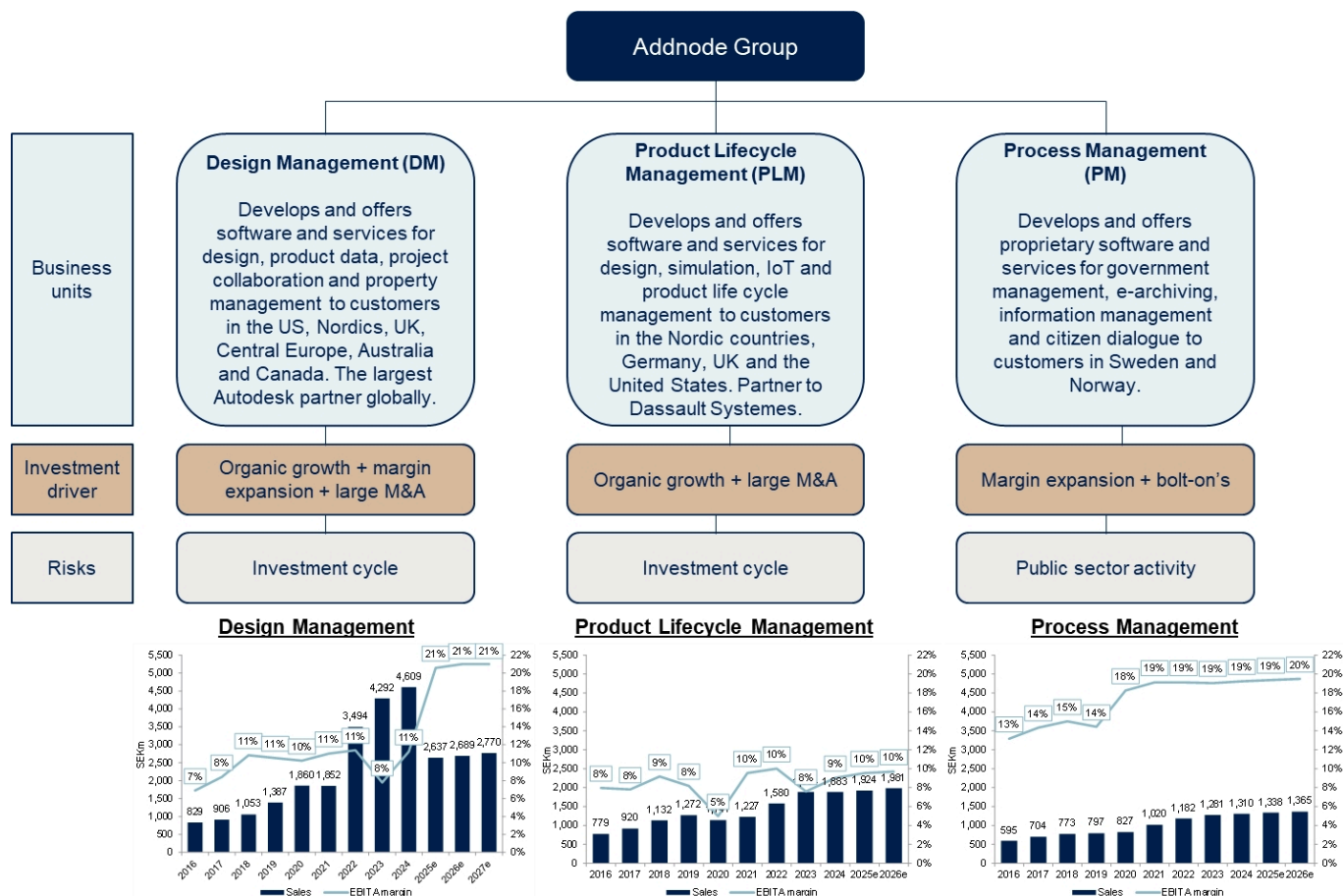
In our 3-year M&A scenario we reach a value per share of SEK 177 in 2027e and SEK 147 discounted by 10% per year to today, for a 15% EBITA CAGR between 2024-27e through self-funded acquisitions.

# The Addnode model

Addnode is a value-added re-seller of its own and third-party software and an M&A-driven company. The company operates through three business divisions, with each exposed to different software or regions. It has a decentralised business model, which means that the divisions, and group companies, are run independently with their own P&L's, and they also do M&A independently. Addnode therefore has a steady flow of acquisitions each year for the group, while the focus in the divisions could change between years.

- **Design Management (DM):** DM is a leading global provider of digital solutions and services for design, BIM and product data for architects and engineers in the construction and manufacturing industries. The division also has a strong digital offering for project collaboration and facility management in the Nordic countries and the UK. Companies in the DM division re-sell Autodesk software in combination with its own developed IP.
- **Product Lifecycle Management (PLM):** PLM is a global provider of solutions for digitalising a product or facility's complete lifecycle — from idea, design, simulation and construction to sale, after market and recycling. For customers, this means shorter lead times, more innovation, increased efficiency, and traceability. PLM re-sells software from Dassault Systemes.
- **Process Management (PM):** PM is a leading provider of digital solutions to the public sector in Sweden. Its solutions streamline case management, simplify administration and quality-assure processes in contacts between the authorities and citizens. PM primarily sells own IP software, which explains the higher margin than in DM and PLM.

## Addnode Group



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

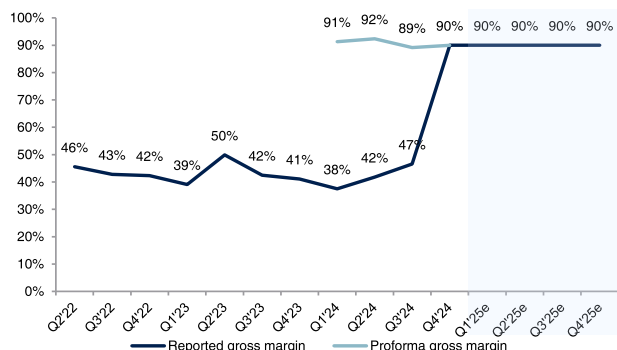
# Autodesk's new transaction model

We believe that Autodesk's new transaction model favours value-added Platinum partners such as Addnode. We hosted a call ([link](#)) in October with another Autodesk partner, Mensch und Maschine, in which we gained increased confidence in the new transaction model as it:

1. Price-only competition will be reduced as Autodesk invoices customers directly, and price will become less of a competitive force.
2. Partner costs associated with handling all customer invoices, bearing counterparty risk and tying up working capital will be reduced as Autodesk licences are invoiced directly to Autodesk.
3. End customers will evaluate Autodesk partners based on their offering of consulting services and proprietary software, which should favour Platinum partners (such as Addnode and Mensch und Maschine) as they have earned their status through their value-added services and products.
4. Margins will increase (as a result of higher gross margins) and the balance sheet will shrink as payables and receivables are removed from the balance sheet. The CFO of Mensch und Maschine estimates that its EBIT margin will improve from 14% to 23-24% and the balance sheet will shrink by as much as 7-9% just from the net accounting effects. This will make these companies much more software-like, which we think is positive from an equity and valuation perspective.

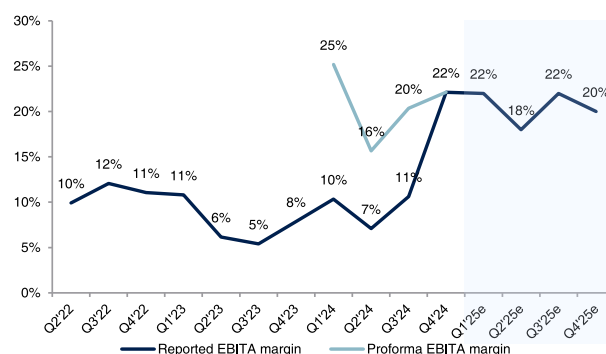
Looking at the margin profile, Design Management's gross margins will increase from ~40% to ~90% as a result of the net accounting effects where Addnode will receive a kick-back on Autodesk licences sold and will not book gross revenues. This will result in a lower level of absolute revenues, but it will increase the EBITA margin from ~10% to ~20%.

## Design Management's gross margins to increase significantly



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## Design Management's EBITA margins to follow



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## Autodesk still prioritises margins

Looking at Autodesk's recent communications, we see little evidence that it is launching its own global sales force and starting to compete with channel partners. Instead, it continues to speak positively about its partners, and as long as it is talking about achieving its "rule of 45" and increasing margins, we do not believe this goes hand in hand with launching a global sales force and starting to compete with partners.

The current framework and targets require Autodesk to continue to deliver 10-15% revenue growth and margins (EBIT/FCF) of around 30-35% to reach its target, which we believe supports our thesis that Autodesk will remain a software-focused company.

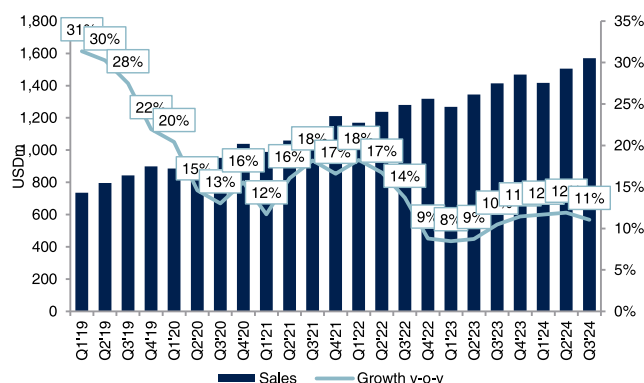


## Autodesk Q3'25 commentary

on the same basis. The new transaction model will enable tighter channel partnerships with less duplication of effort, and more digital self-service and automation, which increases customer satisfaction and workforce productivity. It will also create new opportunities for partners and Autodesk to earn more, with less emphasis on transaction revenue sharing and a greater emphasis on value creation for customers. Once complete, we expect the new transaction model and subsequent go-to-market optimization to increase sales and marketing efficiency and deliver GAAP margins among the best in the industry.

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Autodesk

## Autodesk sales grows ~10-15%...



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Autodesk

## Autodesk Q4'24 commentary

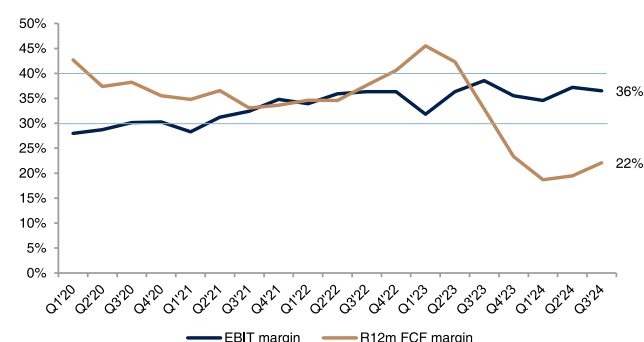
AUTODESK

Q4'24 Opening Commentary

We continue to manage our business using a rule-of-40 framework with a goal of reaching 45 percent or more over time. We are taking significant steps towards our goal this year and next. We think this balance between compounding growth and strong free cash flow margins, captured in the rule-of-40 framework, is the hallmark of the most valuable companies in the world. And we intend to remain one of them.

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Autodesk

## ...with margins ~30-35% to reach its "rule of 45" target

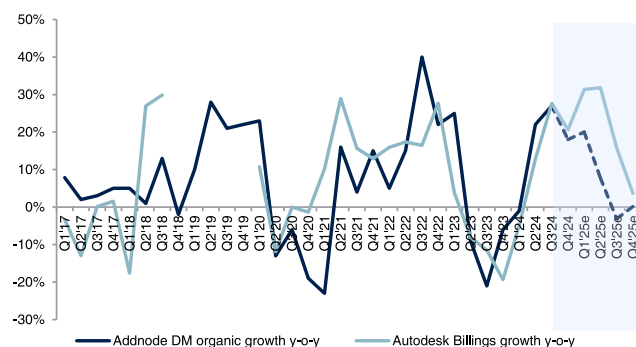


Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## 2025 should see improvements

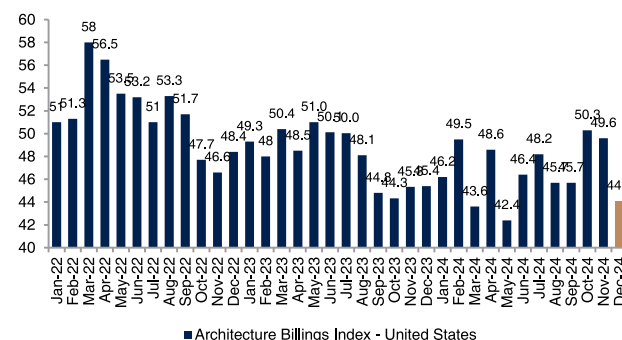
If you look at the business dynamics of the architecture market and the momentum, 2023 and 2024 were somewhat challenging with interest rates on the rise. The US Architecture Billing Index (ABI) has been below 50 for most of the months over the last 1.5 years, and although October and November showed some improvement, December was another setback. We continue to look at certain leading indicators in conjunction with general interest rates, but also the impact of a large multi-year sales year in 2022, which should come back and support growth rates in 2025 through renewals. FactSet consensus calls for continued 20-30% growth in Autodesk billings over the next three quarters, which we see as a supportive data point. Addnode also commented in its Q4 report that it has seen "indicators that the architectural market is bottoming out in both the US and Europe, as architectural layoffs have slowed".

## Autodesk billing growth vs DM organic growth (net accounting adjusted from Q3'24)



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Autodesk, FactSet, company data

## US ABI per month, 2022-2024

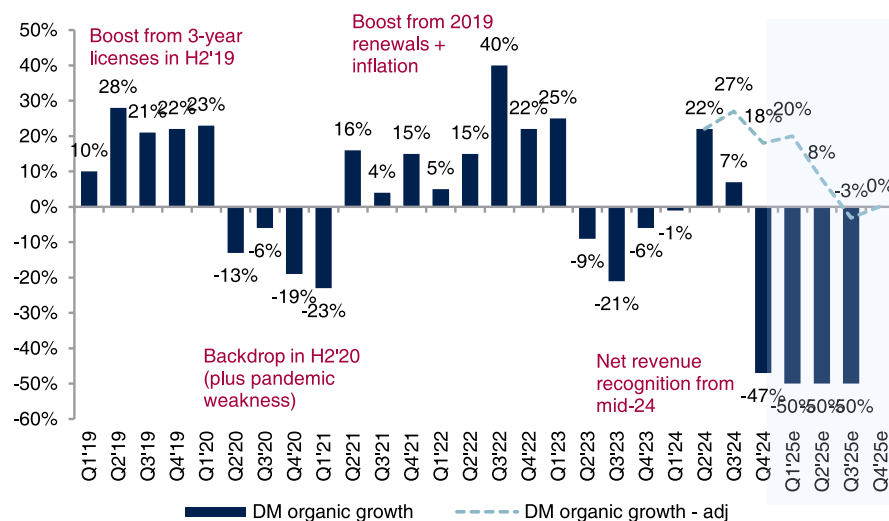


Source: ABG Sundal Collier, AIA

We model adjusted organic growth rates in Design Management of 8-20% over the next two quarters, and flat in H2'25, as it faces headwinds from strong comparables in H2'24 (final re-

selling push into the new Autodesk model), but tailwinds from relatively large cohorts of 3-year licence renewals from 2022 (the most recent boost).

### DM organic growth per quarter

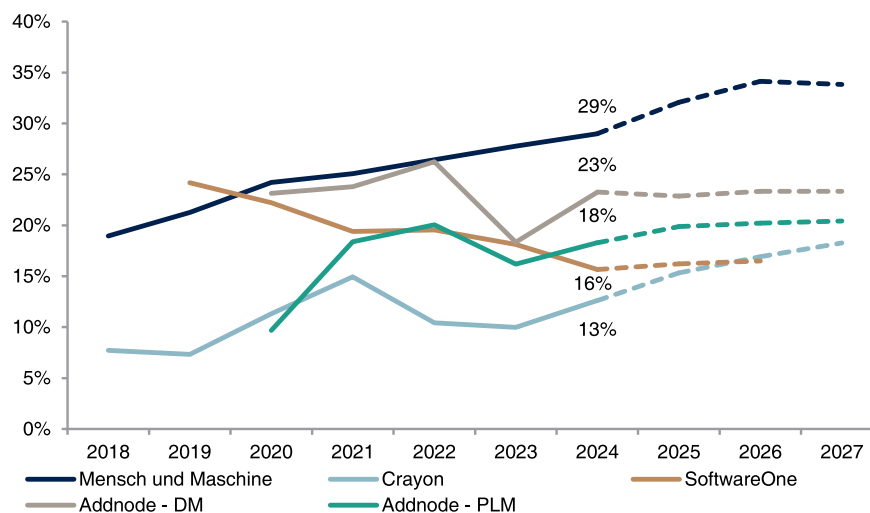


Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

### Sanity checking re-selling margins

Comparing Addnode's DM and PLM segments to other listed software value-added resellers on an EBIT(A)/gross profit basis, we can see that Addnode is doing alright, not best but not worst. Interestingly, looking at the best performer, it is the Autodesk partner Mensch und Maschine, which is able to convert 25-30% of gross profit into EBIT. In 2024, DM delivered an EBIT/gross profit of 23% and PLM of 18%, so there could be some potential upside ahead from becoming more efficient in deliveries and scale.

### EBIT(A)/gross profit software re-seller peers



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, FactSet, company data











## Acquisition targets of Autodesk partners

The global scene for Autodesk partners is differently fragmented in different regions. Addnode has captured a strong market position in the US post acquisitions of Microdesk (2022) and Team D3 (2023) which is visible in below table, as well as in the UK with its brand Symetri.

There are however still opportunities to grab for further consolidation of Autodesk partners in our view, and to mention a few that seems to have a good market position, we see for example Graitec with good status across several markets like Canada, France and Spain. While there should also be opportunities in APAC where Addnode has less of an exposure, by entering either the Australian or Indian market, through potential acquisitions of partners like Cadpro, Arkance (with operations in France as well) and MicroGenesis.

### Autodesk partners in selected locations

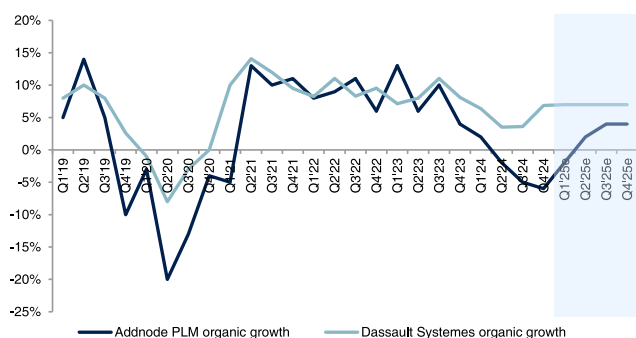
Country	City	Platinum partners	Gold partners	Silver partners	Partners
	USA	New York	Microdesk (Addnode)	Microsol Resources	Cinesys
		Washington	Microdesk (Addnode)		IMAGINIT
		San Francisco	Microdesk (Addnode), IMAGINIT		
		Boston	Microdesk (Addnode)	Microsol Resources	
		Dallas	D3 Technologies (Addnode)	Cinesys	
	Canada	Ottawa	SolidCAD, Graitec	CDW	
		Vancouver	SolidCAD	Annex Pro, CDW	Cinesys, NGS Software
	Germany	Berlin	auxalia, Mensch und Maschine	AKG Civil Solutions, N+P Informationssysteme, SoftwareONE	Pumacy, Fides
		Munich	auxalia, Mensch und Maschine, CIDEON	Fides	NTI
	France	Paris	Graitec, NTI, Mensch und Maschine	ALTAM, Aplicit, Refsa	
		Bordeaux	Arkance		
	UK	London	Symetri (Addnode)	Blue Graphics	SoftwareONE, Xitx
		Edinburgh	Symetri (Addnode)	Blue Graphics	SoftwareONE, Xitx
		Dublin			NTI
	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Cadac Group, NTI	SoftwareONE	Macrocad, Socrates Digital
	Sweden	Stockholm	NTI	SoftwareONE	Cadett
	Spain	Madrid	One Team Iberia, Graitec, Cadac	SEYS, SoftwareONE	Trigital Infografica
		Barcelona	Asidek, Graitec, NTI	SEYS, SoftwareONE	POWERBIM
	Italy	Milan	NTI, One Team, Graitec	HR Wallingford, CadAcademy, We BIM & Software	
		Rome			Descor, Novigos Tecno
	Australia	Sydney		Civil Survey Solutions, Cadpro, Storm FX	SoftwareONE
	India	Mumbai	Arkance, MicroGenesis	Ceinsys, Neilssoft, Genesis Infoserve	Rahul Commerce, TASAA software services, Accelty
		New Delhi	MicroGenesis	Unoteam Software, Ceinsys, Kriion Consulting	L&T Technology, Typa Infotech, LDS Infotech
				Corporate Infotech, Info Creations, CCS Computers	

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Autodesk, <https://www.autodesk.com/partners/locate-a-reseller>

## Dassault (PLM) off for a solid 2025

Addnode's Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) division is the re-selling vertical of Dassault Systemes software. Addnode manages the division similar to DM, as it targets a combination of organic growth, margin improvements through own software and services as well as value-accretive M&A of other re-sellers and proprietary software companies. 2024 has been a challenging year for PLM with organic growth reported at -3% due to exposure to the European (more specifically, the German and UK) automotive end markets. Looking at Dassault Systemes guidances and FactSet consensus estimates, however, it seems like Q1'25e should show improvements over H2'24 and that FY 2025e should be back to organic growth again. The correlation to PLM is relatively good over time, and we argue that we are reflecting a weak start to 2025e and expect a normalisation during the year towards our FY organic growth estimate of 2%.

**Dassault Systemes growth (ex FX) and PLM organic growth**



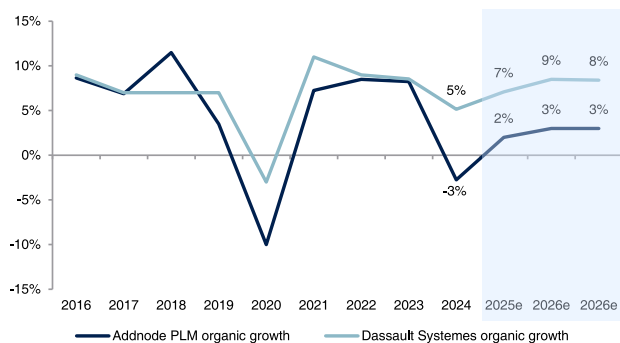
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data, Dassault Systemes

**PLM organic growth vs Dassault Systemes license sales y-o-y**



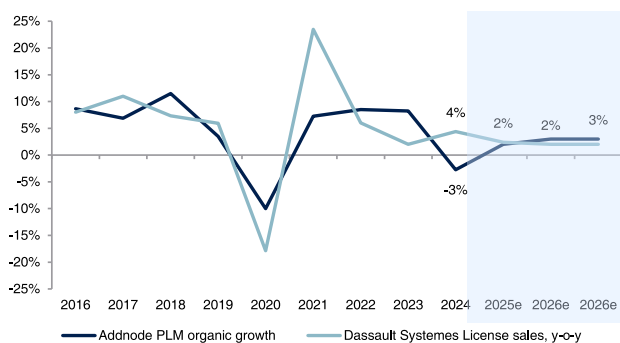
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data, FactSet

**PLM organic growth vs Dassault Systemes sales y-o-y**



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data, FactSet

**PLM organic growth vs Dassault Systemes license sales y-o-y**

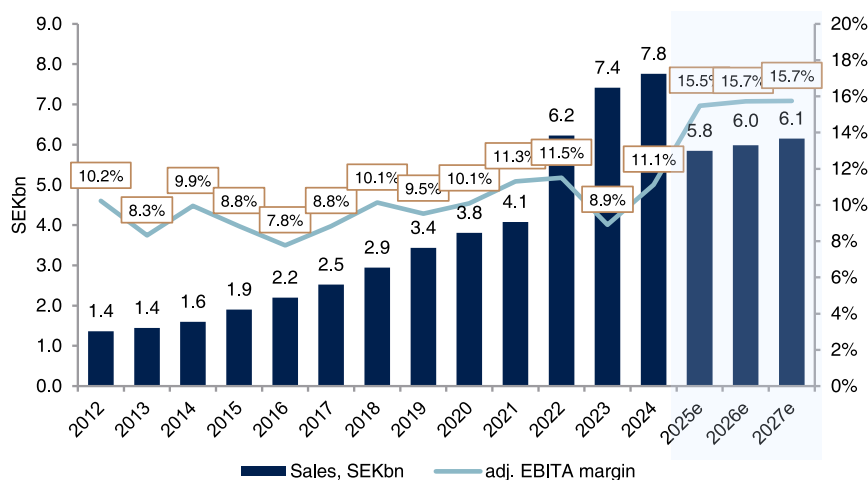


Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data, FactSet

## Raised margin target during 2025

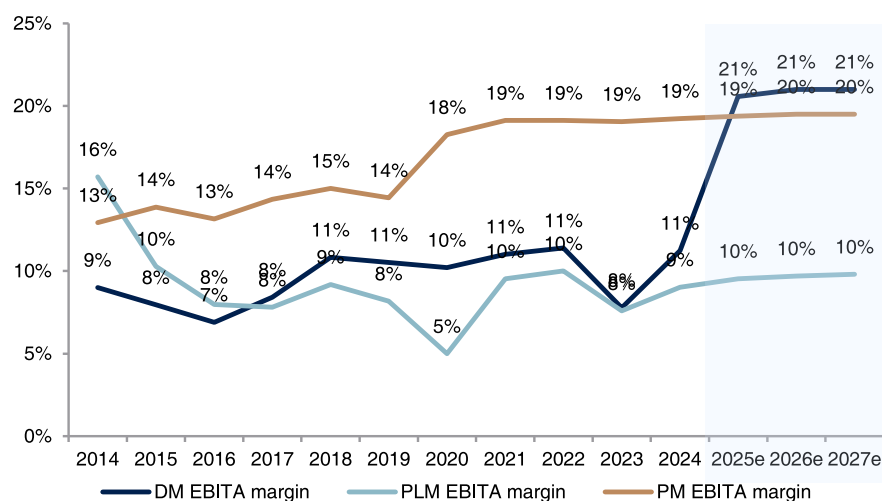
Due to the reselling nature of Addnode's business model, profit margins have been relatively low compared to other software companies. This will partially change with Autodesk's new transaction model. The Design Management segment will have higher gross and EBITA margins, which will also improve Addnode group's margin profile. Having delivered an average EBITA margin of 9.7% over 2012-24, just below the financial target of ">10%", we now expect Addnode to deliver >15% in 2025-27e. This should trigger revised financial targets, which we believe could be linked to a CMD in 2025. Addnode has been seen as a relatively complex company, with three different businesses within one company, so the potential for its first-ever CMD should also bring greater clarity and understanding of the compounding business model that Addnode is driving. We believe that, all else being equal, this will be positive for the valuation metrics, and the margin gain will be driven by the improvements in Design Management (DM).

### Sales and adj. EBITA margin 2012-2027e



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

### Segment margins 2014-2027e



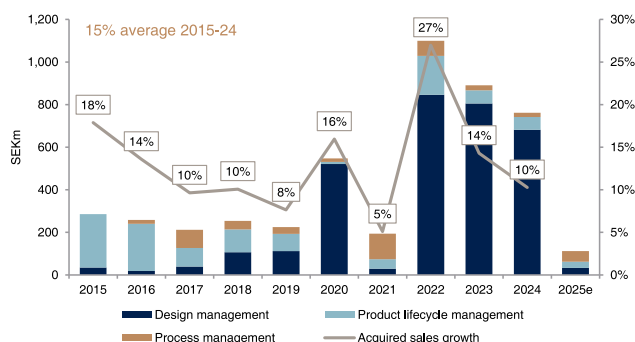
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

## M&A headroom is significant

An important earnings driver for Addnode is its ability to pursue M&A in addition to organic growth. As the business is relatively segregated between the three business segments, it can run parallel M&A agendas without taking up too much management capacity. Over the past 10 years, Addnode as a group has added 15% per annum to group revenues, with minimal shareholder dilution of only a 1% CAGR in terms of the number of shares.

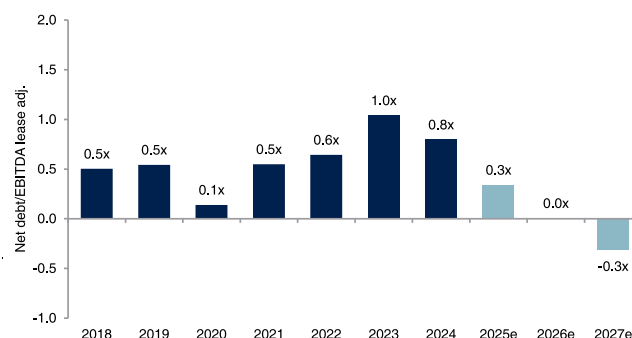
Addnode's capital-light business model allows for a self-funded M&A agenda, and with the current leverage ratio, we find plenty of room on the balance sheet. According to our estimates, the leverage reduces to 0.3x at the end of 2025e in the absence of future M&A. This tells us that the company is financially well-positioned to continue its value-creating M&A journey.

### M&A contribution per year



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

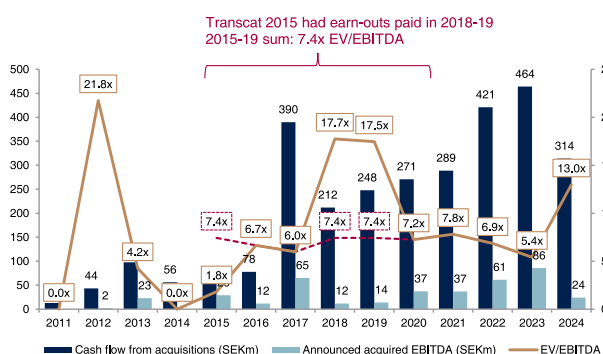
### Net debt/EBITDA lease adj.



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

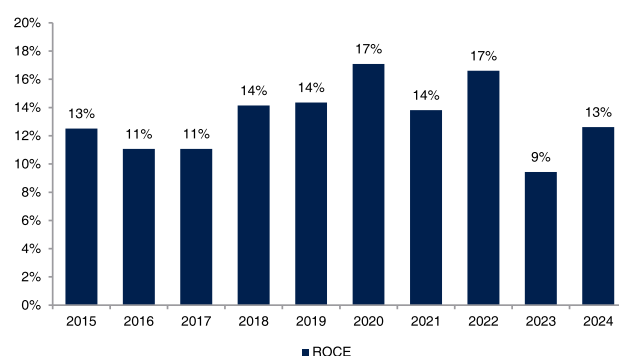
In terms of valuation multiples, Addnode has not been perfectly transparent in the past, but we have done our best to estimate the profitability of acquired targets and matched this with reported cash flow from acquisitions, which gives a clear picture over time: Addnode has access to accretive M&A, as it typically acquires either resellers or smaller proprietary software companies. 2024 was likely characterised by a number of smaller acquisitions, while Addnode paid earn-outs for historical acquisitions (such as Microdesk and TeamD3) of a larger size. Over time, Addnode has achieved a respectable return on capital employed of ~15%, showing that both organic investment and acquisitions have paid off for shareholders.

### Addnode cash flow from acquisitions/est. acquired EBITDA



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

### Return on capital employed

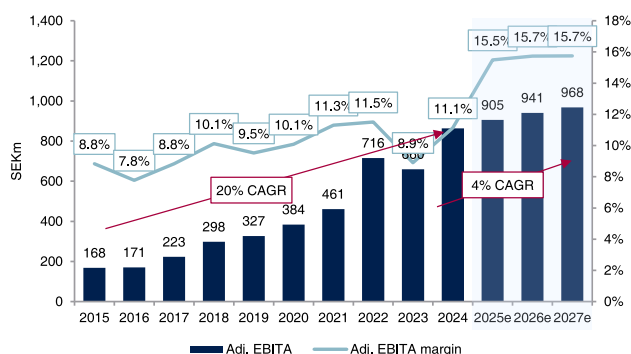


Source: ABG Sundal Collier, FactSet

# Quality compounder at a discount

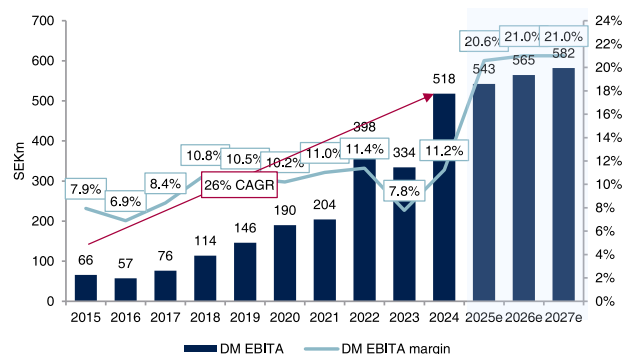
We see Addnode as a quality compounder in the Swedish equity market, as it has been good at growing earnings year after year and also has an M&A component, which it finances from its own cash flow. This has resulted in a solid EPS CAGR over time and we expect this to continue. The group adj. EBITA CAGR between 2015-2024 is 20%, and looking between the three business segments, Addnode has delivered between 14-26% EBITA CAGR's. As we only model the organic growth ahead excluding potential acquisitions, we estimate a 4% adj. EBITA CAGR on group level, but as explained above, the financial headroom for acquisitions across all three segments is good.

**Adj. EBITA and adj. EBITA margin per year**



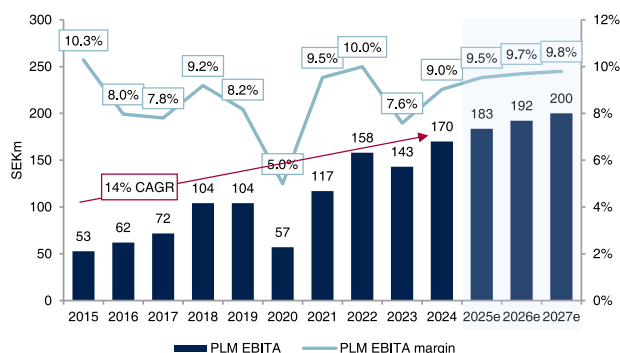
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

**DM EBITA and EBITA margin per year**



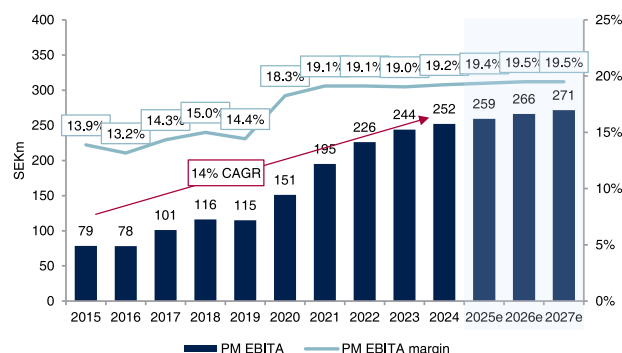
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

**PLM EBITA and EBITA margin per year**



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

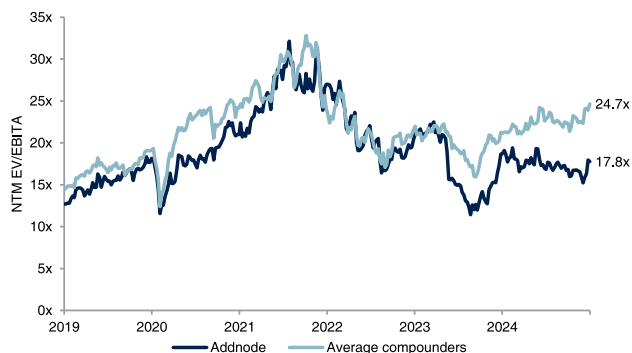
**PM EBITA and EBITA margin per year**



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

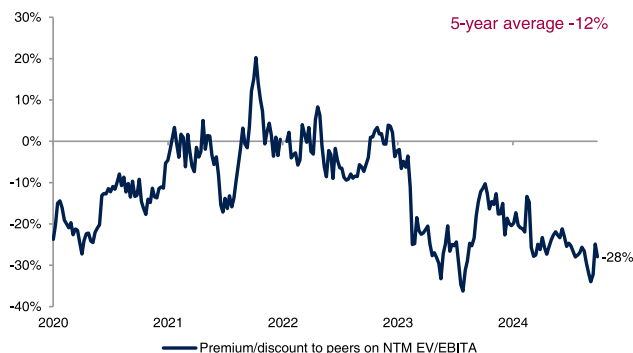
In terms of valuation, Addnode has correlated well with a group of serial acquirers on an NTM EV/EBITA basis, although it has diverged somewhat from this group over the past 12 months. We believe the lion's share of this is due to the ongoing change in Autodesk's transaction model, as this has raised questions as to whether or not Addnode's business model is at risk. As we have argued in this report, we disagree and see last year's valuation contraction as a good entry point into this quality compounder. In terms of growing EBITA, Addnode's 20% 2026 CAGR between 2015-24 is relatively in line with peers.

## NTM EV/EBITA



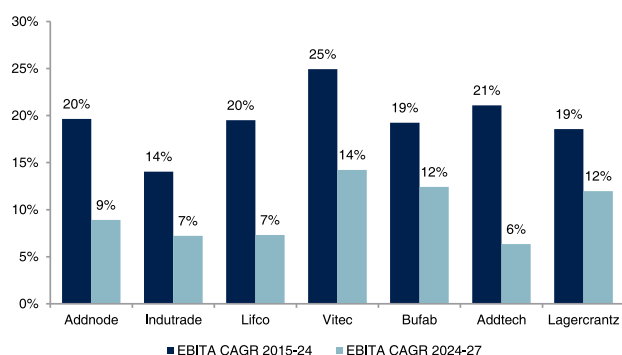
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, FactSet, peers: Indutrade, Lifco, Vitec, Bufab, Addtech and Lagercrantz

## Premium/discount to peers on NTM EV/EBITA



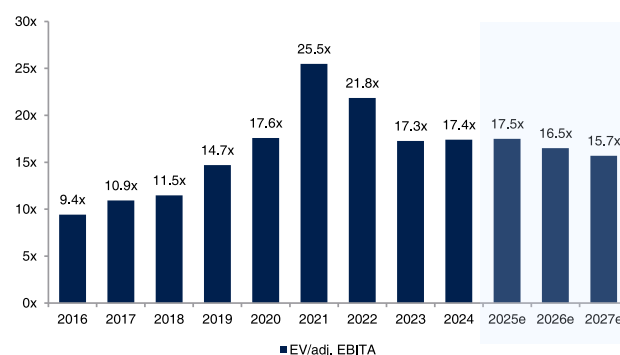
Source: ABG Sundal Collier, FactSet

## EBITA CAGR 2015-24 and 2024-27e



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data, FactSet

## EV/adj. EBITA



Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

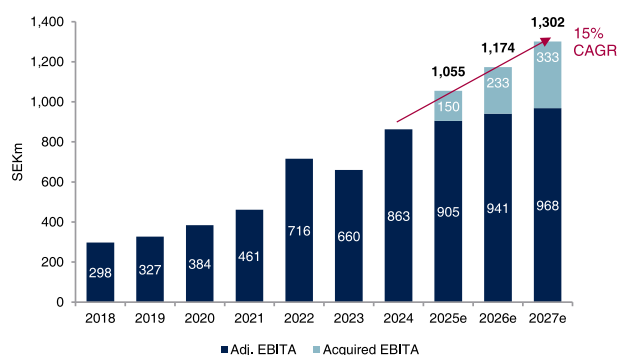
In a 3-year M&A scenario where Addnode could lever up to 1.5x (as it has done historically) and we value the share at 20x EV/EBITA in 2027e, the value per share would be SEK 177, or SEK 147 discounted by 10% per year to today. This scenario would drive a 15% adj. EBITA CAGR between 2024-27e, which is just below what Addnode has delivered historically. We think this is attractive, and that this M&A scenario is supported by the company's own cash flow, as has been the case in the past. We therefore upgrade Addnode to BUY (Hold) with a new TP of SEK 140 (115).

## 3-year M&A scenario

SEKm	2025e	2026e	2027e	2024-27e CAGR
EBITDA	1,039	1,078	1,108	
EBITA	905	941	968	
Acquisition headroom (SEKm)	1,205	1,611	2,013	
Acquisition multiple	7.0x			
Acquired EBITDA	172	95	115	
Total EBITA	1,055	1,174	1,302	15%
Target multiple (EV/EBITA)			20.0x	
EV			26,036	
Net debt (2027e)			2,356	
Market cap			23,680	
Shares			134	
Value/share (2027e)			177	
PV (10%/year)			147	

Source: ABG Sundal Collier

## 15% EBITA CAGR in an M&A scenario



Source: ABG Sundal Collier



## Estimate changes after Q4

### Estimate changes

	New			Old			Estimate changes		
	2024	2025e	2026e	2024	2025e	2026e	2024	2025e	2026e
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>7,135</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Purchases of goods and services	-3,559	-1,504	-1,794	-4,089	-2,497	-1,990	-13%	-40%	-10%
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-10%</b>
Other external costs	-578	-455	-419	-553	-481	-464	5%	-5%	-10%
Personnel costs	-2,801	-3,032	-2,878	-2,798	-3,287	-3,297	0%	-8%	-13%
Capitalized work	169	184	188	160	163	166	6%	13%	13%
Revaluation of conditional purchase price	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	na	na
EBITDA	988	1,039	1,078	974	1,033	1,049	1%	1%	3%
- of which EO items	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	na	na
<b>adj. EBITDA</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Depreciations tangible assets	-125	-134	-137	-124	-128	-131	1%	5%	5%
EBITA	863	905	941	850	905	918	2%	0%	2%
<b>adj. EBITA</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Depreciations intangible assets	-265	-280	-270	-259	-256	-255	2%	9%	6%
- of which capitalized R&D	-91	-96	-91	-91	-96	-100	0%	0%	-9%
- of which acquired intangibles	-174	-184	-179	-168	-160	-155	4%	15%	15%
- of which Writedowns	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	na	na
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Adj. EBIT</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Financial income	86	12	6	61	6	6	41%	100%	0%
Financial expenses	-188	-44	-40	-141	-44	-40	33%	0%	0%
Profit before tax	496	593	637	511	611	629	-3%	-3%	1%
Tax	-134	-131	-140	-117	-134	-138	14%	-3%	1%
- of which Current tax	-154	-131	-140	-133	-134	-138	15%	-3%	1%
- of which Deferred tax	20	0	0	16	0	0	25%	na	na
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>EPS</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
DPS	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.20	1.25	5%	0%	0%
Sales growth y-o-y	5%	-25%	2%	11%	-14%	-7%	-7%	-11%	9%
<b>Organic growth y-o-y</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Adj. EBITA growth y-o-y	31%	5%	4%	29%	6%	1%	2%	-2%	2%
EBITA margin	11.1%	15.5%	15.7%	10.3%	12.7%	13.8%	0.8%	2.8%	1.9%
<b>Adj. EBITA margin</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Divisional sales</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>
Design Management	4,609	2,637	2,689	5,074	3,891	3,308	-9%	-32%	-19%
Product Lifecycle Management	1,883	1,924	1,981	1,900	1,942	2,000	-1%	-1%	-1%
Process Management	1,310	1,338	1,365	1,326	1,354	1,381	-1%	-1%	-1%
Central	-45	-52	-54	-46	-52	-54	-2%	0%	0%
<b>Divisional adj. EBITA</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>
Design Management	518	543	565	507	542	546	2%	0%	3%
Product Lifecycle Management	170	183	192	170	185	192	0%	-1%	0%
Process Management	252	259	266	250	257	262	1%	1%	1%
Central	-77	-80	-82	-78	-80	-82	-1%	0%	0%
<b>Divisional adj. EBITA margin</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>
Design Management	11.2%	20.6%	21.0%	10.0%	13.9%	16.5%	1.2%	6.6%	4.5%
Product Lifecycle Management	9.0%	9.5%	9.7%	9.0%	9.5%	9.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Process Management	19.2%	19.4%	19.5%	18.9%	19.0%	19.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Organic growth</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>
Design Management	-5%	-38%	2%	5%	-23%	-15%	-9%	-15%	17%
Product Lifecycle Management	-3%	2%	3%	-2%	2%	3%	-1%	0%	0%
Process Management	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	-1%	0%	0%
Group	-3%	-21%	2%	3%	-13%	-7%	-6%	-8%	9%

Source: ABG Sundal Collier

# Interim breakdown of forecast

SEKm	Q1'23	Q2'23	Q3'23	Q4'23	Q1'24	Q2'24	Q3'24	Q4'24	Q1'25e	Q2'25e	Q3'25e	Q4'25e	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>7,412</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>6,149</b>
Purchases of goods and services	-1,031	-696	-915	-1,067	-1,308	-1,002	-888	-361	-375	-370	-362	-396	-2,991	-3,709	-3,559	-1,504	-1,794	-1,845
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>4,304</b>
Other external costs	-126	-134	-127	-149	-136	-141	-134	-167	-90	-99	-96	-170	-416	-536	-578	-455	-419	-430
Personnel costs	-618	-624	-638	-679	-721	-711	-645	-724	-876	-759	-673	-724	-2,114	-2,559	-2,801	-3,032	-2,878	-2,957
Capitalized work	34	38	36	44	41	42	37	49	46	46	46	46	106	152	169	184	188	191
Revaluation of conditional purchase price	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
EBITDA	231	138	164	227	285	193	229	281	297	230	243	269	834	760	988	1,039	1,078	1,108
- of which EO items	0	-10	-5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-20	0	0	0	0
<b>adj. EBITDA</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,108</b>
Depreciations tangible assets	-29	-28	-32	-31	-32	-31	-29	-33	-33	-33	-34	-34	-106	-120	-125	-134	-137	-140
EBITA	202	110	132	196	253	162	200	248	264	197	209	235	728	640	863	905	941	968
<b>adj. EBITA</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>968</b>
Depreciations intangible assets	-53	-54	-62	-61	-66	-66	-63	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70	-201	-230	-265	-280	-270	-265
- of which capitalized R&D													-73	-87	-91	-96	-91	-91
- of which acquired intangibles													-128	-143	-174	-184	-179	-174
- of which Writedowns													0	0	0	0	0	0
EBIT	149	56	70	135	187	96	137	178	194	127	139	165	527	410	598	625	671	703
<b>Adj. EBIT</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>703</b>
Financial income	4	11	15	16	17	25	17	27	3	3	3	3	11	46	86	12	6	6
Financial expenses	-17	-23	-38	-16	-48	-49	-28	-63	-11	-11	-11	-11	-48	-94	-188	-44	-40	-40
Profit before tax	136	44	47	135	156	72	126	142	186	119	131	157	490	362	496	593	637	669
Tax	-32	-10	-12	-29	-36	-18	-29	-51	-41	-26	-29	-34	-113	-83	-134	-131	-140	-147
- of which Current tax	-37	-14	-15	-51	-41	-22	-36	-55	-41	-26	-29	-34	-116	-117	-154	-131	-140	-147
- of which Deferred tax	5	4	3	22	5	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	3	34	20	0	0	0
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>522</b>
<b>EPS</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.90</b>
DPS													1.00	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
Sales growth y-o-y	49%	4%	11%	16%	22%	29%	3%	-29%	-34%	-30%	-29%	2%	53%	19%	5%	-25%	2%	3%
<b>Organic growth y-o-y</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>-34%</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Adj. EBITA growth y-o-y	20%	-22%	-29%	0%	25%	35%	46%	23%	5%	22%	4%	-5%	55%	-8%	31%	5%	4%	3%
EBITA margin	10.2%	7.1%	7.3%	9.4%	10.5%	8.1%	10.8%	16.7%	16.6%	14.0%	15.7%	15.5%	11.7%	8.6%	11.1%	15.5%	15.7%	15.7%
<b>Adj. EBITA margin</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>
<b>Divisional sales</b>																		
Design Management	1,213	778	1,055	1,246	1,624	1,214	1,111	660	812	607	557	661	3,494	4,292	4,609	2,637	2,689	2,770
Product Lifecycle Management	433	468	484	499	454	468	469	492	445	477	489	513	1,580	1,884	1,883	1,924	1,981	2,041
Process Management	335	320	280	346	342	335	289	344	349	342	296	352	1,182	1,281	1,310	1,338	1,365	1,392
Central	-9	-12	-11	-13	-11	-12	-10	-12	-13	-13	-13	-13	-31	-45	-45	-52	-54	-54
<b>Divisional adj. EBITA</b>																		
Design Management	131	48	57	98	168	86	118	146	179	109	122	132	398	334	518	543	565	582
Product Lifecycle Management	26	20	43	54	41	37	39	53	38	43	49	54	158	143	170	183	192	200
Process Management	64	60	53	67	65	59	58	70	68	65	58	69	226	244	252	259	266	271
Central	-19	-18	-21	-23	-21	-20	-15	-21	-20	-20	-20	-20	-54	-81	-77	-80	-82	-85
<b>Divisional adj. EBITA margin</b>																		
Design Management	10.8%	6.2%	5.4%	7.9%	10.3%	7.1%	10.6%	22.1%	22.0%	18.0%	22.0%	20.0%	11.4%	7.8%	11.2%	20.6%	21.0%	21.0%
Product Lifecycle Management	6.0%	4.3%	8.9%	10.8%	9.0%	7.9%	8.3%	10.8%	8.5%	9.0%	10.0%	10.5%	10.0%	7.6%	9.0%	9.5%	9.7%	9.8%
Process Management	19.1%	18.8%	18.9%	19.4%	19.0%	17.6%	20.1%	20.3%	19.5%	19.0%	19.5%	19.5%	19.1%	19.0%	19.2%	19.4%	19.5%	19.5%
<b>Organic growth</b>																		
Design Management	25%	-9%	-21%	-6%	-1%	22%	7%	-47%	-50%	-50%	-50%	0%	21%	-3%	-5%	-38%	2%	3%
Product Lifecycle Management	13%	6%	10%	4%	2%	-2%	-5%	-6%	-2%	2%	4%	4%	9%	8%	-3%	2%	3%	3%
Process Management	10%	5%	7%	3%	2%	4%	2%	-2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	9%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Group	19%	-3%	-9%	-2%	0%	11%	3%	-30%	-34%	-29%	-29%	2%	13%	0%	-3%	-21%	2%	3%
<b>Estimate comparables</b>	<b>Q1'23</b>	<b>Q2'23</b>	<b>Q3'23</b>	<b>Q4'23</b>	<b>Q1'24</b>	<b>Q2'24</b>	<b>Q3'24</b>	<b>Q4'24</b>	<b>Q1'25e</b>	<b>Q2'25e</b>	<b>Q3'25e</b>	<b>Q4'25e</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025e</b>	<b>2026e</b>	<b>2027e</b>
<b>DM organic growth</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-47%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Autodesk sales y-o-y	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	10%	10%	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%	9%	9%	10%	0%	0%
Autodesk new billings y-o-y	4%	-8%	-11%	-19%	-5%	13%	24%	24%	32%	28%	18%	0%	20%	-11%	13%	17%	0%	0%
Autodesk FCF y-o-y	69%	-48%	-97%	-53%	-32%	59%	1423%	40%	-1%	73%	123%	31%	38%	-40%	21%	41%	-100%	0%
Mensch und Maschine y-o-y	21%	0%	-5%	-13%	-2%	5%	39%	-15%					20%	0%	1%	-15%	10%	0%
<b>PLM organic growth</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Dassault Systemes sales y-o-y (CCY)	7%	8%	11%	8%	6%	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	9%	9%	5%	7%	9%	8%
Dassault Systemes licenses y-o-y (CCY)	-10%	6%	20%	-4%	7%	-1%	-7%	15%	7%	1%	1%	1%	6%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, company data

Income Statement (SEKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
Sales	2,942	3,434	3,807	4,077	6,225	7,412	7,757	5,846	5,982	6,149
COGS	-1,112	-1,425	-1,715	-1,768	-2,991	-3,709	-3,559	-1,504	-1,794	-1,845
Gross profit	1,830	2,009	2,092	2,309	3,234	3,703	4,198	4,343	4,187	4,304
Other operating items	-1,516	-1,596	-1,648	-1,762	-2,400	-2,943	-3,210	-3,304	-3,109	-3,196
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,108</b>
Depreciation and amortisation	-16	-86	-88	-86	-106	-120	-125	-134	-137	-140
of which leasing depreciation	0	-64	-64	-64	-93	-101	-110	-110	-110	-110
<b>EBITA</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>968</b>
EO Items	0	0	-28	0	12	-20	0	0	0	0
Impairment and PPA amortisation	-96	-109	-127	-156	-201	-230	-265	-280	-270	-265
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>703</b>
Net financial items	-5	-43	-18	-20	-37	-48	-102	-32	-34	-34
<b>Pretax profit</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>669</b>
Tax	-46	-46	-48	-62	-113	-83	-134	-131	-140	-147
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>522</b>
Minority interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit discontinued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Net profit to shareholders</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>522</b>
EPS	3.45	2.95	3.73	5.10	2.82	2.09	2.72	3.47	3.73	3.92
EPS adj.	5.14	4.79	6.47	7.89	3.91	3.53	4.17	5.11	5.30	5.47
Total extraordinary items after tax	0	0	-22	0	9	-15	0	0	0	0
Leasing payments	0	-64	-64	-64	-93	-101	-110	-110	-110	-110
<i>Tax rate (%)</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>
<i>Gross margin (%)</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>70.0</i>
<i>EBITDA margin (%)</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>
<i>EBITA margin (%)</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.7</i>
<i>EBIT margin (%)</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.4</i>
<i>Pre-tax margin (%)</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>
<i>Net margin (%)</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<b>Growth Rates y-o-y</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sales growth (%)</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>-24.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>EBITDA growth (%)</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>-8.9</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>EBITA growth (%)</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>-12.1</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<i>EBIT growth (%)</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>-22.2</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<i>Net profit growth (%)</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>-14.6</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>-26.0</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<i>EPS growth (%)</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>-14.6</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>-44.7</i>	<i>-26.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>Profitability</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ROE (%)</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>15.9</i>
<i>ROE adj. (%)</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>24.0</i>
<i>ROCE (%)</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>
<i>ROCE adj. (%)</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>21.9</i>
<i>ROIC (%)</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.1</i>
<i>ROIC adj. (%)</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.1</i>
<b>Adj. earnings numbers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>EBITDA adj.</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>822</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>1,039</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>1,108</i>
<i>EBITDA adj. margin (%)</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>
<i>EBITDA lease adj.</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>998</i>
<i>EBITDA lease adj. margin (%)</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>
<i>EBITA adj.</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>968</i>
<i>EBITA adj. margin (%)</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.7</i>
<i>EBIT adj.</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>703</i>
<i>EBIT adj. margin (%)</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.4</i>
<i>Pretax profit Adj.</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>907</i>	<i>934</i>
<i>Net profit Adj.</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>787</i>
<i>Net profit to shareholders adj.</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>787</i>
<i>Net adj. margin (%)</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.8</i>

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Company Data

Cash Flow (SEKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
EBITDA	314	413	444	547	834	760	988	1,039	1,078	1,108
Net financial items	-5	-43	-18	-20	-37	-48	-102	-32	-34	-34
Paid tax	-56	-48	-38	-59	-117	-135	-147	-131	-140	-147
Non-cash items	-146	53	16	-72	-225	102	-291	0	0	0
Cash flow before change in WC	107	375	404	396	455	679	448	877	904	927
Change in working capital	178	38	175	41	259	-194	253	76	-12	-15

Cash Flow (SEKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
<b>Operating cash flow</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>912</b>
Capex tangible fixed assets	-17	-20	-20	-20	-14	-26	-20	-20	-20	-20
Capex intangible fixed assets	-52	-59	-84	-85	-115	-176	-190	-184	-188	-191
Acquisitions and Disposals	-212	-248	-271	-289	-421	-464	-314	-103	-103	-103
<b>Free cash flow</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-181</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>598</b>
Dividend paid	-68	-84	0	-84	-100	-133	-133	-153	-160	-167
Share issues and buybacks	254	0	0	-19	-23	0	0	0	0	0
Leasing liability amortisation	0	-69	-64	-64	-93	-101	-110	-110	-110	-110
Other non-cash items	199	-49	-140	-68	-284	-345	-441	0	0	0
Balance Sheet (SEKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
Goodwill	1,495	1,588	1,763	2,107	2,681	2,977	3,289	3,340	3,392	3,443
Other intangible assets	308	306	380	467	728	972	1,050	995	954	921
Tangible fixed assets	37	40	58	54	34	46	36	42	46	46
Right-of-use asset	0	129	129	108	195	300	250	250	250	250
Total other fixed assets	28	30	40	48	53	73	845	845	845	845
Fixed assets	1,868	2,093	2,370	2,784	3,691	4,368	5,470	5,473	5,486	5,505
Inventories	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	3	3
Receivables	819	781	803	1,132	1,906	2,161	2,434	1,871	1,914	1,968
Other current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash and liquid assets	387	294	644	406	600	667	674	857	968	1,089
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>6,199</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>8,565</b>
Shareholders equity	1,339	1,410	1,512	1,693	2,005	2,116	2,458	2,767	3,104	3,459
Minority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,459</b>
Long-term debt	15	119	0	671	1,069	1,373	1,373	1,173	973	773
Pension debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convertible debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leasing liability	0	126	126	105	190	297	297	297	297	297
Total other long-term liabilities	78	36	169	174	221	637	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151
Short-term debt	530	365	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accounts payable	660	660	199	303	626	541	541	409	419	430
Other current liabilities	453	453	1,111	1,376	2,088	2,233	2,758	2,405	2,427	2,454
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>6,199</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>8,565</b>
Net IB debt	158	316	183	370	659	1,003	996	613	302	-19
Net IB debt excl. pension debt	158	316	183	370	659	1,003	996	613	302	-19
Net IB debt excl. leasing	158	190	57	265	469	706	699	316	5	-316
Capital employed	1,884	2,020	2,339	2,469	3,264	3,786	4,128	4,237	4,374	4,529
Capital invested	1,497	1,726	1,695	2,063	2,664	3,119	3,454	3,381	3,406	3,441
Working capital	-293	-331	-506	-547	-806	-612	-865	-941	-929	-914
<b>EV breakdown</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Market cap. diluted (m)	4,996	4,996	4,996	4,996	15,285	15,285	15,238	15,238	15,238	15,238
Net IB debt adj.	158	316	183	370	659	1,003	996	613	302	-19
Market value of minority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of shares and participations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of conv. debt assumed equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>EV</b>	<b>5,154</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>15,944</b>	<b>16,288</b>	<b>16,234</b>	<b>15,852</b>	<b>15,541</b>	<b>15,219</b>
Total assets turnover (%)	103.2	110.0	109.0	100.2	118.3	110.7	98.3	69.7	72.2	72.6
Working capital/sales (%)	-6.9	-9.1	-11.0	-12.9	-10.9	-9.6	-9.5	-15.4	-15.6	-15.0
<b>Financial risk and debt service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Net debt/equity (%)	11.8	22.4	12.1	21.9	32.9	47.4	40.5	22.2	9.7	-0.5
Net debt / market cap (%)	3.2	6.3	3.7	7.4	4.3	6.6	6.5	4.0	2.0	-0.1
Equity ratio (%)	43.5	44.5	39.6	39.2	32.3	29.4	28.7	33.7	37.1	40.4
Net IB debt adj. / equity (%)	11.8	22.4	12.1	21.9	32.9	47.4	40.5	22.2	9.7	-0.5
Current ratio	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.92	0.92	1.02	0.94	0.97	1.01	1.06
EBITDA/net interest	62.8	9.6	24.7	27.4	22.5	15.8	9.7	32.5	31.7	32.6
Net IB debt/EBITDA (x)	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	-0.0
Net IB debt/EBITDA lease adj. (x)	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Interest coverage	30.3	7.0	17.1	21.0	15.4	7.3	5.0	20.8	23.7	24.4

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Company Data

Share Data (SEKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
Actual shares outstanding	44	44	44	44	134	134	133	133	133	133
Actual shares outstanding (avg)	44	44	44	44	134	134	133	133	133	133

Share Data (SEKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
All additional shares	12	0	0	0	0	0	-0	0	0	0
Issue month	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assumed dil. of shares from conv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As. dil. of shares from conv. (avg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conv. debt not assumed as equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of warrants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Market value per warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dilution from warrants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue factor	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Actual dividend per share	1.92	0.00	1.92	2.29	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
Reported earnings per share	1.00	0.74	0.93	1.28	2.82	2.09	2.71	3.46	3.72	3.91

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Company Data

Valuation and Ratios (SEKm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e
Shares outstanding adj.	44	44	44	44	134	134	133	133	133	133
Diluted shares adj.	44	44	44	44	134	134	133	133	133	133
EPS	3.45	2.95	3.73	5.10	2.82	2.09	2.72	3.47	3.73	3.92
Dividend per share	2.50	0.00	2.50	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30
EPS adj.	5.14	4.79	6.47	7.89	3.91	3.53	4.17	5.11	5.30	5.47
BVPS	30.63	32.26	34.59	38.73	14.99	15.82	18.44	20.76	23.28	25.95
BVPS adj.	-10.62	-11.07	-14.44	-20.16	-10.50	-13.71	-14.11	-11.76	-9.31	-6.79
Net IB debt/share	3.61	7.22	4.19	8.47	4.93	7.50	7.47	4.60	2.27	-0.14
Share price	114.30	114.30	114.30	114.30	114.30	114.30	114.30	114.30	114.30	114.30
Market cap. (m)	4,996	4,996	4,996	4,996	15,285	15,285	15,238	15,238	15,238	15,238
<b>Valuation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P/E (x)	33.1	38.7	30.6	22.4	40.5	54.8	42.1	32.9	30.7	29.2
EV/sales (x)	1.75	1.55	1.36	1.32	2.56	2.20	2.09	2.71	2.60	2.48
EV/EBITDA (x)	16.4	12.9	11.7	9.8	19.1	21.4	16.4	15.3	14.4	13.7
EV/EBITA (x)	17.3	16.2	14.5	11.6	21.9	25.5	18.8	17.5	16.5	15.7
EV/EBIT (x)	25.5	24.4	22.6	17.6	30.3	39.7	27.1	25.4	23.2	21.6
Dividend yield (%)	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
FCF yield (%)	0.1	1.7	4.1	0.9	1.1	-1.2	1.2	4.2	3.8	3.9
Le. adj. FCF yld. (%)	0.1	0.3	2.8	-0.4	0.5	-1.8	0.4	3.5	3.1	3.2
P/BVPS (x)	3.73	3.54	3.30	2.95	7.62	7.22	6.20	5.51	4.91	4.40
P/BVPS adj. (x)	-11.03	-10.56	-8.06	-5.74	-10.97	-8.39	-8.15	-9.79	-12.38	-17.05
P/E adj. (x)	22.2	23.9	17.7	14.5	29.3	32.4	27.4	22.4	21.5	20.9
EV/EBITDA adj. (x)	16.4	12.9	11.0	9.8	19.4	20.9	16.4	15.3	14.4	13.7
EV/EBITA adj. (x)	17.3	16.2	13.5	11.6	22.3	24.7	18.8	17.5	16.5	15.7
EV/EBIT adj. (x)	25.5	24.4	20.2	17.6	31.0	37.9	27.1	25.4	23.2	21.6
EV/CE (x)	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4
<b>Investment ratios</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capex/sales (%)	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.4
Capex/depreciation	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.8	9.9	10.6	14.0	8.5	7.7	7.0
Capex tangibles / tangible fixed assets	45.9	50.0	34.5	37.0	41.2	56.5	55.6	47.3	43.9	43.7
Capex intangibles / definite intangibles	17.5	20.0	22.8	18.6	16.0	18.3	18.3	18.7	19.9	21.0
Depreciation on intang / def. intang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation on tangibles / tangibles	43.24	55.00	41.38	40.74	38.24	41.30	41.67	56.78	59.30	65.50

Source: ABG Sundal Collier, Company Data

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	Research Coverage	Investment Banking Clients (IBC)	
	% of	% of	% of
Total of Rating	Total Rating	Total IBC	Total Rating by Type
<b>BUY</b>	63.68%	17%	7.02%
<b>HOLD</b>	31.84%	6%	4.96%
<b>SELL</b>	3.42%	0%	0.00%

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## Stock price, company ratings and target price history

Company: Addnode Group

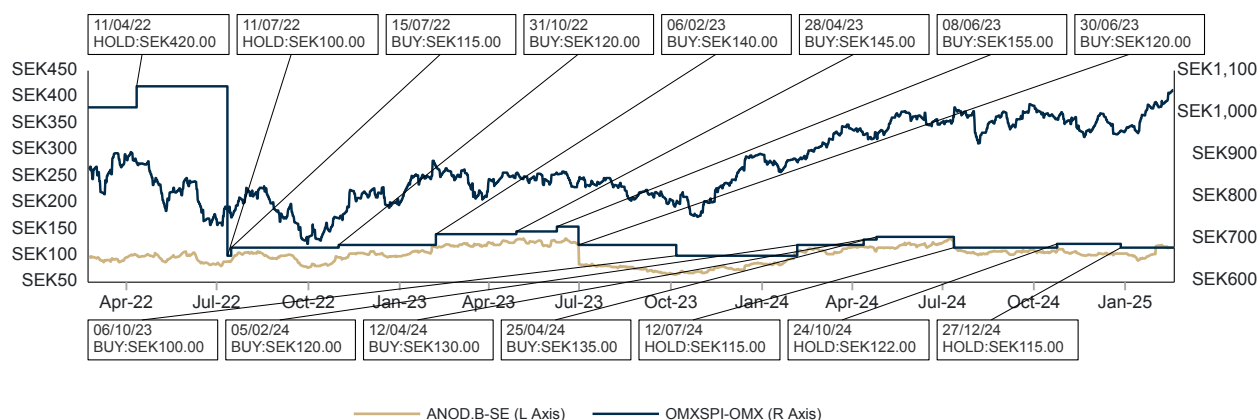
Currency: SEK

Current Recommendation: BUY

Date: 18/2/2025

Current Target price: 140.0

Current Share price: 114.30



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Production of recommendation: 2/19/2025 05:35.

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