



WE SET THE NARRATIVE

# Alpine Income Property Trust Inc.

## NYSE:PINE

Peer Evaluation

Target Price

Stock Rating

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4/2/2024

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## Quick Facts

<b>Date</b>	<b>4/2/2024</b>
<b>TDR Stock Rating</b>	<b>Buy</b>
<b>Ticker Symbol</b>	<b>NYSE:PINE</b>
<b>Estimate Stock Price 1 Year</b>	<b>\$31.16</b>
<b>Potential 1 Year Return inc. Dividend</b>	<b>114%</b>
<b>Last Reported Fiscal Period</b>	<b>FY2023.Q4</b>

## Company Description

Alpine Income Property Trust, Inc. (NYSE: PINE), also known as Alpine REIT, is a publicly traded real estate investment trust that focuses on acquiring, owning, and operating commercial income properties with net leases to single tenants. The company's portfolio mainly consists of properties rented to high-quality tenants, such as public companies with credit ratings, to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns and reliable dividends to investors. Alpine REIT places an emphasis on the quality and strength of its tenants, which are crucial in generating stable and predictable income. The company is dedicated to implementing ESG (environmental, social, and governance) practices, demonstrating its commitment to efficiency and sustainability in its operations.

## Rating Methodology

After carefully evaluating a company's financial health, operational efficiency, and growth prospects through various analyses, we culminate our assessment by assigning a rating of "Buy," "Hold," or "Sell." This rating is determined based on the company's performance in comparison to its peers, alongside an examination of its valuation. A "Buy" rating suggests the company outperforms its competitors and is undervalued or poised for growth, indicating a good investment opportunity. A "Hold" rating implies the company is performing on par with industry standards, and its current valuation accurately reflects its market position and future prospects, suggesting investors should maintain their positions without adding more. A "Sell" rating is given if the company underperforms relative to its peers or is overvalued, indicating a potential decline in value and advising investors to divest. This systematic approach helps investors make informed decisions by understanding a company's relative standing in its sector and its potential for future performance.

## List of Comparable Companies

Brandywine Realty Trust	Franklin BSP Realty Trust, Inc.	Net Lease Office Properties	Safehold Inc.
BrightSpire Capital, Inc.	Franklin Street Properties Corp.	NETSTREIT Corp.	Saul Centers, Inc.
BRT Apartments Corp.	Getty Realty Corp.	New York Mortgage Trust, Inc.	Seritage Growth Properties
CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	Gladstone Commercial Corporation	NewLake Capital Partners, Inc.	Service Properties Trust
Centerspace	Gladstone Land Corporation	NexPoint Real Estate Finance, Inc.	Sila Realty Trust, Inc.
Chatham Lodging Trust	Global Medical REIT Inc.	NexPoint Residential Trust, Inc.	SmartStop Self Storage REIT, Inc.
Chicago Atlantic Real Estate Finance, Inc.	Global Net Lease, Inc.	One Liberty Properties, Inc.	Summit Hotel Properties, Inc.
Chimera Investment Corporation	Granite Point Mortgage Trust Inc.	Orchid Island Capital, Inc.	The GEO Group, Inc.
Claros Mortgage Trust, Inc.	Healthcare Trust, Inc.	Paramount Group, Inc.	Tiptree Inc.
CNL Healthcare Properties, Inc.	Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc.	Peakstone Realty Trust	TPG RE Finance Trust, Inc.
Community Healthcare Trust Incorporated	Industrial Logistics Properties Trust	Pebblebrook Hotel Trust	Transcontinental Realty Investors, Inc.
CoreCivic, Inc.	Inland Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.	PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust	Two Harbors Investment Corp.
CTO Realty Growth, Inc.	InvenTrust Properties Corp.	Piedmont Office Realty Trust, Inc.	UMH Properties, Inc.
Diversified Healthcare Trust	Invesco Mortgage Capital Inc.	Plymouth Industrial REIT, Inc.	Uniti Group Inc.
Dynex Capital, Inc.	JBG SMITH Properties	Postal Realty Trust, Inc.	Universal Health Realty Income Trust
Easterly Government Properties, Inc.	KBS Real Estate Investment Trust III, Inc.	Ready Capital Corporation	Urban Edge Properties
Ellington Financial Inc.	KKR Real Estate Finance Trust Inc.	Redwood Trust, Inc.	Veris Residential, Inc.
Elme Communities	Ladder Capital Corp	Retail Opportunity Investments Corp.	Whitestone REIT
Empire State Realty Trust, Inc.	LTC Properties, Inc.	RLJ Lodging Trust	Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc.
Farmland Partners Inc.	MFA Financial, Inc.	Sachem Capital Corp.	

## Peer, Estimate and Valuation Analysis

Analysis	Metric	Rating
Income Statement	Revenue Comparison (\$M USD) LTM vs Index Median	Yellow Flag
Income Statement	% Revenue Positive FY and FY-1 vs Index	Green Flag
Income Statement	Revenue Growth LTM vs Index Median	Green Flag
Income Statement	% NI Positive FY and FY-1 vs Index	Yellow Flag
Income Statement	Ni Growth LTM vs Index Median	Red Flag
Cash Flow Statement	LFCF (\$M USD) LTM / Index Median	Yellow Flag
Cash Flow Statement	% LFCF FY and FY-1 vs Index	Green Flag
Cash Flow Statement	LFCF Growth vs LTM Index Median	Green Flag
Balance Sheet	Altman Z Score vs Index	Red Flag
Balance Sheet	Shareholder Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Balance Sheet	Buy Back Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Balance Sheet	Debt / Tangible Equity vs Index	Green Flag
Dividend Analysis	Current Dividend Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Dividend Analysis	Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield vs Index	Green Flag
Dividend Analysis	Dividend Growth LTM vs Index	Yellow Flag
Target Analysis	Target Total Return 1 Year	Green Flag

# Executive Summary

<b>Company Name</b>	Alpine Income Property Trust, Inc.
<b>Full Ticker</b>	NYSE:PINE

Alpine Income Property Trust, Inc. has been rated "Buy" by TDR, indicating a positive outlook on the company's financial future. This recommendation comes with a one-year price target of \$31.16, suggesting there might be a 114% increase. The evaluation draws on various financial metrics and competitor comparisons.

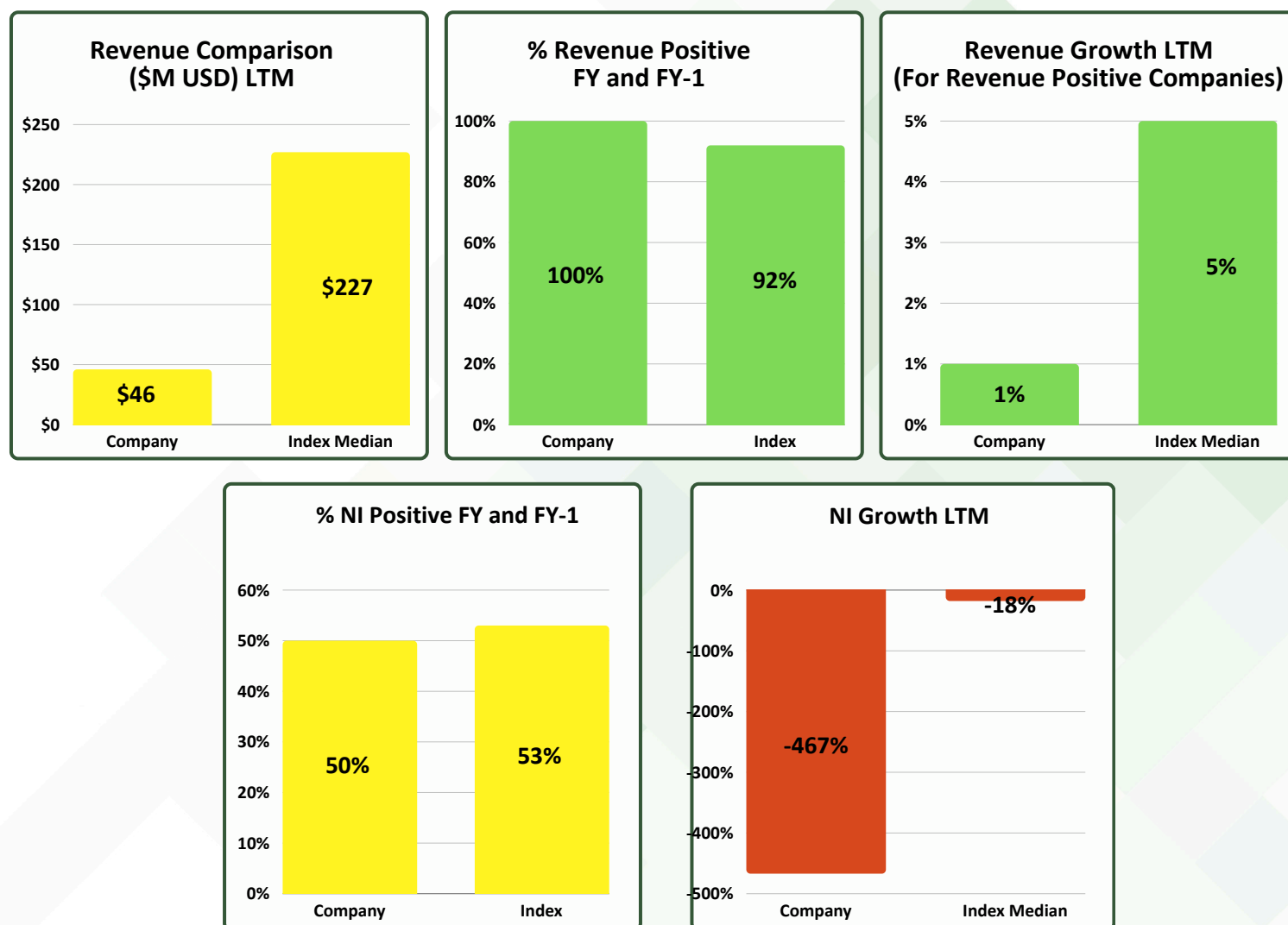
In terms of financial performance, the company reported a revenue of \$45.64 million for the past year, which is below the index median of \$226.97 million. Despite this, Alpine Income Property Trust has seen a 100% growth in revenue over the last two fiscal years, which is above the index average growth rate of 92.4%. However, the revenue growth rate of 1% is less than the median of 5%. For net income, the company reported positive results in half of the observed years, just under the index average of 53.3%, with a net income decrease of -467%, significantly worse than the index median decrease of -18.3%.

The company's cash flow analysis shows that its levered free cash flow (LFCF) was \$25.64 million, less than the median competitor's \$78.64 million. Yet, Alpine Income Property Trust demonstrated an exceptional 100% rate of positive LFCF over the past two years, surpassing the competitor's average of 91.9%. The growth of LFCF over the last year was 4%, in contrast to the competitor's median decline of 8.8%, highlighting the company's effectiveness in managing costs or improving operations.

The balance sheet analysis presents a mixed picture of the company's financial health. An Altman Z-Score of 0.76 signals a higher risk of financial distress compared to the index average of 2.40. The company excels in shareholder returns, offering a Shareholder Yield of 4.8%, and uses debt wisely, with a debt-to-tangible equity ratio of 137.6%, much lower than the index average of 307.6%. This indicates a cautious approach to debt management and a commitment to maximizing shareholder value.

The company's dividend performance shows a current yield of 7.2%, slightly below the index average of 7.5%. The Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield ratio of 58.4% points to a relatively stable dividend policy. The dividend growth over the past year was 0.0%, signaling a steady approach amidst growth challenges. For stock valuation, the analysis suggests a Dividend Target based on 45% of the past two years' LFCF, leading to a target of \$1.66. Applying a 15X Dividend Multiple and a 25% premium for dividend stability results in a Current Valuation of \$31.16. This figure is well above the current stock price of \$15.35, indicating that the stock might be undervalued and potentially a good investment opportunity.

The projected one-year stock price of \$31.16 and an expected dividend of \$1.66 reflect a conservative approach towards dividend payout, targeting a total return of 114% over the next year. While these projections are inherently speculative, they suggest a positive future for Alpine Income Property Trust, Inc.



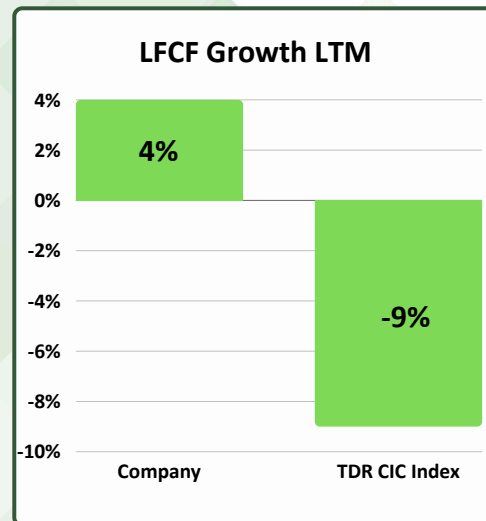
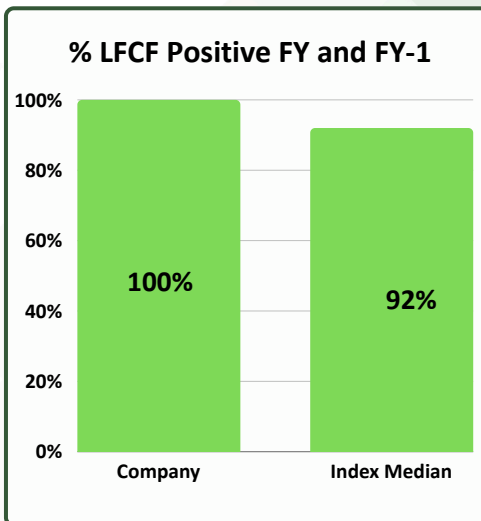
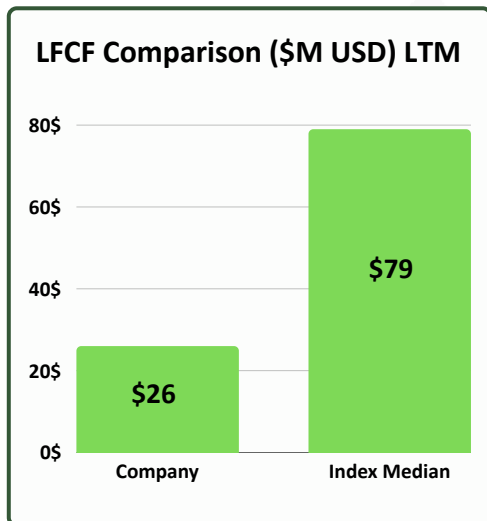
## TDR Two Key Takeaway for the Income Statement Peer Analysis

1. Despite lower revenue of \$45.64M compared to the index median of \$226.97M, the company achieved 100% of years with positive revenue in FY and FY-1, surpassing the 92.4% index average.
2. The company's net income (NI) stands at 50% over two years, with a concerning NI decline of -467%, significantly underperforming the index median growth of -18.3%.

## Income Statement Analysis

To evaluate a company's financial performance, we will examine its income statement in comparison to its competitors, focusing on revenue, revenue growth, and net income (NI) metrics over the last twelve months (LTM) and the past two fiscal years. The company's LTM revenue stands at \$45.64 million, significantly lower than the index median of \$226.97 million. Despite this, the company achieved 100% positive revenue in both FY and FY-1, outperforming the index's 92.4% average. However, its revenue growth was modest at 1%, below the index median of 5%. In terms of NI, the company had 50% percentage of years with positive over the two years, slightly below the index's 53.3%. The company's NI decline was -467%, a drastic underperformance compared to the index median of -18.3%.





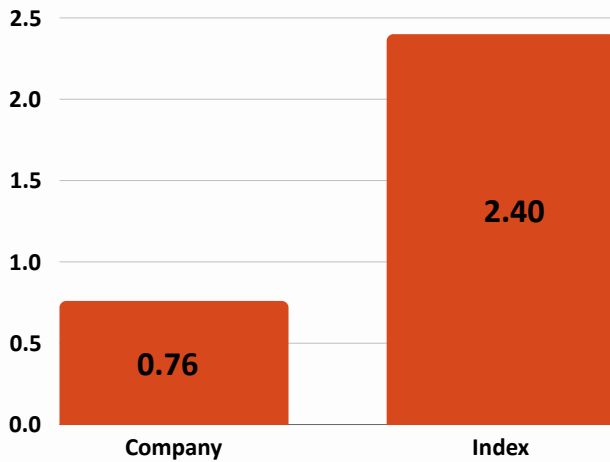
## TDR Two Key Takeaways for Cash Flow Statement Peer Analysis

1. The company's LFCF of \$25.64M is below the median of competitors at \$78.64M, yet it boasts a 100% positive LFCF in the past two years, exceeding the average rate of 91.9%.
2. Despite a lower levered free cash flow compared to competitors, the company's LFCF growth stands at 4% over the LTM, in stark contrast to the median competitor's decline of 8.8%, indicating effective cost management or operational improvements.

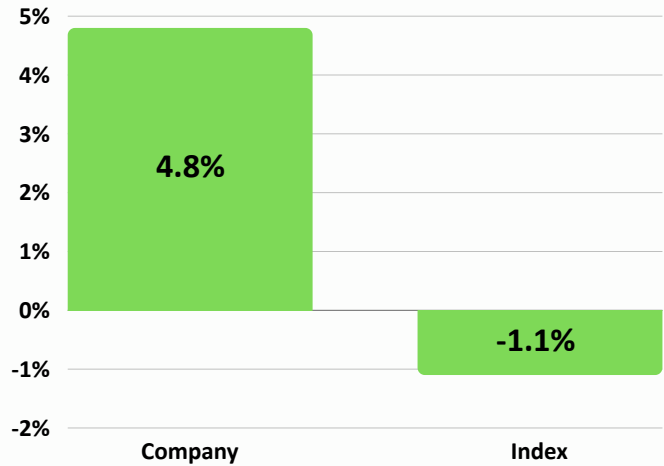
## Cash Flow Statement Analysis

We examine a company's cash flow statement through three metrics: Levered Free Cash Flow (LFCF) comparison in the Last Twelve Months (LTM), the percentage of years with positive LFCF in the past two fiscal years, and LFCF growth over the LTM. The company's LFCF of \$25.64 million is significantly lower than the median competitor figure of \$78.64 million. Despite this, the company has maintained a 100% positive LFCF in both fiscal years, surpassing the average competitor rate of 91.9%. This indicates the company's consistent ability to generate cash flow, which is commendable given that some companies in the industry report negative LFCF. The company's LFCF growth over the LTM is recorded at 4%, contrasting with the median competitor's decline of 8.8%. This demonstrates the company's growth in cash flow compared to its peers, suggesting it has managed to increase its operational efficiency or reduce costs effectively.

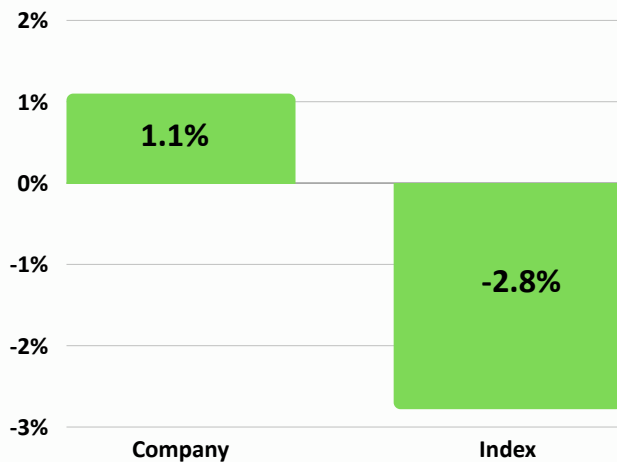
### Altman Z Score



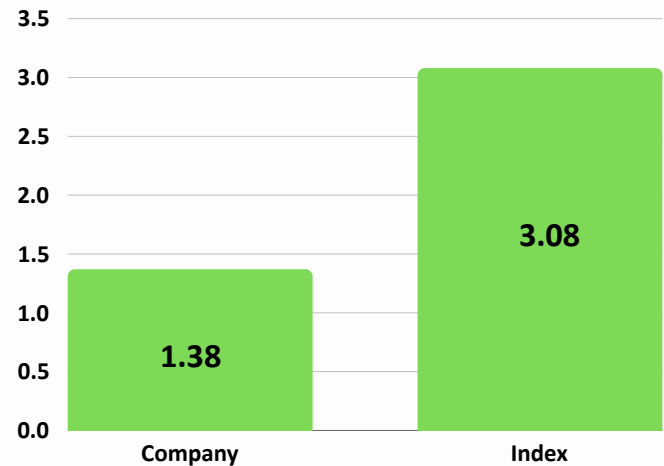
### Shareholder Yield



### Buy Back Yield



### Debt / Tangible Equity

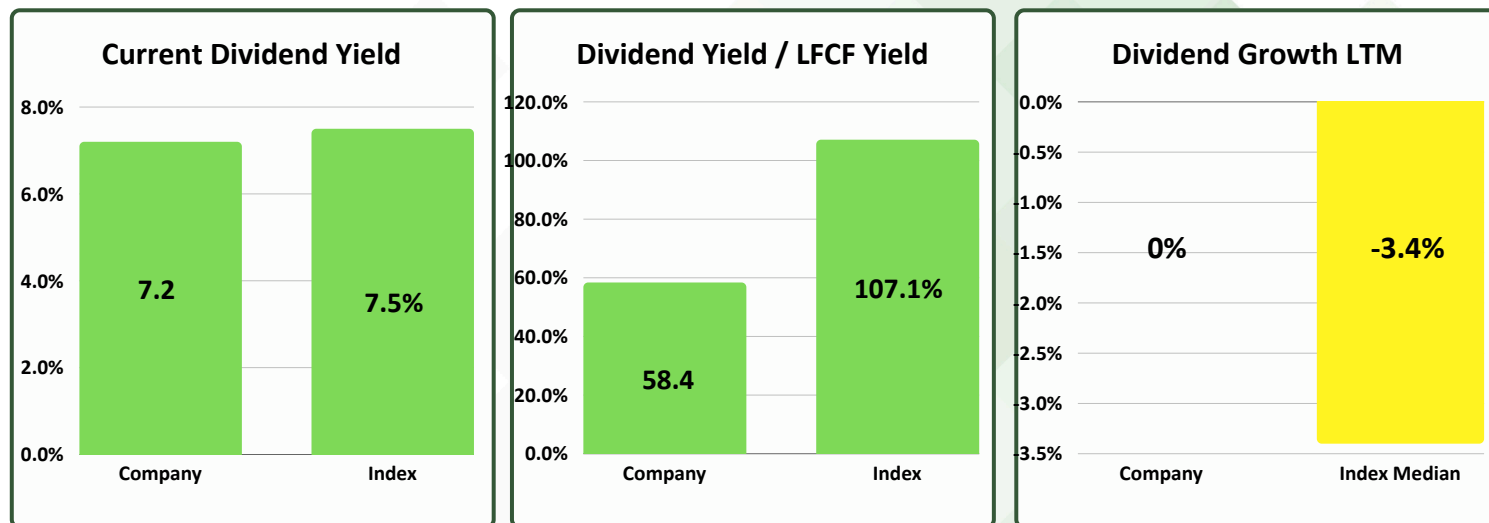


## TDR Two Key Takeaways for Balance Statement Peer Analysis

1. Altman Z-Score of 0.76 vs. index 2.40 suggests higher financial distress risk for the company; yet, its Shareholder Yield at 4.8% surpasses the index by 5.9 points, indicating stronger shareholder value.
2. Despite a low Altman Z-Score signaling risk, the company shows strengths with a 1.1% Buyback Yield outperforming the index's -2.8%, and a big Debt to Tangible Equity ratio at 137.6% versus the index's 307.6%.

## Balance Sheet Analysis

When analyzing a company's balance sheet in comparison to its peers, we consider four crucial factors: Altman Z-Score, Shareholder Yield, Buyback Yield, and Debt to Tangible Equity ratio. The Altman Z-Score of 0.76 for the company under scrutiny significantly trails the index average of 2.40. In contrast, the company's Shareholder Yield of 4.8% outperforms the index average by 5.9 percentage points, suggesting a stronger commitment to returning value to its shareholders. The Buyback Yield stands at 1.1%, which is favorable compared to the index's average of -2.8%, reflecting the company's effective strategy in enhancing shareholder value by repurchasing shares. The company's Debt to Tangible Equity ratio is 137.6%, which is substantially lower than the index average of 307.6%, demonstrating a positive balance sheet with less dependence on debt financing. This comparative analysis highlights the company's mixed financial health, with notable strengths in shareholder returns and more conservative use of debt, alongside areas of potential concern, particularly in its Altman Z-Score.



## TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Dividend Peer Analysis

1. The company's 7.2% dividend yield is competitive, though slightly below the index average of 7.5%, reflecting a solid but not top-tier return to shareholders. Its Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield ratio of 58.4% versus the index's 107.1%.
2. Despite a dividend growth rate of 0.0% LTM, the company shows stability in its dividend policy, outperforming the index median decline of -3.4%.

## Dividend Analysis

Evaluating a company's dividend performance involves three crucial metrics: current dividend yield, the sustainability of dividends through the Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield ratio, and dividend growth over the last twelve months (LTM). These metrics not only reflect the company's current return to shareholders but also its financial health and future growth prospects. Compared to its competitors, this company presents a mixed picture. Its current dividend yield stands at 7.2%, slightly lower than the index average of 7.5%. When it comes to sustainability, the company's Dividend Yield / LFCF Yield is 58.4%, significantly less than the index's 107.1%, suggesting a more sustainable dividend policy relative to its competitors, as it maintains a lower portion of dividends to free cash flow. However, the company's dividend growth LTM is 0.0%, which is better compared to the index median of -3.4%, indicating stability in its dividend policy amidst a challenging environment for growth.



Current Price	\$15.35
Dividend Target - 45% of LFCF L 24 Months	\$1.66
Dividend Multiple	15
Premium or Discount for Dividend Stability	25%
Current Valuation	\$31.16

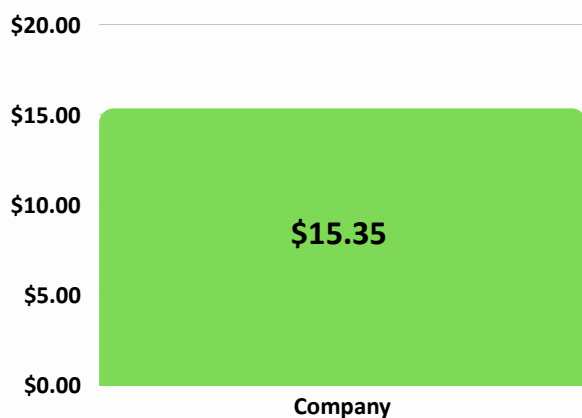
## TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Valuation Analysis

1. To value a company's stock, we start by calculating the Dividend Target, using 45% of the last two years' Levered Free Cash Flow, resulting in a target of \$1.66. Next, we apply a 15X Dividend Multiple for sustainable dividends, adding a 25% premium for stability, leading to a valuation of \$31.16.
2. The valuation process involves estimating next year's dividends from recent cash flows, applying a dividend multiple of 15X for consistency, and adjusting for dividend stability with a 25% premium. This results in a Current Valuation of \$31.16, showing the stock is undervalued at \$15.35.

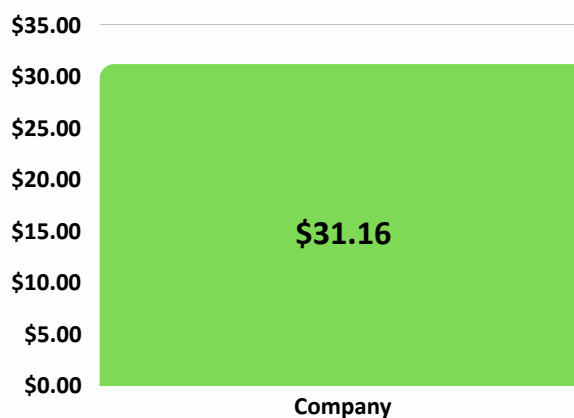
## Valuation Analysis

To value a company's stock, we examine four crucial factors: the Dividend Target, Dividend Multiple, the adjustment for dividend stability through a premium or discount, and the Current Valuation. Starting with the Dividend Target, we estimate the potential dividends for the next year by taking 45% of the last two years' Levered Free Cash Flow (LFCF), which signifies the cash available to pay dividends after fulfilling all financial obligations. This calculation leads to a dividend target of \$1.66. Next, for dividends deemed sustainable—those being 45% of the last two years' LFCF—we apply a 15X Dividend Multiple, indicating the value of consistent and sustainable dividends to investors and suggesting a strong return potential. We adjust the valuation with a 25% premium to account for the stability of these dividends compared to the company's LFCF, acknowledging the significance of reliable shareholder returns. Finally, the Current Valuation of the company, calculated at \$31.16, is assessed against the current stock price of \$15.35. This comparison reveals that the stock is undervalued, suggesting that it may present an opportunity for investment, considering the valuation exceeds the current price, highlighting potential for growth or correction in the market price.

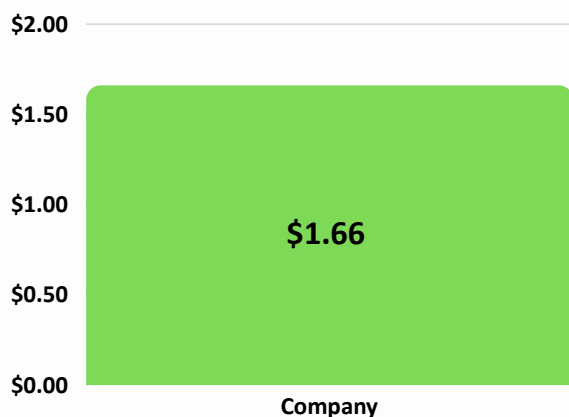
## Current Stock Price 1 Year



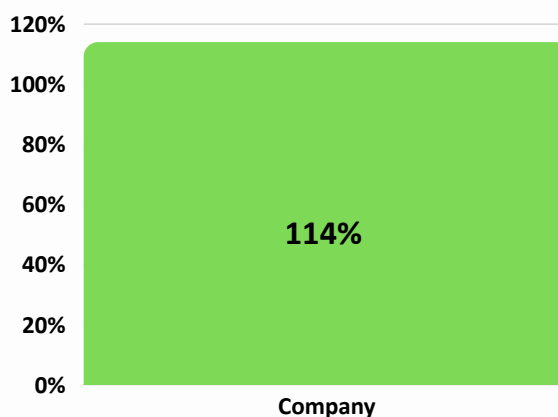
## Target Stock Price 1 Year



## Target Dividend 1 Year



## Target Total Return 1 Year



## TDR Two Key Takeaways for the Price Target Analysis

1. Based on the current stock price (\$15.35) and valuation analysis, the expected price in one year is \$31.16, aiming for a total return of 114% including dividends.
2. Estimations assume a future dividend of \$1.66 with a 90% payout from historical cash flow.

## Price Target Analysis

In our target price analysis, we first consider the current stock price of \$15.35. Moving forward, based on valuation analysis, the expected stock price in one year is projected at \$31.16. We then estimate the future target dividend to be \$1.66, assuming a conservative dividend payout of 90% based on the company's historical levered free cash flow. Finally, we estimate a target total return of 114% for the next year. This potential return includes the difference between the current stock price and the valuation price, in addition to the estimated dividend that could be paid out. It is important to note that these figures are estimates and involve assumptions that may not materialize, indicating the speculative nature of such predictions.

Metric	Teaching Lesson
<b>Revenue Comparison (\$M USD) LTM</b>	Comparing a company's revenue with its competitors' average reveals its market position. Higher revenue indicates a strong position, possibly due to better products or brand strength, while lower revenue suggests areas for improvement. This comparison helps identify market share shifts, showing who is gaining or losing ground. It's a straightforward way for investors and managers to understand a company's competitive standing and growth potential, guiding strategic decisions and investments. This metric is essential for evaluating performance and planning future actions.
<b>% Revenue Positive FY and FY-1</b>	Analyzing the percentage of years with positive revenue compared to competitors over the last two years helps assess a company's performance and competitiveness. A higher percentage indicates that the company outperformed its rivals, suggesting strong market positioning and operational effectiveness. Conversely, a lower percentage might highlight areas for improvement or strategic challenges. This analysis is important because it provides a snapshot of how well a company is doing in generating sales relative to its peers, offering insights into its financial health, competitive advantages, and potential areas of concern.
<b>Revenue Growth LTM</b>	Revenue growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors measures a company's sales increase over the past year against that of its peers. This metric is vital for assessing a firm's performance relative to its industry, indicating market share dynamics and competitive vitality. Higher revenue growth than competitors often signals strong market demand for a company's products or services, effective strategies, and operational excellence. Conversely, lagging growth may identify areas needing improvement or strategic realignment.
<b>% NI Positive FY and FY-1</b>	Analyzing the percentage of years with positive net income compared to competitors over the last two years is essential for understanding a company's profitability and financial stability. A higher percentage indicates better performance and efficiency in managing expenses against revenue, suggesting financial health and operational success. Conversely, a lower percentage can signal financial challenges or inefficiencies. This metric is crucial for stakeholders to assess the company's profit-generating capability and competitive standing.
<b>Ni Growth LTM</b>	Net income growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors quantifies how much a company's net profit has increased over the past year relative to its industry peers. This comparison is critical for understanding a company's profitability efficiency and its position within the competitive landscape. A higher net income growth suggests that the company is not only increasing its revenues but is also effectively managing its expenses and operational challenges, enhancing its financial health and shareholder value. Conversely, lower growth or a decline signals potential issues in revenue generation, cost management, or both.
<b>LFCF (\$M USD) LTM</b>	Levered free cash flow (LFCF) refers to the amount of cash a company has after paying all its financial obligations, including interest and principal payments on debt. Comparing a company's LFCF to that of its competitors is important because it indicates how much cash is available for dividends, share repurchases, and investments in growth opportunities after meeting debt obligations. A higher LFCF relative to peers suggests a company is generating more cash from its operations, has a strong financial position, and possesses greater flexibility in funding its growth or returning value to shareholders. Conversely, a lower LFCF can signal financial stress or less efficient operations, potentially impacting the company's competitiveness and attractiveness to investors.

Metric	Teaching Lesson
% LFCF FY and FY-1	Analyzing the percentage of years with positive levered free cash flow compared to competitors over the last two years is key for evaluating a company's financial health and operational efficiency. A higher percentage indicates a strong ability to generate cash after meeting financial obligations, suggesting robust financial management and operational effectiveness. Conversely, a lower percentage may point to challenges in cash generation or managing debt, which could signal financial distress. This metric is vital for stakeholders to understand the company's capacity for sustaining operations, repaying debt, and funding growth initiatives.
LFCF Growth LTM	Levered Free Cash Flow (LFCF) growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors measures the increase in the cash a company generates for its shareholders after servicing its debt, over the past year relative to similar firms. This metric is crucial for gauging a company's ability to grow its cash flows after fulfilling financial obligations, which is a key indicator of financial health and operational efficiency within its competitive landscape. A higher LFCF growth rate than that of peers signifies a company's stronger cash generation capability and financial management, suggesting potential for reinvestment, debt reduction, and shareholder returns. In contrast, lower growth or a decrease in LFCF may highlight challenges in operational performance or capital structure efficiency.
Altman Z Score	Comparing a company's Altman Z-score to its competitors involves analyzing the financial health of a firm relative to others in the same industry. The Altman Z-score is a formula that predicts the likelihood of a company going bankrupt within the next two years by assessing five key financial ratios. This comparison is important because it provides insights into a company's stability, efficiency, and financial management compared to its peers. A higher Z-score indicates stronger financial health and lower bankruptcy risk, suggesting a competitive advantage. Conversely, a lower Z-score relative to competitors might signal financial distress or underperformance, requiring strategic adjustments.
Shareholder Yield	Shareholder yield measures the total amount of returns shareholders receive from a company, including dividends and share repurchases, relative to its market value. When compared to competitors, this metric can illuminate a company's attractiveness to investors and its capital allocation efficiency. A higher shareholder yield suggests that a company is more effectively returning value to its shareholders compared to its peers, possibly indicating better financial health or confidence by management in the company's future. Conversely, a lower yield might signal cautious or poor capital management practices. Analyzing shareholder yield in the context of an industry allows investors to identify companies that are potentially undervalued or are better at distributing profits to shareholders.
Buy Back Yield	Buyback yield is a financial metric that measures the percentage of a company's market capitalization that it repurchases from shareholders over a specific period. It is important because it offers investors insight into how a company is using its cash to return value to shareholders, in addition to dividends. A higher buyback yield can indicate that a company believes its shares are undervalued and it is confident in its future prospects, making it an attractive metric for investors assessing a company's shareholder value policies. Conversely, it might also reflect a lack of profitable investment opportunities within the company.

Metric	Teaching Lesson
<b>Debt / Tangible Equity</b>	Debt to tangible equity ratio measures a company's total amount of debt compared to its tangible equity, which is the shareholders' equity minus intangible assets like patents or goodwill. This financial metric is important because it indicates how much a company relies on debt to finance its assets, excluding the value of intangible assets. A high ratio suggests that a company has taken on a significant amount of debt compared to its tangible net worth, which could mean higher risk if the company faces financial difficulties. Conversely, a low ratio indicates a company is less leveraged and potentially in a stronger financial position. This ratio helps investors and creditors assess the risk level associated with a company's debt structure.
<b>Dividend Yield</b>	Comparing a company's dividend yield with its competitors assesses the dividend income relative to its share price and against similar companies. It's crucial for indicating a company's financial health and investment appeal. A high yield can suggest strong profitability or an undervalued stock, especially if the dividends are well covered by cash flow, showing the company can sustain its payouts. However, it's vital to compare this yield to ensure it's not just high in isolation but also competitive, offering insights into the company's standing in the industry. A lower yield might indicate financial strains or a strategy focused on reinvesting profits. This comparison helps investors identify lucrative investments, considering both the dividend yield's attractiveness and its sustainability.
<b>Dividend Yield / Levered Free Cash Flow</b>	Comparing dividends to levered free cash flow as a ratio against competitors assesses the sustainability of a company's dividend payments in relation to its cash available after debt obligations. A lower ratio is favorable as it indicates that dividends are well-covered by free cash flow, suggesting a safer and more sustainable dividend unlikely to be cut. In contrast, a higher ratio can signal that a company's dividend payments might be unsustainable, posing a risk of future reductions if the company cannot maintain sufficient cash flow to cover both its leverage costs and shareholder dividends. This metric is crucial for investors looking to gauge the financial health and dividend reliability of a company, providing insights into how effectively a firm balances rewarding shareholders and managing financial liabilities.
<b>Dividend Growth LTM</b>	Dividend growth LTM (Last Twelve Months) compared to competitors assesses the increase in a company's dividend payments over the past year against those of its peers. This metric is important because it indicates the company's financial health, sustainability of profits, and dedication to rewarding shareholders. Higher dividend growth can suggest a strong financial condition and confidence in future earnings, potentially leading to increased stock values as it attracts investors interested in income and long-term growth. In contrast, lower or stagnant dividend growth compared to competitors may signal financial issues or a different capital management strategy. This comparison helps investors evaluate a company's appeal for dividend-focused investment strategies.
<b>Total Target Return</b>	Analyst's total target return, when compared to competitors, assesses a stock's value by combining the analyst's projected stock price and the expected dividend for the next year, then comparing this sum to the current stock price to express it as a percentage. This metric is important because it provides investors with a concise indicator of the stock's potential return, considering both capital appreciation and income through dividends. Comparing this percentage to those of competitors helps investors understand how the stock stands in terms of return potential within its industry.



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