Quantum-yields Blog

# MPWR – Monolithic Power

Quick Thesis: Long track record of efficient operations and customer-centric innovative solutions are what enable this company to consistently deliver quality double-digit returns. Stock price recently dipped due to “near-term outlook” concerns, but long-term growth and value remain.

10-year return: 1,625%

5-year return: 374%

Chart, histogram

Description automatically generated

## Biz Overview

As stated from their 10k, Monolithic Power Systems Inc. (MPS) is a “fabless global company that provides high-performance, semiconductor-based power electronics solutions.”. This essentially means they design the semiconductors that their customers buy but they outsource the manufacturing to a third party. This has both advantages and disadvantages but the key advantage is that MPS has lower capital expenditures and can focus on R&D and delivery innovative solutions to their customers. Many other companies like NVIDIA, Qualcomm, AMD, and Broadcom also follow this approach.

MPS’ mission is to “reduce energy and material consumption to improve all aspects of quality of life and create a sustainable future” and they differentiate themselves by “offering solutions that are more highly integrated, smaller in size, more energy-efficient, more accurate with respect to performance specifications and, consequently, more cost-effective than competing solutions.”.

MPS focuses on the analog and mixed-signal integrated circuit markets which differs from digital integrated circuit markets but the markets are wide and diverse. Below MPS’s revenue by end market and applications as of end of 2023:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **End Market** | **Applications** | **2023 % of Total Revenue** |
| Storage and computing | Storage applications, commercial notebooks, and graphics cards | 27% |
| Automotive | Advanced driver assistance systems, infotainment digital cockpit, USB connectors, body electronics, and lighting applications | 21.7% |
| Enterprise Data | Cloud-based CPU server applications and server artificial intelligence (AI) applications | 17.7% |
| Consumer | Home appliances, gaming, smart TVs, lighting, monitors, and stereos | 12.9% |
| Communications | 4G and 5G infrastructure, satellite communications, and other wireless applications | 11.3% |
| Industrial | Power sources, industrial meter, security applications, and other industrial equipment | 9.4% |

Its competitors include: Analog Devices, Infineon Technologies, NXP Semiconductors, ON Semiconductor, Power Integrations, Renesas Electronics, ROHM Semiconductor, Semtech, STMicroelectronics and Texas Instruments.

## Growth Metrics

Here are some of the key metrics to consider. In general, I like to look for management’s ability to increase return on equity and invested capital, rely little on debt, and have ample liquidity to handle volatile times. Though this snapshot is over the past 5 years, if you go back further in time you’ll see improvement across all these metrics since the beginning of MPS’ formation.

I can’t say I like any single thing here the most, but I do like to see that management is disciplined about managing debt and cash and being able to consistently return value to shareholders year after year.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Metric** | **2023** | **2022** | **2021** | **2020** | **2019** |
| Revenue [$ MM] | 1,821 | 1,794 | 1,207 | 844 | 628 |
| ROE [%] | 22.99 | 30.05 | 21.9 | 18.89 | 15.4 |
| ROIC [%] | 21.86 | 29.23 | 20.96 | 17.80 | 14.36 |
| Cash flow / Net income | 1.36 | .43 | .93 | 1.29 | 1.1 |
| Net Margin [%] | 23.47 | 24.39 | 20.04 | 19.47 | 17.33 |
| Debt / Equity | .002 | - | - | .003 | .002 |
| Quick ratio | 5.78 | 3.58 | 3.75 | 4.60 | 5.26 |

## Moat

MPS is very clear about their value proposition AND it’s in their name! Monolithic circuits refer to integrated circuits where all components (transistors, resistors, capacitors, etc.) are fabricated onto a single piece of semiconductor. They do this through their proprietary bipolar-CMOS-DMOS (BCD) process technology which is now in its sixth generation. The combination of these three components results in a product with higher power density and configurability than a three-component solution. Monolith focuses on highly integrated power management chips which provides superior levels of reliability and convenience for their customers which subsequently results in high switching costs.

## Risks

The greatest risk to MPS is its exposure to China. A third of their revenue comes from Chinese customers and a portion of their manufacturing relies on Chinese foundries (with the remaining in Taiwan, South Korea, and Singapore). Given Donald Trump has won the most recent Presidential election, one can expect increased pressure on Chinese imports which could raise the cost of Chinese imported products as well as put pressure on Chinese consumers. Beijing, however, has been watching U.S. elections closely and recently revealed a [$1.4 trillion financial package](https://www.barrons.com/articles/china-fiscal-stimulus-trump-tariffs-7aef8045) to boost the economy. It’s also worth noting that MPS stock price performed well even during Trump’s first term, gaining approximately 300%.

## Sustained Alpha

What really makes MPS so attractive is the company’s consistently high return on equity and invested capital, extremely low debt levels, and high customer switching costs. The current CEO is Michael Hsing and he’s been with the company for 27 years. Unless there is a dramatic change in leadership, I expect MPS to continue to generate above average returns.

# DIS – Disney what’s working

## Biz Update

## Growth and Operational Efficiency

## Moat

## Risks

## Sustained Alpha

# TPL – Texas Pacific Land Corporation: An interesting fossil fuel play with no debt

## Biz Overview

Texas Pacific Land Corporation (TPL) is probably the fastest growing O&G stock that doesn’t produce a drop of oil. They own land from which they derive royalties from oil, gas, and NGL production (57% of 2023 revenues) as well as produced water (18%), easements and surface leases (11%) and land sales (1%). They own approximately 868,000 surface acres in WTX which were previously owned by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company who was granted land by the government to incentivize rail infrastructure expansion.

## Growth and Operational Efficiency

TPL’s asset is land ownership and mineral rights. Oil & gas companies lease the land and pay a portion of their revenues to TPL in the form of royalties. TPL spends very little capital to maintain their asset and in turn receives royalties which is quickly turned into cash as there is no inventory and they have no debt. Their cash conversion and return on assets and equity is otherworldly and they have been consistently carrying a heavy cash balance every year. At the end of 2023 they held $725MM in cash.

Looking at profitability metrics:

1. Gross profit margins: 93.6%
2. Net profit margins: 65%
3. Return on assets: 39.8%
4. Return on equity: 44.5%
5. Total debt: 0,

No matter who you compare against, these are impressive operational metrics.

## Moat and Competitors

Their moat is quite clear. The Permian is one of the most productive oil, gas, and NGL play in the country currently. Half-cycle break evens are the some of the best in the country and there is a lot of pipeline to move product and if there isn’t sufficient pipeline, well, it is TX so building or expanding pipe is not really a bottleneck.

I briefly looked up other similar “trusts” and came up with several including:

* Permian Basin Royalty Trust (PBT)
* Sabine Royalty Trust (SBR)
* North European Oil Royalty Trust (NRT)
* San Basin Royalty Trust (SJT)
* Cross Timbers Royalty Trust (CRT)
* VOC Energy Trust (VOC)

If any turn out to be interesting I’ll follow up in another blog, but sharing these for the intrigued reader.

## Risks and Opportunities

The risks are quite low for a non-operating company. The biggest risk is a collapse in oil prices but even a collapse in oil prices would be brief. The U.S. is now a large exporter of all these commodities and under Trump we’re likely to see few restrictions, if any, on exporting these products. Lack of infrastructure could constrain growth, but this is TX we’re talking about, and constructing supporting infrastructure (gas processing plants, fractionators, pipelines, etc.) is unlikely to be a significant barrier to growth.

Weather could be a factor but likely only short-lived. It is not uncommon now for WTX to experience arctic-like temperatures that cause well head freeze-offs, but those are only a blip on the radar at worst.

Given the abundance of supply in the Permian and relatively weak natural gas prices, I could see a scenario where data centers and accompanying gas-fired power plants get developed in this region. AI is driving exponential need for data centers and the Permian produces an astounding amount of gas which, if paired with carbon capture, could be a perceived as both a sustainable and cost-effective energy production pathway. TPL could directly benefit from this trend directly through its surface and easements leases or indirectly through increased production of natural gas.

## Sustained Alpha and Valuation

A growth rate is difficult to project here because they haven’t really spent any capital expanding their asset base.

Based on today’s current price and a discounted cash flow model we can infer the market is assuming the following on TPL :

* Discount rate: 7%
* FCF of $415MM growing annually 11%-12% with a terminal growth rate of 5%
* Annual cash on balance of $600MM
* Assuming 23MM outstanding shares with no future dilution or incremental dividends paid
* 0 debt

Of course these are just assumptions but the two things I see with most variability would be the assumed annual cash on hand and the growth rates. Based on historical company operating data and what we know about the business (and ignoring drilling rig counts and oil & gas prices) I believe these are very conservative assumptions. Let’ look a slightly more optimistic scenario to estimated what this stock could be worth.

Assume the following:

* Discount rate: 7%
* FCF of $415MM growing annually over 10 years at 20% with a terminal growth rate of 5%
* Annual cash balance of $700MM
* Assuming 23MM outstanding shares with no future dilution or increase in dividend payout ratio
* 0 debt

We get a price per share of $3,367.

Taking the last set of assumptions and now estimating 30% growth, we get $6,709/share.