

Apple Inc.

The Apple is still Fresh

USA | TECHNOLOGY | INITIATION

- Large and loyal consumer base
- Service revenue growth
- Undervalued due to current headwinds
- Initiate with "Buy" rating and TP of US\$119.37 based on DCF

Apple Inc. Snapshot

Apple Inc. (AAPL) recently released its 2QFY16 results on 26th Apr-16. Results were not well received, with AAPL share price taking a tumble by more than 6% on the next market day. iPhone units sales were slightly above consensus expectations but revenue and EPS came in below consensus estimates. This marked the first time iPhone sales have fallen. Poor results along with poor profit guidance for the quarter ahead, which is far below consensus estimates, led to the drop in share price. AAPL has experienced a 10.5% decline in share price over a 1 year period.

Investment Thesis/ Investment Merits

- Strong Brand equity with large loyal base
- Transition to Service company
- Rising consumer affluence in developing markets
- Strong balance sheet
- Attractive Capital Return program

2QFY16 Financial Highlights:

| Y/E Sep, USD bn | 2QFY16 | 1QFY16 | 2QFY15 | qoq | yoy |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Revenue | 50.6 | 75.9 | 58.0 | -33.4% | -12.8% |
| Services Rev | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.0 | -1.1% | 19.9% |
| Other Products Rev | 2.2 | 4.4 | 1.7 | -49.7% | 29.6% |
| iPhone Rev | 32.9 | 51.7 | 40.3 | -36.4% | -18.4% |
| iPad Rev | 4.4 | 7.1 | 5.4 | -37.7% | -18.7% |
| Mac Rev | 5.1 | 6.7 | 5.6 | -24.3% | -9.0% |

Source: Company

- **Fall in revenue and earnings.** AAPL <u>reported</u> quarter revenue of US\$50.6 bn, missing consensus estimate by US\$1.37 bn and EPS of US1.90, missing by US\$0.10. Gross margin was 39.4% vs 40.8% yoy.
- Services were the saving grace. AAPL reported US\$6 bn in revenue for Services, an increase of 20% yoy. It cited growth in its App store, where revenue grew 35% yoy and Apple Music increased its paying subscriber base from 11 mn to 13 mn over the year. Apple Pay also increased its transactions volume by 5x.
- Other Products revenue increased. Apple Watch sales helped to pull up the Other Products category by 30% yoy.
- **Hardware sales continue weakening.** iPhone unit <u>sales</u> were down 16% yoy, iPad and Mac unit sales were also down by 19% and 12% yoy, respectively.

10 May 2016

BUY (Initiating)

CLOSING PRICE USD 92.79
FORECAST DIV USD 2.28
TARGET PRICE USD 119.37
TOTAL RETURN 31.1%

COMPANY DATA

| O/S SHARES (MN): | 5,477 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| MARKET CAP (USD mn / SGD mn): | 508250 / 508250 |
| 52 - WK HI/LO (USD) : | 132.97 / 91.85 |
| 2M Average Daily T/O (mp): | 20.26 |

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS (%)

| VANGUARD GROUP | 6.0% |
|-------------------|-------|
| BLACKROCK | 5.8% |
| STATE STREET CORP | 3.97% |
| FMR LLC | 2.86% |
| BNYMELLON | 1.30% |

PRICE PERFORMANCE (%)

| | 1M TH | 3 M T H | 1Y R |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| COMPANY | (14.1) | (1.7) | (25.8) |
| SPXRETURN | 0.66 | 11.75 | (0.60) |

PRICE VS. STI



Source: Bloomberg, PSR

KEY FINANCIALS

| USD BN | FY14 | FY 15 | FY16e | FY 17e |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Revenue | 182.8 | 233.7 | 231.7 | 244.7 |
| EBITDA | 70.5 | 93.6 | 92.7 | 97.9 |
| NPAT (adj.) | 39.5 | 53.4 | 50.5 | 53.2 |
| EPS (adj.) | 6.45 | 9.22 | 8.72 | 9.19 |
| PER, x (adj.) | 14.4 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| P/BV,x | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| DPS (USD) | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Div Yield, % | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| ROE,% | 34% | 46% | 41% | 39% |

 $Source: Company \, Data, P\, SR \, \, est.$

Ho Kang Wei (+65 65311535)

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AAPL guidance for 3QFY16:

- Revenue between \$41 billion and \$43 billion, down about 15% yoy from US\$49.6 bn
- Gross margin between 37.5% and 38%, about 1-2% difference yoy from 39.7%
- Operating expenses between US\$6 bn and US\$6.1 bn, up yoy from US\$5.5 bn
- Other income/(expense) of US\$300 mn, down from US\$400 mn yoy
- Tax rate of 25.5%, compared to 26.3% last year

Initiating coverage with "Buy" rating

AAPL has had impressive 840% growth rate over the past 10 years, with iPhone as its main growth driver. Despite recent weakness, AAPL is still generating enormous profits and cash. AAPL generated more than US\$50 bn in revenue and more than US\$10 bn in net income during a difficult quarter. Additionally, its expansion in Services segment could provide support to its future growth. Services has been increasing at an incredible rate, averaging about 20% growth over 5 years, and as AAPL expands its services, users would become more entrenched into its ecosystem.

We are **Positive** on the Company's long term prospects, supported by its robust established user base and strong balance sheet. Nonetheless, much would still hinges on the Company's ability to innovate and contribution from its new products.

We have a DCF valuation of US\$119.37 for AAPL.

Investment Thesis

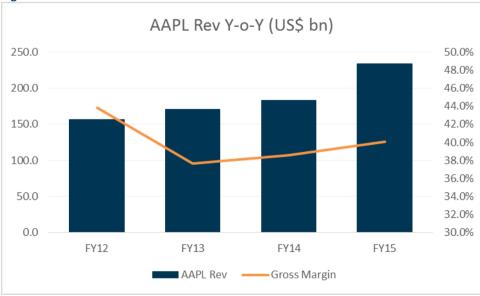
1. Strong Brand Equity with loyal consumer base

iPhone sales are the main revenue source for AAPL and accounts for 65% of AAPL's total revenue. As such, AAPL is known primarily as a hardware company, selling iPhones. The Company has taken steps to diversify its revenue streams. While these steps do show promise, but at this point in time, the impact on total revenue is negligible compared to the revenue from the iPhone.

Revenue Sources

- iPhone
- iPad
- Mac
- Services
- Other Products

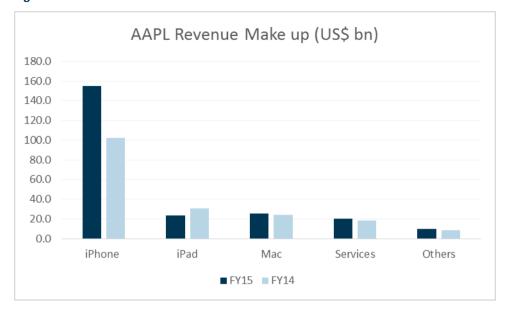
Figure 1:



Source: Company



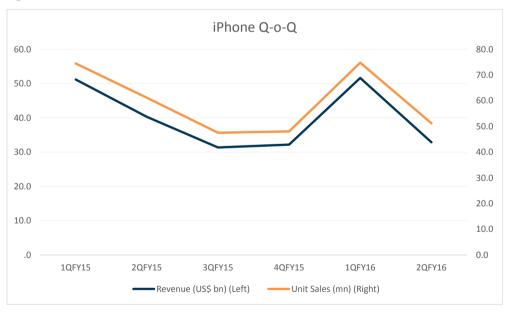
Figure 2:



(a) iPhone Revenue

iPhone had a phenomenal year in FY2015, which saw accelerated upgrade rate leading to close to 40% yoy sales growth. Unit sales have increased at an impressive CAGR of 17% yoy over the past 4 years.

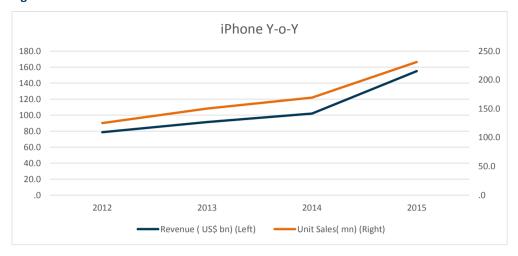
Figure 3:



Source: Apple

Source: Company





However, with the poor showing in its latest quarter results, coupled with near term macro headwinds and market saturation, it is likely that iPhone sales for the remaining of 2016 could be flattish, and this year could be the first year that AAPL will report a decline in unit sales.

That said, AAPL mentioned several mitigating factors that could underpin iPhone Sales:

- Upgrades. The first half of the upgrade cycle for iPhone 6s has seen a slightly higher rate than the iPhone 5s cycle two years ago. It cited a Kantar survey showing a 95% iPhone loyalty rate. Furthermore, according to Kantar, the iPhone 6 and 6 plus accounted only for 24% of all iPhones being used in US and China (US and China iPhone users account for 65% of its total user base). Coupled with iPhones 6s sales, that represents a sizable portion of current iPhone users that have yet to upgrade to the 6 or 6s, which AAPL could tap on when the next iteration is introduced. This was also mentioned previously by Tim Cook, with 60% of current iPhone users have yet to upgrade.
- **Switchers.** AAPL mentioned that there were more switchers from Android or other platforms to iOS in the 1HFY16 compared to any other six-month period ever.
- First timer. AAPL mentioned that India could be the next growth driver and market for iPhones, citing iPhone sales in India were up 56% yoy. While global smartphone market seems to have reached saturation point in developed nations, India's LTE network is still rolling out, representing a large untapped market. First timers are crucial to the Company's long term growth. Each new user is a potential loyal AAPL user. Once the user becomes entrenched into its "Eco-system", the user could start engaging in its Services and purchasing other AAPL products.

iPhone SE, released on 31st March was not included in 2QFY16's results. AAPL cites that demand for iPhone SE has exceeded its expected supply, leading also to the depressed 3QFY16 profit guidance. Should sales for the iPhone SE take off, it would be indicative of pent up demand for cheaper iPhones and an opportunity for AAPL to create further headway into developing markets.

Should AAPL follow its previous release schedules and release the iPhone 7 around September (end FY16), it could also entice the large pool of older iPhone users to upgrade as the iPhone 5 and 5s would be 2 product cycles old by then. However, the new iPhone 7 could only start contributing to its bottom line in FY17.

Given these factors, we believe that while iPhones will face headwinds in the increasingly saturated developed nations' smartphone market, the fears of "peak iPhone" are



overblown and believe that there is potential for iPhone sales to grow in the future, albeit at a slower rate.

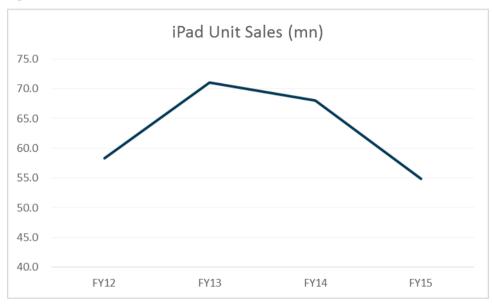
(b) iPad Revenue

AAPL's tablet offering; the iPad, used to account for about 18% of AAPL's total revenue. However, the rapid growth of iPhones and falling iPad sales has led to iPad now making up only 10% of AAPL's total revenue.

Tablets have longer replacement cycles compared to smartphones as consumers are less compelled to upgrade their tablets compared to smartphones. In 2QFY16, AAPL reported iPad sales were down 19% yoy with unit sales of 10.25 mn. iPad sales were slightly better than consensus estimates which were on average about 9.95 mn. Of note however, the new 9.7 inch iPad Pro was only released at the end of Q2 2016 and sales figures would not have captured the full extent of demand. AAPL expects the next quarter to be the best iPad quarter in two years based on their estimates. For now, we expect the iPad to continue accounting for a smaller component of AAPL's revenue over time.



Figure 05:



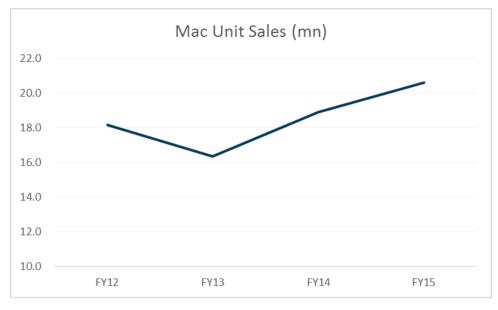
Source: Company

(c) Mac Revenue

Macs are AAPL's laptops offering, they account for 11% of AAPL's revenue. Mac unit sales have been on the uptrend over the past 3 years as the Macbook has gained popularity and more mainstream acceptance. However, Macbook sales fell 9% yoy in 2QFY16, which was worse than consensus estimates. However, a silver lining is that AAPL is gaining traction in China, where 80% of the Chinese Mac buyers were purchasing for the first time. Management has given guidance that it expects Mac sales to increase in 3QFY16 on the back of an updated Macbook, which was thinner and lighter with better specs. As one of AAPL core offerings, we expect Mac sales to maintain its share of revenue as it gains traction as a viable alternative to PCs. We believe that Mac sales will increase as compared to the iPad, despite both having similarly long replacement cycles compared to iPhone due to Mac having greater functionality.







(d) Other Products

Apple Watch led to a 30% yoy growth in Other Product revenue, since it is a relatively new product offering, the Watch has generated new avenues of revenue for AAPL. Whether the take up rate can continue or the Watch becoming like the iPad in terms of replacement rate remains to be seen.

2. Transition to Services

Revenue from Services rose 20% yoy to US\$6 bn in 2QFY16. "Apple as a service" is a concept that AAPL has taken large steps towards and is increasingly becoming the bright spot in the current environment of stalling hardware sales. Services create the "Ecosystem" which allows AAPL to further entrench its user base, creating more reasons for its "stickability". AAPL has been showing that it is increasingly able to monetize that active user base to generate more revenue from its services. In the 1QFY16, AAPL revealed that it had 1 bn active installed base, devices that were actively engaged in Services within that quarter, leading to Installed Base Related Purchases of US\$8.9 bn. This figure grew by 27% yoy to US\$9.9 bn in the March quarter.

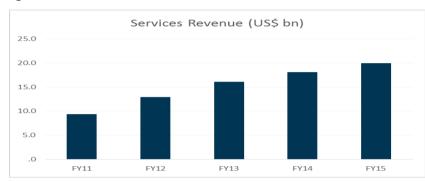
- App Store. Revenue grew by 35% yoy, generating 90% more global revenue <u>than</u> Google Play.
- Apple Music. Music grew from 10 mn to 13 mn paying subscribers since introducing a download and streaming model, leading AAPL to be optimistic that Apple Music revenue will start growing again moving forward.
- Apple Pay. Being very new, Apple Pay is not expected to make significant contribution to AAPL's FY16 revenue. However, adoption rate is increasing exponentially, with transactions volume growing by 500% yoy. AAPL has launched over 2.5 mn locations that accept Apple Pay, with plans to expand further. While usage rates remain low, as the idea of NFC (Near Field Communication) payment is still new and not widely adopted yet, there is still much room for growth and eventually monetization. However, with credit card companies like Visa, as well as other phone companies like Samsung, are also heading into the space, the idea of NFC payments might not take that long to be legitimized. As such, we view this as an avenue with great potential in the future.



Overall, we see great potential in "Apple as a service". It remains the one category of revenue that AAPL has been able to achieve consecutive double-digit growth, on average about 20%, over the past 5 years. Services provide recurring revenue stream for AAPL that could grow independent of the unit sales, making it especially helpful in the current environment of slowing hardware sales. We expect Services revenue to continue to grow and become a greater part of AAPL's revenue as upgrade cycles for iPhones stretch to 2-3 vears.

Of note though, is China's recent ban of AAPL iBooks and iTunes Movies, which could be a potentially worrying trend. Considering that if Services are to be the future of AAPL and China's important role in this strategy, then it would be a huge detriment to AAPL's future growth if the ban expands to the rest of AAPL's services. For now however, with just the iBooks and iTunes Movies ban, while worrying, it is not a large dent in AAPL's services growth and the thesis of Service growth should still hold.

Figure 7:



Source: Company

Rising consumer affluence in developing nations

AAPL main revenue source by region comes from Americas, which makes up 40% of the total revenue. While Americas' contribution to AAPL's revenue has been increasing on an absolute value, it has not been growing at a very fast pace. Americas' revenue grew 4% in 2014 when total revenue grew 7%, and grew at 17% yoy in 2015 when total revenue grew at 28%. It is likely that Americas' revenue will continue to grow at a slower pace as compared to the total revenue.

On the other hand, Greater China, which currently makes up 25% of its total revenue, has been rising at an incredibly fast pace. In 2014, Greater China only made up 17.4%, this represents an 84% yoy increase. In the 2QFY16, China had a qoq change of -32% from 1QFY16, and a yoy change of -26%. China was the main reason for AAPL's explosive growth in the previous year, growing by 84% yoy in FY15. In comparison, 2QFY16's results appears dismal, coming in at US\$12.5 bn vs previous year's US\$16.8 bn. When seen against the backdrop of such a breakout year previously, it is not surprising that investors have reacted negatively to AAPL's performance this quarter in China. However, we feel that this is less of a slowdown and more of a normalization of AAPL's sales in China. AAPL's YTD revenue from China stands at roughly US\$30.8 bn, already almost as much as FY14, where revenue from China was US\$31.8 bn. As LTE network continues to expand in China and adoption increases, we expect China's demand for iPhones to continue to grow. However, whether China adopts the same replacement rate that Americas has had over the past years remains to be seen. Regardless, China should continue to be a growing source of revenue for AAPL.

As mentioned earlier, India is also a developing market which could provide avenues of future growth for AAPL, sales having grown 56% yoy. As LTE networks continue to rollout, smartphones become more useable as compared to 2.5G or 3G networks, leading to increase demand. APAC ex Japan accounted only for US\$15 bn, being home to more developing nations, but as those nations continue to develop, AAPL should be able to take advantage of improvements in infrastructure to expand there.



Figure 8:

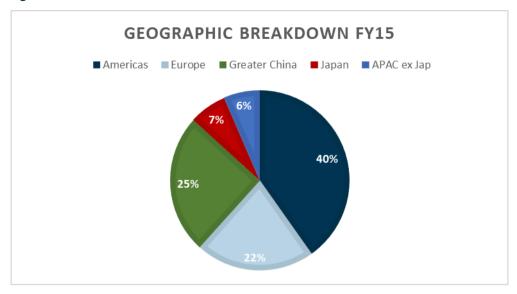
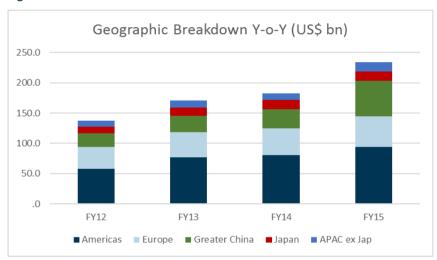


Figure 9:



Source: Company

4. Strong Balance Sheet

AAPL has amassed a large amount of cash, with US\$232.9 bn in cash and marketable securities as of 31 Mar 2016, up almost US\$20 bn yoy. However, 90% of this cash hoard is outside the USA. This is significant due to USA tax laws, which would cause AAPL to have to pay upwards of about US\$60 bn if it was to remit back to the USA. AAPL has thus taken advantage of the current low interest rate environment to take on more debt. AAPL issued another US\$15.5 bn in USD notes in the latest quarter, bringing its debt level to about US\$72 bn. This puts its current net cash position at about US\$160 bn, which is equivalent to about US\$30 per share. Most of the borrowings has been put to fund the Capital return program, mainly dividends and share buybacks.

5. Attractive Capital Return Program

Dividends and buyback increased. AAPL announced a further increase to its capital return program on 26th April 2016, increasing it to US\$250 bn from US\$200 bn in April 2015. The dividend was increased to US\$0.57 per share for shareholders on close of business 9th May-16, up c.10% from US\$0.52. Since AAPL started paying a dividend in 2012, it has increased the dividend each year consecutively, from US\$0.38 per share to US\$0.52, with a CAGR of about 8%p.a. This represents a payout ratio of about 24%, which is relatively low, indicating that there is still substantial room for future dividend growth. Share repurchase authorization was also increased from US\$140 bn to US\$175 bn.

Valuation

Valuation Methodology: Discounted Free Cash Flow Model

DCF model was used to derive a valuation of AAPL's intrinsic value.

We have made the following assumptions for the model:

- Headwinds in iPhone sales leading to decline and slow growth over the next two years, after which iPhone sales should start growing at a slower rate
- iPad sales may pick up in the next FY but repeat the cycle of slow replacement, leading to flat revenue
- Increase in Mac take up as Macbooks gain traction and more mainstream acceptance as PC and laptop replacements
- Service Revenue will increase as AAPL expands their ecosystem and continues to increase the monetization of their user base

We initiate coverage for AAPL with a "Buy" rating with a target price of US\$119.37, derived from our DCF estimates.

Figure 10: Discounted Cash Flow Model

| Y/E Sep, USD bn | FY16e | FY17e | FY18e | FY19e | FY20e |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Forecasted Free Cash Flows to Firm(US\$) | 41.1 | 41.5 | 32.2 | 31.3 | 43.1 |
| PV of FCF (US\$) | 39.5 | 36.8 | 26.3 | 23.6 | 30.0 |
| Terminal value (US\$) | | | | | 821.4 |
| PV of Terminal Value (US\$) | | | | | 548.5 |
| Price Target (US\$) | 119.37 | | | | |
| WACC | 8.4% | | | | |
| <u>Assumptions</u> | | | | | |
| Market Cap (US\$ bn) | 505.4 | | | | |
| Weight of Equity | 0.89 | | | | |
| Cost of Equity | 9.3% | | | | |
| Total Debt (US\$ bn) | 64.5 | | | | |
| Weight of Debt | 0.11 | | | | |
| Cost of Debt | 1.5% | | | | |
| Terminal growth rate | 3.0% | | | | |

Source: Phillip Securi ties Research (Singapore)

Risks to valuation

Poor response to iPhone 7. While AAPL's customer base is very loyal, if iPhone 7 has a lacklustre showing and fails to excite that base, it could lead to even lower take up and a longer replacement cycle. Weaker consumer sentiment amidst slowdown in the global economy could also negatively impact the take up of iPhones.

Slowdown in Services. Services have been growing at an incredible rate and been the one bright spot in the 2QFY16. AAPL transitioning into more of a Services company rather than a Hardware company also forms the basis for our estimates of future growth. If Services revenue slows down or if consumers fail to become entrenched into AAPL's ecosystem, it would adversely affect AAPL and our valuations.



Comparisons

Figure 11: Peer Comparisons Table

| | Mkt. Cap. (US\$ bn) | Price (US\$) | P/E | Div Yield |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| Apple Inc. | 507.87 | 92.79 | 10.32 | 2.46% |
| Alphabet Inc- CL A | 492.70 | 729.13 | 31.24 | n/a |
| Microsoft Corp | 396.09 | 50.07 | 38.16 | 2.88% |

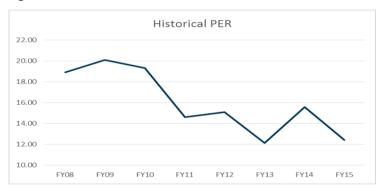
Source: Bloomberg

It is difficult to find a one to one comparison to AAPL in the US market, as while its peers do have some overlap with AAPL, there is also large differences between them. As such, we have chosen to show Google and Microsoft as peer comparisons. Google is relevant for the Android comparison and Microsoft is relevant for the Windows phone, PC and its recent move into a Service company as well.

AAPL remains the largest of the three companies by market cap. Based on PER, it is also the more undervalued stock amongst the three, trading at about 10x PER while the other two trade at more than 30x PER.

AAPL, at US\$92.79, is also trading near its 52 week low of US\$91.85. Based on the Historical PER chart below, it is also trading at near 8 year low valuations. At US\$92.79, AAPL is trading at 10.32x PER as compared to its 5-year historical average of 13.7x PER.

Figure 12: Historical PER Chart



Source: Bloomberg

Conclusion

AAPL gave poor guidance for 3QFY16, citing continued macro headwinds sending AAPL shares tumbling down. We expect AAPL's share price to remain depressed in the short term, while the market reacts bearishly to AAPL prospects and fears on iPhone's saturation.

However, AAPL's balance sheet remains strong with net cash at almost US\$160 bn, which works out to almost US\$30 net cash per share. At current prices, that indicates a net price US\$60 per share, indicating a c.7x FY16e PER.

Additionally, its brand equity and loyal consumer base allows AAPL to continue to generate large profits and cash flow even in difficult seasons. Its growing Services revenue is promising as it shows AAPL is making headway in their transition to a Services company.

Therefore, we believe that the current knee jerk reaction in the market to AAPL is overblown, leading to AAPL being undervalued. As such, we initiate a "Buy" rating on AAPL with a Target Price of US\$119.37, indicating about a 28% upside to the share (excluding dividends).



Financials

| Income | Statement |
|--------|-----------|
| | |

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|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Y/E Sep, USD bn | FY14 | FY15 | FY16e | FY17e | FY18e |
| Gross revenue | 182.8 | 233.7 | 231.7 | 244.7 | 250.4 |
| Cost of sales | -112.3 | -140.1 | -139.0 | -146.8 | -150.2 |
| Gross Profit | 70.5 | 93.6 | 92.7 | 97.9 | 100.2 |
| Other Expenses | -18.5 | -23.3 | -24.1 | -25.5 | -26.1 |
| Finance (Exp)/Inc, Net | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit Before Tax | 53.5 | 72.5 | 68.7 | 72.4 | 74.0 |
| Taxation | -14.0 | -19.1 | -18.2 | -19.2 | -19.6 |
| Profit After Tax | 39.5 | 53.4 | 50.5 | 53.2 | 54.4 |

Per share data (Cents)

| Y/E Sep | FY14 | FY15 | FY16e | FY17e | FY18e |
|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Basic EPS (USD) | 6.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| net DPS - (USD) | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| BVPS (USD) | 18.2 | 20.6 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 26.7 |

Cash Flow

| Y/E Sep, USD bn | FY14 | FY15 | FY16e | FY17e | FY18e |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| CFO | | | | | |
| Net Income | 39.5 | 53.4 | 50.5 | 53.2 | 54.4 |
| Adjustments | 7.9 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| WC changes | 7.0 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| Others | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Cashflow from ops | 59.7 | 81.3 | 67.0 | 72.3 | 73.2 |
| CFI | | | | | |
| CAPEX, net | -9.6 | -11.2 | -11.9 | -12.9 | -13.9 |
| Others | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Cashflow from investments | -22.6 | -56.3 | -38.7 | -39.1 | -39.2 |
| CFF | | | | | |
| Share issuance, net | -44.3 | -34.7 | -26.4 | -29.4 | -24.4 |
| Loans, net of repayments | 18.3 | 29.3 | 13.4 | 16.4 | 16.2 |
| Dividends | -11.1 | -11.6 | -13.2 | -13.5 | -14.5 |
| Others | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Cashflow from financing | -37.5 | -17.7 | -26.9 | -27.3 | -23.6 |
| Net change in cash | -0.4 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 10.4 |
| CCE, end | 13.8 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 28.5 | 38.8 |

Balance Sheet

| Y/E Sep, USD bn | FY14 | FY15 | FY16e | FY17e | FY18e |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| PPE | 20.6 | 22.5 | 28.4 | 34.5 | 41.7 |
| Intangibles | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Investment | 133.9 | 169.6 | 190.0 | 208.8 | 222.6 |
| Others NCA | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Total non-current assets | 163.3 | 201.1 | 227.3 | 252.3 | 273.4 |
| Accounts receivables | 27.2 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 31.8 | 32.6 |
| CCE | 25.1 | 41.6 | 43.0 | 48.9 | 59.3 |
| Inventory | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Others CA | 14.1 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 17.9 |
| Total current assets | 68.5 | 89.4 | 92.1 | 101.2 | 113.8 |
| Total Assets | 231.8 | 290.5 | 319.4 | 353.5 | 387.1 |
| | | | | | |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Accounts payables | 30.2 | 35.5 | 35.2 | 37.2 | 38.1 |
| Short term loans | 6.3 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 12.9 |
| Others CL | 26.9 | 34.1 | 38.9 | 44.5 | 50.1 |
| Total current liabilities | 63.4 | 80.6 | 86.0 | 96.6 | 101.0 |
| Long term loans | 29.0 | 53.5 | 69.4 | 85.4 | 101.3 |
| Others NCL | 27.9 | 37.1 | 34.0 | 31.9 | 30.2 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 56.8 | 90.5 | 103.4 | 117.2 | 131.5 |
| Total Liabilities | 120.3 | 171.1 | 189.4 | 213.8 | 232.6 |
| | | | | | |
| EQUITY | | | | | |
| Retained Earnings | 87.2 | 92.3 | 102.6 | 112.3 | 127.2 |
| Others Equity | 24.4 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.4 |
| Shareholder Equity | 111.5 | 119.4 | 130.0 | 139.7 | 154.6 |

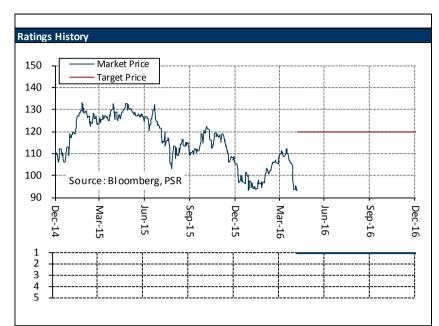
Valuation Ratios

| Y/E Sep | FY14 | FY15 | FY16e | FY17e | FY18e |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| P/E (X), adj. | 14.4 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| P/B (X) | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| EV/EBITDA (X), adj. | 6.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Dividend Yield (%) | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.7% |
| Growth & Margins (%) | | | | | |
| Growth | | | | | |
| Gross revenue | 7.0% | 27.9% | -0.9% | 5.6% | 2.3% |
| EBIT | 6.6% | 35.6% | -5.2% | 5.4% | 2.3% |
| Profit After Tax | 6.7% | 35.1% | -5.4% | 5.4% | 2.3% |
| Margins | | | | | |
| Operating margin | 29.3% | 31.0% | 29.7% | 29.6% | 29.6% |
| Gross margin | 38.6% | 40.1% | 40.0% | 40.0% | 40.0% |
| Net Profit Margin | 21.6% | 22.8% | 21.8% | 21.8% | 21.7% |
| Key Ratios | | | | | |
| ROE (%) | 33.6% | 46.2% | 40.5% | 39.5% | 37.0% |
| ROA (%) | 18.0% | 20.4% | 16.6% | 15.8% | 14.7% |

Source: Company, Phillip Securities Research (Singapore) Estimates

^{*}Forward multiples & yields based on current market price; historical multiples & yields based on historical market price.





| PSR Rating System | 1 | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Total Returns | Recommendation | Rating |
| > +20% | Buy | 1 |
| +5% to +20% | Accumulate | 2 |
| -5% to +5% | Neutral | 3 |
| -5% to -20% | Reduce | 4 |
| <-20% | Sell | 5 |

Remarks

We do not base our recommendations entirely on the above quantitative return bands. We consider qualitative factors like (but not limited to) a stock's risk reward profile, market sentiment, recent rate of share price appreciation, presence or absence of stock price catalysts, and speculative undertones surrounding the stock, before making our final recommendation



Contact Information (Singapore Research Team)

Management

Jacky Lee (CEO & Head, Research) jackyleecw@phillip.com.sg

Soh Lin Sin - sohls@phillip.com.sg

Transport | REITs (Industrial)

richardleowwt@phillip.com.sg

Richard Leow, CFTe, FRM -

Banking and Finance

Consumer | Healthcare

Property | Infrastructure

Peter Ng - peterngmc@phillip.com.sg

REITs (Commercial, Retail, Healthcare) | Property

Dehong Tan - tandh@phillip.com.sg

US Equity

Ho Kang Wei - hokw@phillip.com.sg

Macro

Pei Sai Teng - peist@phillip.com.sg

Research Operations Officer

Technical Analysis

Jeremy Ng - jeremyngch@phillip.com.sg

Mohamed Ghazali - ghazali@phillip.com.sg

Oil & Gas | Energy

Chen Guangzhi - chengz@phillip.com.sg

SINGAPORE

Jeremy Teong - jeremyteongfh@phillip.com.sg

Phillip Securities Pte Ltd

Raffles City Tower 250, North Bridge Road #06-00 Singapore 179101 Tel +65 6533 6001 Fax +65 6535 6631

Website: www.poems.com.sg

JAPAN

Phillip Securities Japan, Ltd.

4-2 Nihonbashi Kabuto-cho Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0026 Tel +81-3 3666 2101 Fax +81-3 3666 6090

Website: www.phillip.co.jp

THAILAND

Phillip Securities (Thailand) Public Co. Ltd

15th Floor, Vorawat Building, 849 Silom Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500 Thailand Tel +66-2 6351700 / 22680999 Fax +66-2 22680921 Website www.phillip.co.th

> **UNITED STATES Phillip Futures Inc**

141 W Jackson Blvd Ste 3050 The Chicago Board of Trade Building Chicago, IL 60604 USA Tel +1-312 356 9000 Fax +1-312 356 9005

Website: www.phillipusa.com

INDIA

PhillipCapital (India) Private Limited

No.1, 18th Floor, Urmi Estate 95, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg Lower Parel West, Mumbai 400-013 Maharashtra, India Tel: +91-22-2300 2999 / Fax: +91-22-2300 2969

Website: www.phillipcapital.in

CAMBODIA Phillip Bank Plc

Ground Floor of B-Office Centre,#61-64, Norodom Blvd Corner Street 306, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1, Khan Chamkamorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: 855 (0) 7796 6151/855 (0) 1620 0769

Website: www.phillipbank.com.kh

Contact Information (Regional Member Companies) MALAYSIA

Phillip Capital Management Sdn Bhd

B-3-6 Block B Level 3 Megan Avenue II, No. 12, Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, 50450 Kuala Lumpur

> Tel +603 2162 8841 Fax +603 2166 5099 Website: www.poems.com.my

> > INDONESIA

PT Phillip Securities Indonesia

ANZ Tower Level 23B, Jl Jend Sudirman Kav 33A Jakarta 10220 - Indonesia Tel +62-21 5790 0800 Fax +62-21 5790 0809

Website: www.phillip.co.id

FRANCE

King & Shaxson Capital Limited

3rd Floor, 35 Rue de la Bienfaisance 75008 Paris France Tel +33-1 45633100 Fax +33-1 45636017 Website: www.kingandshaxson.com

AUSTRALIA

Phillip Capital Limited Level 12, 15 William Street,

Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia Tel +61-03 9629 8288 Fax +61-03 9629 8882

Website: www.phillipcapital.com.au

TURKEY

PhillipCapital Menkul Degerler

Dr. Cemil Bengü Cad. Hak Is Merkezi No. 2 Kat. 6A Caglayan 34403 Istanbul, Turkey Tel: 0212 296 84 84 Fax: 0212 233 69 29 Website: www.phillipcapital.com.tr

HONG KONG

Phillip Securities (HK) Ltd

11/F United Centre 95 Queensway Hong Kong Tel +852 2277 6600 Fax +852 2868 5307 Websites: www.phillip.com.hk

CHINA

Phillip Financial Advisory (Shanghai) Co Ltd

No 550 Yan An East Road, Ocean Tower Unit 2318, Postal code 200001 Tel +86-21 5169 9200 Fax +86-21 6351 2940

Website: www.phillip.com.cn

UNITED KINGDOM King & Shaxson Capital Limited

6th Floor, Candlewick House, 120 Cannon Street, London, EC4N 6AS Tel +44-20 7426 5950 Fax +44-20 7626 1757

Website: www.kingandshaxson.com

SRI LANKA

Asha Phillip Securities Limited

2nd Floor, Lakshmans Building, No. 321, Galle Road, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka Tel: (94) 11 2429 100 Fax: (94) 11 2429 199

Website: www.ashaphillip.net

DUBAI

Phillip Futures DMCC

Member of the Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange (DGCX) Unit No 601, Plot No 58, White Crown Bldg, Sheikh Zayed Road, P.O.Box 212291 Dubai-UAF

Tel: +971-4-3325052 / Fax: +971-4-3328895



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