Apple Suppliers' Dilemma, Part II

Next-gen iPhones to fuel core sales as suppliers branch out



Equity Research

A year later, looking ahead: Highlighting 12 Buys, 4 Sells

Updating competitive landscape for Apple suppliers

With the announcement of the new iPhone, Apple suppliers are back in the spotlight. We refresh our 2016 analysis of the competitive landscape and find dependence on Apple's (Not Covered) product cycle remains high, which should drive supplier profits higher as the benefits of the latest launch flow through the ecosystem. Makers of advanced devices like OLEDs are likely to see the sharpest increase in margins, as demand for their product spikes with Apple's shift to a higher-end iPhone model. Over the long term, we continue to favor suppliers with exposure to both Apple and other growing profit pools, and we refresh our views across the ecosystem accordingly (see infographic on pg. 3-4).

Apple profit pool to accelerate from 2017: Five key changes

(1) Apple sales/op. profit exposure: The 53 companies' (51 in our previous report) average sales/op. profit exposure to Apple declined to 20%/20% in FY16 from 22%/24% in FY15. While we infer this means growth in business opportunities other than Apple, these suppliers remain heavily dependent on Apple. (2) Supply structure: The average Apple market share (at 45%) and % of devices/components with three or fewer suppliers (56%) are almost unchanged. The supply structure is unchanged but competition remains harsh. (3) Profit pool: We see total op. profits rising sharply yoy in FY17, and op. margins rising to 12% (FY17-19 average) from 9% (FY15-17) last time. This outlook reflects benefits from innovation in Apple technology/a shift toward the high end. (4) New growth areas: We see new growth areas accounting for a greater share of sales than last time. (5) Stock performance: The Strong Dependent group performed the best (on iPhone 7 boost and 8/X expectations), followed by Transformers and Leaders, with Laggards well behind and a widening performance gap.

Highlighting 12 Buys, 4 Sells

We highlight **12 Buys:** Leaders (strong positions with Apple and in new growth areas) are **Broadcom**, **Samsung Elec**, **Nidec and Murata Mfg**. Strong Dependents (strong with Apple, lagging in new growth areas) are **Catcher**, **Alps Electric**, **SK Hynix**, **Finisar**, **and Sony** (Sony is close to Leaders when non-hardware is included). Transformers (strong in new growth areas) are **TDK**, **Infineon**, **and Flex**. We highlight **4 Sells**: Laggards (struggling in both areas) are **TPK**, **LG Display**, **Ibiden and Wistron**.

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UPDATED ECOSYSTEM INSIDE

A breakdown of top suppliers by segment & strength inside/outside the Apple profit pool

READ THE ORIGINAL

Apple Suppliers' Dilemma, Part I June 30, 2016

We lay out the challenges facing component and assembly makers and introduce a framework to identify those

best-positioned for success.

Read Report >



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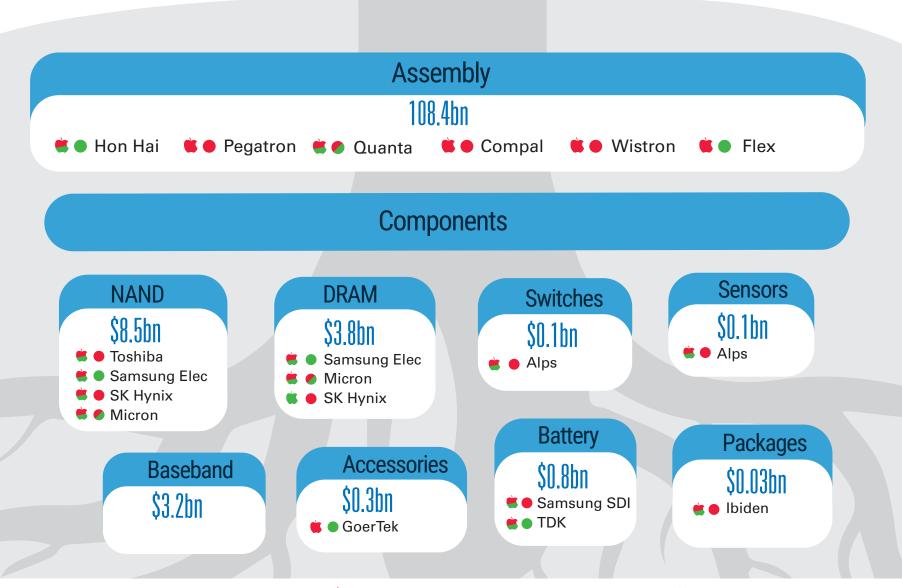
Prices in this report are as of the Sept. 11, 2017 market close unless indicated otherwise.



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Apple Suppliers: A Cross-Section from Our Coverage

The following breakdown draws from 53 companies within our coverage that were included on Apple's latest list of top suppliers.



Strength in the Apple profit pool Expanding non-Apple business in key growth areas of SHIBIN XIE at ALLIANZ GLOBAL INVESTIGES in key growth areas

Defending the Apple profit pool

\$XXbn/mn 2016 combined GSe sales to Apple

Display

\$16.4bn

- **JDI**
- Samsung Elec.
- **■** TPK
- 👅 🌘 Minebea
- Nitto Denko (polarising film)
- Nitto Denko (ITO film)
- Corning
- LG Display
- O-Film

Passive

\$2.9bn

- 🐞 🌘 Murata
- 🔰 🏉 Amphenol
- 🛎 🔵 JAE
- 🛎 🌘 Luxshare (lightning cable)
- Taiyo Yuden
- Luxshare (power cables)
- SEMCO
- TDK
- 👅 🧶 TE Conn
- 📕 🌘 Hirose Elec

Other Semis

\$2.1bn

- Parade
- **Ġ** TI
- Analog
- STMicro
- 🛎 🥑 Infineon
- umentum •

Camera

\$3.0bn

ige Finisar

Sony

🛎 🔵 Alps

👅 🔵 Largan

Mitsumi

Haptics

\$0.7bn

- 🐞 🌑 Nidec
- AAC
- Alps

Casing

\$7.0bn

Casetek

Jabil Circuit

Catcher

PCB

\$0.2bn

👅 🌑 Ibiden

Connectivity

\$8.5bn

- Broadcom
- ASE
- 🛎 🌑 Murata
- Skyworks
- 🛢 🌑 Qorvo
- TDK
- 🛎 🌑 NXP Semi
- 🛎 🌘 Taiyo Yuden

HDDs

\$0.1bn

- 🖐 🌘 Western Digital
- Seagate

Acoustic

\$1.3bn

- 🐞 🌑 GoerTek
- AAC

Royalities

\$2.5bn

🐞 🌘 Qualcomm

Foundry

\$4.6bn

- TSMC
- 👛 🌑 Samsung Elec

Ceramic Packages

\$0.4bn

■ Myocera

Goldman Sachs

Strength in the Apple profit pool

Defending the Apple profit pool

\$XXDII/MII 2016 combined GSe sales to Apple

September 13, 2017 Global: Technology: Hardware

Apple supply chain stock picks: 12 Buys, 4 Sells

Three new iPhones announced (iPhone 8, 8 Plus and iPhone X)

The iPhone announcements came in roughly in line with our expectations. Pricing for the iPhone 8/X is slightly higher than our expectation by about US\$40-50, which we believe will not meaningfully change the demand dynamics. Most of the expected new specifications were delivered (OLED screen, 3D sensing camera, new casing design, wireless charging and AR functions). The availability date for the iPhone 8/8 Plus is similar to previous cadence while iPhone X is six weeks behind. iPhone X availability reflects extended lead time in the supply chain, which we believe is due to debottlenecking as suggested by our Asia field trip in June. Hence, we believe the availability dates are better than feared, as some investors were concerned about the delay in the iPhone X announcement. In our view, the beneficiaries from the iPhone 8/X announcement are: Samsung Elec, Micron and SK Hynix (OLED and NAND), Broadcom (wireless charging) and Catcher, Alps Electric (OIS), O- Film (touch and front camera) and Finisar (3D sensing camera).

Screen:

- iPhone X is the first iPhone to feature an OLED screen (with one million to one high contrast ratio)
- iPhone 8 features Retina HD display
- Beneficiaries:
 - o Samsung Elec benefits from being the sole source supplier of OLED display
 - Universal Display benefits from supplying key input materials to OLED display

Brand new casing design:

- All three new models of iPhones are updated with new casing designs: Glass in the front and back with a metal band
- iPhone X uses a surgical-grade stainless band that is colored using the physical vapor deposition process
- iPhone 8/8 Plus use a stronger aerospace-grade aluminum band reinforced with a laser-welded steel substructure
- All three models are precision engineered at the microscopic level to protect against water, splashes and dust

• Beneficiaries:

- Catcher benefits from the new industrial design, uplifting casing ASP to glass with a metal band structure
- Tongda benefits from improved water, splash and dust protection, uplifting ASP of their waterproof o-rings

Face ID:

- Facial recognition function is featured in iPhone X only, with 3D sensing camera in the front
- Face ID replaces the touch ID enabling phone unlock and ApplePay authentication
- Beneficiaries:
 - Finisar and Lumentum benefit from supplying the VSCEL (Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser) to the 3D sensing camera

September 13, 2017 Global: Technology: Hardware

Camera:

- iPhone 8/8 Plus
 - Back camera: Added larger/faster 12mp sensor on both models and new OIS to the iPhone 8 model
 - o Front camera: Similar hardware features as iPhone 7
- iPhone X
 - Back camera: Added larger/faster 12mp sensor and OIS on telephoto camera
 - o Front camera: Added depth-sensing camera and OIS
- Beneficiaries:
 - Alps benefits from supplying additional OIS components
 - o Sony benefits from supplying upgraded CMOS image sensors

Augmented Reality (AR):

- All three models are feature a new A11 bionic chip which is 70% faster than the previous A10 Fusion
- A11 also powers AR experiences in games and apps
- Beneficiaries:
 - o TSMC benefits from being the foundry partner for the A11 chip

Wireless charging:

- All three models are featured with wireless charging capability over a pad (AirPower)
- The AirPower mat is sold separately
- · Beneficiary:
 - o Broadcom benefits from supplying the wireless charging chips
 - Luxshare benefits from supplying key components used in the AirPower mat

Preorder, availability and pricing:

- iPhone 8
 - Preorders begin Sept. 15 with availability on Sept. 22, in line with previous cadence.
 - Pricing of iPhone 8/8 Plus starts at US\$699/US\$799 respectively, which is about US\$30-40 more from iPhone 7/7 Plus
 - o No 128G option
- iPhone X preorder starts Oct. 27 with availability on Nov. 3, roughly 6 weeks behind iPhone 8.
 - Pricing starts with US\$999 at 64G and US\$1149 at 256G, which is US\$200 more vs. the iPhone 8 Plus model.
 - o No 128G option
- Beneficiaries:
 - Samsung Elec, Hynix and Micron benefit from a higher NAND density offering

Re-evaluating Apple suppliers' industry position and growth strategy

We update our June 30, 2016 report *Apple Suppliers' Dilemma* (also referred as Part 1 in this report) and our preferences among global Apple-related companies.

In the previous report, we classified Apple suppliers into four groups—**Leaders, Strong Dependents, Transformers, and Laggards**—based on quantitative analysis of each firm's position in terms of two challenges facing Apple suppliers: (1) Keeping pace with technological innovation to secure their share of the Apple profit pool, and (2) actively expanding into new growth areas such as connected cars, IoT, virtual reality/augmented reality, and big data, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing.

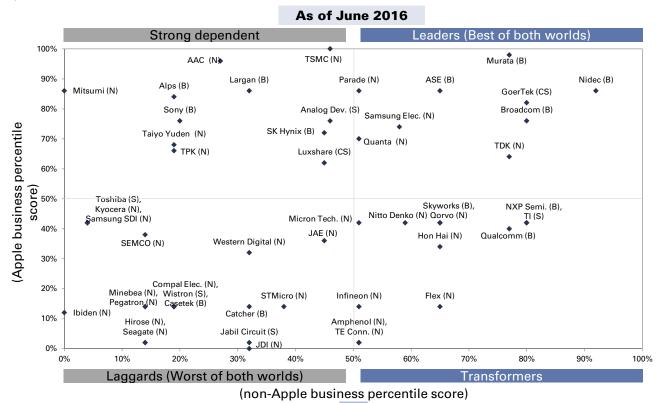
Our investment ideas reflect our evaluation of each company's industry position and growth strategy rather than just based on the companies' level of dependence on Apple.

Highlighting 12 Buys among Leaders, Strong Dependents, and Transformers and 4 Sells among Laggards

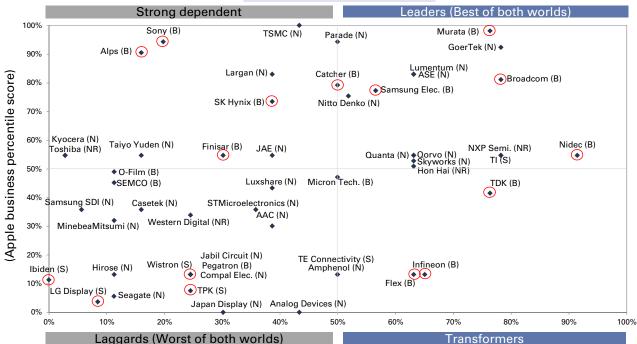
We update our data on Apple suppliers in our global coverage universe (estimates for 53 firms vs. 51 last time, with Qualcomm removed due to suspension of coverage, Mitsumi removed due to its merger into MinebeaMitsumi, LG Display, O-Film, Finisar, Lumentum added after initiating coverage). We highlight 12 Buys and 4 Sells.

- Buys among Leaders (well positioned with Apple and in new growth areas): Broadcom, Samsung Electronics, Nidec, Murata Mfg.
- Buys among Strong Dependents (strong with Apple, but lagging in new growth areas): Catcher, Alps Electric, SK Hynix, Finisar, Sony (Sony is close to Leaders group when non-hardware is included).
- 3. Buys among Transformers (leading in new growth areas): TDK, Infineon, Flex.
- Sells among Laggards (weak with Apple and in new growth areas): TPK, LG Display, Ibiden, Wistron.

Exhibit 1: Highlighting 12 Buys among Leaders, Strong Dependents, and Transformers and 4 Sells among Laggards Map of Apple suppliers' positions in the two profit pools (plot reflects changes between the plot in the June 2016 report and this update)







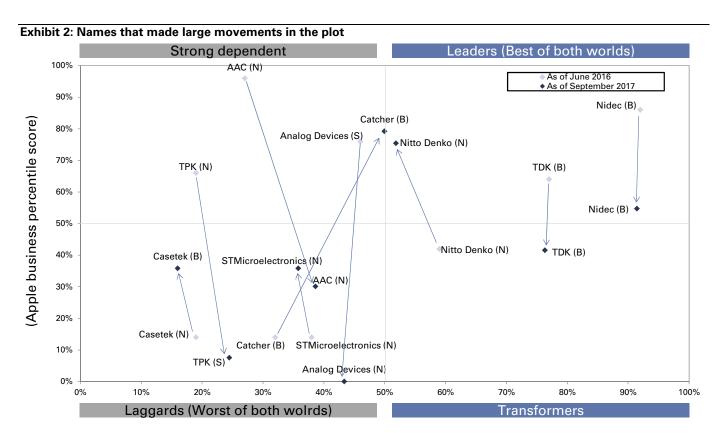
(non-Apple business percentile score)

Note: We excluded Corning from the plot as its non-apple business is 98% of its revenue and also its exposure to new six growth area is very small. Red circle highlights the Buy stocks which are categorized as Leaders/Strong Dependent/Transformers, and Sell stocks which are categorized as Laggards. B=Buy, N=Neutral, S=Sell, Samsung Elec., Alps, Nidec, Catcher, Sony, Pegatron are on our Regional Conviction Lists.

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Names that made relatively large moves in the plot

We have extracted the companies whose positions in the plot have changed significantly since *Apple Suppliers' Dilemma* published in 2016 (see Exhibit 2). We note that positions can change even if actual absolute values remain the same because this is a percentile ranking relative to coverage. We list the reasons for changes in company positions in Exhibit 3.



(non-Apple business percentile score)

Note: B=Buy, N=Neutral, S=Sell, Samsung Elec., Alps, Nidec, Catcher, Sony are on our Regional Conviction Lists.

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 3: Reasons for changes in company positions

| Company name | Reason for changes |
|---------------------|---|
| Nidec | Relative score down in view of TAM growth, share, and competitive environment for haptics supplied to Apple. However, given only a low weighting of sales to Apple, the decline in score has little relevance. Growth in automotive/FA robot motors/sensors/drive components is accelerating. |
| TDK | Relative score down in view of battery share/competitive environment, impact of de-consolidating high-frequency components. TDK is realigning its business portfolio with a sensor-driven focus on automotive/industrial/IoT applications. |
| Nitto Denko | We previously had concerns for TAM growth owing to the shift from LCD to OLED, but our relative score now rises as we switch focus to rising installed component value. |
| Catcher | Whereas previously we highlighted uncertainties over casing value-added creation, our relative score now rises on improved TAM growth of late (increase in installed component value) and a higher weighting of sales to Apple. |
| AAC | Relative score down in view of TAM growth potential, speed of technical innovation, and increased competition for acoustic components, and TAM growth, stiffer competition for haptics. |
| ST Microelectronics | Relative score up on a higher share of supply |
| Analog Devices | Relative score down on weaker TAM growth potential, harsher competition |
| Casetek | Relative score down on slower-than-expected growth in component supply for the iPhone |
| ТРК | Relative score down on harsher competition, declining share |
| | |

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

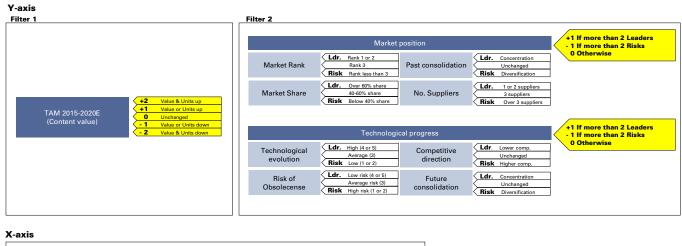
Overview of our analysis method

We summarize our four group classification (Strong Dependent, Leaders, Laggards and Transformers) based on plot created as below:

Y-axis percentile ranking: Apple-related business rankings in terms of (1) TAM (strength in content value and units of products for Apple and growth potential), (2) market position (market rank, market share, number of suppliers, and past consolidation), and (3) technological progress and future changes (rate of technological progress, risk of obsolescence, competitive climate changes, future consolidation).

X-axis percentile ranking: New growth area (connected cars, industrial IoT, big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, med tech, virtual reality/augmented reality, and smart devices/watches) business rankings in terms of (1) 2020E sales weightings, and (2) probability of attaining these weightings (based on current industry positions, intensity of investment/development, and compatibility/similarity of core technologies).

Exhibit 4: Y-axis and X-axis percentile ranking calculation methods



0% to >30% range

| Company | Comp

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

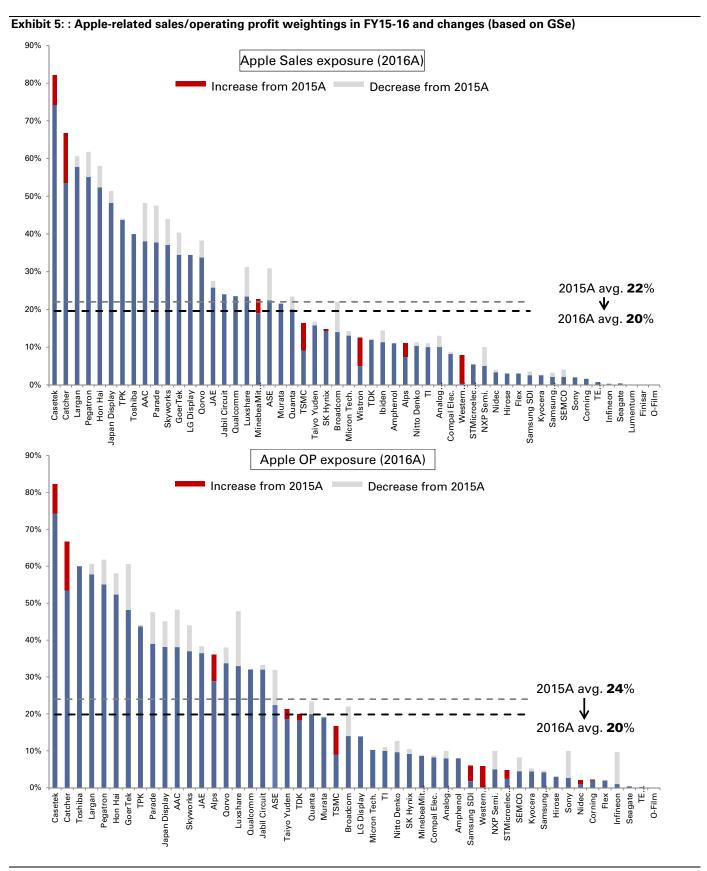
Apple profit pool to accelerate: Five key changes

1. Changes in sales/profit exposure: Slightly lower than before, but dependence remains high

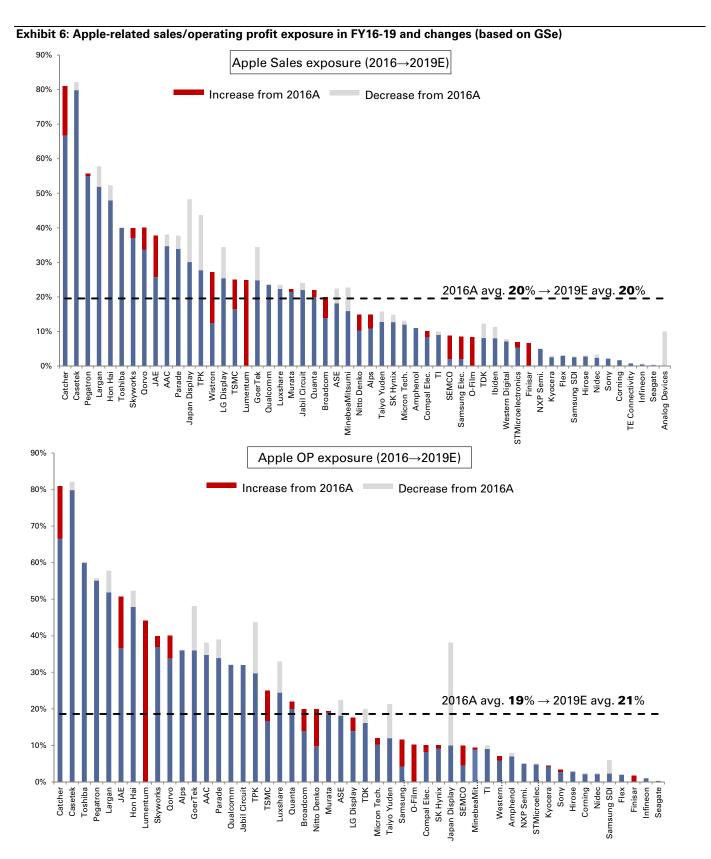
Apple still very important despite slightly declining avg. dependence

Exhibit 5 shows changes in Apple-related business' share of estimated sales and operating profits for Apple suppliers in our coverage in FY15-16. Increasing the number of companies to 53 after initiating coverage on LG Display, O-Film, Finisar and Lumentum and drop coverage of Mitsumi (merged to MinebeaMitsumi) had a minor impact. Also, for we include Qualcomm in the list while using our historical data based on FY15-16 results (no estimates for FY17 onward) as we have suspended coverage of the company.

From FY15 to FY16, the average Apple related sales exposure decreased to 20% from 22% and operating profit exposure fell to 20% from 24%. A closer look shows that exposure increased at Casetek and Catcher, which originally had high exposures to Apple, while it declined slightly at most other companies. A comparison with FY16-FY19E reveals our outlook for overall exposure to remain largely unchanged. We thus think that companies' dependence on a single customer (Apple) will remain high.



Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.



Note: Adding LG Display, O-Film, Finisar and Lumentum to coverage since we published Part 1 had a minor impact. For Qualcomm we use only estimates based on FY15-16 results (no estimates for FY17 onward) as we have suspended coverage of the stock.

Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

2. Supply structure: Largely unchanged, but product development competition remains tight

Although we have seen changes in individual Apple suppliers' market position (market rank, market share, number of suppliers, and past consolidation), and technological progress and future changes (rate of technological progress, risk of obsolescence, competitive climate changes, future consolidation), we do not see any major changes overall.

For example, this update of the June 2016 report shows that Apple's average share of procurement is basically unchanged at around 45%, and 56% of supplier categories still have three or fewer companies. Nevertheless, this time we found no components/devices where competition is easing (competition was easing for acoustic components in Part 1). Although the supply structure is unchanged, we believe that product and technological competition remains tight.

3. Profit pool: Key device margins set to rise sharply from FY17

Supplier profits to reaccelerate from FY17

We estimate that Apple accounted for US\$175 bn/US\$15.3 bn of sales/operating profits at 53 suppliers (including newly coverage: LG Display, O-Film, Finisar, Lumentum, drop: Mitsumi) in FY15 and for US\$175 bn/US\$16.4 bn in FY16.

Excluding Qualcomm (i.e., based on the 53 assembly and devices firms with the four firms newly added to coverage), we estimate FY17-FY19 Apple-related sales of US\$199 bn/US\$217bn/US\$222 bn and operating profits of U\$23.2 bn/U\$26.4bn/U\$27.8 bn.

1HFY16 was hobbled by weak iPhone 6S sales, but we expect Apple-related sales to rise considerably in FY17 on prolonged iPhone 7 benefits in 1H and iPhone 8/iPhoneX production in 2H.

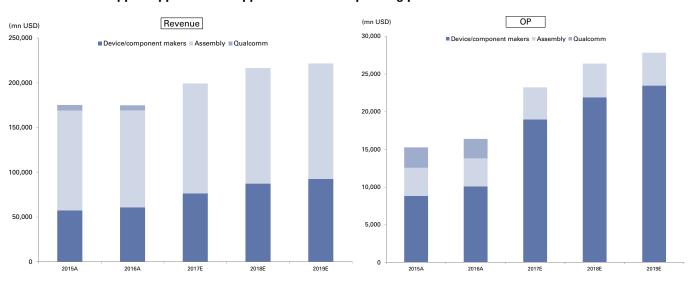


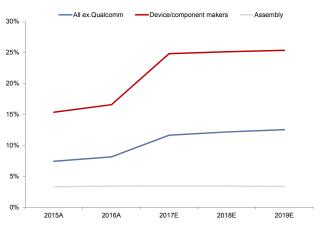
Exhibit 7: GSe for Apple suppliers' total Apple-related sales/operating profits

 $Source: \ Company \ data, \ Goldman \ Sachs \ Global \ Investment \ Research.$

Profit margins rising, mainly for key devices

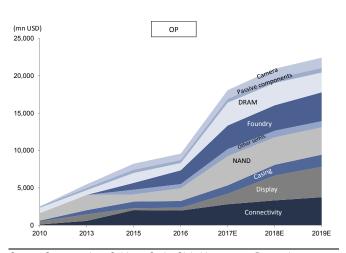
We estimate that operating margin (53 company basis) will rise to 12% in FY17, 12% in FY18, and 13% in FY19, which is higher than the average of 9% for FY15-FY17. We estimate that the operating margins excluding assemblers will rise to 25% in FY17-FY19 average, versus an FY15-FY17 average of 19%. Most of this rise in profit margin can be attributed to profit rises in the key devices of NAND, DRAM, OLED, and LSI. We believe key devices manufacturers are benefitting significantly from the iPhone becoming more high-end and from technological innovation.

Exhibit 8: Apple supplier aggregate operating margin



Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

Exhibit 9: Key device profits from Apple



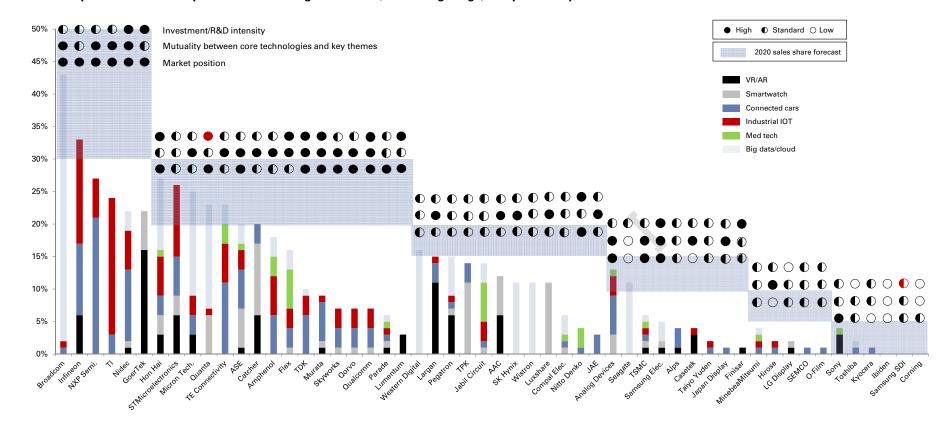
Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

4. New growth areas: No major changes, but sales weightings rising

We have updated each firm's developments in new growth areas in Exhibit 10. While there is nothing new for many firms, overall sales weightings (current weightings and 2020E weightings) are slightly rising in five areas excluding med tech.

Also, our probability score (based on current industry positions, intensity of investment/development, and compatibility/similarity of core technologies) is almost unchanged from previous data input.

Exhibit 10: Update on current exposures to six new growth areas, 2020 weightings, and probability of attainment



Note: Changes from the Vol.1 (published in June 2017) are showed as red circles. Quanta: Standard → High, Samsung SDI: Low → Standard.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

5. Share price performance: A good year for Strong Dependents

Strong Dependents outperformed others on iPhone 7 strength

Exhibit 11 shows historical share price performance for each of the four groups. Overall, share prices tend to fall once a year around iPhone launch announcements, but the sales of that year's iPhone ultimately determine the share price afterwards.

Over roughly the past year, strong sales of the iPhone 7 resulted in Strong Dependent group share prices significantly outperforming the other categories, and the difference with Laggards also widened. Transformers ranked second and Leaders third.

Companies that made especially large contributions to the Strong Dependent group's performance include SK Hynix, TPK, AAC Technologies, Largan, Luxshare, and Taiyo Yuden. Meanwhile, the Laggards were held back by Toshiba, Casetek, Japan Aviation Electronics, and Japan Display.

We emphasize Buys among Leaders, but Strong Dependent group may continue to enjoy limelight depending on iPhone 8/iPhone X sales

While iPhone 8 sales will likely be the overwhelming focus, we will be monitoring (1) Sep-Oct contracts and sales, and (2) component orders outlook revisions around December (affects Jan-Mar seasonal adjustments). In the past, if the outlook for sales through the year-end tended to the strong side, then Jan-Mar seasonal adjustments were minor. This could heighten expectations for year-on-year growth in 1H2018 for many companies.

We focus on the Buy-rated Leader names due to their growth sustainability and the balance they have achieved between Apple-related businesses and new growth areas. However, we believe that the Strong Dependent group may remain in the spotlight depending on iPhone 8/iPhone X sales.

Exhibit 11: Strong Dependent top performer over past year: Four groups' share price performances Coverage all iPhone 5 released iPhone 5S released iPhone 5C released iPhone 6 released iPhone 6S released iPhone 6S plus released iPhone 7 released iPhone 7 plus released iPhone 6 plus released Cumulative TSR Performance (Sep 01, 2012 = 100) **APPLE**, 187 Companies with Apple OP exposure >10% 420 410 390 380 350 350 340 320 310 320 280 270 260 220 210 190 150 150 140 130 120 110 90 80 80 70 iPhone 5S released iPhone 5C released iPhone 6 released iPhone 6 plus released Strong dependent, 413 iPhone 6S released iPhone 7 released iPhone 5 released iPhone 6S plus released iPhone 7 plus released Cumulative TSR Performance (Sep 01, 2012 = 100) Transformers, 317 AVERAGE 302 **APPLE**, 187 Jun 2016
Jun 2017
Jun Companies with Apple OP exposure >20% iPhone 6S released iPhone 6 released iPhone 5 released Phone 6 plus released iPhone 6S plus iPhone 5C released Cumulative TSR Performance (Sep 01, 2012 = 100) Laggards, 213 **APPLE**, 187

Source: Datastream, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

Ratings, target prices, valuation methodology and risks

Exhibit 12: Rating, target prices, valuation methodology and risks

| Company | Rating | Closing Price | Target Price | Valuation | Risk |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------------|---|---|
| Broadcom | Buy | US\$ 247.74 | US\$ 295 | 17x normalized EPS of \$17.35 | Weak smartphone demand, changes in the competitive landscape, M&A |
| Samsung Elec. | Buy* | KRW 2490000 | KRW 3350000 | SOTP (2018E EV/EBITDA) | Major deterioration in memory supply/demand, sharp contraction in smartphone margins |
| Nidec | Buy* | ¥ 12835 | ¥ 13200 | FY3/19 EV/GCI vs. CROCI/WACC | Stronger yen, weaker than expected HDD production |
| Murata | Buy* | ¥ 16590 | ¥ 17600 | FY3/18-19 avg. EV/GCI vs. CROCI/WACC | Stronger yen, swings in MLCC supply-demand |
| Catcher | Buy* | NT\$ 359.5 | NT\$ 454 | 2018E sector average P/B-ROE of 11X, discounted by 8% COE | Weaker iPhone/iPad orders; lower metal adoption or metal content in future smartphone designs |
| Alps | Buy* | ¥ 2919 | ¥ 4100 | FY3/18-19 avg. EV/GCI vs. CROCI/WACC | Stronger yen, smartphone production swings |
| SK Hynix | Buy | KRW 73800 | KRW 88000 | FY12/18 P/B vs. ROE | Sharp deterioration in DRAM/NAND supply/demand, unexpected increase in supply capacity |
| Sony | Buy* | ¥ 4470 | ¥ 5600 | SOTP | Failure for major in-house games, delays in reorganizing the movie business |
| Finisar | Buy | US\$ 21.37 | US\$ 32 | CY18 non-GAAP P/E | Capex volatility, China softness, pricing/competition, sub-100G exposure |
| TDK | Buy | ¥ 7170 | ¥ 8500 | FY3/18-19 avg. EV/GCI vs. CROCI/WACC | Stronger yen, weaker than expected HDD production |
| Infineon | Buy | EUR 20.35 | EUR 21.3 | 8.5x 2018E EV/EBITDA (70% weighting) and a 30% M&A weighting at 16x 2018E EV/EBITDA | Weaker end markets, worsening semi cycle and negative macro dynamics. |
| Flex | Buy | US\$ 16.66 | US\$ 18 | 15X CY18 P/E | Revenue, margins, capital allocation |
| TPK | Sell | NT\$ 117.5 | NT\$ 68 | 2017E sector average P/B-ROE of 11X | Higher iPhone sales; ASP/GM increase on new iPhone touch; entry into the sensor business. |
| LG Display | Sell | KRW 31900 | KRW 29000 | FY12/18 P/B vs. ROE | Slower-than-expected LCD supply growth, stronger-than-expected demand for OLED TVs and mobile OLEDs |
| Ibiden | Sell | ¥ 1777 | ¥ 1390 | FY3/18-19 avg. EV/GCI vs. CROCI/WACC | Weaker yen, greater PCB contribution than expected |
| Wistron | Sell | NT\$ 26.9 | NT\$ 13.3 | 0.5X 2017E trough P/B | Higher-than-expected NB shipments and faster GM recovery |

Note: *On Regional Conviction List; pricing as of September 11, 2017; Nidec target price has 18-m time frame. All other target prices have 12-m time frames.

Source: Datastream, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

Exhibit 13: Target price histories for Korean companies

| Samsung Electronics (005930.KS) | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Date of report | Target price (W) | | | |
| 14-Jul-17 | 3,350,000 | | | |
| 24-Jan-17 | 1,950,000 | | | |
| 6-Jan-17 | 1,880,000 | | | |
| 16-Dec-16 | 1,850,000 | | | |
| 27-Oct-16 | 1,750,000 | | | |
| 11-Oct-16 | 1,700,000 | | | |
| 7-Oct-16 | 1,750,000 | | | |
| 19-Sep-16 | 1,650,000 | | | |
| 28-Jul-16 | 1,550,000 | | | |
| 7-Jul-16 | 1,500,000 | | | |
| 15-Jun-16 | 1,400,000 | | | |
| 29-Apr-16 | 1,350,000 | | | |
| 7-Apr-16 | 1,300,000 | | | |
| 28-Jan-16 | 1,250,000 | | | |
| 20-Jan-16 | 1,300,000 | | | |
| 30-Oct-15 | 1,400,000 | | | |
| 7-Oct-15 | 1,350,000 | | | |
| 20-Sep-15 | 1,300,000 | | | |

| Samsung Electronics pref (005935.KS) | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Date of report Target price (W) | | | | |
| 14-Jul-17 | 2,500,000 | | | |

| SK Hynix (000660.KS) | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Date of report | Target price (W) | | | |
| 13-Sep-17 | 88,000 | | | |
| 25-Jul-17 | 83,000 | | | |
| 14-Jul-17 | 82,000 | | | |
| 30-Jan-17 | 65,000 | | | |
| 16-Dec-16 | 54,000 | | | |
| 20-Oct-16 | 50,000 | | | |
| 18-Sep-16 | 43,000 | | | |
| 28-Jun-16 | 35,000 | | | |
| 26-Apr-16 | 32,000 | | | |
| 30-Mar-16 | 33,000 | | | |
| 26-Jan-16 | 34,000 | | | |
| 20-Jan-16 | 36,000 | | | |
| 22-Oct-15 | 50,000 | | | |
| 11-Oct-15 | 53,000 | | | |

| LG Display (034220.KS) | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Date of report | Target price (W) | | |
| 26-Jul-17 | 29,000 | | |
| 14-Jul-17 | 30,000 | | |
| 24-Jan-17 | 23,000 | | |
| 21-Nov-16 | 22,000 | | |

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

Disclosure Appendix

Reg AC

We, Daiki Takayama, Wei Chen, Nozomi Handa, Donald Lu, Ph.D., Toshiya Hari, Mark Delaney, CFA and Alexander Duval, hereby certify that all of the views expressed in this report accurately reflect our personal views about the subject company or companies and its or their securities. We also certify that no part of our compensation was, is or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

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