

Frencken Group Ltd (FRKN SP)

BUY

Share Price SGD 0.92
12m Price Target SGD 1.20 (+34%)

Upping in quality

Quality growth, diversity and margins; initiate BUY

Frencken manufactures components and modules for market leaders leveraged to growth trends in 5G/ AI, health and wellness and population aging. Our FY21-22E PATMI are 14% higher vs. Bloomberg consensus, as we believe margin uplift potential from a breadth of new products with higher design content is underappreciated. Geographic and product diversity, as well as net cash-to-equity position of 23% should offer resilience amid Covid-19. Initiate BUY with ROE-g/COE-g TP of SGD1.20 (1.6x FY20E P/B).

Growth through market-leading customers

In mechatronics (82% of revenues), Frencken's market-leading customers include ASML, Seagate, Thermo Fisher and Philips. Mechatronics products tend to be critical, have demanding requirements, and Frencken is usually the sole source. Frencken is currently involved with a breadth of new products across semiconductor, analytical, medical and more.

Resilient to Covid-19 and US-China tension

Current demand disruptions are largely due to order or receipt delays and cancellations are not material. Customers like Philips and Thermo Fisher expect the resumption of elective surgeries and lab work to reinvigorate sales; Semiconductor is benefitting from strong cloud demand. All factories are now operating as usual. We see resilience to US-China tensions, given: i) Frencken predominantly serves domestic supply chains and/or markets; and ii) China accounts for only 15% of sales.

Swing factors

We expect FY20E PATMI to fall 11% YoY before rebounding by 10-17% in FY21-22E. We expect core NPM to improve to 7.7% by 2022 from 7.1% in 2019. If i) industrial automation and semiconductor sales are stronger than expected and ii) net margin hits 9% by 2022E, we see bull-case fair value of SGD1.45. However, if i) protracted economic weakness erodes demand resilience; and ii) supply chain disruptions recur, we estimate bear-case fair value of SGD0.95 - suggesting an attractive margin of safety.

FYE Dec (SGD m)	FY18A	FY19A	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenue	626	659	620	671	692
EBITDA	71	80	75	84	90
Core net profit	34	47	42	49	54
Core FDEPS (cts)	8.0	11.0	9.7	11.4	12.5
Core FDEPS growth(%)	46.3	36.2	(11.1)	17.5	9.6
Net DPS (cts)	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.8
Core FD P/E (x)	5.2	8.4	9.4	8.0	7.3
P/BV (x)	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Net dividend yield (%)	5.1	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.1
ROAE (%)	11.7	15.1	13.4	14.3	14.2
ROAA (%)	7.7	9.6	8.1	8.9	9.1
EV/EBITDA (x)	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.8
Net gearing (%) (incl perps)	0.6	net cash	net cash	net cash	net cash
Consensus net profit	-	-	40	42	46
MKE vs. Consensus (%)	-	-	3.9	16.3	16.0

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Company Description

Frencken manufactures components and modules for various industries including semiconductor, life sciences, automotive and industrial automation.

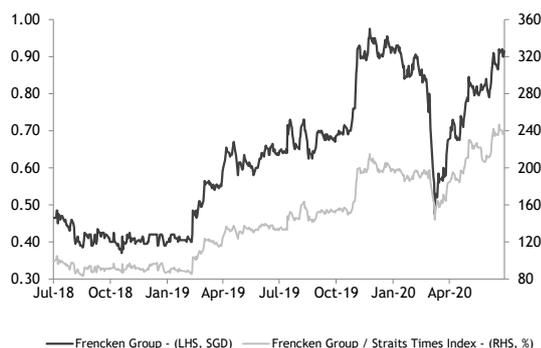
Statistics

52w high/low (SGD)	0.98/0.48
3m avg turnover (USDm)	1.4
Free float (%)	59.7
Issued shares (m)	425
Market capitalisation	SGD388.7M
	USD280M

Major shareholders:

GOOI FAMILY	9.4%
Micro Compact Sdn. Bhd.	6.2%
Precico Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	6.2%

Price Performance



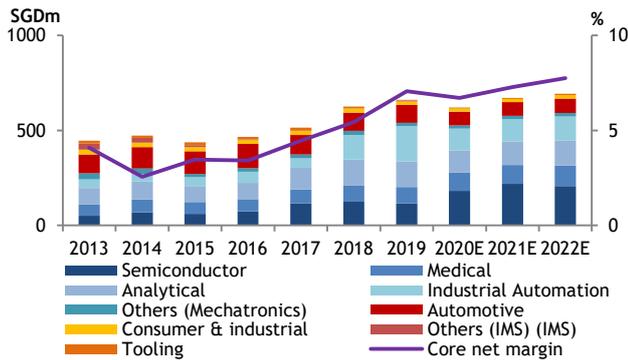
	-1M	-3M	-12M
Absolute (%)	9	36	44
Relative to index (%)	15	31	81

Source: FactSet

Value Proposition

- Technology hardware manufacturer that specialises in complex components.
- High-mix, low-volume, high complexity for mechatronics segment.
- Customers are sticky, given: i) decades-long working relationships; ii) complementary competencies; and iii) mutual dependency (sole-source for some critical products).
- We expect Frencken to leverage its relationships with customers to introduce products with greater value-add, in turn driving margins further.

Diverse end markets with room for margin expansion

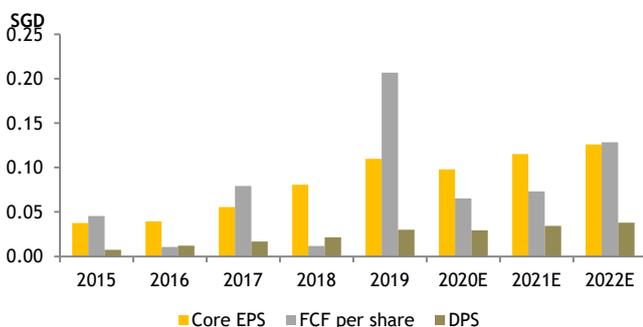


Source: Company

Financial Metrics

- Over the medium term, we expect earnings to be driven by revenue growth and margin optimisation through new products and improving efficiencies.
- Net cash balance sheet and strong cash flow should provide resilience amid economic uncertainties.
- Historically pays out 30% of earnings as dividends. We expect this trend to continue.

EPS, FCF per share and DPS



Source: Company

Price Drivers

Historical share price trend



Source: FactSet, Company, Maybank Kim Eng

1. 1Q17 core net profit doubled to SGD6.1m, driven by strength in semiconductor and analytical subdivisions.
2. General derating of the Singapore tech sector amid initial US-China tensions.
3. Reported FY18 core net profit of SGD34m (+47% YoY) on strength from industrial automation.
4. Reported 3Q19 core net profit of SGD31m (+35%) on strength from industrial automation and semiconductor. General tech sector rerating amid initial signs of global semiconductor recovery.

Swing Factors

Upside

- Stronger-than-expected semiconductor and industrial automation contributions in FY20-21E.
- Robust margin accretion from new products and improving efficiencies.
- Improving institutional interest, which could help the stock rerate towards peers' valuations.

Downside

- Erosion in revenue resilience due to on-going economic weakness.
- Supply chain disruptions that impede Frencken's production ability and revenue recognition.
- Lower-than-expected dividend pay-out.

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Business Model & Industry Issues

- The nature of Frencken's business in the electronics and automotive manufacturing supply chains exposes it to risks including environmental, workplace safety, and conflict of interest. Frencken has not faced any fines nor non-monetary sanctions pertaining environmental nor socioeconomic laws and regulations in 2019.
- From an environment perspective, Frencken's Eco-PVD offering can be seen as a more environmentally friendly approach for automotive coating. While Frencken does not use recycled materials currently, it may do so in the future subject to customers' requirements.
- From a governance and socioeconomic perspective, Frencken is adopting industry best practices, including those set by customers, as these facilitates smooth business.

Material E issues

- Environmental risks - Frencken's production process involves non-renewable materials and waste generation. Non-compliance of rules and laws may severely impact the environment of local communities.
- In 2019, Frencken had zero fines and non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/ or regulations.
- Areas for potential improvement include i) increased use of recycled materials, contingent on customer approval; ii) increased efficiency of water and electric usage.
- Opportunities - Frencken's proprietary eco-PVD coating technology is more environmentally friendly than traditional PVD methods. Frencken is optimistic of long-term prospects for this offering.

Material S issues

- Employee health and safety risks. Frencken benchmarks its occupational safety and health practices against industry best practices. E.g. the Bangi (Malaysia) plant is in compliance with Agilent Supplier Environmental, Health and Safety and Social Responsibility guidelines.
- No Covid-19 cases as at May-20. Employee safety remains of paramount importance for Frencken with proper mitigation measures implemented.
- In 2019, Frencken's injury rate was 0.078%.
- Employees underwent an average of 8.9 hours of training in 2019 across topics such as environmental management, health and safety, HR, and quality management.
- Male employees account for 70.9% of workforce.
- Socioeconomic risks. In ensure smooth business operations, Frencken i) adheres to all applicable laws and regulations and ii) upholds strong ethical standards. This safeguards trusts with stakeholders and avoids liability due to non-compliance.

Key G metrics and issues

- Board consists six directors, of whom one is an executive director (CEO), one is a non-executive, non-independent chairman, and four are independent (67%). All directors are male.
- The nominating, audit and remuneration committees are chaired by independent directors.
- Chairman Mr. Gooi Soon Chai's deemed stake in company is approximately 22%.
- Three independent directors have served more than nine years from date of appointments. Frencken states that their independence was not in any way affected by their length of service.
- Professional background of independent directors include law, accounting, consultancy and electronics engineering.
- Key management/ directors' compensation accounted for 3.6%/1.2% of total employee compensation in 2019. (2018: 3.2%/ 1%)
- Related-party transactions were immaterial (<1% of profit).
- Auditor is Deloitte & Touche LLP, which were appointed in 2014.
- Former non-independent non-executive chairman Mr. Larry Low resigned in 2016, and pared his stake from 8.14% to 4.74% in 2018. Mr. Low is the father of fugitive Jho Low. However, this development has no impact to the governance nor operations of the company as current management and board are independent of Mr. Low.

1. Investment thesis

Our BUY on Frencken is premised upon: i) exposure to structurally growing markets through blue-chip customers; ii) earnings resilience despite a challenging business environment due to Covid-19 and US-China trade tensions; and iii) track record of margin improvement with room for more.

1.1 Attractive growth markets through blue-chip customers

Frencken’s mechatronics division (82% of revenues) is exposed to three structural themes: i) 5G, AI and the boom of the data economy (through semiconductor and industrial automation subdivisions, 46% of revenue); ii) rising awareness for health and wellness (through life science and analytical subdivision, 20% of revenue); and iii) globally aging population and rising incidences of cardiovascular diseases (through medical subdivision, 13%) of revenue.

In the mechatronics division, Frencken is often the sole-supplier for critical components and/or modules. Customers outsource to Frencken as: i) this allows them to devote resources to their core IP to maintain market leadership; and ii) Frencken has a track record of being a reliable supplier. This is discussed further in the report in Chapter 5.3: “Resilience from strong relationship with customers”.

1.2 Resilience to Covid-19

While visibility remains low for now, management has observed that order cancellations have not been material. Much of demand-side disruptions appear to be a result of order or receipt delays, as a result of lockdowns in many countries. Key customers Philips and Thermo Fisher remain constructive on the demand outlook, as they believe that a resumption of elective surgeries and the reopening of labs would reignite demand for their products.

We also take comfort in Frencken’s geographical and product diversity. In our view, Frencken has been relatively sheltered from US-China trade tensions as China accounts for only 15% of revenue, and also because Frencken predominantly serves the local supply chain and/ or domestic markets at each locale.

Frencken’s relationships with customers are also sticky, which in our view is a result of: i) decades-long working relationships; and ii) stringent processes and/or very demanding turnaround times.

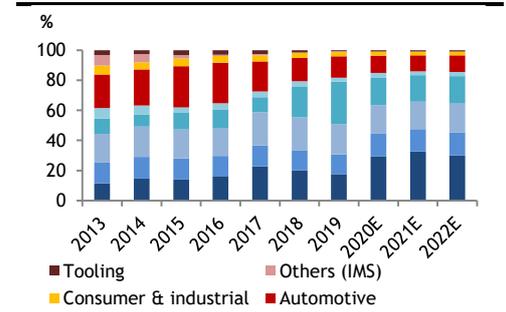
1.3 Multiple levers to drive margin accretion

Under the stewardship of the current management (since 2015), core net margin has more than doubled to 7.1% in 2019 from 2.6% in 2014. Much of this was due i) optimising mix in favour of higher value-add products; and ii) improving efficiencies. 2014-19 core earnings CAGR was an impressive 31%.

Over the medium term, we continue to see room for Frencken to drive margin expansion by transitioning product mix from build-to-print plus to engineer-to-spec, while remaining steadfast in driving efficiency gains.

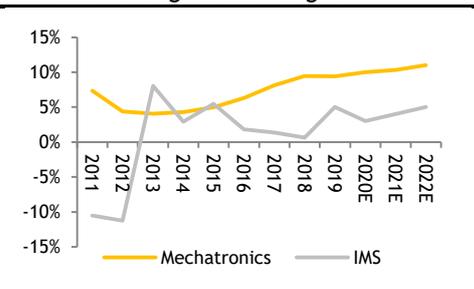
Our FY21-22 earnings forecasts are 14% above Bloomberg consensus as we believe Frencken’s margin-accretion potential may not be fully appreciated by the market.

Fig 1: Diversified end markets provide resilience



Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 2: We see room for improving margins
Breakdown of segmental margins



Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Yet, factors that could swing our forecasts higher include: i) our own under-appreciation of margin accretion, given the lack of medium-term visibility; ii) stronger-than-expected contributions from Seagate in FY20E; and iii) more resilient-than-expected semiconductor revenues. In this bull-case scenario, we estimate ROE-g/COE-g fair value of SGD1.45.

In the bear-case scenario, we see downside from worsening macroeconomic conditions potentially eroding demand resilience currently seen across semiconductor, medical and analytical subdivisions, and/or exacerbated weakness from automotive. With insufficient scale, margins may be capped too. On the other hand, supply chain disruptions may also affect Frencken's prospects. In this scenario, we estimate ROE-g/COE-g fair value of SGD0.95. But given current share price of SGD0.92, we believe our bear-case scenario is already priced in. In this scenario, we see elevated risk for longer cash conversion cycle, potentially due to inventory buffers, slower turnover, and/or slower collection of receivables. We estimate for every one day increase in the cash-conversion cycle, FY20E FCF generated falls by around SGD3m.

1.4 Valuation and risk

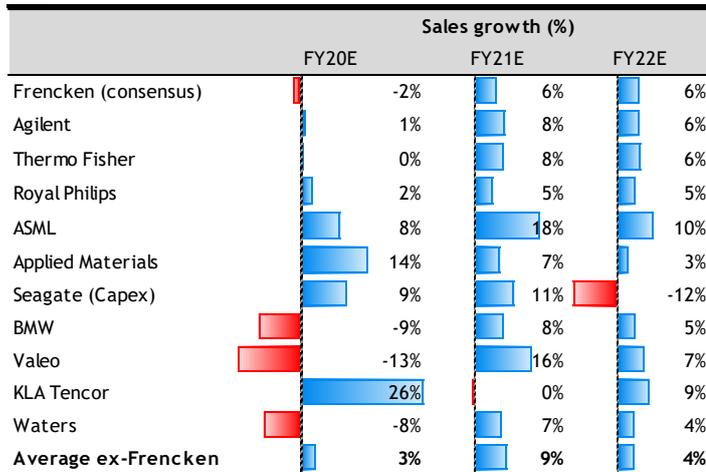
Our ROE-g/COE-g TP of SGD1.20 is based on 1.6x FY20E P/B, in turn based on average FY20-22E ROE of 14%, COE of 9.7% and long-term growth of 2%. Our TP implies 12.2x FY20E P/E, a 20% discount to Singapore-listed EMS and precision engineering peers, which are trading at 15.4x.

While our TP implies valuation multiples at the higher-end of its historical trading range, we believe it is realistic. Frencken was under-researched for the most part of the past decade, and could re-rate higher towards what is justified by its ROEs, as institutional investors gain interest, in our view.

We see key risks to our view as: i) slower-than-expected economic recovery, leading to lacklustre earnings growth; and ii) margin-accretion profile being shallower than we expect, e.g. due to increasing difficulty in driving marginal gains.

2. Focus charts

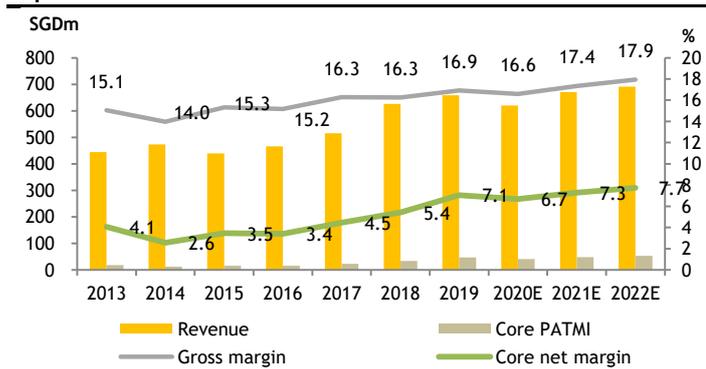
Fig 3: Consensus broadly expects customers to grow in 2021-22E.



Note: We observe capex instead of sales for Seagate, as Frencken is leveraged to Seagate's capex cycles.

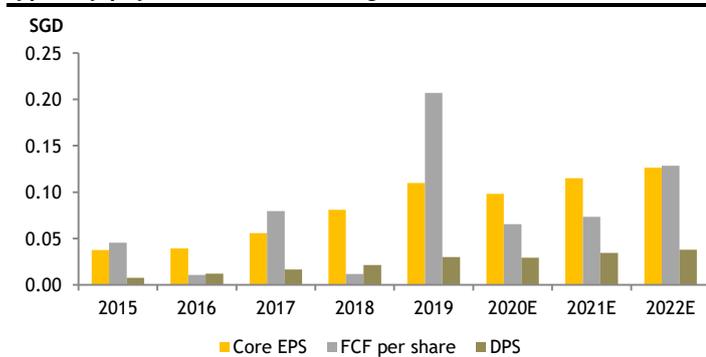
Source: Bloomberg, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 5: Consistently rising margins, with room for further improvement



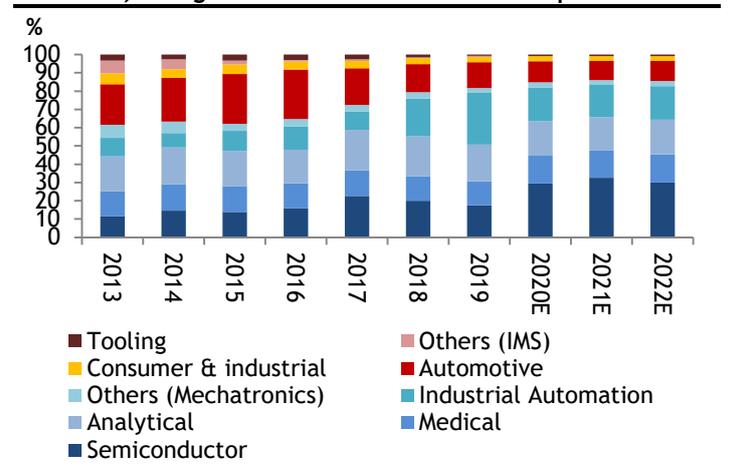
Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 7: DPS comfortably funded out of FCF per share; Frencken typically pays out 30% of earnings



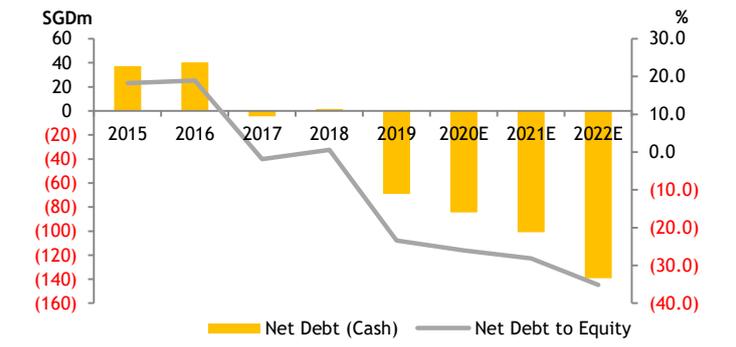
Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 4: Product diversity across end-markets provide resilience; Rising mechatronics contributions improve mix



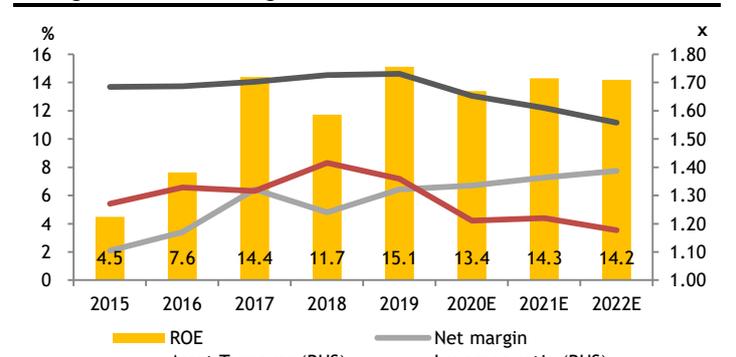
Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 6: Balance sheet is improving as well



Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 8: DuPont ROE; effects of rising net margin offset by falling financial leverage



Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

3. Corporate information

3.1 Business overview

Frencken is a contract manufacturer that provides end-to-end solutions from product conceptualisation and design to volume manufacturing and logistics services. Its key segments are mechatronics and integrated manufacturing services (IMS).

In the mechatronics segment, Frencken manufactures high-precision and complex systems for customers that are global leaders in healthcare, analytical & life sciences, semiconductor and industrial automation markets.

Meanwhile, the IMS segment designs and manufactures products for automotive and consumer & industrial electronics end-markets.

Frencken operates across 17 factories globally, and has 3,400 employees.

Fig 9: Overview of customers, products and locations

Subdivision	E.g. customers	E.g. products	Key locations
Mechatronics	Medical - Philips, Siemens, GE	Components and subassemblies for:	Netherlands - Eindhoven, Reuther; Malaysia - Bangi; Singapore ; China - Wuxi; USA - Spokane
	Semiconductor - ASML, Applied Materials, KLA Tencor, Teradyne, Kulicke & Soffa	Medical - cardiovascular patient table, histopathology digital scanner, X-ray gantry and telescopic tube, micro motor for heart implants	
IMS	Analytical and life sciences - Thermo Fisher (incl. FEI and Life Technologies subsidiaries), Oxford Instruments, Pan Analytical	Semiconductor - wafer fabrication equipment, die bonding, IC testers and manipulators, vacuum systems	India - Noida; Thailand - Bangkok; Malaysia - Johor, Selangor; Singapore ; China - Zhuhai, Tianjin, Chuzhou; Netherlands - Rotterdam; Switzerland - Grechen
	Industrial automation - Seagate, Ulmann	Analytical and life sciences - scanning electron microscope, mass spectrometry, gas/ liquid chromatography, spectroscopy, vacuum systems	
	Others - NASA	Industrial - industrial automation, electric motors for customer applications, industrial robots, electrical switch-gear for industrial and home applications	
	Automotive - BMW, Denso, Continental, Valeo	Automotive - Filters, interior plastic decorative parts, dashboard clusters, pointers and clocks	
	Consumer and industrial electronics - Brother, Neopost, Dyson		

Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

3.2 Covid-19 response and impact

Currently, factories in Singapore, Malaysia and China have resumed normal manufacturing operations following the easing of government restrictions. In Thailand, the Netherlands, the US and Switzerland, operations are continuing as usual.

While management adopts a cautiously optimistic tone, visibility is presently limited, due to the fluid and uncertain nature on the extent of the impact on supply chains and end-market demand. At this juncture, management has not observed significant order cancellations, although

there are order delays, such as in the medical and analytical segments. These are discussed in Chapter 5: “Resilience to Covid-19”.

4. Leveraged to structurally growing end-markets

4.1 Diverse end-markets with structural growth

We estimate 46% of Frencken's revenue are leveraged to secular technology trends such as cloud, 5G and AI (through the semiconductor and industrial automation subdivisions) while 33% of revenue are linked to trends relating to health and wellness, and population aging (through the medical and healthcare segments).

Riding the data boom

We see Frencken as a beneficiary of the current semiconductor capex recovery that is led by sustained spending in logic and foundry, with the recovery in NAND and DRAM to follow. In the latest 2Q20 update, SEMI now sees global fab spending to grow 24% YoY to a record USD67.7b in 2021 (1Q20 forecast: USD65.7b).

5G is widely expected to usher in the "Data Era", enabling data-intensive applications like AI, IOT, AR/VR, high-resolution video streaming and autonomous driving (Fig. 10). With such intensive machine-to-machine communications, data generated is expected to reach 35ZB (zettabyte) by 2023, from 2.5ZB in 2018, based on Applied Materials' estimate (Fig. 11).

We expect this trend to drive both chip volumes and complexity. Volumes are driven by growing end-markets (Fig. 12), while complexity rises due to increasingly demanding cloud and edge workloads to support these applications.

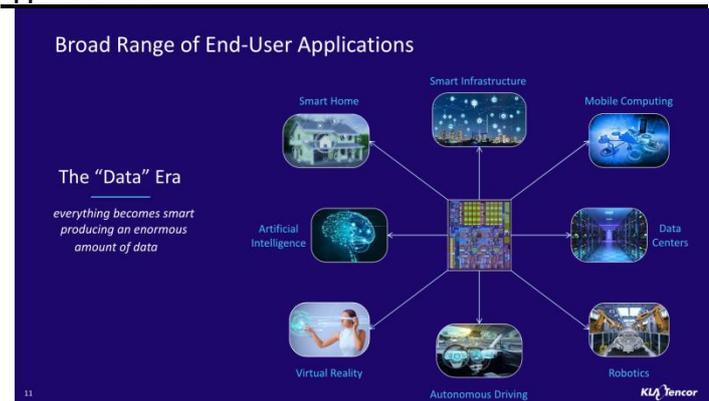
We believe Frencken is leveraged to this data boom as its customers address key challenges in bringing a 5G world to fruition:

- The continued need to shrink transistor sizes - ASML believes that in the coming decade, its Extreme Ultraviolet (EUV) lithography technology will be a key driver in shrinking transistor sizes. According to ASML, process technology (including lithography) accounts for 30% of performance improvement opportunities (Fig. 13). While Frencken currently has nascent exposure to EUV, we note that this technology can bring exciting growth opportunities to Frencken. Smaller transistor sizes should also translate to more advanced inspection and metrology equipment, which should also benefit Frencken through customer KLA.
- Need for innovative materials and scaling approaches. However, there are limitations to traditional Moore's law scaling in driving performance improvements. This is overcome through the use of innovative materials and scaling approaches such as 3D stacking and heterogeneous packaging integration. In turn, this should benefit Applied Materials, of which Frencken is a supplier to.
- Beneficiary of the data explosion - As the data economy takes off storage requirements are also expected to increase. Seagate believes that its Heat Assisted Magnetic Recording (HAMR) technology is the key to enable larger amounts of data to be stored on a hard drive. Volume production of 20 TB HAMR drives are expected to begin later in the year. We expect Frencken to be a beneficiary of this through its industrial automation subdivision, as Seagate is expected to require

the installation of new production lines for the volume manufacturing of this product.

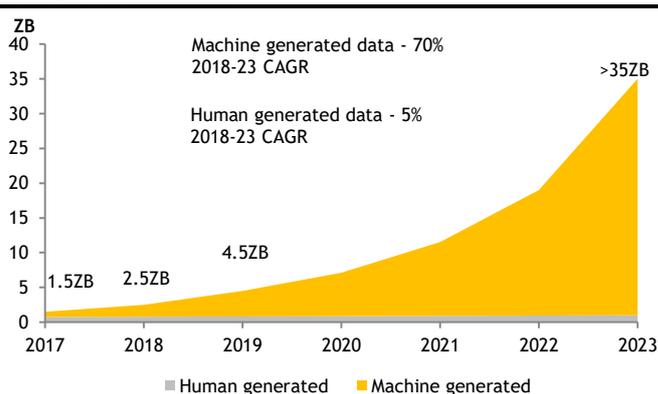
Whilst still cyclical, fluctuations in semiconductor spending have been less pronounced in recent years (Fig. 15), due to: i) structural growth of semiconductor chips in an increasingly data-centric world; and ii) rising capital intensity from increased semiconductor manufacturing complexity. However, we expect the industrial automation segment to be lumpier, depending on the capacity and product needs of Seagate.

Fig 10: 5G is expected to enable many data-intensive applications...



Source: KLA Tencor

Fig 11: ...in turn driving an explosion in data generated - much of it due to machines



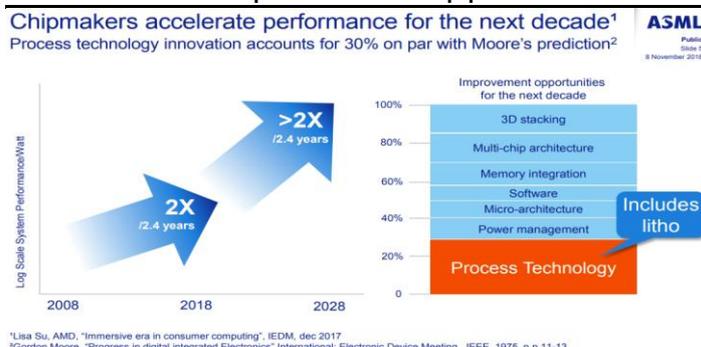
Source: Applied Materials, based on forecasts published by Cisco, Intel and Western Digital

Fig 12: As end-markets grow, so will chip volumes



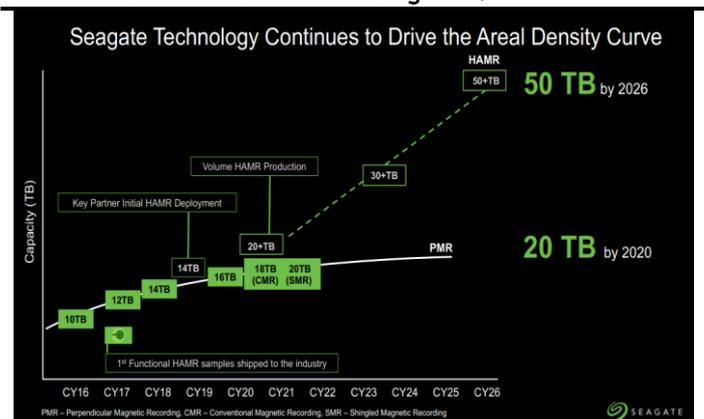
Source: ASML

Fig 13: Process technology, including from lithography, remains crucial for improvement in chip performance



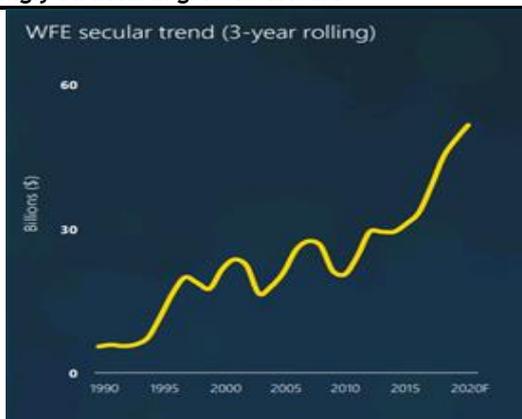
Source: ASML

Fig 14: Seagate remains committed to delivering volume production of 20TB HAMR drives in 2020, which will benefit Frencken's industrial automation segment.



Source: Seagate

Fig 15: Recent cyclicity has been less pronounced, due to increasingly structural growth drivers



Source: Lam Research

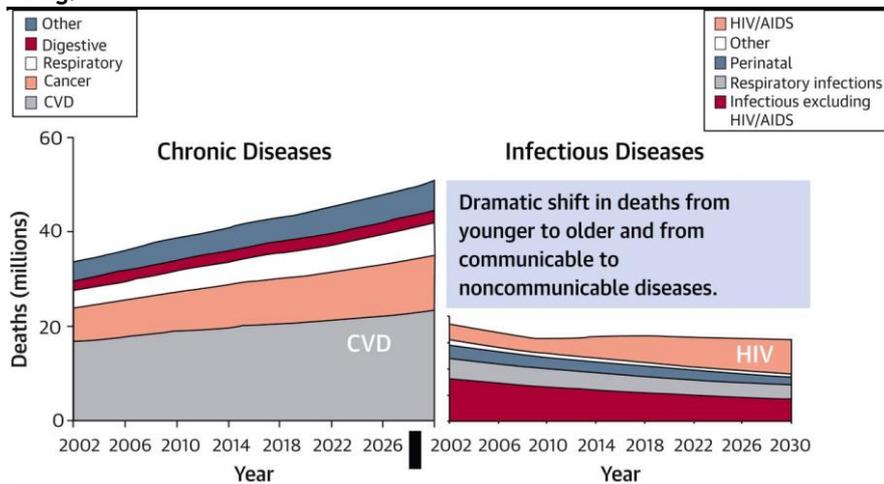
Leveraged to globally aging population, rising awareness for health and wellness

Through the medical and analytical segments, we see Frencken as a beneficiary of the needs of a globally aging population, as well as the rising awareness for health and wellness through two key customers, Philips (medical) and Thermo Fisher (analytics and life sciences).

One of the key products in the medical segment is cardiovascular patient tables, which we believe should see steady growth from rising instances of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) globally (see Fig 16). According to the WHO, CVDs are the No.1 cause of death globally, claiming the lives of 17.9m people annually, or 31% of deaths. The WHO expects this number to rise to 23.6m by 2030, representing a 2019-30 CAGR of 2.1%. Prevalence of CVDs tends to rise with age, as seen from data from the American Heart Association in Fig. 17 and 18. One of the key customers in the medical segment is Philips, which has a sales growth target of 4-6% p.a. for 2017-20 with scope for further improvement beyond 2020. However, due to disruptions caused by Covid-19, Philips is now expecting only modest sales growth in 2020.

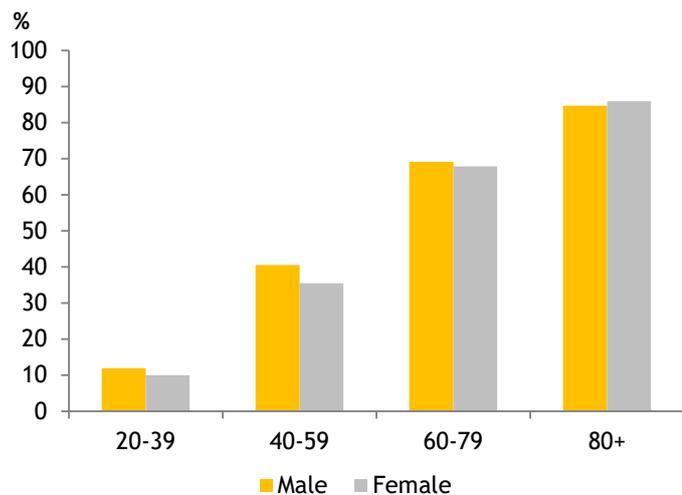
If the post-Covid-19 world sees an acceleration in academic, biotech and pharmaceutical R&D, we believe Thermo Fisher is a beneficiary. Thermo Fisher is a leading analytical and life science company that serves a USD160b addressable market that grows at a rate of 3-5% annually. Through a portfolio of strong products and services as well as exposure in high-growth markets (e.g. China), Thermo Fisher expects to deliver 5-7% organic revenue growth over a longer horizon, or 1-2ppt above the market.

Fig 16: Global disease burden gradually shifting from infectious diseases to chronic; CVDs account for the highest number of deaths and it's steadily rising.



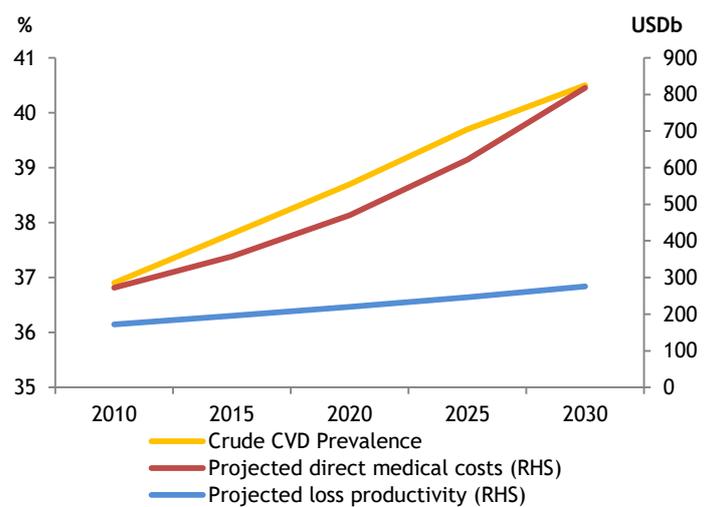
Source: Journal of the American College of Cardiology

Fig 17: Prevalence of CVDs rises with age (US data)...



Source: American Heart Association

Fig 18: ... as seen in the US, which has an aging population



Source: American Heart Association

Fig 19: Strategy, drivers and cyclicity by subdivisions

Division / subdivision	Commentary on long term growth outlook / strategy	Growth outlook for 2Q20
Mechatronics	Growth prospects more attractive than IMS due to attractive end-markets, and scope to value-add with customers through greater engineering design involvement	n/a
Medical	We expect steady long-term growth with low cyclicity. Leveraged to rising incidences of cardiovascular diseases globally amid population aging through cardiovascular patient tables. Philips has annual sales growth expectations of 4-6% throughout 2017-20. However, Philips has revised down 2020 sales growth expectations due to Covid-19.	QoQ growth
Semiconductor	We expect moderate to high growth with high cyclicity. Frencken is largely exposed to front-end semiconductor equipment spending. Long-term growth sources are from rising capital intensity as a result of increased number of chips globally amid structural trends like 5G, AI and EV, as well as limitations of traditional Moore's law scaling.	QoQ growth
Analytical	Liquid chromatographs and mass spectrometry (LC/MS) equipment are among key products of exposure. Structural drivers for such products are growth from the food safety and processing, pharmaceutical, biotech and cosmetic markets. Coherent Market Insights Analysis forecasts the LC/MS market to enjoy a 12% CAGR over 2019-27.	Stable QoQ
Industrial automation	Revenue in this segment is lumpy, but leveraged to the capital spending requirements of Seagate. We believe prospects for 2020 will be supported by product launches by Seagate - requiring new production lines.	Decline QoQ
IMS	Returns in this segment are less attractive than mechatronics due to high level of capital required, and intense competition. Due to high fixed costs, operating-leverage effects in this segment can be large.	n/a
Automotive	Transitioning product mix towards higher value-add products such as filters and proprietary eco-PVD products.	Decline QoQ

Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng, various sources

5. Resilience to Covid-19

5.1 Demand outlook broadly constructive

Despite limited visibility, Frencken's assessment of the demand outlook is cautiously optimistic. From a recent call with analysts, we noted that Frencken has not suffered material order cancellations, with the exception of the automotive business.

As at 1Q20, Frencken noted that much of the disruptions were related to: i) supply chain disruption; ii) order push-outs; and/ or iii) customers that were experiencing temporary shut downs and as such were not able to receive orders.

We believe the commentary from Frencken broadly corroborates observations from its customers. For instance, Philips and Thermo Fisher remain constructive on demand side view, and believe that the resumption of elective surgeries and lab work following the easing of shut-down measures globally would reignite demand for their products. Despite the Covid-19 situation, Thermo Fisher continues to showcase new equipment - such as the Orbitrap Exploris 240 mass spectrometer, in early Jun-20.

Meanwhile, with the lifting of many lockdown measures globally, Applied Materials views that risks of material disruptions in the supply chain is expected to be reduced going forward, as semiconductor and semiconductor equipment industries are seen as critical in many countries. Frencken expects its semiconductor subdivision to enjoy QoQ growth in 2Q20 - which also broadly corroborates the resilience in semiconductor equipment spending amid the current up-cycle.

An area of caution is the automotive segment, due to weak car sales globally. However, this segment now accounts for only 14% of revenue from 27% in 2015.

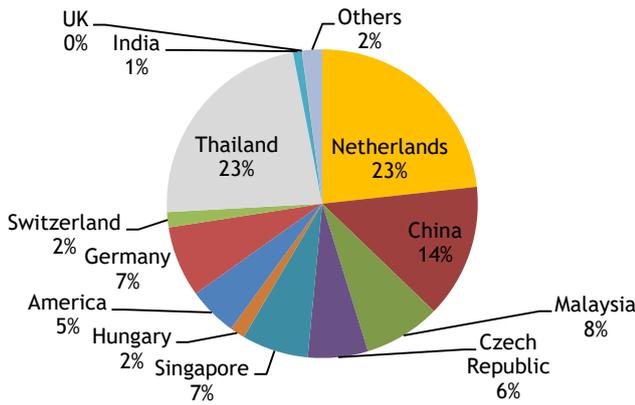
5.2 Resilience from diversity in product range and geographical spread

Amid lingering uncertainties from Covid-19 and rising US-China tensions, we seek comfort in Frencken's geographical and product diversity.

Thus far, we observe limited impact from the US-China trade war to Frencken's operations. In our view, this is because: i) China accounts for only 14% of revenue; and ii) across markets, Frencken largely adopts a "local-for-local" approach (i.e. largely catering to the local supply chain of the customer).

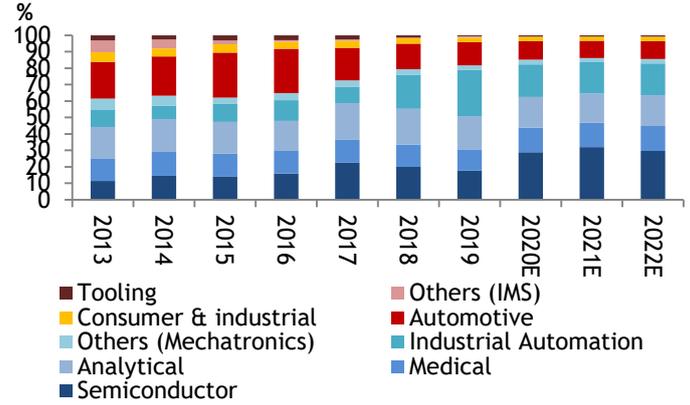
Meanwhile, we favour Frencken for its product diversity where strength from certain product categories can offset weaker ones during various parts of the business cycle or economic developments. For instance, while Frencken is currently experiencing push-outs for its high-end CVD patient tables, it has been enjoying brisk sales for digital pathology units in light of Covid-19.

Fig 20: Geographical segmentation



Source: Company

Fig 21: Product mix by subdivisions



Source: Maybank Kim Eng

5.3 Resilience from strong relationship with customers

Frencken boasts deep relationships with customers that span decades, for products that require strong expertise, stringent qualification processes, and at instances very demanding turnaround times. These products are often integral to the success of the customers’ final product in the market place. Overall, we believe this boosts Frencken’s stickiness with customers.

For instance, in the semiconductor subdivision, Frencken is the sole source of reticle masking units, a critical component for ASML’s lithography equipment. ASML is the market leader in electron-beam wafer steppers, and development of future technologies requires considerable financial and human resources. As such, ASML looks to specialized suppliers like Frencken to turn their leading-edge technologies into machines for series production. Frencken has been a partner supplier for ASML since the latter’s early days.

In the medical segment, one example would be built-to-order CVD patient tables for Philips, a leader in cardiovascular and diagnostic systems. These tables are integral in accurately positioning the patient within the scanner. Turnaround requirements for these products are very fast - three days from receipt of order to the delivery of a plug-and-play product. In turn, this enables Philips to maintain its competitive positioning with customers by providing very short lead times with high level of flexibility and customisation.

More case studies of Frencken’s proposition to its customers can be found here: <https://www.frencken.nl/cases/>

6. Room to expand margins

6.1 Mechatronics - driving margins through increasing value-add

Particularly in the mechatronics segment, Frencken's products tend to be critical but are not core competencies of its customers. This allows the customers to free up resources to maintain their market leadership. Frequently, Frencken is chosen as a supplier not just because of its engineering and manufacturing expertise, but also because of its experience in managing the supply chain for complex products.

Given Frencken's solid executional track record, we see scope for Frencken to gain wallet share with its customers going forward, likely by providing new products with stronger value-add and enhanced margins. One key approach is to shift away from build-to-print plus projects (i.e. largely manufacturing with very little scope for engineering value-add) towards more engineering-to-spec (greater scope to provide engineering design solutions per required specifications from customers). We understand many of the higher value-add engineering work takes place in the Netherlands, where Frencken is close in proximity to customers with deep expertise like ASML, FEI and Philips.

Frencken is currently involved in new products across many of its subdivisions, including semiconductor, analytical, medical and industrial automation.

6.2 IMS - driving proprietary technology

The key revenue contributor in the IMS segment (18% of revenue) is from the automotive subdivision (14%). In this segment, legacy projects tended to yield weak returns due to high working capital requirements, and razor-thin margins. In turn, razor-thin margins were caused by insufficient scale and pricing competition due to commoditisation.

Management's strategy is to move away from commoditised "dumb" plastics towards "smart" plastics, implying projects with value-add. If new projects are able to generate sufficient returns, we believe management would be more willing to commit further investment in this area.

To illustrate - with improving product mix, IMS segment margins jumped from 1% in both 2017-2018, to 5% in 2019. We view FY20E IMS margins of 3% to be a realistic expectation, due to weak automotive sales globally. However, we anticipate stronger margins as automotive sales recover, as well as from a more optimised mix over time.

Frencken believes one area of promise is its proprietary eco-PVD technology for coating processes. This process is cost-effective and it's expected to allow Frencken to ride the trend of environmentally-friendly processes in the automotive industry.

While our long-term view of Frencken's automotive prospects is favourable due to the strategy transition, we are cautious towards short-term prospects, owing to the discretionary and cyclical nature of global automotive demand.

6.3 Improving efficiency and returns

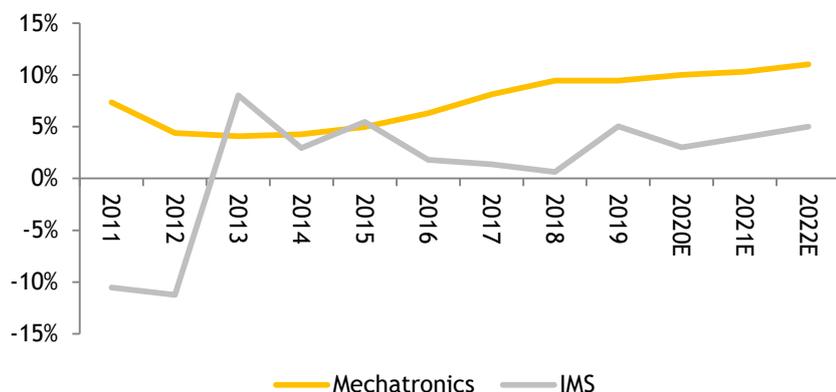
To grow in its competencies and efficiency, Frencken has been selectively upgrading its equipment and facilities. In mechatronics, such investments include capacity expansion for high-precision machinery, while in the IMS segment a new facility in Chuzhou has been completed and received accreditations as a qualified supplier to the automotive industry.

Frencken is also constantly improving operating efficiency through its Frencken Operations eXcellence (FOX) and Frencken Production System. In short, these programmes continually identify processes that can be improved to extract efficiency. We believe these partially drove EBIT margins to 9% in 2019 from 5% in 2015. Over the same period, SG&A as a percentage of sales fell from 11.4% to 8.4%.

Such effects are even more pronounced in the automotive subdivision in our view, due to a large fixed cost base. With incrementally better volumes and/ or pricing, coupled with judicious cost management, the scope for operating leverage is attractive. For example, although IMS fell 6% in 2019, segment results jumped 7.6x to SGD6.1m on the confluence of improved product mix, and strong cost control.

Fig 22: Frencken’s segmental margins (i.e. segment results/ segment revenue).

Improving product mix and efficiencies should drive further margin expansion



Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

7. Financial analysis

7.1 P&L

We forecast FY20 core net profit to decline 11% YoY due to supply chain and order delays caused by Covid-19. However, we expect earnings to increase by 18%/10% YoY in FY21-22E on the back of revenue growth and margin expansion, as Frencken optimises its product mix.

Our FY22E net margin estimate is 7.7%. This does not appear optimistic as: i) Frencken has already achieved core net margin of 7.1% in FY19; and ii) there is still plenty of room to improve on value-add with customers. Frencken is currently working on a range of new products across segments.

Our FY21-22 net profit forecasts are 14% higher than consensus despite revenue being 2-5% lower than consensus, as we believe the street may not fully appreciate the potential for margin upside during our forecast horizon. In our view, further evidence of margin accretion could catalyse a rerating for the stock.

In our view, upside swing factors are our potential underestimation of: i) industrial automation sales in FY20E; ii) semiconductor revenue strength in FY21E; iii) margin accretion from favourable product mix and cost control. In this bull-case scenario, we estimate fair value of SGD1.45.

On the other hand, we see a bear-case fair value of SGD0.95, which is higher than the current share price. This suggests long-term investors may find current valuations attractive. We believe this scenario can play out if: i) industrial automation and semiconductor revenue are weaker than expected in FY20-21E; ii) other divisions are more vulnerable than expected to a protracted slump in the global economy; iii) supply chain disruptions resurface persistently; and iv) our thesis of improving product mix and operating efficiencies does not play out.

Fig 23: Revenue breakdown by subdivision

Segment/ subdivision revenue (SGDm)	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	Comments
Mechatronics	373.3	496.8	539.6	526.5	577.1	591.2	
YoY	24%	33%	9%	-2%	10%	2%	
Medical	72.0	84.0	86.9	94.8	99.5	106.5	Stable long-term demand from aging population
YoY	13%	17%	3%	9%	5%	7%	
Semiconductor	116.4	125.5	116.0	182.4	218.8	207.9	Beneficiary of capex upswing during FY20-21.
YoY	57%	8%	-8%	57%	20%	-5%	
Analytical	114.5	136.7	133.0	117.2	123.1	131.7	Stable long-term demand from increased health and wellness awareness
YoY	34%	19%	-3%	-12%	5%	7%	
Industrial automation	50.9	129.0	186.4	114.6	118.1	126.3	Typically lumpy in nature
YoY	-14%	153%	44%	-38%	3%	7%	
Others	19.5	21.7	17.3	17.6	17.6	18.8	
YoY	2%	11%	-20%	2%	0%	7%	
IMS	141.6	128.7	121.0	93.9	93.9	100.5	
YoY	-14%	-9%	-6%	-22%	0%	7%	
Automotive	102.8	96.3	93.7	71.3	71.3	76.3	Factoring in weak sales in FY20E due to downturn in the automotive market
YoY	-19%	-6%	-3%	-24%	0%	7%	
Consumer & industrial	21.3	21.1	18.3	17.1	17.1	18.3	
YoY	5%	-1%	-14%	-7%	0%	7%	
Tooling and others	17.5	11.3	9.0	5.6	5.6	6.0	
YoY	-3%	-35%	-20%	-38%	0%	7%	

Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 24: P&L summary

FYE 31 Dec (SGDm)	2017	2018	2019	2020E	2021E	2022E	Comments
Sales	515.1	625.8	659.2	620.5	671.0	691.7	
Cost of goods sold	(431.2)	(524.1)	(547.7)	(517.5)	(554.6)	(567.6)	
Gross profit	83.9	101.7	111.4	103.0	116.4	124.1	
Operating expenses	(59.9)	(61.3)	(58.2)	(54.9)	(59.1)	(60.9)	
Operating Profit	30.3	45.1	59.4	54.1	63.4	69.3	
Net int income/ (exp)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	
Net other non-op. JV+Assoc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Net extraordinaries	10.1	(3.9)	(4.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pretax profit	40.1	40.2	53.9	52.9	62.1	68.0	
Income taxes	(6.6)	(9.8)	(11.3)	(11.1)	(13.0)	(14.3)	
Minority interests	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
PATMI	33.1	30.0	42.4	41.6	48.8	53.5	
Core PATMI	23.0	33.9	46.5	41.6	48.8	53.5	
Core EPS (SGD)	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	
EBITDA (SGDm)	45.3	71.4	80.5	75.3	84.5	90.5	
Gross margin (%)	16.3	16.3	16.9	16.6	17.4	17.9	
Core net margin (%)	4.5	5.4	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.7	
Growth (YoY)							
Revenue	10.4%	21.5%	5.3%	-5.9%	8.1%	3.1%	
Core EPS	40.8%	46.3%	36.2%	-11.1%	17.5%	9.6%	

Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 25: Scenario analysis

Item	Case	2019	2020E	2021E	2022E	Notes
Revenue (SGDm)	Bull	659.2	667.0	741.0	768.5	Stronger than expected: i) IA sales in FY20E; ii) semicon sales in FY21E; iii) resilience across other subdivisions
	Base	659.2	620.5	671.0	691.7	
	Bear	659.2	605.5	635.5	650.7	
Change in Revenue	Bull	5%	1%	11%	4%	Weaker than expected: i) IA sales in FY20E; ii) semicon sales in FY21E; iii) resilience across other subdivisions
	Base	5%	-6%	8%	3%	
	Bear	5%	-8%	5%	2%	
Gross margin	Bull	17%	16.8%	18.1%	19.3%	Stronger-than-expected gross margins in FY20E; gradually approaching top end of our estimates of blue-sky gross margins through FY22
	Base	17%	16.6%	17.4%	17.9%	
	Bear	17%	15.5%	16.2%	16.8%	
SGA as a % of sales	Bull	8.4%	8.4%	8.3%	8.1%	Weaker- than-expected gross margins in FY20E Continued gains in efficiency driving lower SG&A as a % of sales Factoring in constant SG&A as a % of sales Decline in efficiency through FY22 despite higher sales
	Base	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	
	Bear	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%	
EBITDA (SGDm)	Bull	80.477	80.7	97.4	110.1	
	Base	80.477	75.3	84.5	90.5	
	Bear	80.477	66.9	72.6	76.8	
Change in EBITDA	Bull	13%	0%	21%	13%	
	Base	13%	-6%	12%	7%	
	Bear	13%	-17%	9%	6%	
Core net profit (SGDm)	Bull	46.53	45.8	59.0	69.1	
	Base	46.53	41.6	48.8	53.5	
	Bear	46.53	34.9	39.4	42.8	
Change in Net Profit	Bull		-2%	29%	17%	
	Base		-11%	18%	10%	
	Bear		-25%	13%	9%	
Core net margin	Bull	7.1%	6.9%	8.0%	9.0%	9% is a realistic medium-term blue-sky target, in our view
	Base	7.1%	6.7%	7.3%	7.7%	
	Bear	7.1%	5.8%	6.2%	6.6%	
Avg. 20-22E ROE	Bull		16.4%			
	Base		14.0%			
	Bear		11.7%			
ROE-g/COE-g Fair value	Bull		SGD1.45			
	Base		SGD1.20			
	Bear		SGD0.95			

Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

7.2 Balance sheet and cash flow

On the back of earnings resilience, we expect FCF to sufficiently cover DPS over our forecast horizon. We used a 30% dividend pay-out ratio assumption, referencing Frencken’s historical pay-outs.

We forecast capex to be slightly higher than depreciation during our forecast period, reflecting our view that Frencken will selectively build capabilities in promising growth areas.

Overall, its balance-sheet health is strong. We forecast net cash to equity to rise from 23% in FY19 to 35% in FY22E due to robust cash generation.

Fig 26: Balance sheet

As at 31 Dec FYE (SGDm)	2017	2018	2019	2020E	2021E	2022E
Cash & Cash Equivalents	68.2	67.1	122.4	137.6	154.1	192.5
Trade Receivables	100.3	115.9	97.6	102.9	114.0	109.6
Other Receivables	12.5	10.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Inventories	112.2	144.6	140.7	128.7	160.0	135.5
Others	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Current Assets	294.1	339.5	374.8	383.4	442.1	451.7
Fixed Assets (Net)	93.9	97.4	92.1	95.9	99.8	103.7
Associates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investments/financial assets	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Deferred tax assets	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Intangible Assets	25.0	19.7	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Non-current assets	126.0	124.3	131.4	119.8	123.6	127.5
Total Assets	420.2	463.7	506.2	518.7	581.2	594.7
Short-term Loan	61.7	67.5	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1
Trade Payables	61.9	79.2	87.8	71.0	99.2	75.0
Other Payables & Accruals	37.5	38.3	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Income tax payable	2.4	4.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Others (deferred income, etc)	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Current Liabilities	163.5	189.5	190.4	173.6	201.7	177.5
Term Loans	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Deferred Taxation	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Other Liabilities	1.5	1.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4
Long Term Liabilities	7.1	6.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Total Liabilities	170.6	196.2	208.0	191.2	219.4	195.2
Shareholders’ Funds	247.2	264.9	295.4	324.5	358.6	396.1
Minority Interests	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Liability + Equity	420.2	463.7	506.2	518.7	581.2	594.7

Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 27: Cash flow statement

FYE 31 Dec (SGDm)	2017	2018	2019	2020E	2021E	2022E	Comments
Pretax Profit	40.1	40.2	53.9	52.9	62.1	68.0	
add: Depn	31.1	26.4	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	
add: Amortization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
less: (Profit)/Loss on Sale of Invts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
less: Associates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
less: Tax Paid	(5.2)	(7.4)	(9.4)	(11.1)	(13.0)	(14.3)	
less: Change in Working Capital	2.0	(28.3)	33.6	(10.2)	(14.1)	4.6	
Cash Flow from Operations	57.8	34.7	103.4	52.7	56.1	79.5	
Disposal/ (Addition) to Fixed Assets	(24.9)	(29.8)	(15.8)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	Factoring capex to be slightly above depreciation
Disposal/ (Addition) to Associates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Disposal/ (Addition) to Investments	(1.5)	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Disposal/ (Addition) to Intangibles	0.3	5.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Disposal/ (Addition) to Other NCA	1.7	(0.8)	(14.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cash Flow from Investing	(24.5)	(24.6)	(16.5)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	
Increase/ (Decrease) in ST Loans	4.3	5.8	(14.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Increase/ (Decrease) in LT Loans	0.5	(0.7)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Proceeds from Share Issue	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Proceeds from Minority Interests	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Capital Transfers	14.6	(7.1)	(7.6)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	
Dividends Paid	(5.0)	(10.1)	(9.1)	(12.5)	(14.7)	(16.1)	
Cash Flow from Financing	16.4	(11.2)	(31.6)	(12.5)	(14.7)	(16.1)	
Change in Cash Position	49.7	(1.1)	55.3	15.3	16.4	38.4	
Adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cash Position at Beg of Year	18.5	68.2	67.1	122.4	137.6	154.1	
Cash Position at End of Year	68.2	67.1	122.4	137.6	154.1	192.5	
Operating Cash Flow	57.8	34.7	103.4	52.7	56.1	79.5	
Free Cash Flow	32.8	4.9	87.5	27.7	31.1	54.5	

Source: Company, Maybank Kim Eng

8. Valuation

8.1 Initiate BUY with TP of SGD1.20

Our ROE-g/COE-g TP of SGD1.20 is based on 1.6x FY20E P/B, in turn based on average FY20-22E ROE of 14%, COE of 9.7% and long-term growth of 2%. Our TP implies 12.2x FY20E P/E, or a 20% discount compared to Singapore-listed EMS and precision engineering peers, which are trading at 15.4x.

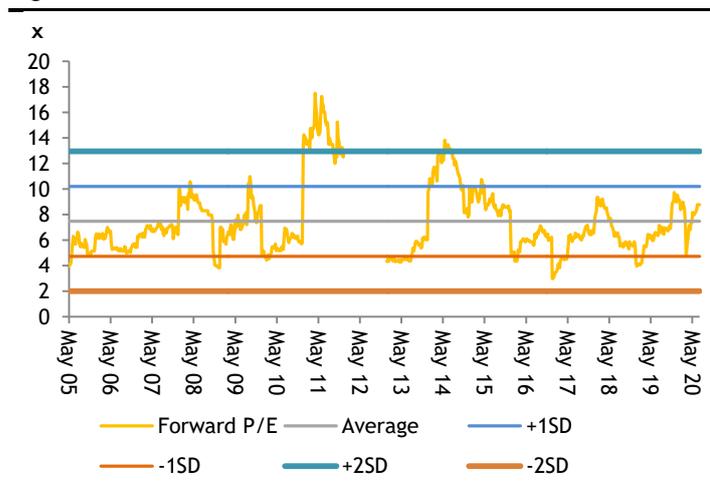
Frencken is trading at the higher end of its long-term forward P/E and P/B bands. Still, we see good potential for the stock to re-rate further if our investment thesis plays out. This is even more so because the stock appears undervalued relative to peers and to its own intrinsic returns-generating ability.

Fig 28: ROE-g/COE-g fair value parameters

Fair value (SGD)	1.20
Beta (x)	1.10
Risk free rate (%)	2.5
Market risk premium (%)	6.5
Cost of equity (%)	9.7
Avg ROE FY20-21E (%)	14.0
Terminal growth rate (%)	2
Justified P/B ratio (x)	1.6
FY20E BVPS (SGD)	0.76

Source: Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 29: Forward P/E band



Source: FactSet, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 30: Forward P/B band



Source: FactSet, Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 31: Fair-value sensitivity to COE and ROE changes

SGD FVf share		COE (%)				
		7.7	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.7
ROE (%)	11.0	1.21	1.03	0.90	0.79	0.71
	12.0	1.35	1.15	1.00	0.88	0.79
	13.0	1.48	1.26	1.10	0.97	0.87
	14.0	1.62	1.38	1.20	1.06	0.95
	15.0	1.75	1.49	1.30	1.15	1.03
	16.0	1.89	1.61	1.40	1.23	1.11
	17.0	2.03	1.72	1.50	1.32	1.19

Source: Maybank Kim Eng

Fig 32: Peer comparisons

Company	BBG Code	MKE Rec	MKE TP (LC)	Price (LC)	FYE mm	Mcap USDm	P/E (x)				EV /EBITDA (x) FY1	PBR (x) FY1	Div yield (%) FY1
							Act	FY1	FY2	FY3			
Frencken	FRKN SP	Buy	1.20	0.92	12	275	8.4	9.4	8.0	7.3	4.0	1.2	3.2
Singapore listed EMS and precision engineering peers													
Venture Corp	VMS SP VALUE SP	Hold	14.66	16.64	12	3,468	13.2	15.7	13.3	11.7	10.1	1.9	4.2
Valuetronics Sunningdale Tech	SUNN SP	NR	-	1.02	12	141	16.4	-	22.2	19.6	-	0.5	7.8
HI-P Int'l	HIP SP	Hold	0.78	1.34	12	853	13.4	19.7	16.0	13.4	6.5	1.9	1.9
Average							12.9	15.4	13.6	11.9	8.6	1.8	3.8
High mix low volume EMS peers													
Benchmark Elec	BHE US	NR	-	19.83	12	722	15.0	22.4	15.6	-	-	-	-
Plexus	PLXS US	NR	-	67.56	09	1,972	19.7	20.8	16.5	14.0	10.4	2.1	-
Average							18.4	21.2	16.3	14.0	10.4	2.1	0.0
Global EMS players													
Hon Hai	2317 TT	NR	-	87.00	12	40,942	10.5	12.0	9.7	8.5	5.5	0.9	4.4
Flex	FLEX US	NR	-	9.88	03	4,918	8.0	9.5	7.7	6.5	3.3	1.5	0.0
Jabil	JBL US	NR	-	30.99	08	4,666	10.4	11.9	8.8	7.9	3.9	2.6	1.1
Pegatron	2938 TT	NR	-	65.10	12	5,769	8.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	4.0	1.0	6.3
SKP Resources	SKP MK	NR	-	1.38	03	404	23.0	13.9	11.8	10.6	9.4	2.6	3.9
V.S. Industry	VSI MK	Sell	0.85	1.04	07	454	11.6	24.2	13.3	11.8	8.5	1.1	2.3
Sanmina	SANM	NR	-	24.02	09	1,638	7.1	12.9	9.9	9.5	-	-	0.0
FIH Mobile	2038 HK	NR	-	0.93	12	984	-	18.5	13.3	12.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
Celestica	CLS CN	NR	-	9.21	12	751	12.9	10.3	8.5	-	3.8	0.5	0.0
Fabrinet	FN US	NR	-	63.26	06	2,323	16.6	17.4	15.6	13.8	11.0	2.2	-
Average							10.4	12.2	9.9	8.8	5.2	1.1	4.3

Source: FactSet, Bloomberg, Maybank Kim Eng

9. Risks

9.1 Demand-side risks

Despite the cautiously optimistic outlook, we remain wary of demand risks. In our view, the largest risk is macroeconomic. For instance, a weaker-than-expected global economy may erode the current resilience of semiconductor equipment spending as demand for discretionary consumer electronics wane. On the other hand, a weaker global economy is also likely to negatively impact automotive sales, in turn affecting Frencken.

On the other hand, a resurgence of Covid-19 globally may also result in longer-than-expected delays for elective procedures and resumption of work at certain labs. These in turn should also affect Frencken's revenues in the more immediate term.

9.2 Supply chain and production risks

In our view, severe and recurring waves of Covid-19 may result in affected countries shutting down parts of their local economies to prevent the spread of the virus. This may disrupt supply chains that Frencken are in. This may in turn affect production rates at Frencken's factories, depending on inventory levels.

Currently, all of Frencken's factories are operating as usual. In Malaysia and Singapore, Frencken were given exemptions to operate during movement restriction measures. We believe this indicates both governments' pragmatic stance towards the technology manufacturing sector in both countries despite the current Covid-19 pandemic. In our view, this minimizes the risk that Frencken will have to shut down its sites in Malaysia and Singapore in the event of future Covid-19 waves.

9.3 Cyclical risks

The industrial automation and semiconductor subdivisions are inherently cyclical, and are leveraged to the capex budgets of Seagate and chipmakers globally. In turn, these depend on many factors such as general economic conditions, development of new technologies, factory utilisation and government policies.

While the medical and analytical subdivisions are expected to be less cyclical, short-term revenue volatility may arise as a result of timing and quantum of government, academic and pharmaceutical spends.

FYE 31 Dec	FY18A	FY19A	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Key Metrics					
P/E (reported) (x)	7.0	6.4	9.3	7.9	7.2
Core P/E (x)	5.2	8.4	9.3	7.9	7.2
Core FD P/E (x)	5.2	8.4	9.4	8.0	7.3
P/BV (x)	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
P/NTA (x)	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Net dividend yield (%)	5.1	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.1
FCF yield (%)	2.8	22.4	7.1	8.0	14.0
EV/EBITDA (x)	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.8
EV/EBIT (x)	4.0	5.5	5.7	4.6	3.6

INCOME STATEMENT (SGD m)

Revenue	625.8	659.2	620.5	671.0	691.7
Gross profit	101.7	111.4	103.0	116.4	124.1
EBITDA	71.4	80.5	75.3	84.5	90.5
Depreciation	(26.4)	(21.1)	(21.1)	(21.1)	(21.1)
Amortisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EBIT	45.1	59.4	54.1	63.4	69.3
Net interest income / (exp)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Associates & JV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptionals	(3.9)	(4.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other pretax income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pretax profit	40.2	53.9	52.9	62.1	68.0
Income tax	(9.8)	(11.3)	(11.1)	(13.0)	(14.3)
Minorities	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Discontinued operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reported net profit	30.0	42.4	41.6	48.8	53.5
Core net profit	33.9	46.5	41.6	48.8	53.5

BALANCE SHEET (SGD m)

Cash & Short Term Investments	67.1	122.4	137.6	154.1	192.5
Accounts receivable	115.9	97.6	102.9	114.0	109.6
Inventory	144.6	140.7	128.7	160.0	135.5
Property, Plant & Equip (net)	97.4	92.1	95.9	99.8	103.7
Intangible assets	19.7	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Investment in Associates & JVs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other assets	19.1	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9
Total assets	463.7	506.2	518.7	581.2	594.7
ST interest bearing debt	67.5	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1
Accounts payable	79.2	87.8	71.0	99.2	75.0
LT interest bearing debt	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other liabilities	48.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0
Total Liabilities	196.2	208.0	191.2	219.4	195.2
Shareholders Equity	264.9	295.4	324.5	358.6	396.1
Minority Interest	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Total shareholder equity	267.5	298.2	327.4	361.8	399.5
Total liabilities and equity	463.7	506.2	518.7	581.2	594.7

CASH FLOW (SGD m)

Pretax profit	40.2	53.9	52.9	62.1	68.0
Depreciation & amortisation	26.4	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1
Adj net interest (income)/exp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in working capital	(28.3)	33.6	(10.2)	(14.1)	4.6
Cash taxes paid	(7.4)	(9.4)	(11.1)	(13.0)	(14.3)
Other operating cash flow	3.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash flow from operations	34.7	103.4	52.7	56.1	79.5
Capex	(29.8)	(15.8)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)
Free cash flow	4.9	87.5	27.7	31.1	54.5
Dividends paid	(10.1)	(9.1)	(12.5)	(14.7)	(16.1)
Equity raised / (purchased)	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in Debt	5.1	(15.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other invest/financing cash flow	(1.1)	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Effect of exch rate changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net cash flow	(0.2)	69.9	15.3	16.4	38.4

FYE 31 Dec	FY18A	FY19A	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Key Ratios					
Growth ratios (%)					
Revenue growth	21.5	5.3	(5.9)	8.1	3.1
EBITDA growth	16.5	12.6	(6.5)	12.2	7.1
EBIT growth	48.8	31.7	(8.8)	17.0	9.4
Pretax growth	0.2	34.2	(1.9)	17.4	9.6
Reported net profit growth	(9.3)	41.1	(1.9)	17.5	9.6
Core net profit growth	47.7	37.1	(10.7)	17.5	9.6
Profitability ratios (%)					
EBITDA margin	11.4	12.2	12.1	12.6	13.1
EBIT margin	7.2	9.0	8.7	9.4	10.0
Pretax profit margin	6.4	8.2	8.5	9.3	9.8
Payout ratio	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
DuPont analysis					
Net profit margin (%)	4.8	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.7
Revenue/Assets (x)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Assets/Equity (x)	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
ROAE (%)	11.7	15.1	13.4	14.3	14.2
ROAA (%)	7.7	9.6	8.1	8.9	9.1
Liquidity & Efficiency					
Cash conversion cycle	101.9	97.2	96.7	96.7	96.7
Days receivable outstanding	62.2	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.2
Days inventory outstanding	88.2	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.7
Days payables outstanding	48.5	54.9	55.2	55.2	55.2
Dividend cover (x)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Current ratio (x)	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5
Leverage & Expense Analysis					
Asset/Liability (x)	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0
Net gearing (%) (incl perps)	0.6	net cash	net cash	net cash	net cash
Net gearing (%) (excl. perps)	0.6	net cash	net cash	net cash	net cash
Net interest cover (x)	45.2	45.9	41.9	49.0	53.6
Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Capex/revenue (%)	4.8	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.6
Net debt/ (net cash)	1.6	(69.2)	(84.4)	(100.8)	(139.3)

Source: Company; Maybank

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Malaysia

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