## Orient Paper \& Industries Ltd (oplin)

## Demerger to unlock tremendous value

## INDIA | MIDCAP | Initiating Coverage

## Read this report to see how tremendous changes in OPIL will effect a rerating:

- Electricals will be demerged from OPIL by way of a classical demerger with mirror shareholding. The demerger of its electrical businesses will unlock value for both businesses.
- The soon-to-be demerged Orient Electric Ltd (OEL, 70\% of OPIL's revenue) has a strong business model and is available at a $35 \%$ discount to the industry average.
- Its brand Orient PSPO is one of India's oldest, and holds a leadership position. It has spruced up its brand with a new logo and aggressive spending at $3 \%$ of sales, which we expect will increase to $4 \%$ over the next 2-3 years. In fans, it is the second largest domestic player with 60\% share in India's exports. In LED lamps, it is the second largest in India after PHILIPS. In appliances and switchgears, it is moving towards profitability. With an improvement in product mix, this business' revenue CAGR should be $15 \%$ over 2-3 years and its margins should improve by 200bps over FY18-20.
- The paper business (OPIL-P) has turned positive. Moving up the chain into premiumgrade products such as tissue papers has increased realisations. Also, its increased capacity in tissue papers has made OPIL-P a market leader. Strong turnaround in the segment (we expect $22 \%$ revenue CAGR over FY18-20; 1HFY18 revenue growth was $35 \%$ and OPM was $17 \%$ ). With an improvement in profitability, the paper business will become self-sustaining and start generating cash flow by FY19.

We initiate coverage on OPIL (OEL + OPIL-P) with a Buy recommendation and a target of Rs 200 based on an SOTP valuation of Rs 50 for paper and Rs 150 for electricals.

## OEL: Market leader in fans, diversifying its products basket

Soon-to-be-demerged Orient Electric Ltd (OEL) is a leading player in consumer electric products and has added lighting, appliances, and switchgears to its portfolio; its market share has been increasing. Currently, about $70 \%$ of the revenue comes from fans, which remains its bastion. It has increased its presence in premium fans and is currently a market leader in this segment. Each of these product groups provides huge market potential and scope for accelerated growth. We expect this division's revenue CAGR at $15 \%$ over the next 2-3 years.

## OPIL-P: The paper business is likely to rerate

In the last two years, OPIL's paper business has achieved a strong turnaround with an impressive increase in profitability. The improvement was majorly because of improving demand in the paper industry, strong cost control by the company, and better product mix (from the higher-margin tissue segment). In FY17 company has reported EBITDA of Rs 367 mn vs. Rs90mn in FY16. We expect EBIT CAGR of $57 \%$ over next 3 years.

## Outlook and valuation

OPIL's CMP implies that the electricals business (OEL) is trading at 23x PE and $1.2 x$ MCap/Sales on FY20 numbers vs. peer average of $35 x$ PE and $4 x$ MCap/sales (V-guard, Havells, CG) while OPIL-P is trading at $6 x$ EV/EBITDA. With its operational strength, financial soundness, and strong brand and distribution, we believe that the valuation gap between OEL and its peers will narrow.

We assign a FY20 target PE of 30x to OEL's earnings to arrive at a per share value of Rs 150 . We expect measures taken by the company to lead to robust cash flow generation and improvement in the return profile to support the rerating. Our multiple is at a $15 \%$ discount to its peers. We value OPIL-P on EV/EBITDA at 7x FY20 to arrive at a per-share value of Rs 50 . Our target for OPIL (electricals + paper) is Rs 200, implying $30 \%$ upside. Initiate coverage with a BUY.

## 4 January 2018

## BUY

CMP Rs 154
TARGET RS 200 (+30\%)

| COMPANY DATA |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| O/S SHARES (MN) : | 212 |
| MARKET CAP (RSBN) : | 34 |
| MARKET CAP (USDBN) : | 0.5 |
| 52 - WK HI/LO (RS) : | 165 / 65 |
| LIQUIDITY 3M (USDMN) : | 1.2 |
| PAR VALUE (RS) : | 2 |


| SHARE HOLDING PATTERN, \% |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Sep 17 | Jun17 | Mar 17 |
| PROMOTERS : | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 |
| FII / NRI : | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| FI / MF : | 17.2 | 18.0 | 17.9 |
| NON PRO : | 26.5 | 24.0 | 23.0 |
| PUBLIC \& OTHERS : | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.6 |

PRICE PERFORMANCE, \%

|  | 1MTH | 3MTH | 1YR |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ABS | 24.0 | 58.5 | 124.0 |
| REL TO BSE | 21.0 | 51.2 | 97.2 |

PRICE VS. SENSEX


Source: Phillip Capital India Research

KEY FINANCIALS

| Rs mn | FY17 | FY18E | FY19E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net Sales | 18,752 | 22,320 | 25,966 |
| EBIDTA | 1,222 | 2,019 | 2,681 |
| Net Profit | 506 | 1,019 | 1,450 |
| EPS, Rs | 2.4 | 4.8 | 6.8 |
| PER, x | 64.6 | 32.1 | 22.5 |
| EV/EBIDTA, x | 29.7 | 17.6 | 13.0 |
| P/BV, x | 6.4 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| ROE, \% | 11.0 | 18.7 | 22.8 |

Source: PhillipCapital India Research Est.

Deepak Agarwal (+ 91226246 4112)
dagarwal@phillipcapital.in

## Demerger: Unlocking value of both businesses

Orient Paper \& Industries Ltd (OPIL), a CK Birla group company, has two business models:

- Paper (OPIL-P): Makes writing, printing, and tissue paper.
- Consumer electricals (OEL): Fans, lighting, appliances, and switchgears.


## OPIL's business model



Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research
Note: *As \% of FY17 sales \# as \% of consumer electrical revenue \#\# as\% of Paper business revenue

OPIL is to demerge its electrical business (OEL) by way of a classical demerger with mirror shareholding. Under this:

- The electricals business will be demerged and all other assets of the company, including its substantial investments and properties would be retained within the existing company OPIL.
- Shareholders of OPIL will get one new equity share of Orient Electric (OEL) for each equity share that they hold in OPIL, in addition to their existing OPIL shares.
- OEL will be listed on the BSE and NSE (where OPIL is currently listed).
- Record Date: January 12, 2018.
- The debt-equity ratio of the residual company will also be quite favorable with aggregate debt of less than Rs 1.5bn being allocated to the Paper business as on the date of demerger.

The demerger of the electricals business will provide an opportunity to the existing shareholders of OPIL to participate directly in this high-cash flow business.

Key benefits of restructuring: Paper and electricals will get equal shares 1:1


[^0]
## A comparison between OPIL and Crompton Greaves

CG and Orient are among the oldest brands in India. CG is a market leader in fans followed by Orient, and both companies have been able to maintain their shares over the last five years.

CG has unlocked the consumer business value by demerging it: Before the demerger, the strong cash flows generated by CG's consumer segment were eaten away by CG's power business (which was burning cash). After the demerger, both businesses have focused managements - this has helped both businesses to grow and generate cash flows.

Before the demerger, CG had a market-cap of Rs 97bn and after the demerger (into consumer + power in May 2016) its market-cap grew to Rs 124 bn (Rs 85bn + Rs 39bn).

Like CG, we expect Orient's consumer electricals business' value to unlock after its demerger. Currently, OPIL trades at a PE of 19x with a market-cap of Rs 33bn. OEL's business model is strong, reputed, and it has an old brand. It also has healthy cash flows and return ratios. Over the last four years, OEL's profit has helped OPIL-P. However, in FY17, the paper business also turned positive and generated a EBIT of Rs 359 mn (in 1HFY18, paper business EBITDA was Rs 515 mn vs. Rs 21 mn in 1HFY17).

We believe that with cost control and improving product mix (higher tissue paper), the paper business is self-sustaining. The consumer electricals business should report healthy margins, majorly driven by an improving product mix, while its loss-making business (appliances and switchgears) become green.

How CG has created wealth for investors after its demerger


[^1]
## OEL: A leader in fans and LED lighting

OEL is a leading player in consumer electric products and has added lighting, appliances, and switchgears to its product portfolio. Its products have huge market potential, which has resulted in accelerated growth and rising market share. Currently, $70 \%$ of its revenue comes from fans, a stronghold, with increasing presence in premium categories. We expect OEL to report a revenue CAGR of 15\% over the next 2-3 years. It has a robust dealer network of over 4,500, which provides opportunities to diversify into related products and use the channel more effectively, with marginal marketing costs.


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research

## One of the market leaders in fans

OEL holds the second position in the Indian fans market with a revenue of Rs 9.7bn and $20 \%$ share of the organised market. It has received the prestigious Superbrand 2017 status in November this year. The Indian fans industry is likely to see a CAGR of $8 \%$ in the next 2-3 years, majorly driven by:

1. Increasing penetration in tier 3 and 4 cities and increasing spending power in tier 2 and 3 cities (which should boost replacement demand)
2. Government initiatives such as SAUBHAGYA - a Rs 163.2 bn scheme, which is targeting electricity supply for 30 mn un-electrified households (largely in rural areas) by December 2018 by providing free connections to eligible households and to others at Rs 500 per households.
3. Other measures such as rural electrification and affordable housing.

The share of energy-efficient, premium, and super premium fans should increase as a result of all these measures, which will provide an opportunity for rapid growth to OEL as it increases its presence in tier 3 and 4 cities (with strong presence in tier 2 and 3 cities) and as its product portfolio strengthens with premium fans contributing $18 \%$ of sales (according to our channel checks). We expect the premium and super premium segments to show strong growth of $25 \%$ over the next 2-3 years, majorly driven by increased spending power and companies moving up in this segment.

| Top-5 market leaders of fan industry: Average realisation |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Company | Market share (\%) | Avg. realisation (per fan)\# |
| Crompton Consumer | $24 \%$ | 1,250 |
| Orient | $19 \%$ | 1,300 |
| USHA | $15 \%$ | 1,150 |
| Havells | $12 \%$ | 1,500 |
| Bajaj Elect | $10 \%$ | 1,200 |

[^2]We expect OEL to report a revenue CAGR of 15\% over the next 2-3 years

Over FY13-17, OEL's CAGR was 11\%. Over FY17-20, it will increase to 15\%, majorly driven by product mix and increasing distribution network

## Channel check:

The fan industry is trying to increase volumes by introducing new colours, adding new functionalities, and polishing the aesthetics. Havells is the leader in the premium segment, followed by Crompton and Orient

FY17 saw two major launches:

- Anti-dust fan by CG (Rs 2,550)
- Aero Quiet by OEL (Rs 4,313)

PhillipCapital

Fan Industry: Unorganised market share to come down


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates Note: \# TPW = Table, Pedestal \& Wall Fans

## Higher competition, but stronger brand will ensure lead

The fans industry remains competitive with new players entering the market and every major/bigger player fighting for market share. However, OEL has maintained its market share over 3-4 years, majorly because of its strong distribution network and product innovation.

To guard itself from heavy competition, OEL has also focussed on exports. It has a healthy market share of $60 \%$ of total fans exported from India, with a strong presence in the Middle East and in Africa. It also exports fans to the US and some European countries. It has plans to increase its penetration deeper in all these markets (currently exporting to about 35 countries). It plans to add new products for exports.

## GST is at $18 \%$ - a positive for the fans industry

With GST at $18 \%$, the price difference between branded and unbranded fans has reduced to Rs 150 vs. Rs 250 earlier. We expect a gradual shift to organised/branded players over the next 2-3 years. Also, with increasing spending power, the focus on the premium segment will increase. OEL is well-placed to capitalise this opportunity with its strong brand, products, and distribution network.

In FY17, OEL launched Aero Quiet ceiling fans and is in the process of launching an entire range of Aero Quiet products over FY18-19. Its fans segment will see revenue CAGR of $12 \%$ over the next three years with about $20 \%$ growth in premium fans.


[^3]
## Fan industry and OEL: Segment break up

| Segment | Industry Share (\%) | Ind. CAGR (\%) |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Ceiling fans | $75 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| TPW Fans \# | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Exhaust Fans | $5 \%$ | $20 \%$ |

OEL remains a strong player in all subsegments

## Channel check:

Brand and distribution matters a lot in the fan industry. Over the last five years, many companies entered this market because of low entry barriers, but were not able to gain share or profits.

## UP

Orient is one of the oldest brands with a strong pan-India presence. Over the last year, it has recreated its brand with a new logo and strong branding. Now it is known as a youth brand. It has very strong aftersales service in fans (also provides a replacement guarantee).

## Rajasthan

- In Rajasthan, there are around 9,000 sub dealers in fans, out of which about 7,500 are with OEL. - Strong presence in this state with $48 \%$ market share (sells 1.1 mn fans through the direct channel). - Its pricing is Rs 300 lower than Havells and Rs 100 lower than CG. - In Rajasthan, about 80\% of OEL's revenue comes from celling fans and about 20\% from TPW (Table, Pedestal \& Wall Fans).
- OEL had lower market share in wall and exhaust fans. But over the last 1.5 years, it is increasing its market share through new product launches in this segment.


## Maharashtra

The company has about $16 \%$ market share in the fans market in Maharashtra. It is increasing its footprint by adding more dealers, touch points, and locations. It has plans to take this market share to $25 \%$ over the next $2-3$ years.

## Lighting to grow at a higher rate backed by LEDs

LED lighting has now nearly replaced CFLs, which, along with other conventional lights, is in the last stage of its product lifecycle. There is higher government spending, especially on LED street lighting projects, along with further emphasis on programs like UJALA and rural electrification. We expect strong CAGR of more than $25 \%$ for the LED market in India over the next 2-3 years - it is likely to touch Rs 216bn and account for about $60 \%$ of total domestic lighting.

## India lighting segment (Rs bn)



Share of LEDs to increase to about 60\% by CY20



Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

OEL's focus on LED lighting has helped it to increase its market share in this segment. In LED lamps, OEL has $\sim 14 \%$ market share, which has placed it in the second position in India's lighting market (after PHILIPS).

## Increasing footing in lighting, resulting in strong growth

- In B-to-C: It will be focussing on expanding the distribution in its existing channel and by approaching small builders, architects, interior designers, and specialised retailers in major cities.
- In B-to-B: Dedicated teams for tenders and industry (these teams will focus more on banking, IT, and hospitals). Government tender will remain a strategic area for OEL in LED products because of the government's aggressive focus on household electrification under rural electrification, SAUBHAGYA, and other schemes.

The government's SAUBHAGYA scheme launched in September 2017 will target about 30mn households for electrification by the next two years, which will generate a demand of Rs 1.4bn for LEDs

EELS tenders received by OPIL over the last three years
YTD EESL order inflow was up 35\%


[^4]OEL has plans to increase its lighting business through more efficient manufacturing (innovative products), better channel management (increasing penetration), and by focussing more on professional lighting.

## Moving up in high-margin products in the lighting segment:

1) Street lighting: OEL has successfully entered into street lighting with the execution of 20,000 streetlights across four states in India. This segment earns margins of about $14 \%$.
2) Luminaries business: Increasing footprint and gaining market share in consumer and professional applications (in LED lamps, OEL has about $14 \%$ market share and in LED luminaries it has $2 \%$ share).
3) LED tubes: This is an emerging segment and OEL is setting up an automatic hightech manufacturing facility at Noida. With this facility coming on stream, OEL's market share in this segment should also increase.

Lighting revenue CAGR of $18 \%$ over the next three years


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates
We expect this segment to report revenue CAGR of $18 \%$ over the next two years and about 300bps margin improvement, majorly driven by product mix (reduction in CFL share) and moving up in premium/high-margin products. OEL has started focussing on advertising for its lighting business (started TV and print media advertisement).

Print Media


## TV Advertisement



## Strong R\&D

OEL Noida R\&D laboratory is well equipped to deliver better product designs, inhouse testing, better product performance, and lifespan. The company has plans to strengthen its modern equipment for photometry and surge testing and enhance capability by inducting more engineers to speed up the product-development process.

A strong R\&D team and flexible manufacturing at the Noida plant has helped OEL to make its lighting business profitable, despite stiff competition

## Appliances is a fast-growing segment



The company is focussing on increasing its product basket and product availability in its entire distribution channel (currently present in 45 cities). Coolers and water heaters have strong growth potential, mainly because of lower penetration and a huge unorganised market - $60 \%$ is unorganised in coolers and $50 \%$ in water heaters. OEL has gained market share in air coolers and is now among the top-5 players. The company has also entered into a strategic tie-up with Airtek International, a global market leader in home comfort and energy-efficient products to further augment its air-cooler range. In coolers, it has eight models with CB and SASO ratings for the export markets.

## OEL: Appliances revenue CAGR of 27\% over FY18-20



Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates
In appliances, OEL is focusing on improving channel capability in high-potential markets of west and south India. In FY17, it launched its appliances in almost 100 cities with a prime focus on 60 . It also added five new SKUs of air coolers, one new SKU of heating, and three new SKUs of kitchen appliances.

OEL is well-placed in the home-comfort segment. This is one of its fastest growing segments (CAGR of $22 \%$ over the last 2-3 years). With rising penetration and an increasing products basket, we expect appliances revenue CAGR at $27 \%$ over the next 2-3 years and see it reporting positive margins from FY19. Appliances also provides OEL with a natural hedge against seasonality.

## Switchgear correlates to real estate; low penetration = strong growth

OEL entered switchgears in FY16 with Slovenia-based ETI group as a technology partner (collaboration). In this segment, OEL is focusing on establishing Orient as the most premium retail brand by way of product differentiation. Within this strategy, it has focused on select markets and plans to gradually expand its presence. In its second year (FY17) of operation, it has expanded this business to Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Punjab.

It has a presence in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, and Punjab. OEL's switchgears are now available on more than 1,800 counters spread across these states. An increasing distribution network will help the company to increase the penetration of this product segment. OEL plans to increase its product basket in switchgears and boost availability (distribution reach) to 100 cities in the next 2-3 years.


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates
The management is expecting this segment to start reporting profit from the end of FY19. Despite a slowdown in the real-estate market, we expect this segment to report a revenue CAGR of $32 \%$ over the next 2-3 years majorly because of an increase in its presence through its existing channel and launches of new products. We also expect this segment to start reporting profits from FY19; it could achieve double-digit margins majorly because of premium products (higher realisations).

Switchgears industry: The overall market for MCB, RCCB, and DBs in which OEL is present is estimated to have grown at 5\% (currently at Rs 21 bn ) - read our detailed industry report here.

## Strong brand recall: Orient - PSPO

Orient is one of India's oldest and most reputed brands (been around for 60 years) with a strong recall among consumers. It enjoys solid brand equity with a pan-India distribution network of 4,500 dealers ( 100,000 touch points) and a significant presence in the exports markets as well.

To strengthen its brands and e-commerce presence, OEL is selling its products through its own e-commerce portal www.orientelectriceshop.com as well as through other leading online marketplaces (Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal) and is also focussing on aggressive advertising through TV, print, hoardings, and other media. Additionally, it has appointed top cricketer MS Dhoni as brand ambassador for its consumer appliances business.

Some of its key advertisements


OEL has six exclusive Smart Shops (as of March 2017) in Karnal, Indore, Ballabhgarh, Kanpur, Raipur, and Bengaluru, and it will add 10-15 over the next 2-3 years. According to our channel checks, the company has added three smart shops YTDFY18 - in Jaipur, Moradabad-UP, and Chandigarh. It has 159 service centres across the country (added 19 authorised centres in FY17).

OEL has taken significant measures to ensure consistency in product quality, distribution, accounts receivables, and customer service which has led to business ramping up in its focus markets. Currently, it is spending about $3.5 \%$ of sales in brand building, which should increase to $4.5 \%$ by FY20. It is likely to start advertising its other product categories. Also, awareness for its other products in tier 3 and 4 cities should increase.

OEL: Advertisement spend as a \% of consumer electricals


[^5]Spent Rs 250 mn on recreating its brand
switch to smart ( (CKK BIRLA GROUP
$\qquad$


## Orient Electric: Channel check

We spoke to 10 of OEL's channel partners in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, UP, and Delhi. Here are the key takeaways:

- It is a market leader in fans, and also has strong brand recall in the middle and upper middle class.
- Over the last 1.5 years, it is focussing on recreating its brand (by changing the brand logo and through aggressive branding). It is now known as a 'youth brand'.
- The new management is more focused and has aggressive plans.
- It is using its strong network (channel) for new products verticals such as appliances and switches.
- It is giving more focus to quality and after-sales services. It gives replacement guarantee for products such as fans.
- In lighting, it is aggressively increasing its footprint (distribution network).
- Its appliances do not yet have a strong presence.


## Financials: OEL is cash rich

Over FY12-17, OEL's revenue CAGR was $13 \%$ and OPM was $7 \%$ in FY17. We expect this segment's revenue CAGR at about $15 \%$ over FY17-20 with increasing product availability (channel sweating), improving product mix (new launches and moving up in premium products), and superior focus of the management on the businesses. We also expect a 200bps improvement in margins, majorly driven by lighting and home appliances based on two factors:

- In lighting, the lower-margin CFL business' share fell and the share of other highmargin products such as LED and street lighting share will increase (these products enjoy higher margins of 10-15\%).
- In home appliances, the launch of new products and increasing penetration will result in a 300bps improvement in margins over the next 2-3 years.

Overall, for OEL, we expect a revenue CAGR of $15 \%$ over the next 2-3 years majorly driven by: (1) increasing penetration, (2) channel sweating, and (3) new product launches. We also expect that with improvement in revenue mix and channel sweating, overall margins will improve by 200bps over the next 2-3 years.

OEL: Revenue and EBITDA trend


[^6]| Segment-wise revenue of consumer durables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rs mn | FY14 | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18e | FY19e | FY20e |
| Fan | 8,195 | 9,084 | 9,116 | 9,728 | 11,090 | 12,421 | 13,663 |
| Growth (\%) | $11 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| Lighting | 1,793 | 2,114 | 2,998 | 2,770 | 3,047 | 3,656 | 4,497 |
| Growth (\%) | $43 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $-8 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| Home Appliances | 1,397 | 699 | 772 | 1,044 | 1,357 | 1,697 | 2,121 |
| Growth (\%) | $178 \%$ | $-50 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Switchgear | - | - | 76 | 95 | 119 | 160 | 216 |
| Growth (\%) |  |  |  | $26 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 , 3 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 9 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 6 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 6 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 9 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 4 9 7}$ |
| Growth (\%) | $25 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Operating Margin (Rs mn)* |  | 617 | 824 | 943 | 1,164 | 1,478 | 1,846 |
| OPM (\%)* |  | $5.2 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ |

Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Note:* PhillipCapital Estimate

Improving return ratios with strong FCF generation: Orient currently has a total debt of Rs 3.7bn (Rs 2.2 bn - consumer business, Rs 1.5 - paper). We expect that with an improving product mix (moving up in premium products, appliances and switches becoming profitable), OEL should report a 200bps improvement in margin over FY1820; lower working capital requirement in consumer (currently at about 30 days) should also help. This business should generate an FCF of Rs 2 bn over 2-3 years. Orient will pay off its debt (term loans) in the next 1-2 years. With not much capex underway, asset-sweating (sales/capital employed) should rise to 3.1x in FY20.

ROCE should improve based on: (1) better asset/channel sweating, (2) improvement in margins, (3) higher free-cash generation leading to reduction in debt, and (4) better working capital days. We expect RoCE at 19\%/21\%/23\% in FY18/19/20.

Consumer segment: ROCE and EBIT margin


[^7]Improvement on all parameters will lead to higher FCF and higher return ratios

Improvement in return ratios majorly because of improvement in profitability + increasing penetration

## OPIL-P: Now self-sustaining

OPIL-P's transformation (cost optimisation and moving up in the high-margin business) that began a few years ago has started bearing fruit. This business has become profitable after about six years of pain. This improvement was majorly because of: (1) better product mix - moving up in the higher margin tissue segment, (2) strong cost control, and (3) an improving demand-supply equation in paper.


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Tissues - A high-margin business

In tissues, OPIL-P enjoys higher realisations and margins. With the recent capacity expansion (added $25,000 \mathrm{MT}$ with a capex of Rs 800 mn ), it is now India's largest producer and exporter of tissues with a total capacity of 50,000MT. Its state-of-theart machines can produce premium-grade tissue papers of better softness and higher bulk, making it possible for the company to cater to the higher-realisation market. The new capacity will also allow it to address a larger market - in terms of both domestic and exports - and to segments such as facial and toilet-grade tissues where the company had a limited presence until now.

In this segment, OPL-P has a strong presence in exports and is making inroads into newer markets such as South Africa, Australia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Ghana. In the domestic market, we expect the tissue-paper industry's CAGR at $20 \%$ over the next 2-3 years because of an increase in consumption based on the changing lifestyles of India's vast middle class.

Currently, OPL's tissue facility operates at a CUF of $\sim 70 \%$; we expect this to improve to $87 \% / 99 \%$ in FY19/20. At full utilisation, the management expects the new added capacity to generate additional revenue of Rs 1.6 bn .

OPIL-P will report an EBITDA per kg of more than Rs 12 for the next 2-3 years.

Tissue paper - Total production (MT)


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates
We expect OPL's tissue-paper segment to report a revenue CAGR of $33 \%$ over the next 2-3 years, majorly driven by: (1) strong demand from exports/global markets, and (2) increasing consumption/demand in India.

OPIL-P: To export about $55 \%$ of its total production


FY-11 FY-12 FY13 FY14 FY15 FY16 FY17 FY18eFY19eFY20e

OPIL-P: To sell $45 \%$ of total production in the domestic market


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Writing/printing (WP) paper: Favourable demand, cost optimisation

In WP, OPIL-P has undertaken major cost optimisation over the last 2-3 years. Additionally, improvement in the demand- supply equation in the industry has resulted in improvement in volume growth and profitability. We expect demand for WP to remain firm in the near term as no major capacity additions are in sight in India. Additionally, ban on low-grade waste-paper imports in China have resulted in a reduction in pulp supply from Chile, which led to an increase in world pulp and paper prices. We expect the current demand-supply mismatch to continue as a result of which pulp prices should remain strong for 2-3 years.

OPIL-P currently has a capacity of 55,000 MT in WP paper (plants at AMLAI, Madhya Pradesh) operating at $86 \%$ CUF. With improving demand (both domestic and global), the company is in a strong position to take full advantage of growth opportunities. We expect revenue CAGR of about $15 \%$ for this segment over the next 2-3 years.


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Strong improvement in financials

OPIL-P achieved a strong turnaround with impressive improvement in its profitability over the last two years. Its PBIDT was Rs 570 mn in FY17, despite a 35 -day shutdown in Q1 due to water shortage. Over the last 2-3 years, OPL has taken major steps towards cost optimisation and improving the availability of its key components such as water, RM (pulp), and power (coal):

- Water: To overcome a water-shortage problem, OPL built a water reservoir in FY17, which added 140 mn gallons, taking its total water-storage capacity to ~600mn gallons - adequate for about five months of operations.
- Pulp: To overcome an industry-wide challenge of pulp shortage, it is focusing on promotion of farm, forestry in nearby areas. In FY17, the company had plantations on 2,026 hectares of land vs. 1,800 in FY16 and aims to increase this to 3,000 hectares over the next 2-3 years.
- Power: OPL has $100 \%$ linkage for COAL and now availability is not an issue.

Operational improvement in OPIL-P




[^8]In 1HFY18, this segment's OPM was $16 \%$. The management expects the performance of this business to stay sustainable in the long term, as the improvement was primarily achieved through internal efforts towards cost optimisation. It also expects the new tissue capacity to provide a further boost to profitability. In FY17, OPL had operated at $69 \%$ utilisation. With its recent expansion worth Rs 800 mn , it will be able to expand its overall capacity by about $30 \%$. We expect the company to operate at full utilisation by the end of FY18, which will result in higher asset sweating and lower fixed costs as percentage of sales.

Focus on higher-margin businesses: With its stronger products profile, OPIL-P is focussing on higher-margin divisions (tissue paper - which has $\sim$ Rs $10 / \mathrm{kg}$ higher realisation). In FY17, tissues' revenue contribution to OPIL-P was 39\%; with an increased capacity, we expect the share to increase to $48 \%$ by FY20. With higher contribution from tissues, and strong cost management, OPIL-P should report gross realisation of Rs 86/89 per kg in FY19/20 and operating margin of $17.5 \% / 18.5 \%$, resulting in EBITDA CAGR of $40 \%$ over FY17-20.

Strong cash-flow generation with improvement in return ratios: OPIL currently has a debt of Rs 3.7 bn of which around Rs 1.5 bn belongs to OPIL-P. With strong revenue growth, improvement in margin, higher asset sweating, lower fixed costs as \% of sales, and not much capex, we expect its paper business to generate an FCF of $\sim$ Rs 2bn over the next 2-3 years, which should help the company to pay off its debt (term loans).

Return ratios (ROE and ROCE) should improve based on: (1) better asset sweating, (2) improvement in margins, and (3) higher free-cash generation leading to reduction in debt. We expect RoCE at $13 \% / 14 \% / 15 \%$ for FY18/19/20.

Improvement on all the parameters will lead to FCF generation and higher return ratios

Paper business ROCE and EBIT (\%)


Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Paper industry: Quick outlook

Writing and printing paper performed relatively well in India in FY17 with a demand growth of $4-5 \%$, without any capacity additions, and there are no new capacities in the offing. Therefore, the supply/demand imbalance in writing and printing papers experienced in the recent past is now largely corrected.

Domestic demand for tissue papers remained healthy despite a temporary impact of demonetisation. However, realization from exports was dented due to a strengthening INR (of late). Tissues continues to be among the fastest growing paper segments, not only in India but other parts of the world as well. In the domestic market, tissues saw double digit growth in FY17 - a trend we expect will gain momentum due to the changes in the lifestyles of India's vast middle class. (For more details see page no. 19).

## Outlook and valuation: Unlocking value

Historically, OPIL has traded at a significant discount to other consumer electrical companies, and rightly so, due to its cyclical paper business (currently $30 \%$ of its revenue). However, after the demerger the value of the consumer electrical business will be unlocked. Currently, its electrical business is trading at $23 x$ PE and $1.2 x$ market cap/sales vs. its peers' average of 35 x PE and $\sim 4 \mathrm{x}$ market cap/sales (V-Guard, Havells, CG) and its paper business is trading at an EV/EBITDA of $6 x$.

We believe that over the next two years, the consumer electrical business will show healthy improvement in margins and return ratios, majorly driven by: (1) fans moving up in premium products, (2) lighting - lower share from CFL (lower margin business) with increasing share of LEDs, street lighting, and moving up in the premium segment, and (3) increasing penetration and better product mix in appliances and switchgears. Consequently, this segment will report a 200bps improvement in operating margins. With lower working capital requirement, we expect an FCF of Rs 2.4 bn over the next two years, which will help the company to pay off its debt of Rs 2.2bn.

Its paper business is now a self-sustained model as it has moved up the value-added products chain (these have higher growth potential and realisations). Additionally, with internal cost controls and effective management, this business should show: (1) improvement in utilisation (asset turnover), (2) healthy margins, and (3) cash flows, which will lead to a reduction in debt and improve return ratios.

OPIL's current stock price implies a $23 x$ PE for OEL and 6x EV/EBITDA for OPIL-P. In the backdrop of its operational strengths, financial soundness, and strong brand and distribution, we believe that the valuation gap between OEL and its peers in the consumer industry will narrow. We assign a 30x FY20 target PE to OEL's earnings ( $60 \%$ of FY20 PAT) to arrive at a per share value of Rs 150 . Measures taken by the company will lead to robust cash flow generation. Improvement in the returns profile should support a rerating. Our multiple is at a $15 \%$ discount to its peers. We value OPIL-P on EV/EBITDA at 7x FY20 and arrive at a per share value of Rs 50 .

| Valuation - Orient paper \& Industries Itd | FY20 |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
| 1.) Consumer Business (OEL) | 1,065 |
| PAT (Rs mn) | 30 |
| PE (x) | 150 |
| CD / Share Value (Rs) |  |
| 2.) Paper Business (OPIL - P) | 1,719 |
| EBITDA (Rs mn) | 7 |
| EV/EBITDA (x) | 12,032 |
| EV (Rs mn) | 1,396 |
| Debt* (Rs mn) | 200 |
| Cash* (Rs mn) | 1,196 |
| Net Debt (Rs mn) | 212 |
| No. of Share (No. mn) | 50 |
| E\&P per Share Value (Rs.) | 200 |
| TP - Comp. |  |

Source: PhillipCapital India Research Estimates
Our target price for OPIL (electricals + paper) comes to Rs 200 - implying 30\% upside. We initiate coverage with a BUY recommendation.

OPIL - P, Additionally having strategic assets include land \& quoted equity:

- Land ~800 acres in Odisha.
- Quoted investments:

| Company Name | No. of <br> Share Mn | CMP | Value <br> (Rs mn) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| HIL Ltd | 0.9 | 1525 | 1,382 |
| Century Textiles \& | 1.5 | 1411 | 2,180 |
| Industries Ltd. |  |  | $\mathbf{3 , 5 6 2}$ |
| Total |  |  |  |

These investment further help company to reduce debt.

With high PAT growth, but lower multiple vs. peers, we expect a rise in OEL's rating (PER)

Peers vs. OEL: A consumer appliances company available at a good discount


Source: PhillipCapital India Research Estimates Note:* Orient Electricals (OEL) \& Bajaj Electrical - Consumer
business only.

## PC: Consumer Electrical - Peer Comparison

| Financials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company | Reco | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MCap } \\ \text { (Rs bn) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | _Revenue (Rs mn) |  |  | OPM (\%) |  |  | EPS (Rs) |  |  | Debt (Rs mn) |  |  |
|  |  |  | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E |
| Havells | HOLD | 346 | 84,438 | 97,465 | 113,697 | 12.0\% | 12.4\% | 12.7\% | 9.8 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 4,481 | 2,981 | 1,981 |
| Finolex Cables | Buy | 106 | 27,994 | 30,780 | 34,637 | 14.7\% | 15.0\% | 15.4\% | 23.6 | 26.3 | 30.0 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Bajaj Electricals | BUY | 50 | 46,036 | 52,496 | 60,455 | 6.1\% | 7.4\% | 8.5\% | 15.0 | 22.0 | 30.3 | 5,538 | 4,738 | 3,938 |
| V-GUARD | Hold | 101 | 24,092 | 27,394 | 31,435 | 9.6\% | 10.4\% | 10.9\% | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| KEl Ind. | Buy | 29 | 32,315 | 36,926 | 41,937 | 10.4\% | 10.7\% | 11.0\% | 16.9 | 22.6 | 29.7 | 7,126 | 6,572 | 5,557 |
| Orient Paper Ltd | BUY | 34 | 22,320 | 25,966 | 29,809 | 9.0\% | 10.3\% | 11.3\% | 4.8 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 3,692 | 3,286 | 2,749 |

Source: PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Key Ratios

| Company | P/E (x) |  |  | EV/EBITDA (x) |  |  | EV/Sales (x) |  |  | ROE (\%) |  |  | ROCE (\%) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E |
| Havells | 56.7 | 46.7 | 38.1 | 33.8 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 17.8 | 19.7 | 21.6 | 23.3 | 25.5 | 28.6 |
| Finolex Cables | 29.3 | 26.2 | 23.0 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 23.5 | 22.6 | 22.4 |
| Bajaj Electricals | 32.8 | 22.4 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 12.6 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 21.6 | 20.3 | 26.1 | 31.4 |
| V-GUARD | 61.0 | 48.7 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 33.1 | 27.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 23.5 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 32.7 |
| KEl Ind. | 22.1 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 25.5 | 27.7 |
| Orient Paper Ltd | 32.9 | 23.1 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 18.7 | 22.8 | 25.6 | 19.3 | 24.1 | 28.4 |

Source: PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Key risk

Raw material prices: Any sharp increase or decrease in raw material prices - copper and aluminium - would directly impact OPIL's margins, as raw materials are $74 \%$ of sales.

India Paper Companies - Peer Comparison

| Financials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company name | Mkt cap(Rs mn) | Sales (Rs mn) |  |  | EBITDA Margin (\%) |  |  | PAT (Rs mn) |  |  | EPS (Rs) |  |  |
|  |  | 18Y | 19y | 20y | 18Y | 19y | 20y | 18Y | 19y | 20y | 18Y | 19y | 20y |
| JK Paper | 26,311 | 27,944 | 29,990 | 29,782 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 2,168 | 2,825 | 3,010 | 9.5 | 12.5 | 8.8 |
| TNPL | 31,698 | 26,123 | 34,316 | 36,535 | 22.5 | 23.7 | 24.6 | 1,229 | 3,023 | 3,705 | 17.8 | 43.6 | 53.5 |
| West Coast Paper | 21,245 | 17,721 | 18,594 |  | 20.4 | 21.0 |  | 2,118 | 2,195 |  | 32.1 | 33.2 |  |
| NR Agarwal Ind | 7,365 | 11,654 | 13,169 |  | 13.9 | 13.9 |  | 884 | 1,040 |  | 52.0 | 61.1 |  |
| Ruchira Papers | 4,576 | 4,800 | 5,390 |  | 16.2 | 16.5 |  | 417 | 494 |  | 18.6 | 22.1 |  |

Source: Bloomberg

| Key Ratios |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PE (x) |  |  | EV / EBITDA (x) |  |  | P/BV (x) |  |  | ROE (\%) |  |  |
| Company name | 18Y | 19y | 20y | 18Y | 19y | $20 y$ | 18Y | 19y | 20y | 18 Y | 19y | 20y |
| JK Paper | 16.0 | 12.1 | 17.4 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 15.3 |
| TNPL | 25.8 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 16.1 | 17.2 |
| West Coast Paper | 10.0 | 9.7 | NA | 6.8 | 6.3 | NA | 2.6 | 2.1 | NA | 25.6 | 21.8 | NA |
| NR Agarwal Ind | 8.3 | 7.1 | NA | 6.4 | 5.6 | NA | 2.9 | 2.1 | NA | 35.0 | 29.2 | NA |
| Ruchira Papers | 11.0 | 9.3 | NA | 6.8 | 5.9 | NA | 2.4 | 1.9 | NA | 21.5 | 20.3 | NA |

Source: Bloomberg

## Paper industry: Quick outlook

## Global vs. Indian paper industry



Source: Industry, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates
The Indian paper industry accounts for about $1.6 \%$ of the world's production of paper and paperboard, with an estimated turnover of Rs 250 bn .

## Key factors for the paper industry's turnaround <br> 1. Stability / moderation in raw material price <br> 2. Moderation / stability in chemical prices <br> 3. Stability in coal prices <br> 4. Gradual uptick in output price after capacity absorption

[^9]Monthly, Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Paper industry: Domestic and global volumes



Pulp prices**


Source: Industry, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Financial

Income Statement

| Y/E Mar, Rs mn | FY17 | FY18e | FY19e | FY20e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 18,752 | 22,320 | 25,966 | 29,809 |
| Growth, \% | 3 | 19 | 16 | 15 |
| Other income | 334 | 250 | 200 | 200 |
| Total income | 19,086 | 22,570 | 26,166 | 30,009 |
| Raw material expenses | 10,608 | 12,132 | 13,854 | 15,623 |
| Employee expenses | 2,132 | 2,567 | 2,960 | 3,368 |
| Other Operating expenses | 4,791 | 5,602 | 6,471 | 7,452 |
| EBITDA (Core) | 1,556 | 2,269 | 2,881 | 3,565 |
| Growth, \% | 33.2 | 45.8 | 27.0 | 23.7 |
| Margin, \% | 8.2 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 11.9 |
| Depreciation | 438 | 443 | 464 | 492 |
| EBIT | 1,118 | 1,826 | 2,417 | 3,073 |
| Growth, \% | 54.2 | 63.3 | 32.3 | 27.1 |
| Margin, \% | 5.9 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 10.2 |
| Interest paid | 443 | 391 | 345 | 282 |
| Pre-tax profit | 675 | 1,435 | 2,071 | 2,790 |
| Tax provided | 169 | 416 | 621 | 837 |
| Profit after tax | 506 | 1,019 | 1,450 | 1,953 |
| Net Profit | 506 | 1,019 | 1,450 | 1,953 |
| Growth, \% | 140.7 | 101.4 | 42.3 | 34.7 |
| Net Profit (adjusted) | 506 | 1,019 | 1,450 | 1,953 |
| Unadj. shares (m) | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 |
| Wtd avg shares (m) | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 |
| Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |
| Y/E Mar, Rs mn | FY17 | FY18e | FY19e | FY20e |
| Cash \& bank | 333 | 611 | 891 | 1,229 |
| Debtors | 3,854 | 4,526 | 5,121 | 5,796 |
| Inventory | 2,563 | 2,932 | 3,363 | 3,820 |
| Loans \& advances | 868 | 868 | 868 | 868 |
| Other current assets | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Total current assets | 7,724 | 9,043 | 10,349 | 11,818 |
| Investments | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 |
| Gross fixed assets | 9,435 | 10,298 | 10,798 | 11,448 |
| Less: Depreciation | 4,673 | 5,115 | 5,580 | 6,072 |
| Add: Capital WIP | 863 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Net fixed assets | 5,625 | 5,483 | 5,518 | 5,676 |
| Total assets | 13,540 | 14,716 | 16,058 | 17,684 |
| Current liabilities | 3,949 | 4,624 | 5,304 | 6,023 |
| Provisions | 404 | 404 | 404 | 404 |
| Total current liabilities | 4,354 | 5,029 | 5,708 | 6,428 |
| Total Debt | 3,954 | 3,692 | 3,286 | 2,749 |
| Deferred Tax Liability | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | -14 | -14 | -14 | -14 |
| Total liabilities | 8,466 | 8,879 | 9,153 | 9,335 |
| Paid-up capital | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 |
| Reserves \& surplus | 4,861 | 5,625 | 6,693 | 8,137 |
| Shareholders' equity | 5,073 | 5,838 | 6,906 | 8,350 |
| Total equity \& liabilities | 13,540 | 14,716 | 16,058 | 17,685 |

Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

## Cash Flow

| Y/E Mar, Rs mn | FY17 | FY18e | FY19e | FY20e |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pre-tax profit | 675 | 1,435 | 2,071 | 2,790 |
| Depreciation | 438 | 443 | 464 | 492 |
| Chg in working capital | -477 | -366 | -346 | -412 |
| Total tax paid | -42 | -416 | -621 | -837 |
| Other operating activities | 311 | 141 | 145 | 82 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | 905 | $\mathbf{1 , 2 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 6}$ |
| Capital expenditure | -827 | -300 | -500 | -650 |
| Chg in investments | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other investing activities | 55 | 250 | 200 | 200 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | -685 | -50 | -300 | -450 |
| Free cash flow | 220 | 1,186 | 1,413 | 1,666 |
| Debt raised/(repaid) | -476 | -262 | -406 | -537 |
| Dividend (incl. tax) | -63 | -255 | -382 | -509 |
| Other financing activities | 60 | -391 | -345 | -282 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | $-\mathbf{4 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 9 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 1 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 3 2 8}$ |
| Net chg in cash | -259 | 278 | 280 | 338 |

## Valuation Ratios

|  | FY17 | FY18e | FY19e | FY20e |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Per Share data |  |  |  |  |
| EPS (INR) | 2.4 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 9.5 |
| Growth, \% | 140.7 | 101.4 | 42.3 | 34.7 |
| Book NAV/share (INR) | 23.9 | 27.5 | 32.5 | 39.3 |
| FDEPS (INR) | 2.4 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 9.5 |
| CEPS (INR) | 4.4 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 11.5 |
| CFPS (INR) | 4.3 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| DPS (INR) | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Return ratios |  |  |  |  |
| Return on assets (\%) | 5.5 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 17.3 |
| Return on equity (\%) | 11.0 | 18.7 | 22.8 | 25.6 |
| Return on capital employed (\%) | 12.2 | 19.3 | 24.1 | 28.4 |
| Turnover ratios |  |  |  |  |
| Sales/Total assets (x) | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Sales/Net FA (x) | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Working capital/Sales (x) | 16.2 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 14.0 |
| Fixed capital/Sales (x) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Receivable days | 74.0 | 73.0 | 71.0 | 70.0 |
| Inventory days | 52.6 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 |
| Payable days | 81.1 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| Working capital days | 45.5 | 43.0 | 41.0 | 40.0 |
| Liquidity ratios |  |  |  |  |
| Current ratio (x) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Quick ratio (x) | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Interest cover (x) | 3.1 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 9.7 |
| Dividend cover (x) | 04.6 | 32.1 | 22.5 | 16.2 |
| Total debt/Equity (\%) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Net debt/Equity (\%) | 6.4 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Valuation | - | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| PER (x) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| PEG (x) - y-o-y growth | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Price/Book (x) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Yield (\%) | 19.6 | 13.0 | 10.1 |  |
| EV/Net sales (x) |  |  |  |  |
| EV/EBITDA (x) |  |  |  |  |
| EV/EBIT (x) |  |  |  |  |

## Rating Methodology

| We rate stock on absolute return basis. Our target price for the stocks has an investment horizon of one year. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rating | Criteria | Definition |
| BUY | $>=+15 \%$ | Target price is equal to or more than $15 \%$ of current market price |
| NEUTRAL | $-15 \%>$ to $<+15 \%$ | Target price is less than $+15 \%$ but more than $-15 \%$ |
| SELL | $<=-15 \%$ | Target price is less than or equal to $-15 \%$. |

## Management

Vineet Bhatnagar (Managing Director)
Kinshuk Bharti Tiwari (Head - Institutional Equity)
Jignesh Shah (Head - Equity Derivatives)
(91 22) 24831919
(91 22) 62464101
(91 22) 66679735

## Research

## Automobiles

| Dhawal Doshi | (9122) 62464128 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nitesh Sharma, CFA | (9122) 62464126 |
| Banking NBFCs |  |

Banking, NBFCs
Manish Agarwalla
(9122) 62464125

Pradeep Agrawal
(9122) 62464113

Paresh Jain
(9122) 62464114

Consumer \& Retail

| Naveen Kulkarni, CFA, FRM | $(9122) 62464122$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Preeyam Tolia | $(9122) 62464129$ |
| Vishal Gutka | $(9122) 62464118$ |

Vishal Gutka
(9122) 62464118

Cement
Vaibhav Agarwal (9122) 62464124
Economics
Anjali Verma
(9122) 62464115

## Engineering, Capital Goods

| Jonas Bhutta | (9122) 62464119 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vikram Rawat | (9122) 62464120 |

Vikram Rawat
(9122) 62464120

IT Services \& Infrastructure

| Vibhor Singhal | (9122) 62464109 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shyamal Dhruve | $(9122) 62464110$ |


| Logistics, Transportation \& Midcap |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Vikram Suryavanshi | (9122) 62464111 |
| Media |  |
| Naveen Kulkarni, CFA, FRM | (9122) 62464122 |
| Vishal Gutka | (9122) 62464118 |

## Metals

| Dhawal Doshi | (9122) 62464128 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Vipul Agrawal | (9122) 62464127 |
| Mid-Caps |  |
| Deepak Agarwal | (9122) 62464112 |

## Sales \& Distribution

Ashvin Patil
Kishor Binwal
Bhavin Shah
Ashka Mehta Gulati
Archan Vyas
(9122) 62464105
(9122) 62464106
(9122) 62464102
(9122) 62464108
(9122) 62464107

Asia Sales
Dhawal Shah
Sales Trader
Dilesh Doshi
Suniil Pandit

Pharma \& Specialty Chem

| Surya Patra | (9122) 62464121 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Mehul Sheth | $(9122) 62464123$ |
| Strategy |  |
| Naveen Kulkarni, CFA, FRM | $(9122) 62464122$ |
| Neeraj Chadawar | $(9122) 62464116$ |
| Telecom |  |
| Naveen Kulkarni, CFA, FRM | $(9122) 62464122$ |

## Technicals

Subodh Gupta, CMT (9122) 62464136
Production Manager
Ganesh Deorukhkar (9122)66679966

Editor
Roshan Sony 9819972726
Sr. Manager - Equities Support
Rosie Ferns
(9122) 66679971

Corporate Communications
Zarine Damania
(9122) 66679976

Execution
Mayur Shah
(9122) 66679945

SINGAPORE: Phillip Securities Pte Ltd
250 North Bridge Road, \#06-00 RafflesCityTower, Singapore 179101
Tel : (65) 65336001 Fax: (65) 65353834 www.phillip.com.sg
JAPAN: Phillip Securities Japan, Ltd
4-2 Nihonbashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku Tokyo 103-0026
Tel: (81) 336662101 Fax: (81) 336640141 www.phillip.co.jp
THAILAND: Phillip Securities (Thailand) Public Co. Ltd.
15th Floor, VorawatBuilding, 849 Silom Road,
Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500 Thailand
Tel (66) 222680999 Fax: (66) 222680921 www.phillip.co.th
UNITED STATES: Phillip Futures Inc.
141 W Jackson Blvd Ste 3050 The Chicago Board of TradeBuilding Chicago, IL 60604 USA
Tel (1) 3123569000 Fax: (1) 3123569005

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 (60) 321628841 Fax (60) 321665099 www.poems.com.my
INDONESIA: PT Phillip Securities Indonesia
ANZTower Level 23B, JI Jend Sudirman Kav 33A,
Jakarta 10220, Indonesia
Tel (62) 2157900800 Fax: (62) 2157900809 www.phillip.co.id
FRANCE: King \& Shaxson Capital Ltd.
3rd Floor, 35 Rue de la Bienfaisance
75008 Paris France
Tel (33) 145633100 Fax : (33) 145636017 www.kingandshaxson.com
AUSTRALIA: PhillipCapital Australia Level 10, 330 Collins Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia
Tel: (61) 386339800 Fax: (61) 386339899 www.phillipcapital.com.au INDIA
PhillipCapital (India) Private Limited

HONG KONG: Phillip Securities (HK) Ltd
11/F United Centre 95 Queensway Hong Kong Tel (852) 22776600 Fax: (852) 28685307 www.phillip.com.hk

CHINA: Phillip Financial Advisory (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.
No 550 Yan An East Road, OceanTower Unit 2318 Shanghai 200001
Tel (86) 2151699200 Fax: (86) 2163512940 www.phillip.com.cn
UNITED KINGDOM: King \& Shaxson Ltd.
6th Floor, Candlewick House, 120 Cannon Street London, EC4N 6AS
Tel (44) 2079295300 Fax: (44) 2072836835 www.kingandshaxson.com
SRI LANKA: Asha Phillip Securities Limited Level 4, Millennium House, 46/58 Navam Mawatha, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka
Tel: (94) 112429100 Fax: (94) 112429199 www.ashaphillip.net/home.htm

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[^0]:    Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research

[^1]:    Source: ACE Equity, PhillipCapital India Research

[^2]:    Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Note: \# Channel check \& PC Estimate

[^3]:    Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

[^4]:    Source: EESL, PhillipCapital India Reserach

[^5]:    Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research

[^6]:    Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

[^7]:    Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

[^8]:    Source: Company, PhillipCapital India Research Estimates

[^9]:    **Note: Producer Price Index by Commodity for Pulp, Paper, and Allied Products: Wood Pulp, Index 1982=100,

