

The Coca-Cola Company (KO)

October 16, 2023 BUY

Consumer Staple – Soft Drink Manufacturer	Stock Rating
Investment Thesis	Target Price
	Henry Fund DCF
The Coca-Cola Company is one of the most well-known brands in the world.	Henry Fund DDM
The Company owns and produces 5 of the 6 worlds' top nonalcoholic sparkling	Relative Multiple
soft drinks ¹ . KO has been operating in the United States since 1892, making it	Price Data
one of the oldest companies in the US. We are recommending a buy with a target price of \$60-63, representing an upside of 7-11%.	Current Price
	52wk Range
Drivers of Thesis	Consensus 1yr Targe
	Key Statistics
• Coca Cola is an incredibly well-known brand that dominates the market. In	Market Cap (B)
2021, KO had a 46% market share of the United States soft drink market ¹¹ ,	Shares Outstanding (
a dominance we expect to continue.	Institutional Owners
A KO continues to make convisitions and innevents surrout brands	Beta
• As KO continues to make acquisitions and innovate current brands, offerings will likely become more focused on changing consumer trends.	Dividend Yield
onemigs with likely become more rocused on changing consumer trends.	Est. 5yr Growth
• The Company has paid a steady and reliable dividend for many years, and	Price/Earnings (TTM)

• The Company has paid a steady and reliable dividend for many years, and with growing sales might be able to grow the dividend faster than expected.

Risks to Thesis

- As 46% of revenues come from the United States¹, a continued strength in the dollar might continue to hinder margins in the short-term.
- KO is nearing the classification of a monopoly, a 50% market share, and has been acquiring brands to grow. Recently, the Federal Trade Commission has been attempting to block mergers and acquisitions. Blocking deals will likely hinder growth for KO.
- Weight-loss drugs such as Wegovy are still in their infancy but have been reported to stop consumers from craving certain foods and drinks. If this trend persists, KO will likely experience slower, or stagnating growth.

	Earnings Estimates													
Year	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E								
EPS	\$1.80	\$2.26	\$2.20	\$2.68	\$2.80	\$2.98								
HF est.				\$2.58	\$2.78	\$2.97								
Growth	-13.8%	25.6%	-2.7%	7.50%	6.94%	6.33%								



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Target Price	\$60-66
Henry Fund DCF	\$63
Henry Fund DDM	\$61
Relative Multiple	\$66
Price Data	
Current Price	\$55
52wk Range	\$54 – 65
Consensus 1yr Target	\$69
Key Statistics	
Market Cap (B)	\$238
Shares Outstanding (M)	4,320
Institutional Ownership	71.5%
Beta	0.55
Dividend Yield	3.3%
Est. 5yr Growth	6.4%
Price/Earnings (TTM)	22.8
Price/Earnings (FY1)	20.8
Price/Sales (TTM)	5.4
Price/Book (mrq)	9.1
Profitability	
Operating Margin	28.6%
Profit Margin	23.8%
Return on Assets (TTM)	8.2%
Return on Equity (TTM)	40.2%



Company Description

Coca Cola is a mainstay in American culture that has been around since 1892. The Company has expanded worldwide and has products available to consumers in more than 200 countries and territories¹. Coca Cola owns and operates many different brands in the soft drink, coffee, tea/juice, value-added dairy, and plant-based beverage markets. The Company owns 5 of the 6 top nonalcoholic brands in the world. Coca Cola has been a mainstay in American pop culture, leading to its continued dominance.

Important disclosures appear on the last page of this report.

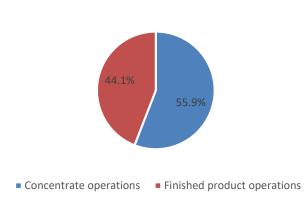


COMPANY DESCRIPTION

Coca Cola is one of the most well-known brands worldwide. The Company operates five of the top softdrink brands in the world, Coca-Cola (Coke), Sprite, Fanta, Coca-Cola Zero Sugar, and Diet Coke/Coca-Cola light. In addition to these five brands, owns brands in water, coffee, sports, tea, juice, dairy, and plant-based beverages. Some of the best-known brands include Dasani, Gold Peak, Powerade, Topo Chicho, fairlife, and Minute Maid. There are many other popular brands the Company operates¹.

In addition to owning brands, KO provides marketing support and has strategic relationships with other brands to participate in their sales. An example of this partnership is with Monster Beverage Corporation, a competitor. This is a unique relationship that KO has been able to form due to their vast bottling and distribution network. In 2022, concentrate operations made up 56% of revenues and finished products made up the remaining 44%.

'22 Revenue Breakdown



Source: 10k

Concentrate Operations

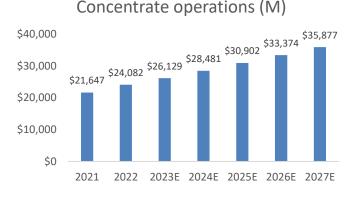
Concentrate operations generate revenue by selling concentrates, syrups, and certain finished beverages. These products are then shipped to authorized bottlers where they are finished. The concentrates are either mixed with sparking water or still water. This segment has essentially remained the same since 2019, making up 56% of total revenues (55% in 2019)¹.

We forecast that this will remain at 56% in 2023, then fall to 55% in 2024-2026 then make up 54% in the remaining forecast period. In 2023, we expect revenues to grow 7%, 7.5% in 2024, 8% in 2025, 7% in 2026, then taper off and



reach a constant growth rate of 3.5%. The Company has been seeing an increase in volume of sales as well as increased pricing power due to inflation. The increases in volume of sales is something that we expect will continue, but price increases may not. We expect this segment to generate revenues of \$40.9 billion by 2032.

As consumers continue to seek healthier alternative options to soda, demand will begin to fall. This will likely impact restaurants, entertainment venues, and other places that have fountain machines ordering syrups. With the sugar-free industry expected to grow at a CAGR of 14.7% over the next 10 years², KO is very well positioned to take advantage of this growth. As KO continues to evolve and expand their portfolio, they will be able to replace sugar heavy offerings with juice, tea, and the like. These would be considered finished products, however.



Source: HF Model

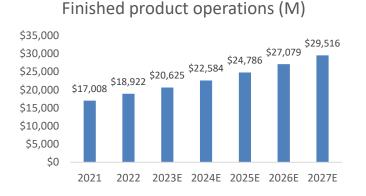
Finished Product Operations

Finished product operations refer to revenues by selling sparkling soft drinks and a variety of other finished beverages to retailers, distributors, or wholesalers. Some big brands that would be included in this segment are Minute Maid, Simply, and fairlife. Minute Maid and Simply are two of the largest juice brands and fairlife produces dairy products. KO having a diverse portfolio like this will be critical to growth especially in a time of changing consumer preferences.

Considering KO only reports two revenue segments, the makeup has also been similar since 2019. From 2020 until 2023E, this segment made up 44% of revenue. In 2019, it made up 45% of revenues. Over the forecast period, we forecasted sales growth of 8% in 2023, 9% in 2024, 8.5% in 2025, 9.25% in 2026, 9% in 2027 before reaching a



constant growth rate of 4% for the remaining forecast period. By 2032, we expect this segment to generate revenues of \$35.0 billion. With the non-carbonated soft drink market expected to grow at a CAGR of 10%⁵, KO is well positioned to take advantage of this with their strong portfolio of non-carbonated drinks. There is significant overlap between sugar-free and non-carbonated beverages, so the growth might be lesser than expected.



Source: HF Model

By 2027, we expect that total revenues will reach \$55.5 billion representing a CAGR of 5%. This estimate is slightly more bullish than analysts' expectations of 4.2%. We believe that strategic brand acquisitions, innovation and market dominance will lead to this higher growth. Although the CAGR's are not indicative of a growth stock, we believe KO is the best positioned soft-drink manufacturer to deliver growth like returns to shareholders.

Cost Structure Analysis

COGS

The cost of goods sold segment includes costs related to the movement of goods from manufacturing centers, hedging losses (gains), and supply chain finance programs¹. Movement from both manufacturing centers to distribution and sales centers are included. Supply chain finance (SCF) is available for suppliers at their sole discretion to sell receivables owed to the Company to financial institutions. The current payment terms for suppliers are currently 120 days, but using this program

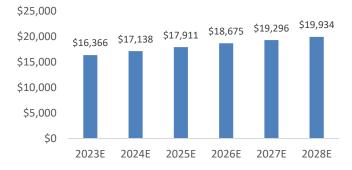


allows suppliers to use KO's credit rating and get more favorable terms.

We forecast that COGS will be 38% of sales in 2023, 37.80% in 2024, 37.65% in 2025, 37.40% in 2026 then reach a constant rate of 37.30%. If suppliers need to utilize KO's higher credit rating in a rising rate environment, it is fair to assume that these costs will rise. When the Federal Reserve eventually cuts rates and suppliers are in a better position, these costs will likely fall. We believe that AI will help KO become more efficient in movement of goods and assist with cost cutting.

As companies continue to utilize AI to determine what product mixes are optimal in each location, KO will likely be a benefactor of this. If consumers are showing preference for a certain product and not buying any of another, KO will be more apt to supply more of the preferred products, increasing sales and inventory turnover. KO could also begin to utilize more robotics in bottling, eliminating the need for human capital, further driving down costs.





Source: HF Model

SGA

Selling, general, and administrative expenses were made up of selling and distribution expenses, advertising expenses, stock-based compensation expense, and other operating expenses (different from other operating charges)¹. We forecast that SGA expenses will be 28.5% of sales in 2023, 28.25% in 2024, 28% in 2025, 27.80% in 2026 then reach a constant rate of 27.50%. Over the next few years, distribution expenses might get more costly due to continued inflation and workers from multiple industries continuing to strike. As KO begins to utilize AI in distribution facilities, needs for expensive workers will



decrease. As ad spend recovers as the overall macro environment recovers, KO will likely increase ad spend, especially in new brands, then potentially pullback to cut costs and improve margins.



Source: HF Model

Other Operating Charges

Other operating charges in 2022 primarily consisted of corporate charges related to the acquisitions of BodyArmor and fairlife as well as charges related to the Company's productivity and reinvestment program. The historical average as a percentage of sales was 3.11% and this was grown by inflation of 3% in the forecast period.

Additional Company Analysis

Acquisitions

One way Coca-Cola has been growing is by acquiring various brands. In 2020, 10 years after forming a partnership, the Company acquired fairlife, a dairy producer¹. Fairlife produces protein drinks, yogurt, and milk. By adding this brand to the portfolio, it addresses a large market of health-conscious consumers. Prior to the full acquisition, fairlife was in the news for a scandal on alleged mistreatment of cattle¹⁰. This has seemingly blown over, but it is something worth keeping in mind, especially with KO's great ESG initiatives. KO has been purchasing brands, rather than companies, which makes it less susceptible to the current FTC's seemingly rather strict stance on acquisitions. As KO continues to purchase emerging brands, we see this as a value add as the Company already has the infrastructure in place to ramp



up production and increase sales at a higher clip. In 2022, goodwill decreased 3% and was recorded at \$18.8 billion.

Bottling Operations

The Company relies on independent bottlers to prepare, package, distribute and sell most branded beverage products. The Company has bottlers under contracts that give the bottlers the right to prepare, package, distribute and sell company trademarks in authorized containers. In most agreements, KO has complete flexibility to determine the price and other terms of sale of the concentrates and syrups to bottlers, subject to competitive market conditions¹. These agreements also generally allow bottlers the right to bottle nonexclusively.

KO will take ownership or control of a bottling operation if it is lacking and will help it develop better systems, sales, and marketing systems, and achieve a better capital structure¹. KO owning some bottlers and signing contracts with some is likely due to margin factors. Presumably, when the Company takes over a bottler, capital expenditures go into the operation and bring it up to par. Signing contracts with bottlers essentially forces the bottler to be efficient and purchase the goods they are contracted to purchase. When the Company divests their ownership, they continue to participate in the results of operations through their share of equity method earnings or losses.

When KO has a majority ownership that allows them to make significant decisions, the investment is recorded under the equity method investments on the balance sheet. These investments can pay off when these bottlers perform efficiently and are able to turn a profit. When they do not, KO records a loss on the financials.

Innovative Drinks

In 2023, Coca-Cola came out with a new flavor, Coke Y3000. This was a unique flavor as it was one of, if not the first, soft drink that utilized artificial intelligence to craft the recipe. Although this sounds like it would generate a quality recipe, it did not receive very favorable reviews. Even if it is not the best recipe KO has made, it has made consumers talk about it and the brand, likely leading to a surge in sales. As KO continues to create unique drinks to generate buzz, consumers will likely be eager to try. Although the general consensus around the Y3000 flavor



was negative, consumers are still wanting to try due to the intrigue.

Debt Maturity Analysis

The Company does not have a large amount of debt coming due until 2027, when the amount is \$4.5 billion. KO produces enough operating cash flow to cover these maturities. In 2022, the Company produced \$11 billion in operating cash flow, a decrease of 12.7% YoY. Depending on KO's future acquisitions, they may take on more debt to fund this, which would put more pressure on the repayments. The Company also has a historically healthy total payout ratio, but it is forecasted to decline through the forecast period. In 2022, the total payout ratio was 94.7% and it is expected to decline to 73.1% in 2027. The dividend is expected to grow at 4% a year during the forecast period. If KO becomes strapped for cash, the growth could be lower to meet demands for cash. We do not envision a need to cut the dividend, however. We forecast that buybacks will still be high but will fall by 2% each year.

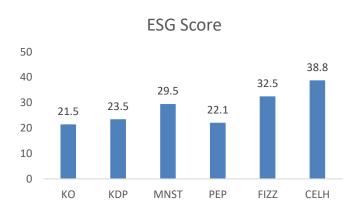
Five-Year	Debt	Maturity	Schedule
The rear	DCNU	ivia carrey	Juncaale

	-
Fiscal Year	Payment (\$mil)
2023	\$399
2024	1,967
2025	1,123
2026	1,558
2027	4,494
Thereafter	3,250
Total	\$26,832
Source: 10k	

Source: 10k

ESG Analysis

Coca-Cola takes ESG initiatives seriously. The Company has a score of 21.5, which is the lowest score of their competitor set⁸. Their sustainability strategy is centered around people and aims to build resilience into their business strategy whilst creating positive change for the planet⁹. Obviously, KO produces lots of waste within their products, so they are investing in making 100% plantbased plastic bottles.



Source: Sustainalytics

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Recent Earnings Announcement

Coca-Cola reported second quarter earnings on July 26th and reported a strong quarter. Organic revenues grew at a strong 11% and volume grew 2%, with improvements each month. Although operating margin fell 0.6%, net income rose 34% \$0.59. Operating margins primarily fell due to currency headwinds, a problem that could have an impact on Q3 as the dollar has shown continued strength. Although operating margin declined, comparable operating margin increased 0.9% to 31.6%. The growth in EPS was driven by increasing marketing investments and a higher operating cost last in the prior year. The Company is focusing on digital marketing rather than traditional marketing to reach younger, and more, consumers.

This is a good sign for KO as marketing investments continue to pay off and an increase in prices to battle the higher costs of the previous year are more likely to stay. Russian business suspensions hindered increases in various markets and products by making these segments even YoY. For the full year, the Company raised guidance and expects organic revenue growth of 10-11%, but also expects currency headwinds of 3-4% to lower net revenues¹⁶. The expected EPS growth was revised upwards to 7-8% compared to 2022. The Company is also confident that in 2024, commodity prices will moderate but political tensions could be an issue.

fairlife Expansion

Coca-Cola acquired the remaining 57.5% of fairlife in 2020 for \$979 million of cash (net of cash acquired)¹. The Company recorded a remeasurement gain of \$902 million



upon the full acquisition. Fairlife is a dairy company that produces milk, yogurt, and protein drinks. Since then, consumer demand has been at an all-time high for the products. Due to this demand, the Company has a desire to expand its production capabilities. KO announced plans to build a \$650 million processing plant. The plant is expected to be operational by 2025 and will be in Webster, New York (NY)¹⁷. Webster, NY was selected due to its proximity to quality dairy farmers, making it a good location for growth. This new development will not see benefits until 2025 at a minimum, but the Company should see a solid boost in revenues in the years after. If fairlife continues to expand their dairy offerings, revenues will likely see even higher growth. Growth might come with higher costs which would lead to lower margins, however.

Long-Term Partnerships

In July 6th, 2023, Coca-Cola and U.S. Soccer agreed to a transformative long-term partnership. The partnership is expected to have a substantial impact on United States Soccer's growth as well as bringing even more brand recognition to KO. The partnership will build events in the United States that highlights domestic talent and provide more opportunities for youth. KO is expected to raise visibility by using unique and innovative digital content activations¹⁸. This partnership will provide increased visibility to KO and their brands to a younger audience, which can help form loyalty at a young age. Rather than Gatorade products, it is feasible that BodyArmor and fairlife protein drinks will be offered. Along with U.S. Soccer, Restaurant Brands International (RBI) renewed a 10-year contract with KO in four iconic restaurants, Burger King, Popeyes, Firehouse Subs, and Tim Hortons¹⁹. This contract will provide consistent revenue over the next 10 years in potentially uncertain times due to the potential impacts of Ozempic.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

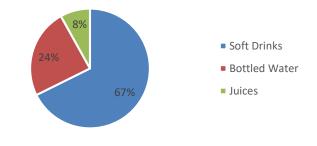
As America continues to face an obesity problem, consumers might start to change their preferences. Consumers have begun to start shifting to healthier drinks, such as juice drinks, soft drinks without sugar, and nonfizzy drinks. Weight loss drugs such as Wegovy are still in their infancy but have the potential to change the market.



Sugar Free Drinks

In 2023, the global zero sugar drinks is estimated to be \$3.3 billion. Over the forecast period, this is expected to grow to a size of \$13.15 billion, a CAGR of 14.7%². People over the world are facing higher rates of diabetes and obesity, leading to a decline in the demand for sugary drinks. Rather sugar, manufacturers replace it with one or more sweeteners, such as aspartame. KO is set up well to take advantage of this trend as they own massive brands such Diet Coke and Coke Zero Sugar. One downside of using artificial sweeteners is that they could alter the taste in a negative way that turns consumers off. KO is not the only company producing sugar free drinks. As the market continues to expand, more companies will continue to increase their offerings as well as new companies offering alternatives to soda.

Worldwide Rev. Share '21



Source: Statista

Weight Loss Drugs

Weight loss drugs have been in the news quite a bit lately due to their potential in disrupting the snack food market, fast food restaurants, and sugary drink market. Ozempic, which is owned by Novo-Nordisk, is still relatively new and is supposed to be used for lowering blood sugar³. Although the main purpose is to lower blood sugar, it has been shown to help weight loss by producing the hormone that tells brain the consumer is full. Wegovy also owned by Novo-Nordisk, does the same, but contains more of the active ingredient, semaglutide.

Eli Lilly's tirzepatide has also demonstrated significant and superior weight loss compared to placebos³. Patients taking the drug lost 26% of mean body weight loss over the 88-week study period. The drug acts in a similar manner to



Ozempic and Wegovy and makes patients less likely to overeat and helps eliminate cravings.

With the introduction of these drugs potentially reducing cravings and the desire to eat out, KO could be impacted in retail markets as well as in restaurants. As people eat out less, there will be less soda intake which could lead to lower demand from restaurants for the syrups. The same goes for retail soda sales. Coca Cola has a wide portfolio of brands that could likely offset some weaknesses, but the soda brands are their biggest sellers. The acquisition and planned expansion of fairlife can help offset a weaker demand for unhealthy drinks. Fairlife produces Greek yogurt and protein drinks, if consumers trade in unhealthy food for these healthier dairy products, KO will likely be a beneficiary.

Non-Carbonated Drinks

Consumer preference for non-carbonated drinks can be due to the preference for a non-fizzy drink or the desire for healthier drinks. Non-carbonated drinks include ready to drink coffee, lemonade, tea, or other healthier options. This market is expected to grow at a rate similar to sugarfree drinks, which makes sense as there is significant overlap between the two⁵. KO also operates brands that are non-carbonated, so they will likely be able to weather slowdowns in sugary drinks or carbonated drinks. As the Company continues to make acquisitions or develop drinks to cater to consumers, they will continue to benefit from a vast portfolio.

Hard Drink Market

Hard seltzers and other variations of alcohol drinks have gained momentum over the past few years. KO manufactures a few products in this segment, Simply Spiked, Topo Chico, and a collaboration with Jack Daniels. There is significant competition in this market, however. In 2021, White Claw dominated the seltzer market with \$1.9 billion in sales¹². The hard seltzer market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 19.8% from 2023-2027 to reach sales of \$40 billion¹³. Simply Spiked and the Jack and Coke drink might not exactly be classified as seltzers, but they still compete very heavily with them. Topo Chico is classified as a seltzer, however. The brand likely will not take massive amounts of sales from White Claw, but if it is able to continue to rise in popularity and be profitable, it will be worthwhile for KO to continue to produce. The Company has not given specific guidance on whether they will



aggressively pursue the fast-growing seltzer market. However, Coke and Sprite are popular "mixers" with alcohol, so more canned drink partnerships such as with Jack Daniels could be an attractive route to reach more consumers and a different target market.

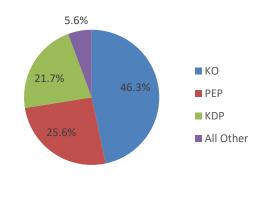


Source: Statista

MARKETS AND COMPETITION

The soft drink market is a very competitive market with three major players holding a large market share. In 2021, KO had a 46% market share in the carbonated soft drink (CSD) market¹¹. This was up by about 6% from 2004, showing how strong Coca-Cola is. Pepsi had the next highest market share at 25.6% with Keurig Dr. Pepper coming in third with 21.7% of the market. As KO continues to make acquisitions and innovate new drinks, we expect this market share to continue to stay high.

2021 Market Share of CSD



Source: Statista



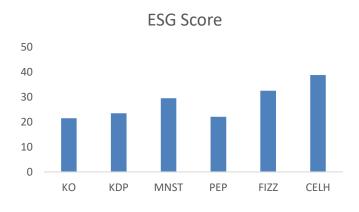
Peer Comparisons

When comparing operating margins in 2022, KO was by far the leader with a reading of 28.6%. Pepsi, who is Coke's biggest competitor, had less than half the margin of KO. This is likely due to PEP operating in the snack industry as well as beverage market. We expect that KO will continue their dominance and continue to outperform competitors.



Source: 10k's

When it comes to ESG considerations, KO has the lowest score, which means the lowest risk. The Company has a lot of green initiatives that aim to reduce emissions and waste. Recycling packaging could help KO reduce costs as they will not have to produce more, but this depends on consumers recycling the products the right way. We did not incorporate this score into the model.



Source: Sustainalytics

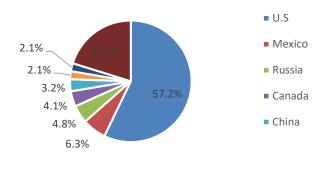
PEP

PepsiCo is arguably KO's biggest competitor and operates brands such as Pepsi, Gatorade, and Tropicana. PEP also operates Lays and Quaker Oats, but this is not a major



threat to KO. In 2022, PEP sold Tropicana, Naked, and other juices to PAI Partners, but retained a 39% stake. Similar to Coca-Cola, PepsiCo sells concentrates as well as finished goods. Even though KO holds 20% more market share over PEP, they compete in every category and KO could lose market share if they decide to divest any brands. PEP also sells goods under Quaker Oats and Frito-Lay including chips, cereal, and granola bars. This is something that KO does not currently operate in, and we do not envision them attempting to enter. In 2022, PEP had the lowest operating margin of the peer set coming in at 14.1%. This could also be due to operating in the food market, which is notorious for low margins. PEP also derives around 43% of revenue from outside of the United States, which is less than KO and can eliminate currency risk that KO faces.





Source: PEP 10k

KDP

Keurig Dr. Pepper operates big brands such as Dr. Pepper, 7UP, Canada Dry, and have a large presence in the coffee market. Keurig machines are machines that take ground coffee pods and brew coffee. There are many different variations of these machines that range in price and capabilities. Like PEP and KO, KDP operates in the tea, juice, and soft drink markets. Unlike PEP and KO, KDP has four reportable segments, coffee systems, packaged beverages, beverage concentrates, and Latin America Beverages. In 2022, coffee systems made up 35% of total revenues with the largest segment being packaged



beverages making up 47%. This led to an operating margin of $20.8\%^{15}$.

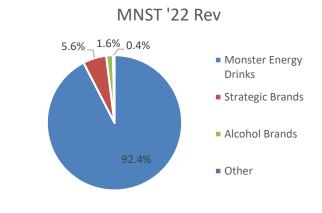
KDP '22 Rev 5.3% 12.3% 47.0% 47.0% • Coffee Systems • Packaged Beverages • Beverage Concentrates • Latin America Beverages

Source: KDP 10k

MNST

Monster Beverage Corporation primarily manufactures energy drinks, with the most notable being Monster, Reign and NOS. MNST also sells craft beers, seltzers, and other malt beverages. The Company has four reportable segments, Monster energy drinks, strategic brands, alcohol brands, and other. The strategic brands include brands that were acquired from KO, which includes NOS. This segment only made up \$353 million, or about 6% of total revenues, indicating that KO is not missing out on much revenue from divesting these brands. KO and MNST do still have a strategic partnership in place, and KO still benefits from the brands. In 2022, MNST had operating margins of 27.2%, the second highest of the peer set. Due to KO still having a partnership with MNST and not overlapping too much, we do not view MNST as a major competitor. The Company derives 92% of revenues from Monster drinks, posing significant risk. MNST also operates Tippie College of Business

internationally, so they are also exposed to currency headwinds.



Source: MNST 10k

CELH

Celsius Holdings is a company that manufactures energy drinks and liquid supplements. CELH core products include pre and post workout functional energy drinks and protein bars. The Company is unique in the sense that the energy drinks produced have been clinically proven to have health benefits. In 2022, the Company did not turn a profit and reported net losses of \$187 million. As well as losses, CELH has a high concentration of revenue, with the top three customers making up 42.7% of revenue²⁰. We do not envision CELH being a major competitor of KO, especially with Pepsi being the largest customer. KO might be a customer, but it is less than 10%, so it is not reported.

FIZZ

National Beverage Corporation directly competes with KO in the juice, sparkling water, and the carbonated water segment. FIZZ manufactures well-known brands such as La Croix and Faygo. La Croix is arguably the most well-known brand that the Company operates in and a market that KO is phasing out, likely due to the dominance of La Croix. The brands that FIZZ manufactures pale in comparison to the dominant brands that KO manufactures. In 2022, FIZZ had operating margins of about 17%. We do not view FIZZ as a

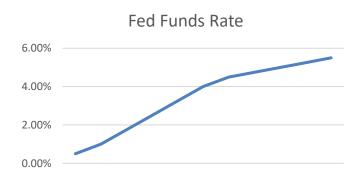


major competitor due to the lack of brand dominance outside of the sparkling water category.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Rising Rates

The Federal Reserve has been aggressively raising the Federal Funds rate since March 2022 to combat persistent inflation and to cool the economy. Inflation has come down since its 9% peak, but the economy has still been hot. The Fed has hinted at higher rates for longer multiple times, which has led to much uncertainty when rate cuts will occur and how long longer is. After a decade of free money, higher rates could be beneficial in the long run as asset prices could have been inflated over the past decade due to lower discount rates. Higher rates lead to higher borrowing costs and forces companies to spend capital wiser than in a "free" money environment. This could hinder KO and plans to expand operations in the United States as well as outside of the country. As well as limiting expansions, higher borrowing costs might make KO more conservative in brand acquisition. The Company does have a sizable cash position, however.



Personal Consumption Expenditures

The Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) index is the Federal Reserves preferred gauge of inflation and how they make rate decisions. In August, the PCE rose 3.5% compared to a year ago, which is still well above the target rate of 2%. The index increased 0.4% MoM, with the biggest increase in energy prices being 6.1%. Food and beverage purchased for off-premises consumption increased at a lesser rate of 0.2%⁶, which shows some promise for KO products impact on consumers. As the PCE remains elevated, consumers might begin to pull back



purchases on items like soda, expensive juice, and similar products. If this were to happen, KO could be negatively impacted, but their diverse portfolio might be able to withstand softening in certain areas.

Consumer Confidence Index

The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) rose in both June and July but fell in August. Although the index rose in July, it was downwardly revised to 114. In August, the index fell to a reading of 106.1. Interestingly, confidence of consumers with household incomes above \$50,000 fell the most notably, compared to households above \$100,000 in August. Responses showed that the increases in gasoline and grocery prices were on the top of consumers' minds. September also faced a decline, marking two consecutive months of decline. The reading in September came in at 103, once again being downwardly revised. With the recent surge in gas prices and grocery prices staying elevated, it is a fair assumption that the index will continue to fall⁷. Similar to the PCE being elevated, consumers might continue to pull back on discretionary and unhealthy choices such as soda.



Source: Conference Board

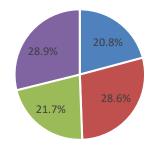
Unemployment

September's unemployment figure was reported on October 6, and was unchanged at 3.8%. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 336,000 with the largest gains in leisure and hospitality, government, and private education and health services²¹. These sectors made up 71% of the total jobs added. This was an interesting jobs report, it appears strong, but a vast majority were in those sectors. The strong increase in leisure and hospitality could indicate that these businesses are expecting a strong fourth quarter as consumers are still not feeling the full



impact of higher for longer. In the fourth quarter, this likely bodes well for KO. As consumers are still traveling and demanding soft drinks, the vendors will continue to order them from the Company.

Sept. Jobs Added Breakdown



Priv. Edu. and Health Svcs. Leis. and Hosp. Gvt Other

Source: BLS

VALUATION

WACC

The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) was found to be 6.89%. The assumptions used were an equity weight of roughly 87% and a debt weight of 13%. The risk-free rate used was 4.73%, the yield off the 10-year treasury. The beta was found to be 0.55, the 5-year monthly average. The equity risk premium was 5%, the agreed upon rate by the Henry Fund team. The cost of equity was then found to be 7.48%. The pretax cost of debt used was 3.87%, the yield-to-maturity on a bond maturing in 12 years. Using these assumptions, the WACC used to discount the cash flows back to present day was 6.89%.

DCF/EP

The discounted cash flow (DCF) method produced a price of \$62.98. The value of the operating assets was found to be \$282,372. The following adjustments were made to find the value of equity, ESOP, long-term debt (LTD), current portion of LTD, PV of operating leases, non-controlling interest, short-term investments, marketable securities, and equity method investments. Upon making these adjustments, the value of equity was found to be \$262,368. After dividing by shares outstanding and



adjusting for the implied price as of today, we arrived at a price of \$62.98.

The economic profit (EP) model also produced a price of \$62.98 and followed a similar process. The present value of the EP was found to be \$268,278 and the invested capital from 2022 was \$14,094, leading to a value of \$282,372. The same adjustments were made as in the DCF, leading to a price of \$62.98.

We expect KO to continue driving sales as well as producing solid cash flows, leading to a high emphasis on the DCF model. As the Company continues to cut costs and sees sales volumes rise, we see more upside for free cash flow to be generated. The soft-drink market is a very stable market and KO is a cash cow and we do not envision any company taking significant market share away from the Company. As a result, we placed a high emphasis on the DCF/EP price.

DDM

The dividend discount model (DDM) produced a price of \$61.46. We place a fair amount of weight on the DDM because KO is well-known for having a solid and consistent dividend for investors. We forecasted that KO would grow dividends by 4% yearly, a moderate yet not overly aggressive growth rate. The CV return on equity was calculated to be 43.24% and the CV growth of EPS used was 3.0%. KO providing a stable, growing dividend to investors is the main reason we put a lot of weight into this model and believe \$61.46 is a fair price.

Relative Valuation

The peer set used for the relative valuation was the same peer set used previously, but also included InBev. InBev was included in the peer set because they produce alcoholic beverages, an industry that KO is attempting to break into. In the peer set, CELH was excluded in the average P/E for 2023 and 2024 due to being an outlier and having negative EPS in 2023. After making this adjustment, the average P/E of the peer set was 25.4 in 2023 and 22.1 in 2024. When multiplying this by KO's EPS, we arrived at a relative price of \$65.64 in 2023 and \$61.51 in 2024.

We also looked at the P/S ratio for a relative multiple. We did not make any adjustments for the average in this ratio. On a P/S basis, KO appears overpriced. The average of the peer set was 3.57 and KO's ratio is 5.2. This led to a price



of \$47.98, indicating that KO might be overpriced on a P/S basis. This could also be due to other companies not having the same growth potential as KO does.

KEYS TO MONITOR

All in all, we believe that KO is one of the best positioned soft-drink manufacturers and will continue to be. As the Company continues to innovate and maintain market dominance, they will continue to grow. US consumers might face weakness, but with KO having operations all over the world, the Company will be able to weather a slowdown in the United States. A strong, reliable dividend is yet another reason why we believe KO will continue to appreciate in price and deliver returns.

Tailwinds

- Coca-Cola has immense strength in the soft drink market, which we envision will continue. Even if consumers begin to consume less soda, the Company's vast portfolio of brands will be able to weather the softness better than competitors.
- As consumer preferences continue to change, KO will continue to adapt their current offerings or make strategic value-adding acquisitions. With the strong infrastructure already in place, brand acquisitions will likely continue to be a great way for the Company to increase sales.
- KO has a strong history of paying dividends and growing dividends. This was evidenced in 2020 when the Company did not cut the dividend despite experiencing a sharp drop in net income.

Headwinds

- Weight-loss drugs have been in the financial news frequently and caused a sell-off in names such as McDonald's, Kellanova, and Coca-Cola. Perhaps this was an exaggerated sell-off, but the impact of the drug must be watched.
- Coca-Cola generates 46% of revenues from the United States. If the dollar remains strong, the Company might continue to face currency headwinds.
- If the current FTC continues to be strict on mergers and acquisitions, KO might be hesitant to acquire brands or companies. Considering that KO has 46% market share, there would likely be high levels of scrutiny on acquisitions.



REFERENCES

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- 6. <u>PCE</u>
- 7. <u>CCI</u>
- 8. Sustainalytics
- 9. Sustainability Report
- 10. Fairlife
- 11. CSD Market Share
- 12. Seltzer Sales
- 13. Seltzer Growth
- 14. <u>PEP 10k</u>
- 15. <u>KDP 10k</u>
- 16. KO Q3 Earnings
- 17. fairlife Expansion
- 18. US Soccer Partnership
- 19. RBI Renewal
- 20. <u>CELH 10k</u>
- 21. Unemployment Figures
- 22. KO Revenue Expectations

DISCLAIMER

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Coca Cola Revenue Decomposition

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
Concentrate operations	56%	56%	56%	55.9%	55.8%	55.5%	55.2%	54.9%	55.1%	55.0%	54.9%	54.7%	54.6%
Total Revenue	18488	21647	24082	26129	28481	30902	33374	35877	37671	38989	40354	41766	43228
% Growth	-9.8%	17.1%	11.3%	8.5%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	7.5%	5.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Finished product operations	44%	44%	44%	44.1%	44.2%	44.5%	44.8%	45.1%	44.9%	45.0%	45.1%	45.3%	45.4%
Total Revenue	14526	17008	18922	20625	22584	24786	27079	29516	30696	31924	33201	34529	35910
% Growth	-13.4%	17.1%	11.3%	9.0%	9.5%	9.7%	9.3%	9.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Total	33014	38655	43004	46754	51065	55688	60453	65393	68367	70914	73555	76296	79139
% Growth	-11.4%	17.1%	11.3%	8.7%	9.2%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	4.5%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
EMEA													
Total Revenue	5546	6571	6881	7481	7855	8224	8594	8895	9206	9528	9862	10207	10564
% Growth	-14.0%	18.5%	4.7%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Latin America													
Total Revenue	3499	4136	4902	5330	5596	5859	6123	6337	6559	6789	7026	7272	7527
% Growth	-14.6%	18.2%	18.5%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
North America													
Total Revenue	11456	13181	15696	17065	17918	18761	19605	20291	21001	21736	22497	23284	24099
% Growth	-3.6%	15.1%	19.1%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Asia Pacific													
Total Revenue	4226	4677	4730	5143	5400	5654	5908	6115	6329	6551	6780	7017	7263
% Growth	-10.7%	10.7%	1.1%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Global Ventures													
Total Revenue	1981	2822	2838	3086	3240	3392	3545	3669	3797	3930	4068	4210	4358
% Growth	-23.0%	42.5%	0.6%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Bottling Investments													
Total Revenue	6273	7190	7870	8556	8984	9406	9829	10173	10529	10898	11279	11674	12083
% Growth	-15.4%	14.6%	9.5%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Corporate													
Total Revenue	33	77	86	94	98	103	107	111	115	119	123	128	132
% Growth	-70.5%	134.2%	11.3%	8.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Total Revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Coca Cola r Fstimatio

Valu	e Driver	Estimation	

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E
NOPLAT:	7072	8619	8501	10865	11449	11964	12489	12905	13303
Add: Net Operating Revenues	33014	38655	43004	46754	49092	51399	53712	55592	57538
Less: Cost of Sales	11897	13905	16740	16366	17138	17911	18675	19296	19934
Less: SGA	9731	12144	12880	13325	13868	14392	14932	15288	15823
Less: Other Operating Charges	853	846	1215	1454	1573	1696	1825	1946	2074
Less: Depreciation and amortization	1536	1452	1260	1490	1484	1498	1512	1540	1588
Add: Implied Lease Interest	70	81	74	56	55	54	53	52	51
Total EBIT	9067	10389	10983	14175	15084	15957	16821	17575	18170
Adjusted Taxes									
Income Tax Provision	1981	2621	2115	3158	3390	3621	3841	4057	4243
Add: Implied Lease Interest	15	18	16	12	12	12	12	11	11
Add: Tax on Interest Income	81	61	99	110	110	163	181	230	306
Add: Tax on Equity Income	215	316	324	338	354	370	386	404	422
Less: Tax on Interest Expense	316	351	194	417	394	422	424	441	485
Total Adjusted Taxes	1977	2665	2360	3202	3471	3743	3996	4261	4497
Change in Deferred Taxes	-18	894	-122	-108	-164	-250	-336	-408	-370
Invested Capital (IC):	16429	14033	14094	15096	15794	16613	17388	17936	18741
Operating Current Assets:									
Normal Cash	5600	6556	7294	7930	8327	8718	9110	9429	9759
Accounts Receivable	3144	3512	3487	4091	4345	4626	4700	4781	4747
Inventories	3266	3414	4233	4021	4222	4420	4619	4781	4948
Prepaid expenses & other current asse	1916	2994	3240	3039	3240	3469	3679	3891	3740
Total Operating CA	13926	16476	18254	19081	20133	21234	22109	22882	23194
Operating Current Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	3517	4602	5307	5610	5768	5911	6043	6115	5754
Accrued marketing expenses	1930	2830	2778	3016	3068	3084	2954	3058	2877
Other accrued expenses	3352	5018	5643	5143	5400	5654	5908	6115	6329
Variable considerations	1137	1118	934	935	982	1028	1074	1112	1151
Accrued compensation Total Operating CL	609 10545	1051 14619	1087 15749	1099 15803	1154 16372	1208 16885	1262 17242	1306 17706	1352 17463
	10545	14015	13745	13803	10372	10005	1/242	17700	17403
Net Working Capital	3381	1857	2505	3278	3761	4349	4867	5176	5731
Net PPE	10777	9920	9841	9969	10124	10305	10508	10733	10977
Net Other Operating Assets									
Operating Lease Assets	1622	1471	1113	1099	1082	1063	1042	1021	998
Intangible Assets	649	785	635	750	827	897	971	1006	1034
Total Net Other Operating Assets	2271	2256	1748	1849	1908	1960	2014	2027	2032
Free Cash Flow (FCF):	7070	0010	0504	10005	11.110	11004	12400	12005	12202
NOPLAT	7072	8619	8501	10865	11449	11964	12489	12905	13303
Change in IC	-1266 8338	-2395 11014	61 8440	<u>1002</u> 9864	698 10751	820 11144	775 11714	547 12358	805 12498
			0.10						
Return on Invested Capital (ROIC):									
NOPLAT	7072	8619	8501	10865	11449	11964	12489	12905	13303
Beginning IC	17695	16429	14033	14094	15096	15794	16613	17388	17936
ROIC	39.97%	52.46%	60.58%	77.09%	75.84%	75.75%	75.17%	74.22%	74.17%
Economic Profit (EP):									
Beginning IC	17695	16429	14033	14094	15096	15794	16613	17388	17936
x (ROIC - WACC)	33.08%	45.57%	53.69%	70.21%	68.95%	68.86%	68.29%	67.33%	67.28%
EP	5853	7487	7534	9895	10409	10876	11345	11708	12067

2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
13953	14338	14700	15057
59551	61636	63793	66026
20650	21390	22155	22946
16377	16950	17543	18157
2211	2358	2513	2679
1617	1652	1691	1734
50	49	48	46
18746	19335	19938	20556
4422	4609	4803	5004
11	11	10	10
350	399	452	508
441	461	481	503
494 4730	505 4974	518 5228	531 5494
-64	-23	-10	-5
19221	19724	20252	20804
10101	10454	10920	11100
10101 4913	10454 5085	10820 5263	11199 5447
5121	5085	5486	5678
3871	4006	4147	4292
24006	24846	25716	26616
5955 2978	6164 3082	6379 3190	6603 3301
6551	6780	7017	7263
1191	1233	1276	1321
1399	1448	1499	1552
18074	18706	19361	20039
5932	6140	6355	6577
11239	11519	11816	12128
975	951	927	903
1075	1114	1155	1195
2049	2065	2082	2098
13953 480	14338 504	14700 528	15057 552
13473	13835	14172	14505
13953	14338	14700	15057
18741	19221	19724	20252
74.45%	74.60%	74.53%	74.35%
18741	19221	19724	20252
67.57%	67.71%	67.64%	67.46%
12662	13014	13341	13662

Balance Sheet

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
Cash & cash equivalents	6795	9684	9519	9434	14452	16130	20780	28067	32187	36900	41895	47208	52858
Short-term investments	1771	1242	1043	1100	1161	1224	1292	1363	1437	1516	1599	1687	1780
Marketable securities	2348	1699	1043	1120	1173	1224	1286	1347	1411	1477	1555	1620	1697
Trade accounts receivable	3144	3512	3487	4091	4345	4626	4700	4781	4747	4913	5085	5263	5447
Inventories	3266	3414	4233	4021	4222	4020	4619	4781	4948	5121	5301	5486	5678
Prepaid expenses & other current a:	1916	2994	3240	3039	3240	3469	3679	3891	3740	3871	4006	4147	4292
Total current assets	19240	2994	22591	22805	28592	31098	36356	44230	48470	53798	59433	65412	71752
	13240	22040	22001	22005	20332	51050	30330	44230	40470	55750	55455	03412	/1/52
Equity method investments	19273	17598	18264	19086	19945	20842	21780	22760	23784	24855	25973	27142	28363
Other investments	812	818	501	516	532	547	564	581	598	616	635	654	673
Other noncurrent assets	4562	5260	5076	5143	5400	5654	5908	6115	6329	6551	6780	7017	7263
Operating Lease Assets	1622	1471	1113	1099	1082	1063	1042	1021	998	975	951	927	903
Deferred income tax assets	2460	2129	1746	1638	1474	1224	887	479	109	46	23	13	7
Property, plant & equipment - cost	19700	18862	19075	20604	22178	23800	25470	27190	28962	30787	32667	34603	36598
Less: accumulated depreciation	8923	8942	9234	10635	12054	13495	14962	16458	17985	19548	21148	22788	24469
Property, plant & equipment - net	10777	9920	9841	9969	10124	10305	10508	10733	10977	11239	11519	11816	12128
Trademarks with indefinite lives	10395	14465	14214	14170	14137	14109	14086	14064	14034	14007	13981	13955	13929
Goodwill	17506	19363	18782	18782	18782	18782	18782	18782	18782	18782	18782	18782	18782
Other intangible assets	649	785	635	750	827	897	971	1006	1034	1075	1114	1155	1195
Total assets	87296	94354	92763	93957	100894	104520	110885	119770	125116	131943	139191	146872	154997
				8.97%									
Accounts payable	3517	4602	5307	5610	5768	5911	6043	6115	5754	5955	6164	6379	6603
Accrued marketing expenses	1930	2830	2778	3016	3068	3084	2954	3058	2877	2978	3082	3190	3301
Variable consideration payable	1137	1118	934	935	982	1028	1074	1112	1151	1191	1233	1276	1321
Other accrued expenses	3352	5018	5643	5143	5400	5654	5908	6115	6329	6551	6780	7017	7263
Accrued compensation	609	1051	1087	1099	1154	1208	1262	1306	1352	1399	1448	1499	1552
Loans & notes payable	2183	3307	2373	2082	2127	754	779	803	801	826	852	878	906
Current maturities of long-term debt	485	1338	399	399	1967	1123	1558	4494	4472	4472	4472	4472	4472
Accrued income taxes	788	686	1203	764	821	877	930	982	1027	1071	1116	1163	1211
Total current liabilities	14601	19950	19724	19049	21286	19638	20509	23986	23763	24442	25146	25874	26628
				24.21%									
Operating Lease Liabilities	1300	1161	1113	1099	1082	1063	1042	1021	998	975	951	927	903
Long-term debt	40125	38116	36377	34356	35339	36381	37459	38531	39394	40505	41667	42883	44153
Other noncurrent liabilities	8153	7446	6809	8883	9327	9766	10205	10562	10932	11315	11711	12121	12545
Deferred income tax liabilities	1833	2821	2914	2104	2209	2313	2417	2502	2589	2680	2774	2871	2971
Long-term Liabilities	51411	49544	47213	46442	47958	49523	51124	52616	53913	55474	57103	58802	60572
Common Equity	19361	19876	20582	21335	22087	22840	23292	23292	23292	23292	23292	23292	23292
Common stock	1760	1760	1760	2513	3265	4018	4470	4470	4470	4470	4470	4470	4470
Capital surplus	17601	18116	18822	2313	5205	-1010		4470					
Reinvested earnings	66555	69094	71019	74306	78112	82418	87185	92404	97952	103793	109942	116405	123194
Accumulated other comprehensive i	-14601	-14330	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895	-14895
Treasury stock	-52016	-51641	-52601	-53973	-55318	-56635	-57927	-59192	-60432	-61648	-62839	-64006	-65150
Equity attributable to shareowners o	19299	22999	24105	26773	29987	33728	37656	41608	45916	50543	55500	60796	66441
Equity attributable to shareowners of	19299	1861	1721	1693	1663	1631	1597	1561	1523	1484	1443	1401	1356
Total equity	21284	24860	25826	28466	31650	35359	39253	43169	47439	52027	56943	62197	67797
i otal equity	21204	27000	20020	20400	21020	22222	39233	40102	+1433	52027	50545	02137	0//5/

Income Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
Net operating revenues	41863	35410	31856	37266	33014	38655	43004	46754	49092	51399	53712	55592	57538	59551	61636	63793	66026
Depreciation & Amortization	1787	1260	1086	1365	1536	1452	1260	1401	1419	1441	1467	1496	1528	1563	1600	1640	1682
Cost of goods sold	14678	11996	10684	13254	11897	13905	16740	16366	17138	17911	18675	19296	19934	20650	21390	22155	22946
Gross profit	25398	22154	20086	22647	19581	23298	25004	28987	30535	32047	33570	34800	36076	37339	38646	39998	41398
Selling, general & administrative exp	15262	12496	10307	12103	9731	12144	12880	13325	13868	14392	14932	15288	15823	16377	16950	17543	18157
Other operating charges	1510	2157	1079	458	853	846	1215	1454	1573	1696	1825	1946	2074	2211	2358	2513	2679
Operating income (loss)	8626	7501	8700	10086	8997	10308	10909	14209	15094	15960	16813	17567	18179	18751	19338	19942	20562
<u> </u>	151.5%																
Interest income	642	677	682	563	370	276	449	501	499	739	821	1044	1391	1589	1815	2055	2310
Interest expense	733	841	919	946	1437	1597	882	1894	1793	1919	1928	2003	2202	2243	2298	2355	2414
Equity income (loss) - net	835	1071	1008	1049	978	1438	1472	1538	1607	1680	1755	1834	1917	2003	2093	2188	2286
Income before income taxes	8136	6742	8350	10786	9749	12425	11686	14353	15408	16459	17461	18442	19285	20100	20949	21830	22743
Income taxes	1586	5560	1623	1801	1981	2621	2115	3158	3390	3621	3841	4057	4243	4422	4609	4803	5004
Consolidated net income (loss)	6550	1283	6476	8985	7768	9804	9571	11195	12018	12838	13619	14385	15042	15678	16340	17027	17740
Less: net income (loss) attributable to	-23	-35	-42	-65	-21	-33	-29	(28)	(30)	(32)	(34)	(36)	(38)	(39)	(41)	(43)	(44)
Net income attributable to shareowne	6527	1248	6434	8920	7747	9771	9542	11167	11988	12806	13585	14349	15004	15639	16300	16985	17695
Weighted average shares outstandin	4317	4272	4259	4276	4295	4315	4328	4,320	4,314	4,309	4,299	4,281	4,263	4,247	4,231	4,217	4,203
Net income (loss) per share - basic	1.51	0.29	1.51	2.09	1.80	2.26	2.2	2.58	2.78	2.97	3.16	3.35	3.52	3.68	3.85	4.03	4.21
Dividends per share	1.4	1.48	1.56	1.6	1.64	1.68	1.76	1.83	1.90	1.98	2.06	2.14	2.23	2.32	2.41	2.51	2.61

Historical Cash Flow Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consolidated net income (loss)	6550	1283	6476	8985	7768	9804	9571
Loss (income) from discontinued ope	-	-101	251	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing op	-	1182	6727	-	-	-	-
Depreciation & amortization	1787	1260	1086	1365	1536	1452	1260
Stock-based compensation expense	258	219	225	201	126	337	356
Deferred income taxes	-856	-1256	-450	-280	-18	894	-122
Equity loss (income) - net of dividenc	-449	-628	-457	-421	-511	-615	-838
Foreign currency adjustments	158	281	-38	91	-88	86	203
Significant losses (gains) on sales of	1146	1459	189	-	-	-	-
Significant losses (gains) - net	-	-	-	-467	-914	-1365	-129
Other operating charges	647	1218	558	127	556	506	1086
Other items	-224	-269	682	504	699	201	236
Trade accounts receivable	-28	-	66	-158	882	-225	-69
Inventories	-142	-	-171	-183	99	-135	-960
Prepaid expenses & other assets	283	-	-221	-87	78	-	-
Prepaid expenses & other current as	-	-	-	-	-	-241	225
Accounts payable & accrued expense	-540	-	-289	1318	-860	2843	759
Accrued income taxes	750	-	-12	96	-16	-566	-360
Other noncurrent liabilities	-544	-	-575	-620	507	-351	-200
Operating assets & liabilities	-221	3529	-1202	366	690	1325	-605
Net cash flows from operating activiti	8796	6995	7320	10471	9844	12625	11018
Purchases of investments	-15499	-16520	-7789	-4704	-13583	-6030	-3751
Proceeds from disposals of investme	16624	15911	14977	6973	13835	7059	4771
Acquisitions of businesses, equity me	-838	-3900	-1040	-5542	-1052	-4766	-73
Proceeds from disposals of business	1035	3821	1362	429	189	2180	458
Purchases of property, plant & equip	-2262	-1675	-1347	-2054	-1177	-1367	-1484
Proceeds from disposals of property,	150	1070	245	978	189	108	75
Collateral (paid) received associated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1465
Other investing activities	-209	-126	-60	-56	122	51	706
Net cash flows from investing activitie	-999	-2385	6348	-3976	-1477	-2765	-763
Issuances of debt	27281	29857	27339	23009	26934	13094	3972
Payments of debt	-25615	-28768	-30568	-24850	-28796	-12866	-4930
Issuances of stock	1434	1595	1476	1012	647	702	837
Purchases of stock for treasury	-3681	-3682	-1912	-1103	-118	-111	-1418
Dividends	-6043	-6320	-6644	-6845	-7047	-7252	-7616
Other financing activities	79	-91	-243	-227	310	-353	-1095
Net cash flows from financing activiti	-6545	-7409	-10552	-9004	-8070	-6786	-10250

Forecasted Cash Flow Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
Net Income	11195	12018	12838	13619	14385	15042	15678	16340	17027	17740
Marketable securities	-51	-53	-55	-58	-61	-64	-67	-70	-73	-77
Trade accounts receivable	-604	-254	-281	-74	-81	34	-166	-172	-178	-184
Inventories	212	-201	-198	-199	-162	-167	-173	-179	-186	-192
Accumulated other comprehensive										
income (loss)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accounts Payable	303	158	143	132	73	-361	201	208	216	223
Accrued marketing expenses	238	53	16	-130	103	-181	101	104	108	112
Other accrued expenses	-500	257	254	254	207	214	222	229	237	246
Accrued compensation	12	55	54	54	44	46	47	49	51	52
Intangibles	-115	-76	-70	-74	-35	-28	-40	-40	-40	-41
Loans & notes payable	-291	44	-1373	26	24	-2	25	26	27	28
Variable Consideration Payable	1	47	46	46	38	39	40	42	43	45
Depreciation Expense	1401	1419	1441	1467	1496	1528	1563	1600	1640	1682
Prepaid expenses & other current assets	201	-201	-229	-210	-212	151	-131	-135	-140	-145
Deferred Income Tax Assets	108	164	250	336	408	370	64	23	10	5
Accrued Income Taxes	-439	56	56	53	52	45	43	45	47	49
Other Non-current Assets	-67	-257	-254	-254	-207	-214	-222	-229	-237	-246
Trademarks with indefinite lives	45	33	29	23	22	30	27	26	26	26
Cash from operating activities	11650	13261	12665	15011	16094	16481	17212	17867	18576	19323
Short-term investments	-57	-60	-64	-67	-71	-75	-79	-83	-88	-93
Equity method investments	-822	-859	-898	-938	-980	-1024	-1070	-1118	-1169	-1221
Other investments	-15	-15	-16	-16	-17	-17	-18	-18	-19	-20
Capital expenditures	-1529	-1574	-1622	-1670	-1720	-1772	-1825	-1880	-1936	-1994
Operating Lease Assets	14	17	19	21	22	23	23	24	24	24
Cash from Investing activities	-2408	-2492	-2580	-2671	-2766	-2866	-2969	-3076	-3188	-3304
Common Stock Repurchases	-1372	-1345	-1318	-1291	-1265	-1240	-1215	-1191	-1167	-1144
Common Stock Issuance	753	753	753	452	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Maturities of debt	0	1568	-844	435	2936	-22	0	0	0	0
Long Term Debt	-2021	983	1042	1079	1072	863	1111	1162	1216	1269
Operating Lease Liabilities	-14	-17	-19	-21	-22	-23	-23	-24	-24	-24
Dividends	-7908	-8213	-8532	-8852	-9167	-9494	-9836	-10192	-10564	-10951
Deferred Income Taxes	-810	105	104	104	85	88	91	94	97	100
Equity attributable to noncontrolling										
interests	-28	-30	-32	-34	-36	-38	-39	-41	-43	-44
Other non-current liabilities	2074	444	438	439	357	370	383	396	410	424
Cash from Financing Activities	-9326	-5751	-8408	-7690	-6040	-9496	-9530	-9796	-10075	-10369
Cash & equivalents increase (decrease)	-85	5018	1677	4651	7287	4120	4713	4995	5314	5650
Cash & equivalents at beginning of year	9519	9434	14452	16130	20780	28067	32187	36900	41895	47208
Cash & equivalents at end of year	9434	14452	16130	20780	28067			41895		52858

Coca Cola Common Size Balance Sheet

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
-														
Cash & cash equivalents	20.44%	20.58%	25.05%	22.14%	20.18%	29.44%	31.38%	38.69%	50.49%	55.94%	61.96%	67.97%	74.00%	80.06%
Short-term investments	22.92%	5.36%	3.21%	2.43%	2.35%	2.36%	2.38%	2.40%	2.45%	2.50%	2.55%	2.60%	2.64%	2.70%
Marketable securities	9.68%	7.11%	4.40%	2.49%	2.39%	2.39%	2.39%	2.39%	2.42%	2.45%	2.48%	2.51%	2.54%	2.57%
Trade accounts receivable	9.21%	9.52%	9.09%	8.11%	8.75%	8.85%	9.00%	8.75%	8.60%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
Inventories	6.39%	9.89%	8.83%	9.84%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%	8.60%
Prepaid expenses & other current a:	5.93%	5.80%	7.75%	7.53%	6.50%	6.60%	6.75%	6.85%	7.00%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
Total current assets	81.24%	58.28%	58.32%	52.53%	48.78%	58.24%	60.50%	67.69%	79.56%	84.24%	90.34%	96.43%	102.54%	108.67%
Equity method investments	38.84%	58.38%	45.53%	42.47%	40.82%	40.63%	40.55%	40.55%	40.94%	41.34%	41.74%	42.14%	42.55%	42.96%
Other investments	2.36%	2.46%	2.12%	1.17%	1.10%	1.08%	1.07%	1.05%	1.04%	1.04%	1.03%	1.03%	1.02%	1.02%
Other noncurrent assets	10.15%	13.82%	13.61%	11.80%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%
Deferred income tax assets	0.00%	7.45%	5.51%	4.06%	93.82%	89.98%	83.03%	72.52%	53.98%	22.79%	41.82%	50.09%	54.89%	57.33%
Property, plant & equipment - net	25.40%	32.64%	25.66%	22.88%	21.32%	20.62%	20.05%	19.56%	19.31%	19.08%	18.87%	18.69%	18.52%	18.37%
Trademarks with indefinite lives	14.56%	31.49%	37.42%	33.05%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%	32.50%
Goodwill	25.39%	53.03%	50.09%	43.68%	40.17%	38.26%	36.54%	34.97%	33.79%	32.50%	31.54%	30.47%	29.44%	28.45%
Other intangible assets	1.73%	1.97%	2.03%	1.48%	1.70%	1.75%	1.80%	1.85%	1.85%	1.85%	1.85%	1.85%	1.85%	1.85%
Total assets	208.47%	264.42%	244.09%	215.71%	200.96%	205.52%	203.35%	206.44%	215.45%	217.45%	221.56%	225.83%	230.23%	234.75%
	200.1770	201112/0	21110370	210.7170	200.00/0	20010270	200.0070	200.1170	220.1070	22771070	22210070	220.0070	200.2070	2011/0/0
Accounts payable	6.41%	10.65%	11.91%	12.34%	12.00%	11.75%	11.50%	11.25%	11.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Accrued marketing expenses	5.22%	5.85%	7.32%	6.46%	6.45%	6.25%	6.00%	5.50%	5.50%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Variable consideration payable	0.00%	3.44%	2.89%	2.17%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Other accrued expenses	6.19%	10.15%	12.98%	13.12%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%
Accrued compensation	2.05%	1.84%	2.72%	2.53%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%
Loans & notes payable	29.85%	6.61%	8.56%	5.52%	17.00%	16.50%	5.55%	5.55%	5.55%	5.55%	5.55%	5.55%	5.55%	5.55%
Current maturities of long-term debt	8.43%	1.47%	3.46%	0.93%	0.85%	4.01%	2.18%	2.90%	8.08%	7.77%	7.51%	7.26%	7.01%	6.77%
Accrued income taxes	0.73%	2.39%	1.77%	2.80%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%	24.21%
Total current liabilities	63.38%	44.23%	51.61%	45.87%	40.74%	43.36%	38.21%	38.18%	43.15%	41.30%	41.04%	40.80%	40.56%	40.33%
Total debt before current portion	79.33%	123.01%	102.07%	85.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Long-term debt	70.91%	121.54%	98.61%	84.59%	73.48%	71.99%	70.78%	69.74%	69.31%	68.47%	68.02%	67.60%	67.22%	66.87%
Other noncurrent liabilities	4.68%	24.70%	19.26%	15.83%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%
Deferred income tax liabilities	8.96%	5.55%	7.30%	6.78%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Long-Term Liabilities	0.5070	155.72%	128.17%	109.79%	99.33%	97.69%	96.35%	95.18%	94.65%	93.70%	93.15%	92.65%	92.18%	91.74%
Common Equity		58.64%	51.42%	47.86%	45.63%	44.99%	44.44%	43.36%	41.90%	40.48%	39.11%	37.79%	36.51%	35.28%
Reinvested earnings	156.47%	201.60%	178.75%	165.15%	158.93%	159.11%	160.35%	162.32%	166.22%	170.24%	174.29%	178.37%	182.47%	186.58%
Accumulated other comprehensive i	-26.77%	-44.23%	-37.07%	-34.64%	-31.86%	-30.34%	-28.98%	-27.73%	-26.79%	-25.89%	-25.01%	-24.17%	-23.35%	-22.56%
Treasury stock	-114.63%	-157.56%	-133.59%	-122.32%	-115.44%	-112.68%	-110.19%	-107.85%	-106.48%	-105.03%	-103.52%	-101.95%	-100.33%	-98.67%
Equity attributable to shareowners o	55.09%	58.46%	59.50%	56.05%	57.26%	61.08%	65.62%	70.11%	74.85%	79.80%	84.87%	90.04%	95.30%	100.63%
Equity attributable to noncontrolling	0.38%	6.01%	4.81%	4.00%	0.00%	3.39%	3.17%	2.97%	2.81%	2.65%	2.49%	2.34%	2.20%	2.05%
Total equity	55.47%	64.47%	64.31%	60.05%	60.89%	64.47%	68.79%	73.08%	77.65%	82.45%	87.36%	92.39%	97.50%	102.68%
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Coca Cola Common Size Income Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
Net operating revenues	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of goods sold	36.0%	36.0%	38.9%	38.0%	37.8%	37.7%	37.5%	37.4%	37.3%	37.3%	37.3%	37.3%	37.3%
Gross profit	59%	60%	58%	62%	62%	62%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
Selling, general & administrative exp	29.5%	31.4%	30.0%	28.5%	28.3%	28.0%	27.8%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%
Other operating charges	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%
Operating income (loss)	27%	27%	25%	30.39%	30.75%	31.05%	31.30%	31.60%	31.59%	31.49%	31.38%	31.26%	31.14%
Interest income	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.5%
Interest expense	4.4%	4.1%	2.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Equity income (loss) - net	3.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
Income before income taxes	29.5%	32.1%	27.2%	30.7%	31.4%	32.0%	32.5%	33.2%	33.5%	33.8%	34.0%	34.2%	34.4%
Total deferred income tax expense (-0.05%	2.31%	-0.28%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%
Income taxes	6.00%	6.78%	4.92%	6.75%	6.90%	7.04%	7.15%	7.30%	7.37%	7.43%	7.48%	7.53%	7.58%
Consolidated net income (loss)	23.53%	25.36%	22.26%	23.95%	24.48%	24.98%	25.36%	25.88%	26.14%	26.33%	26.51%	26.69%	26.87%
Less: net income (loss) attributable 1	-0.06%	-0.09%	-0.07%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Net income attributable to shareown	23.47%	25.28%	22.19%	23.89%	24.42%	24.91%	25.29%	25.81%	26.08%	26.26%	26.44%	26.62%	26.80%
Weighted average shares outstandi	13.01%	11.16%	10.06%	9.24%	8.79%	8.38%	8.00%	7.70%	7.41%	7.13%	6.87%	6.61%	6.37%

Present Value of Operating Lease Obligations

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2016	2017	2018
Year 1	176.0	130.0	144.0
Year 2	98.0	85.0	84.0
Year 3	78.0	69.0	70.0
Year 4	64.0	59.0	60.0
Year 5	54.0	52.0	42.0
Thereafter	213.0	147.0	100.0
Total Minimum Payments	683.0	542.0	500.0
Less: Cumulative Interest	116.0	87.2	71.7
PV of Minimum Payments	567.0	454.8	428.3
Implied Interest in Year 1 Payment	66.1	28.3	22.7
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Years Implied by Year 6 Payment	3.9	2.8	2.4
Expected Obligation in Year 6 & Beyond	54	52	42
Present Value of Lease Payments			
PV of Year 1	167.6	123.8	137.1
PV of Year 2	88.9	77.1	76.2
PV of Year 3	67.4	59.6	60.5
PV of Year 4	52.7	48.5	49.4
PV of Year 5	42.3	40.7	32.9
PV of 6 & beyond	148.1	105.0	72.2
Capitalized PV of Payments	567.0	454.8	428.3

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Economic Profit (EP) Valuation Models

Key Inputs:

3.00%
74.35%
6.89%
7.48%

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Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
DCF Model:										
Free Cash Flow (FCF)	9863.7	10751.1	11144.3	11713.6	12358.0	12498.1	13473.0	13834.6	14171.8	14505.3
Continuing Value (CV)										371661.3
PV of FCF	9228.1	9410.2	9125.8	8973.8	8857.4	8380.6	8452.2	8119.7	7781.7	204077.5
Value of Operating Assets:	282407									
Non-Operating Adjustments	202407									
ESOP	-798									
Current Portion of LTD	-399									
Long-Term Debt	-36377									
PV of Operating Leases	-30377									
Non-Controlling Interest	-1113									
Short-term Investments	1043									
Marketable Securities	1043									
Equity Method Investments	18264									
Value of Equity	262403									
Shares Outstanding	4328									
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	\$ 60.63									
Implied Price as of Today	\$ 62.98									
implicat file as of foury	φ 02.50									
EP Model:										
Economic Profit (EP)	9894.7	10409.1	10876.1	11344.6	11707.6	12067.4	12662.3	13014.3	13341.2	13662.0
Continuing Value (CV)										351409.2
PV of EP	9257.1	9110.8	8906.1	8691.2	8391.3	8091.8	7943.6	7638.3	7325.6	192957.2
Total PV of EP	268313									
Invested Capital (last FYE)	14094									
Value of Operating Assets:	282407									
Non-Operating Adjustments										
ESOP	-797.7									
Current Portion of LTD	-399.0									
Long-Term Debt	-36377.0									
PV of Operating Leases	-1113.0									
Non-Controlling Interest	-1693.0									
Short-term Investments	1043.0									
Marketable Securities	1069.0									
Equity Method Investments	18264.0									
Value of Equity	262403.2									
Shares Outstanding	4328.0									
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	\$ 60.63									
Implied Price as of Today	\$ 62.98									

Dividend Discount Model (DDM) or Fundamental P/E Valuation Model

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31		2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
EPS	\$	2.58	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.97	\$ 3.16	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.68	\$ 3.85	\$ 4.03	\$ 4.21
CV growth of EPS		3.00%									
CV Year ROE		43.24%									
Cost of Equity		7.48%									
<i>Future Cash Flows</i> P/E Multiple (CV Year)											20.77
EPS (CV Year)											\$ 4.21
Future Stock Price											87.45
Dividends Per Share	\$	1.83	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.98	\$ 2.06	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.51	
Discounted Cash Flows	\$	1.70	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.31	\$ 45.69
Intrinsic Value as of Last FYE Implied Price as of Today	\$ \$	59.17 61.47									

Relative Valuation Models

Ticker	Company	Price	EPS 2023E	EPS 2024E		P/E 23	P/E 24	P/S
PEP	PepsiCo, Inc	\$175.21	\$7.04	\$7.61		24.89	23.02	2.40
BUD	Anheuser-Busch InBev	\$56.44	\$3.08	\$3.64		18.32	15.51	1.80
MNST	Monster Beverage Corp	\$54.52	\$1.54	\$1.79		35.40	30.46	7.60
CELH	Celsius Holdings	\$163.67	(\$2.63)	\$1.80	(62.23)	90.93	13.60
FIZZ	National Beverage Corp	\$45.23	\$1.52	\$1.85		29.76	24.45	3.60
KDP	Keurig Dr. Pepper	\$33.12	\$1.78	\$1.92		18.61	17.25	2.70
				Average		25.40	22.14	3.57
宜THE	Coca Cola	\$57.15	\$2.58	\$2.78		22.1	20.6	5.20
Implied	Relative Value:							
P/E (E	PS23)		\$ 65.64					
P/E (E	PS24)		\$ 61.51					
P/S			\$ 47.98					

Coca Cola Key Management Ratios

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
Liquidity Ratios:													
Current Ratio ((CA-Inventory)/CL)	1.09	0.96	0.93	0.99	1.14	1.36	1.55	1.64	1.83	1.99	2.15	2.32	2.48
Cash Ratio (Cash/CL)	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.68	0.82	1.01	1.17	1.35	1.51	1.67	1.82	1.99
Quick Ratio ((Cash+A/R)/CL)	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.71	0.88	1.06	1.24	1.37	1.55	1.71	1.87	2.03	2.19
Asset-Management Ratios:													
Total Asset Turnover (Net income/Avg. Total Assets)	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Fixed Asset Turnover (Net income/Avg. Fixed Assets)													
A/R Turnover	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08
Financial Leverage Ratios:													
Debt to Equity (D/E)	1.91	1.59	1.42	1.22	1.18	1.06	0.99	1.00	0.92	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.72
Debt to Assets (D/A)	0.47	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31
Asset to Equity (TA/TSE)	4.10	3.80	3.59	3.30	3.19	2.96	2.82	2.77	2.64	2.54	2.44	2.36	2.29
Profitability Ratios:													
Return on Equity (NI/Beg TSE)	36.72%	45.91%	38.38%	43.24%	42.11%	40.46%	38.42%	36.55%	34.76%	32.97%	31.33%	29.83%	28.45%
Return on Assets (NI/TA)	8.9%	10.4%	10.3%	11.9%	11.9%	12.3%	12.3%	12.0%	12.0%	11.9%	11.7%	11.6%	11.4%
Gross Profit Margin ((Sales-COGS)/Sales)	34.5%	32.6%	31.1%	36.5%	36.8%	37.2%	37.4%	37.8%	37.9%	37.8%	37.8%	37.8%	37.7%
Payout Policy Ratios:													
Dividend Payout Ratio (Dividend/EPS)	91.1%	74.3%	80.0%	70.8%	68.5%	66.6%	65.2%	63.9%	63.3%	62.9%	62.5%	62.2%	61.9%
Total Payout Ratio ((Divs. + Repurchases)/NI)	92.5%	75.4%	94.7%	82.9%	79.5%	76.7%	74.5%	72.5%	71.4%	70.5%	69.7%	68.9%	68.2%
Total rayout Natio ((Divs. r Reputchases)/Ni)	52.5%	/ 3.4/0	J=+.1/0	02.3/0	19.3/0	/0.//0	/4.3/0	12.3/0	/ 1.4/0	/0.3/0	03.770	00.9/0	00.2

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) Estimation

Market Value of the Firm	285,219.95	100.00%
MV of Total Debt	37,875	13.28%
PV of Operating Leases	1099	
Long-Term Debt	36377	
Current Portion of LTD	399	
Short-Term Debt		
Narket Value of Debt:		
MV of Equity	247,345	86.72%
Current Stock Price	\$57.15	
Total Shares Outstanding	4328	
Market Value of Common Equity:		MV Weights
	5.02/5	
After-Tax Cost of Debt	3.02%	
Marginal Tax Rate	3.87% 22%	YTM on bond maturin
Implied Default Premium Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	-0.86%	VTM and have a second second second
Risk-Free Rate	4.73%	10-year Treasury
Cost of Debt:		
Cost of Equity	7.48%	
Equity Risk Premium	5.00%	HF Team agreement
Beta	0.55	5-year Monthly
Risk-Free Rate	4.73%	10-year Treasury
Cost of Equity:		ASSUMPTIONS:

Estimated WACC

6.89%