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## Jyothy Laboratories

## Exploring new opportunities with Henkel's acquisition

Jyothy Laboratories Ltd. (JLL), a company having three brands, is set to transform into a multi-brand company with the acquisition of an $83.7 \%$ stake in Henkel India (Henkel), which owns seven brands. As a result of this synergy, we expect JLL's consolidated revenue to post a CAGR of $35 \%$ to $₹ 1,627 \mathrm{cr}$ and profit to post a CAGR of $36 \%$ to $₹ 166$ cr over FY2011-14E. We initiate coverage on JLL with a Buy recommendation and a target price of ₹248, based on SOTP valuation.

## Investment rationale

## Turnaround of Henkel - A bright future for JLL

JLL acquired an $83.7 \%$ stake in Henkel in August 2011. Management is now planning various turnaround strategies for Henkel, such as a new management, revamping of all its brands and shifting its manufacturing to JLL's units. We expect Henkel's turnaround to result in profit of ₹19cr in FY2014E.

## Jyothy Fabricare Services Ltd. (JFSL) - A long-term growth driver

We expect JFSL, JLL's subsidiary engaged in the laundry business, to post a $102.4 \%$ CAGR in its revenue to ₹193cr over FY2012E-14E with an operating margin of $26.1 \%$ in FY2014E. Further, JFSL is expected to reach its breakeven and start yielding profit from FY2013E, registering a profit of ₹ 30 cr in FY2014E.

## Outlook and valuation

We expect JLL's consolidated revenue to post a CAGR of $35 \%$ to $₹ 1,627 \mathrm{cr}$ and profit to post a CAGR of $36 \%$ to $₹ 166$ cr over FY2011-14E. We initiate coverage on JLL with a Buy rating view and an SOTP target price of ₹ 248 .

## SOTP valuation

|  | Method | Remarks | Expected <br> Mcap (₹ cr) | ₹/share |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| JLL | P/E | 15.0x FY2014E earnings | 1643 | 204 |
| Henkel | P/E | 19.0x FY2014E earning, (for 83.7\% stake) | 298 | 26 |
| JFSL | Stake sell | Discounted at 50\%, for 75\% stake | 150 | 19 |
| Total |  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 4 8}$ |

Source: Company, Angel Research
Key financials (Consolidated)

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E ${ }^{\#}$ | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net Sales | 640 | 667 | 955 | 1359 | 1627 |
| \% chg | 66.1 | 4.3 | 43.2 | 42.3 | 19.7 |
| Adj. Net Profit | 74 | 66 | 85 | 112 | 166 |
| \% chg | 93.9 | $(11.6)$ | 28.9 | 32.3 | 48.1 |
| OPM (\%) | 14.4 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 12.9 |
| EPS (₹) | 10.3 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 20.6 |
| P/E (x) | 18.3 | 20.7 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 8.2 |
| P/BV (x) | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| RoE (\%) | 20.3 | 12.9 | 18.5 | 35.8 | 41.3 |
| RoCE (\%) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| EV/Sales (x) | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| EV/EBITDA (x) | 13.7 | 15.1 | 24.9 | 13.9 | 8.7 |

Source: Company, Angel Research, ${ }^{\text {FFY2O12E includes Henkel numbers post August 22, } 2011}$

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## Investment arguments

## Henkel's acquisition to expand JLL's portfolio

The acquisition of Henkel is a major corporate transformation for JLL, which is set to be positioned as a multi-brand company, owning 10 brands in total - three brands of its own and seven brands of Henkel. This would provide JLL with immense opportunities to explore in terms of achieving revenue and cost synergy, which will result in substantial revenue growth, leading to higher operating margin.

Exhibit 1: Combined product portfolio

|  | Fabric care | Mosquito <br> repellent | Dishwashing <br> products | Personal care |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| JLL | Uiala | Maxo | Exo |  |
| Henkel | Henko |  |  | Pril |
|  | Mr. White |  |  | Fa |
|  | Chek |  | Margo |  |

Source: Company, Angel Research
The expanded product portfolio would provide JLL with a balanced presence in the rural and urban areas, as JLL's ratio of rural and urban presence is $75: 25$ and that of Henkel is $30: 70$. The combined portfolio would complement both the companies, expanding their geographic reach. Moreover, the company will be able to cater to different income segment customers, as now the products would span out in all economic segments. Moreover, with brands such as Fa, Neem and Margo, the company will make a strong entry in the personal care segment.

## Combined distribution network to increase penetration level

JLL's products are available in $\sim 2.9 \mathrm{mn}$ outlets in India (as of March 31, 2011). The company has sales staff of over 1,800 , servicing to $\sim 3,500$ distributors who have a reach to $\sim 1 \mathrm{mn}$ outlets. JLL has a strong presence in rural areas (according to AC Nielsen, more than $80 \%$ of FMCG categories are growing faster in rural India as compared to urban India). JLL's reach, however, is limited when it comes to the modern retail channel. Henkel, on the other hand, has a strong presence in the urban market ( $70 \%$ of sales), reaching out to $\sim 0.8 \mathrm{mn}$ outlets. This combined distribution network will complement both the companies, facilitating them to enjoy a pan-India presence at a low cost. Further, the combined sales force would lead to increased sales volume, as the companies would be able to sell the existing products to new customers. We expect JLL to post a consolidated revenue of $₹ 1,627 \mathrm{cr}$ in FY2014E, posting a CAGR of $35 \%$ over FY2011-14E.

## Turnaround of Henkel - A bright future for JLL

The acquisition of Henkel is a strategic step by JLL, which will start yielding substantial results in the coming years. To achieve this, JLL is following a turnaround strategy for Henkel. JLL has already shifted its outsourcing arrangement and the purchase-supply chain of Henkel to JLL's manufacturing facilities in Mumbai w.e.f. August 2011. Also, the production of Henkel's products (except Henko Detergent Powder) has been started at JLL's strategically placed manufacturing plants, which would result in lower manufacturing and logistics cost. Further, for the distribution, JLL has assigned a special task force to identify
the weaker areas of Henkel's distribution channel, i.e. in the northern and western regions, and plans to support them w.e.f. April 1, 2012, which would help Henkel's products to enjoy a pan-India presence.

Post production, the next big task to be done is to revamp Henkel's brands. JLL plans to reposition Henkel's brands through new packaging and ad campaigns. For instance, new ad campaigns for Margo (from the coming summer season, April-May) and Pril (from March end) are on the cards. Also, JLL has removed most of the freebies with Henkel's products and plans to reinvest the saved money in advertisements.

Further, JLL plans for a $15 \%$ price hike across all product categories of Henkel, as management feels that Henkel's products are currently underpriced compared to competitors. JLL plans to take this price hike in a phased manner (50\% in 4QFY2012 and remaining in 4QFY2013).

JLL also plans to sell Henkel's Karaikal plant and other unused assets and use the proceeds to pay off the company's debt. However, the plan is on hold for now as, according to the terms of the acquisition, JLL is supposed to keep $75 \%$ of Henkel's assets intact.

Considering all these factors, we expect Henkel's turnaround to take place by 2014E, leading to net profit of ₹ 19 cr in FY2014E.

Exhibit 2: Coming together - JLL and Henkel


[^0]Exhibit 3: Expected brand size by FY2014E


Source: Company, Angel Research

## JFSL - A long-term growth driver

JLL entered a new business of organized laundry in 2009 under the name Jyothy Fabricare Services Ltd. (JFSL) - JLL's 75\% subsidiary. JFSL has raised ₹100cr through private equity funding from IL\&FS (IL\&FS has already invested ₹ 50 cr and rest is to be invested post the setting up of Chennai and Hyderabad plants). As per the deal value, the valuation of JFSL is estimated to be ₹ 400 cr .

Currently, JFSL has 113 outlets across India. The company processes 21,000 pieces in the institutional category and 2,500 pieces in the retail category per day (as of March 31, 2010). JFSL has a key client base of 116, which includes hotels, airlines, service apartments and health clubs. The company started working with southwestern railways in December 2009; and in FY2011, the company serviced 15 railways and earned revenue of $₹ 0.9 \mathrm{cr}$. Recently, the company bagged a BOOT (build, own, operate and transfer) contract for 10 years from Western Railways, Ahmedabad (minimum guaranteed business worth ₹65cr) and a BOOT contract for 15 years from Delhi Airport Metro Express (DAME).

## Expanding geographically

As a part of the growth strategy, JFSL acquired $100 \%$ stake in Delhi-based Diamond Fabricare (now called Wardrobe) for $₹ 16.5 \mathrm{cr}$ and $100 \%$ stake in Mumbai-based Akash Cleaners for ₹19.4cr w.e.f. April 1, 2011.

Exhibit 4: JFSL's laundry chain

| Service Brand | Location | No. of retail outlets |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | Bangalore | 10 |
| Fabricspa | Mumbai | 3 |
|  | Chennai | 2 |
| Snoways | Bangalore | 28 |
| Wardrobe | Delhi | 61 |
| Expert dry cleaners | Bangalore | 3 |
| Akash dry cleaners | Mumbai | 4 |
| Dhulaai | Pune | 2 |
| Total |  | 113 |

Source: Company, Angel Research
JFSL further plans to expand to Tier I and Tier II cities through the franchisee channel, where company's share will be $35 \%$ and rest will be of the franchisee. Presently, the company's $11 \%$ volume comes from retail customers and rest $89 \%$ comes from institutional tie-ups; however, retail contributes to $55 \%$ of revenue and institution contributes the remaining $45 \%$. The company is expecting the volume mix to change and the contribution from retail to increase considerably, which would substantially increase its revenue. According to management's forecast, JFSL's revenue is expected to reach ₹ 193 cr , with operating margin of $26.1 \%$ and profit of ₹ 30 cr by FY2014E.

## Henkel's acquisition - A perfect synergy

JLL acquired a controlling stake of $83.7 \%$ in Henkel in August 2011. Henkel has a strong urban presence, which complements JLL's strong rural presence and provides both the companies a tremendous scope for widening their market coverage.

Exhibit 5: Acquisition details

| Seller | \% of shares | Value (₹ cr) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Tamilnadu Petroproducts (TPL) | 16.7 | 68 |
| Henkel AG | 51.0 | 143 |
| Open market | 4.0 | 19 |
| Open offer | 12.1 | 58 |
| Other transaction cost |  | 28 |
| Preference capital |  | 43 |
| Loan repayment | 83.7 | 425 |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 8 3}$ |  |

Source: Company, Angel Research

## Major highlights of the deal

- Acquired the global rights for Margo, Chek and Neem
- Acquired the trademark for India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka for Henko and Mr. White
- Acquired the licence for Pril and Fa @ $2 \%$ royalty on net sales for technology support
- Acquired the Karaikal plant (62-acre land) and land at Ambattur and Kolkata
- Carried forward loss of ₹ 400 cr

For the acquisition, JLL has taken NCDs, which were renewed into term loan from Axis Bank, effective from January 27, 2012. The interest rate will be $11.25 \%$ floating based on RBI's rate. The company has the advantage of pre-closing the loan with a 30-day notice to the bank. It is a combination of the term loan with 18 months of moratorium period and repayment over a period of three-and-a-half years thereafter.

## Quarterly performance

## JLL's performance

JLL reported $12.0 \%$ yoy growth in its revenue and $72.1 \%$ yoy growth in its profit to $₹ 167 \mathrm{cr}$ and ₹ 29 cr , respectively, in 3QFY2012.

Exhibit 6: JLL's quarterly performance of JLL (Standalone)

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | 3QFY12 | 2QFY12 | \% chg. (qoq) | 3QFY11 | \% chg. (yoy) | 9MFY12 | 9MFY11 | \% chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total operating income | 167 | 155 | 7.5 | 148.72 | 12.0 | 445 | 451 | $(1.3)$ |
| Net raw material | 87 | 90 | $(3.4)$ | 78.40 | 10.7 | 240.15 | 226 | 6.4 |
| (\% of Sales) | 52.1 | 58.0 |  | 52.7 |  | 54.0 | 50.1 |  |
| Employee cost | 22 | 21 | 6.8 | 18.64 | 18.8 | 62.56 | 56 | 10.9 |
| (\% of Sales) | 13.3 | 13.4 |  | 12.5 |  | 14.1 | 12.5 |  |
| Other Expenses | 29.38 | 37 | $(20.0)$ | 33.90 | $(13.3)$ | 95.14 | 98 | $(2.8)$ |
| (\% of Sales) | 17.6 | 23.7 |  | 22.8 |  | 21.4 | 21.7 |  |
| Total expenditure | 138 | 147 | $(6.1)$ | 131 | 5.6 | 398 | 380 | 4.7 |
| Operating profit | 28 | 8 | 266.9 | 18 | 58.9 | 47 | 71 | $(34)$ |
| OPM (\%) | 17.0 | 5.0 | $1,199 b p$ | 12.0 | 500 | 10.5 | 15.7 | $(513) b p$ |
| Interest | 2 | 2 | 15.1 | 0.06 | 3.716 .7 | 6.04 | 0 | $6,611.1$ |
| Depreciation | 6 | 4 | 73.3 | 3.04 | 104.6 | 13.61 | 9 | 50.4 |
| Other income | 14 | 15 | $13.6)$ | 6.82 | 109.5 | 41.21 | 10 | 296.6 |
| PBT | 34 | 17 | 100.9 | 22 | 58.3 | 68 | 72 | $(4.8)$ |
| (\% of Sales) | 20.4 | 10.9 |  | 14.5 |  | 15.4 | 15.9 | (8.2) |
| Tax | 5 | 4.45 | 11.2 | 4.60 | 7.6 | 12.80 | 14 | $(8.2)$ |
| (\% of PBT) | 14.5 | 26.3 |  | 21.4 |  | 18.7 | 19.4 |  |
| Reported PAT | 29 | 12 | 132.8 | 17 | 72.1 | 56 | 58 | (3.9) |
| PATM (\%) | 17.5 | 8.1 |  | 11.4 |  | 12.5 | 12.8 |  |

Source: Company, Angel Research
The company's revenue growth can mainly be attributed to volume growth (10\% for Uiala and $38 \%$ for Exo). During the quarter, JLL's other expenses declined considerably because of lower advertisement spend. The company has taken a price hike of $7 \%$ across all product portfolios to meet the increase in the raw-material cost. However, the impact of the price hike was not seen in 3QFY2012 and is expected to be fully visible in the next quarter.

Exhibit 7: Revenue growth coming back on track


[^1]Exhibit 8: Earnings following the same trend


[^2]
## Henkel's performance

Henkel's performance dipped sharply in 4QCY2011, majorly because of labor unrest at its Karaikal plant. The company reported a $28.4 \%$ qoq and $32.7 \%$ yoy decline in its revenue. This was the sharpest decline in its top line after its acquisition by JLL. Henkel lost $₹ 27 \mathrm{cr}$ and $₹ 7 \mathrm{cr}$ in its top line and EBITDA, respectively, due to a 62-day shutdown at Karaikal plant (September 26 to December 26), which manufactures Henko Stain Champion. Consequently, the company's EBITDA margin witnessed a dip of 834bp qoq and came in at $3.1 \%$. The company reported loss of ₹ 11 cr for the quarter.

Exhibit 9: Henkel's quarterly performance highlights

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | 4QCY11 | 3QCY11 | \% chg. (q०q) | 4QFY10 | \% chg. (yoy) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total operating income | 77 | 107 | $(28.4)$ | 114 | $(32.7)$ |
| Operating profit | 2 | 12 | $(80.5)$ | $(6)$ | $(138.3)$ |
| OPM (\%) | 3.1 | 11.5 | $(834)$ | $(5.4)$ | 855 |
| Adj. PAT | $(11)$ | $(1)$ | 671.0 | $(11)$ | $(1.1)$ |

Source: Company, Angel Research

## Financials

## JLL (Standalone) - Coming back on growth track

## Top line to be driven by increased realization and volume growth

We expect JLL to report a revenue CAGR of 13\% over FY2011-14E, from ₹646cr in FY2011 to ₹926cr in FY2014E. Major drivers for the same will be the current 7\% increase in realization YTD and expected volume growth.

Assuming that rural GDP grows at $14.5 \%$ and $14.7 \%$ yoy (similar to the last 10 -year CAGR) in 2013 E and 2014 E , respectively, we expect the company's total sales to post a CAGR of $12.9 \%$ over FY2011-14E, as most of the company's sales come from rural areas. We expect the home care segment to post a CAGR of 9.0\% to ₹ 276 cr and the soaps and detergent segment to witness a CAGR of $15.0 \%$ to ₹587cr over FY2011-14E. We expect volumes of manufactured products to post a CAGR of $8.4 \%$ and $10.4 \%$ in the home care and soaps and detergent segments, respectively, over FY2011-14E.

Exhibit 10: Sales growth

|  | FY2009 (9M) | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| CAGR* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural GDP (at factor cost) growth (\%) | 16.0 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.7 |
| Sales growth for JLL (Standalone) (\%) | $(5.4)$ | 63.5 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 16.7 | 16.4 |
| Home care (\%) | 5.4 | 54.2 | 12.9 |  |  |  |
| Soaps and Detergents (\%) | $(12.2)$ | 70.7 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 11.7 | 12.9 |

Source: Company, Angel Research, *CAGR over FY2011-14E

Exhibit 11: Volume growth and increase in realization to drive sales


Source: Company, Angel Research, *FY2009 is for 9 months

## Stabilizing costs will lead to margin expansion

JLL witnessed margin pressure in FY2011 due to lower top-line growth and increased expenditure. We further expect the company's margin to contract by 159 bp to $10.7 \%$ in FY2012E, as its employee cost and advertisement cost have increased. However, we expect the company's margin to improve thereafter by 124 bp to $15.2 \%$ over $\mathrm{FY} 2011-13 \mathrm{E}$, as net raw-material cost as a percentage of net sales is expected to decline to $44.3 \%$ and other costs are likely to stabilize.

Exhibit 12: Decline in raw-material cost to improve operating margin...


Source: Company, Angel Research, *FY2009 is for 9 months

## Interest cost to be offset by other income

We expect JLL's interest cost to rise to ₹50cr in FY2013E and ₹39cr in FY2014E, as loans on books has increased. JLL has taken a term loan of ₹550cr from Axis Bank at a rate of $11.25 \%$ w.e.f. January 27, 2012. However, JLL has given a loan of ₹ 431 cr from this amount to Henkel, for which it would receive interest income at a rate of $11.5 \%$. With this, there will be a rise in JLL's other income as well, from ₹ 28 cr in FY201 1 to $₹ 77$ cr in FY2014E. Further, we expect that JLL will be paying off ₹135cr and ₹100cr debt in FY2013E and FY2014E respectively with the cash generated through operations, leading to a decrease in its interest cost. Further, the company would report higher tax from FY2014E at ₹ 49 cr , as few of JLL's fully tax-exempted units will be losing their 100\% tax benefit post FY2013E. However, JLL plans to do the merger (JLL-Henkel) in FY2014E; if that happens, JLL will further enjoy the tax shield due to the carried forward losses of Henkel.

On account of increasing revenue and expanding operating margin, we expect JLL's profit to post a CAGR of 13\% over FY2011-14E, from ₹76cr in FY2011 to ₹110cr in FY2014E.

Exhibit 13: ... leading to growth on the earnings front


[^3]
## Henkel - Turnaround on cards

Henkel's financials are set for a turnaround post the acquisition. We have assumed that this year Henkel will be reporting financials for 15 months for FY2012E. A hike of $15 \%$ in realization is expected across all segments of Henkel. Post the acquisition, Henkel's business is bound to be revamped, given the repositioning of brands, price hike, change in distribution channel and reduction in total expenditure as a percentage of net sales.

We expect the company's revenue to post a CAGR of $8 \%$ by FY2014E (over CY2010-FY2014E), majorly on the back of the expected $15 \%$ price hike supported by volume growth, as JLL is set to rebrand and reposition Henkel's brands. Accordingly, we expect the company's operating margin to expand by $1,544 \mathrm{bp}$ to $11.3 \%$ in FY2014E. Henkel's interest cost is as high as ₹ 61 cr on the loan of ₹ 531 cr at a rate of $11.5 \%$. However, being a loss-making company, Henkel enjoys tax shield. We expect the company to turnaround and register a profit of $₹ 19 \mathrm{cr}$ in FY2014E.

Exhibit 14: Key financials of Henkel

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | CY2009 | CY2010 | FY2012E* | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales | 592 | 534 | 552 | 541 | 676 |
| \% chg | 9.7 | $(9.9)$ | 3.4 | $(2.0)$ | 25.0 |
| Adj. net profit | $(32)$ | $(55)$ | $(39)$ | $(22)$ | 19 |
| \% chg | $(50.1)$ | 69.1 | $(28.7)$ | 43.3 | 184.7 |
| OPM (\%) | $(6.0)$ | $(4.2)$ | 3.1 | 7.7 | 11.3 |
| EPS (₹) | $(2.8)$ | $(4.7)$ | $(3.3)$ | $(1.9)$ | 1.6 |
| P/E (x) | $(9.1)$ | $(5.4)$ | $(7.5)$ | $(13.3)$ | 15.7 |
| P/BV (x) | $(2.7)$ | $(1.8)$ | $(1.7)$ | $(1.5)$ | $(1.6)$ |
| RoE (\%) | 40.5 | 40.3 | 23.1 | 11.8 | 9.9 |
| RoCE (\%) | $(0.2)$ | $(0.1)$ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| EV/Sales (x) | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| EV/EBITDA (x) | $(19.0)$ | $(33.5)$ | 42.9 | 18.0 | 9.5 |

Source: Company, Angel Research, *FY2012 is for 15 months

## JFSL - Breakeven in FY2013E

As per management, JFSL is expected to post a revenue CAGR of $102.4 \%$ to ₹ 193 cr over $\mathrm{FY} 2012 \mathrm{E}-14 \mathrm{E}$. In addition, the company's operating margin is expected to improve substantially by $2,048 \mathrm{bp}$ to $26.1 \%$ in FY2014E. Further, JFSL is expected to reach its breakeven and start yielding profit from FY2013E, registering profit of $₹ 30 \mathrm{cr}$ in FY 2014 E .

Exhibit 15: JFSL's growth projection

|  | FY2012E | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Service income | 47 | 100 | 193 |
| Washing expense | 20 | 38 | 70 |
| \% of service income | 41.6 | 38.1 | 36.3 |
| Manpower cost | 11 | 20 | 29 |
| \% of service income | 23.4 | 19.8 | 15.2 |
| Rent | 5 | 12 | 16 |
| \% of service income | 11.6 | 11.8 | 8.1 |
| Other overheads | 8 | 16 | 28 |
| \% of service income | 17.9 | 16.3 | 14.4 |
| Total Expenditure | 44 | 86 | 142 |
| \% of service income | 94.4 | 86.1 | 73.9 |
| EBITDA | 2.6 | 13.9 | 50.2 |
| EBITDA margin | 5.6 | 13.9 | 26.1 |
| Interest and Depreciation | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| \% of service income | 10.3 | 7.6 | 5.2 |
| PBT | $(2)$ | 6 | 40 |
| Tax | - | - | 11 |
| \% of PBT | - | - | 26.7 |
| PAT | $(2)$ | 6 | 30 |

Source: Company's corporate presentation, Angel Research

## Outlook and valuation

The synergy of JLL and Henkel is expected to result in substantial growth in revenue and operating margin. On a consolidated basis, we expect JLL's revenue to post a $35 \%$ CAGR over FY2011-14E to ₹ $1,627 \mathrm{cr}$. With stabilizing costs after business consolidation, JLL's operating margin is likely to improve by 119 bp to $12.9 \%$ and its consolidated profit is expected to post a $36 \%$ CAGR to ₹ 166 cr .

We have valued JLL (consolidated) on SOTP basis. JLL (standalone) is valued at a target PE of $15 x$ for FY 2014 E at a price of $₹ 204 /$ share; the newly acquired subsidiary, Henkel, has been valued at PE of 19x for FY2014E at a price of ₹26/share for $83.7 \%$ stake; and JSFL has been valued by stake sell method, discounted at $50 \%$ for $75 \%$ stake at a price of ₹ $19 /$ share. Currently, at ₹ 169 , JLL (standalone) is trading at PE of 12.4 x for FY 2014 E , at a discount of $31.1 \%$ to its three-year median.

We initiate coverage on JLL with a Buy recommendation and a target price of ₹248, based on SOTP valuation.

## Exhibit 16: SOTP valuation of JLL

| JLL (Standalone) | 1360 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Mcap (in ₹ cr) | 788 |
| Net worth (2014E) (₹ cr) | 110 |
| PAT (2014E) (₹ cr) | 12.4 |
| Current PE (x) | 15.0 |
| Target PE (x) | 1643 |
| Expected value (₹ cr) | 8.1 |
| Outstanding shares (in cr) | 204 |
| Expected price/ share (₹) (A) |  |
| Henkel (Consolidated) | 293 |
| Mcap (in ₹ cr) | $180)$ |
| Net worth (2014E) (₹ cr) | 19 |
| PAT (2014E) (₹ cr) | 15.7 |
| Current PE (x) | 19.0 |
| Target PE (x) | 298 |
| Expected value (in ₹ cr) (for 83.7\% stake) | 11.6 |
| Outstanding shares (cr) | 26 |
| Expected price/ share (₹) (B) |  |
| JSFL |  |
| Total EV (in ₹ cr) (including debt of ₹60cr) | 400 |
| EV (Discounting at 50\%) (in ₹cr) | 200 |
| Value for JLL's 75\% stake in JFSL (in ₹cr) | 150 |
| Outstanding shares (in cr) | 8.1 |
| Expected price/ share (₹) (C) | 19 |
| Target price (₹) (A+B+C) | 248 |
| Yorc: Conpany Ange Rear |  |

[^4]Exhibit 17: JLL's one-year forward PE band


Source: Company, Angel Research

## Peer comparison on various parameters

On FY2013E basis, JLL (consolidated) is trading at PE of 12.1x, which looks attractive vis-à-vis its peers. The company's EPS stands at ₹13.9 for FY2013E, which is higher than its peers - Marico and Dabur. Further, JLL's ROE stands at $35.8 \%$, which is higher than Marico and Emami; and we expect JLL's ROE to increase to $41.3 \%$ in FY 2014 E . The company is currently going through a transition phase and is set for a turnaround in the coming years on a consolidated basis.

Exhibit 18: Attractively valued as compared to peers

| Company | Year end | Mcap (₹ cr) | Sales <br> (₹ cr) | OPM <br> (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PAT } \\ & (₹ \mathrm{cr}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EPS } \\ \text { (₹) } \end{gathered}$ | RoE <br> (\%) | $\begin{array}{r} P / E \\ (x) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { P/BV } \\ (\mathrm{x}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EV/Sales (x) | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{EV} / \\ \text { EBITDA }(\mathrm{x}) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JLL - Standalone | FY2012E | 1360 | 685 | 10.7 | 76 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 17.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 19.4 |
|  | FY2013E | 1360 | 796 | 13.2 | 89 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 15.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 13.1 |
| JLL - Consolidated | FY2012E | 1360 | 955 | 8.3 | 85 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 24.9 |
|  | FY2013E | 1360 | 1359 | 10.3 | 112 | 13.9 | 35.8 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 13.9 |
| Emami* | FY2012E | 5992 | 1500 | 19.5 | 264 | 17.5 | 34.6 | 22.7 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 20.6 |
|  | FY2013E | 5992 | 1778 | 19.9 | 315 | 20.8 | 34.4 | 19.0 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 17.1 |
| Marico | FY2013E | 10131 | 3779 | 12.7 | 305 | 5.0 | 25.6 | 33.2 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 21.4 |
|  | FY2012E | 10131 | 4341 | 13.3 | 390 | 6.3 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 17.2 |
| Dabur | FY2013E | 18484 | 5179 | 17.8 | 666 | 3.8 | 39.2 | 27.8 | 10.9 | 3.6 | 20.3 |
|  | FY2012E | 18484 | 5919 | 18.4 | 795 | 4.6 | 42.4 | 23.2 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 16.6 |

[^5]
## Risk factors

## Business integration

Going forward, the major concern for JLL is the risk associated with the integration of Henkel. JLL and Henkel are in the process of a consolidation - the companies are combining their manufacturing and distribution processes and JLL is set to revive most of Henkel's brands with proper positioning. If things go haywire, JLL's growth could face a serious risk.

## Raw-material cost

The company's key raw materials include HDPE, acid slurry, synthetic organic dye, Koylene, LABSA (sulphuric acid), Sumi 1 and Transfluthrin (insecticide) and brown sawdust.

HDPE, which constitutes the largest raw-material expenditure, is a derivative of crude oil and is exposed to great price fluctuation. Currently, the company has only two suppliers for HDPE. For Transfluthrin, there is only one supplier in India; however, one Chinese player is expected to enter the market soon, providing the raw material at a much lower price. Until then, the company is completely dependent on the limited supplier in the market, which restricts the company's bargaining power. Further, JLL does not have any long-term supply contracts with its suppliers. Hence, any further hike in raw-material cost or any disruption in raw-material inflow may pose a risk to the company's business.

Exhibit 19: Raw material break-up


[^6]
## Company background

## JLL

JLL is an FMGC company present in the fabric care (Ujala), household insecticide (Maxo), surface cleaning (Exo), personal care (Jeeva) and air care segments (Maya). The company was started in 1983 as a single-brand company, with Ujala Fabric Whitener as its flagship product. However, over time, JLL has grown by diversifying itself, both in terms of its product portfolio and market size across India.

JLL's manufacturing units are strategically present across India to maintain a lower logistics cost. The company has 28 manufacturing facilities in 16 locations across India, of which some are tax-efficient units. JLL's products are available in $\sim 2.9 \mathrm{mn}$ outlets in India (as of March 31, 2011). The company has sales staff of over 1,800, servicing $\sim 3,500$ distributors.

JLL also operates in the laundry business under the name of JFSL, which has become India's largest laundry chain with 113 retail outlets in Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai, Pune and Chennai. Further, JFSL's Hyderabad outlet is expected to be operational by March 31, 2012.

Exhibit 20: Product portfolio

| Brand | Positioning | Market Share for Dec'11 (\%) |  | Brand Extension | Outlook |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Value | Volume |  |  |
| Ujala (Launched in 1983) | Liquid fabric whitener that does not leave clothes blue or patchy | 73.6 | $60.1$ | - Washing powder launched in 2003 in Kerala and in other southern regions in 2009 <br> - Ujala Stiff and Shine launched in 2005 in Kerala and nationwide in 2008 | Focused in Southern India only |
| Maxo (Launched in 2000) | Mosquito repellant offering 'corner-to-corner' protection | 19.8 |  | - Liquids/Aerosols <br> - DEPA products for outdoor application | Advanced version of the liquid to be launched in 4QFY2012 |
| Exo (Launched in 2000) | Anti-bacterial dish wash | 26.3 | $23.8$ | - Dishwashing liquid - Exo Liquid /Exo Gel <br> - Dishwashing scrubber - Exo Safai | National rollout |

Source: Company, Angel Research

## Henkel

Headquartered at Chennai, Henkel was established in 1987 as a subsidiary of Henkel AG \& Co. KGaA, Germany. The company is engaged in the business of laundry, home care, cosmetics, toiletries and hair care. The company comprises brands such as Pril, Henko, Fa, Mr. White, Chek, Margo and Neem. In August 2011, JLL acquired an $83.7 \%$ stake in Henkel.

Exhibit 21: Revenue contribution - Product wise


Source: Company

## JLL and Henkel - Combined product portfolio

## Fabric care

Under the fabric care segment, JLL has Ujala Supreme, Ujala washing powder, Stiff and Shine and Ujala Techno Bright. This segment is the core segment for JLL and contributed $54 \%$ to its FY2011 revenue. JLL's product range in the segment mainly caters to the mass segment, majorly in South India. JLL plans to keep the sales of Ujala detergent limited to southern India only and rollout and reposition Henkel detergent in other parts of India to avoid any cannibalization. With this, the company will be able to cater to other economic segments as well.

Exhibit 22: Combined portfolio of the fabric care segment

| Segment | JLL | Henkel |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Value | - | Check |
| Mid-premium | Uiala, Ujala Whitener | Mr. White. Mr. White bleach |
| Premium | Technobright | Henko Champion |
| Niche | Technobright Matic, Ujala Stiff \& Shine | Henko Matic |

[^7]Exhibit 23: JLL's core segment witnessing robust growth


Source: Company, Angel Research

## Dishwashing

Under this segment, JLL has Exo dish wash bar and liquid targeting rural and urban customers, respectively. The brand is positioned as an 'anti-bacterial dish wash', as it contains Cyclozan, which works against bacterial contamination of utensils. The products are doing well in southern India; however, it has been recently launched in Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab and West Bengal. National rollout is the next step.

With the addition of Henkel's portfolio, the segment will now be focussing on urban Tier I and Tier II cities.

Exhibit 24: Combined portfolio for the dishwashing segment

| Segment | JLL | Henkel |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Value | - | - |
| Mid-premium | Exo bar | Pril Bar |
| Premium | Exo Liquid | Pril Liquid |
| Niche | Exo scrubber | - |

Source: Company, Angel Research
Exhibit 25: JLL's dishwashing segment witnessing decent growth


[^8]
## Mosquito repellent

This mosquito repellent segment consists of brands such as Maxo coil, Maxo vaporiser liquid and Maxo aerosol. Maxo is facing strong pricing pressure, as it is present in the increasingly competitive market segment. However, the company had chosen to maintain its profit margin even at the cost of losing its top line. The company withdrew the trade schemes and promotions i.e., trade discount by $\sim 7 \%$, which affected the demand negatively, leading to decline in its revenue as well as market share.

Exhibit 26: Maxo's revenue witnessing a decline


Source: Company, Angel Research

JLL launched Maxo Military and Maxo safe \& soft in February 2011, which uses DEPA (Di-ethyl Phenyl Acetamide) and expects these products to boost its revenue and the profit. The launch was in-line with the agreement with Department of Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), which gives JLL the exclusive right to develop DEPA multi-insect repellent.

Further, the segment has lost $2 \%$ of its market share in the past one year (on TTM basis). Now, in order to revive the segment and maintain its market share, the company has planned for new ad campaigns, which are expected to start soon.

## Personal care

The personal care segment was an unexplored segment for JLL as it has only one brand (Jeeva) under it, which contributes the least to the company's sales. However, with Henkel's products, Fa, Neem and Margo, JLL has an opportunity to explore this segment as well.

Exhibit 27: Combined portfolio for the personal care segment

| Segment | JLL | Henkel |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Value | - | - |
| Mid-premium | Jeeva | Fa deo, Fa soap |
| Premium |  | Margo Neem |
| Niche | - | - |

Source: Company, Angel Research
JLL has planned a new campaign for Margo to revive and rebrand the product, which will help in repositioning the brand in the consumer's mind. The campaign is expected to be launched in the summer season (April-May 2012).

## FMCG industry in India

The Indian FMCG industry has been on a fast growth track, majorly driven by rising incomes driving domestic consumption, changing consumer behavior, improved distribution channel and increasing marketing spends by players.

In the past five years, the annual growth rate of the sector has accelerated to $17 \%$ compared to $11 \%$ in the last decade. As per AC Nielsen report on the FMCG industry, March 2011, the FMCG market's size stood at ₹ $1,46,300 \mathrm{cr}$. According to a report by Booz \& Company, the industry is expected to report a 12-17\% CAGR and become a ₹ $4,00,000 \mathrm{cr}-6,20,000 \mathrm{cr}$ industry by 2020. Further, the industry is set for a paradigm shift with increasing income levels (both urban and rural India) and changing consumer behavior. However, the industry is also facing lot of pressure on account of high inflation and rising cost of production.

Exhibit 28: FMCG market size - Growth over the past 10 years


[^9]
## Profit and Loss (Standalone)

| Y/E March ( F cr) | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales | 384 | 626 | 665 | 703 | 820 | 955 |
| Less: Excise duty | 11 | 12 | 20 | 18 | 25 | 29 |
| Net Sales | 373 | 615 | 646 | 685 | 796 | 926 |
| Other operating income | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Total operating income | 373 | 615 | 646 | 685 | 796 | 926 |
| \% chg | (5.2) | 64.7 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 16.1 | 16.4 |
| Net Raw Materials | 197 | 311 | 311 | 335 | 369 | 411 |
| \% chg | 6.6 | 58.1 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 11.3 |
| Other Mfg costs | 11 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 25 | 29 |
| \% chg | (7.9) | 51.1 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 16.1 | 16.4 |
| Personnel | 40 | 61 | 67 | 89 | 103 | 120 |
| \% chg | (8.1) | 51.2 | 11.2 | 32.0 | 16.1 | 16.4 |
| Other | 75 | 132 | 167 | 167 | 194 | 226 |
| \% chg | (16.9) | 75.7 | 26.4 | (0.2) | 16.3 | 16.4 |
| Total Expenditure | 323 | 521 | 566 | 612 | 691 | 786 |
| EBITDA | 50 | 94 | 79 | 73 | 105 | 141 |
| \% chg | (20.5) | 87.8 | (15.7) | (7.6) | 43.0 | 34.5 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 13.4 | 15.3 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 15.2 |
| Depreciation\& Amortisation | 7 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 16 |
| EBIT | 43 | 83 | 68 | 56 | 90 | 125 |
| \% chg | (22.1) | 93.2 | (18.1) | (18.6) | 61.2 | 39.4 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 11.6 | 13.6 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 13.5 |
| Interest \& other Charges | - | 1 | - | 22 | 50 | 39 |
| Other Income | 8 | 18 | 28 | 61 | 73 | 77 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.4 |
| Recurring PBT | 43 | 83 | 68 | 34 | 40 | 86 |
| \% chg | (21.9) | 93.4 | (18.0) | (50.6) | 18.7 | 116.9 |
| PBT (reported) | 51 | 101 | 96 | 94 | 113 | 164 |
| Tax | 10 | 21 | 15 | 18 | 24 | 54 |
| (\% of PBT) | 20.7 | 20.8 | 16.0 | 19.1 | 21.1 | 33.1 |
| PAT (reported) | 40 | 80 | 80 | 76 | 89 | 110 |
| Extraordinary Expense/(Inc.) | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| ADJ. PAT | 40 | 80 | 77 | 76 | 89 | 110 |
| \% chg | (15.4) | 99.6 | (4.3) | (0.2) | 16.9 | 22.6 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 10.7 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.8 |
| Basic EPS ( $₹$ ) | 5.5 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 13.6 |
| Fully Diluted EPS (₹) | 5.5 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 13.6 |
| \% chg | (83.1) | 99.6 | (13.9) | (0.2) | 16.9 | 22.6 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months

## Balance Sheet (Standalone)

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SOURCES OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity Share Capital | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Reserves\& Surplus | 345 | 392 | 645 | 674 | 717 | 779 |
| Shareholder's Funds | 352 | 399 | 653 | 682 | 725 | 788 |
| Total Loans | 0 | 0 | 64 | 614 | 479 | 379 |
| Deferred Tax (Net) | 11 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Total Liabilities | 363 | 412 | 732 | 1,312 | 1,219 | 1,182 |

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

| Gross Block | 225 | 249 | 270 | 284 | 298 | 313 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Less: Acc. Depreciation | 39 | 49 | 62 | 80 | 95 | 111 |
| Less: Impairment | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Net Block | 182 | 195 | 204 | 200 | 200 | 199 |
| Capital Work-in-Progress | 6 | 3 | 19 | 29 | 29 | 29 |

Lease adjustment

| Goodwill | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Investments | 17 | 18 | 78 | 376 | 376 | 376 |
| Current Assets | 219 | 309 | 534 | 824 | 748 | 730 |
| Cash | 100 | 121 | 278 | 182 | 88 | 50 |
| Loans \& Advances | 33 | 52 | 86 | 536 | 536 | 536 |
| Inventory | 43 | 66 | 66 | 69 | 80 | 93 |
| Debtors | 42 | 70 | 104 | 38 | 44 | 51 |
| Current liabilities | 64 | 116 | 107 | 120 | 136 | 154 |
| Net Current Assets | 155 | 193 | 427 | 703 | 612 | 575 |
| Misc. Exp. not written off | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Assets | 363 | 412 | 732 | 1,312 | 1,219 | 1,182 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months

## Cash Flow (Standalone)

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Profit before tax | 51 | 101 | 96 | 94 | 113 | 164 |
| Depreciation | 7 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 16 |
| Change in Working Capital | $(5)$ | $(17)$ | $(77)$ | $(373)$ | $(2)$ | $(2)$ |
| Direct taxes paid | $(10)$ | $(21)$ | $(15)$ | $(18)$ | $(24)$ | $(54)$ |
| Others | $(5)$ | $(22)$ | $(13)$ | $(61)$ | $(73)$ | $(77)$ |
| Cash Flow from Operations | 38 | 51 | 1 | $(340)$ | 29 | 46 |
| (Inc.)/Dec. in Fixed Assets | $(7)$ | $(21)$ | $(37)$ | $(24)$ | $(14)$ | $(15)$ |
| (Inc.)/Dec. in Investments | $(15)$ | $(1)$ | $(61)$ | $(297)$ | - | - |
| Others | 7 | 9 | 9 | 61 | 73 | 77 |
| Cash Flow from Investing | $(16)$ | $(12)$ | $(89)$ | $(260)$ | 59 | 62 |
| Issue of Equity | - | - | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Inc./(Dec.) in loans | - | - | 64 | 550 | $(135)$ | $(100)$ |
| Dividend Paid (Incl. Tax) | $(17)$ | $(34)$ | $(47)$ | $(47)$ | $(47)$ | $(47)$ |
| Others | $(0)$ | 16 | 228 | - | - | - |
| Cash Flow from Financing | $(17)$ | $(18)$ | 245 | 503 | $(182)$ | $(147)$ |
| Inc./(Dec.) in Cash | 5 | 21 | 157 | $(97)$ | $(93)$ | $(38)$ |
| Opening Cash balances | 95 | 100 | 121 | 278 | 182 | 88 |
| Closing Cash balances | 100 | 121 | 278 | 182 | 88 | 50 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months

## Key Ratios (Standalone)

| Y/E March | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valuation Ratio (x) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P/E (on FDEPS) | 33.9 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 12.4 |
| P/CEPS | 29.0 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 10.9 |
| P/BV | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| EV/Net sales | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| EV/EBITDA | 24.8 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 19.4 | 13.1 | 9.3 |
| EV / Total Assets | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Per Share Data (₹) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EPS (Basic) | 5.5 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 13.6 |
| EPS (fully diluted) | 5.5 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 13.6 |
| Cash EPS | 6.5 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 15.5 |
| DPS | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Book Value | 48.6 | 55.0 | 80.9 | 84.6 | 89.9 | 97.7 |
| DuPont Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBIT margin | 11.6 | 13.6 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 13.5 |
| Tax retention ratio | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Asset turnover (x) | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| ROIC (Post-tax) | 15.2 | 26.1 | 17.0 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 11.8 |
| Cost of Debt (Post Tax) | 167.7 | 268.4 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| Leverage ( x ) | (0.3) | (0.3) | (0.4) | 0.1 | 0.0 | (0.1) |
| Operating ROE | 65.9 | 110.5 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 11.5 |
| Returns (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROCE (Pre-tax) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Angel ROIC (Pre-tax) | 19.1 | 32.9 | 20.2 | 7.9 | 12.7 | - |
| ROE | 11.8 | 21.3 | 14.6 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 14.5 |
| Turnover ratios (x) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asset TO (Gross Block) | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Inventory / Net sales (days) | 42 | 32 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 34 |
| Receivables (days) | 33 | 33 | 49 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Payables (days) | 68 | 63 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| WC cycle (ex-cash) (days) | 53 | 43 | 84 | 278 | 240 | 207 |
| Solvency ratios (x) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net debt to equity | (0.3) | (0.3) | (0.4) | 0.1 | 0.0 | (0.1) |
| Net debt to EBITDA | (2.3) | (1.5) | (3.7) | 0.8 | 0.1 | (0.3) |
| Int. Coverage (EBIT/ Int.) | 116.8 | 136.8 | 166.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.2 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months

## Profit and Loss (Consolidated)

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E* | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales | 397 | 650 | 685 | 981 | 1,402 | 1,678 |
| Less: Excise duty | 11 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 42 | 51 |
| Net Sales | 385 | 640 | 667 | 955 | 1,359 | 1,627 |
| Other operating income | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Total operating income | 385 | 640 | 667 | 955 | 1,359 | 1,627 |
| \% chg |  | 66.1 | 4.3 | 43.2 | 42.3 | 19.7 |
| Net Raw Materials | 199 | 317 | 320 | 484 | 658 | 756 |
| \% chg |  | 59.7 | 0.9 | 51.2 | 35.9 | 14.9 |
| Other Mfg costs | 14 | 24 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 47 |
| \% chg |  | 70.7 | 4.7 | 29.3 | 25.8 | 17.7 |
| Personnel | 44 | 71 | 77 | 110 | 144 | 165 |
| \% chg |  | 60.6 | 9.0 | 42.0 | 30.6 | 15.2 |
| Other | 80 | 136 | 172 | 250 | 378 | 448 |
| \% chg |  | 70.9 | 26.7 | 44.8 | 51.4 | 18.5 |
| Total Expenditure | 336 | 548 | 595 | 876 | 1220 | 1417 |
| EBITDA | 49 | 92 | 73 | 80 | 139 | 210 |
| \% chg |  | 88.3 | (21.0) | 9.6 | 75.3 | 50.5 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 12.7 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 12.9 |
| Depreciation \& Amortisation | 7 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 25 | 26 |
| EBIT | 41 | 79 | 60 | 56 | 114 | 184 |
| \% chg |  | 92.5 | (25.1) | (5.7) | 104.0 | 60.8 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 10.7 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 11.3 |
| Interest \& other Charges | 1 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 61 | 50 |
| Other Income | 8 | 18 | 24 | 61 | 79 | 89 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Recurring PBT | 41 | 78 | 57 | 34 | 53 | 134 |
| \% chg |  | 91.6 | (26.2) | (40.7) | 56.1 | 152.3 |
| PBT (reported) | 48 | 96 | 81 | 95 | 132 | 223 |
| Tax | 11 | 21 | 15 | 18 | 24 | 54 |
| (\% of PBT) | 22.4 | 22.5 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 24.4 |
| PAT (reported) | 37 | 74 | 66 | 77 | 108 | 169 |
| Minority interest | (1) | (0) | (3) | (6) | (4) | 3 |
| PAT after MI | 38 | 74 | 69 | 84 | 112 | 165 |
| Extraordinary Expense/(Inc.) | - | - | 3 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| ADJ. PAT | 38 | 74 | 66 | 85 | 112 | 166 |
| \% chg |  | 93.9 | (11.6) | 28.9 | 32.3 | 48.1 |
| (\% of Net Sales) | 10.0 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 10.2 |
| Basic EPS ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) | 5.3 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 20.6 |
| Fully Diluted EPS (\%) | 5.3 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 20.6 |
| \% chg |  | 93.9 | (20.5) | 28.9 | 32.3 | 48.1 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months, \#FY2012E includes Henkel numbers post August 22, 2011

## Balance Sheet (Consolidated)

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E* | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCES OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equity Share Capital | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Reserves\& Surplus | 340 | 381 | 623 | 276 | 335 | 453 |
| Shareholders' Funds | 347 | 388 | 631 | 284 | 343 | 462 |
| Minority Interest | 0 | 1 | 0 | (29) | (32) | (29) |
| Total Loans | 1 | 18 | 74 | 624 | 589 | 489 |
| Deferred Tax (Net) | 10 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Total Liabilities | 358 | 419 | 722 | 896 | 916 | 938 |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Block | 242 | 287 | 306 | 438 | 452 | 467 |
| Less: Acc. Depreciation | 43 | 55 | 68 | 138 | 163 | 189 |
| Less: Impairment | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Net Block | 195 | 228 | 235 | 297 | 286 | 276 |
| Capital Work-in-Progress | 11 | 4 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Lease adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goodwill | 5 | 6 | 6 | 538 | 538 | 538 |
| Investments | 0 | 0 | 61 | - | - | - |
| Current Assets | 214 | 302 | 510 | 259 | 310 | 384 |
| Cash | 102 | 122 | 281 | 3 | 7 | 22 |
| Loans \& Advances | 22 | 35 | 55 | 72 | 102 | 122 |
| Inventory | 47 | 73 | 69 | 114 | 129 | 154 |
| Debtors | 43 | 71 | 105 | 70 | 72 | 86 |
| Current liabilities | 68 | 120 | 110 | 228 | 249 | 290 |
| Net Current Assets | 146 | 181 | 401 | 31 | 61 | 94 |
| Misc. Exp. not written off | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Assets | 358 | 419 | 722 | 896 | 916 | 938 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months, \#FY2012E includes Henkel numbers post August 22, 2011

## Cash Flow (Consolidated)

| Y/E March (₹ cr) | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Profit before tax | 48 | 96 | 81 | 95 | 132 | 223 |
| Depreciation | 7 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 25 | 26 |
| Change in Working Capital | $(11)$ | $(14)$ | $(61)$ | 93 | $(27)$ | $(18)$ |
| Direct taxes paid | $(11)$ | $(21)$ | $(15)$ | $(18)$ | $(24)$ | $(54)$ |
| Others | $(4)$ | $(21)$ | $(23)$ | $(63)$ | $(85)$ | $(88)$ |
| Cash Flow from Operations | 30 | 51 | $(6)$ | 130 | 21 | 88 |
| (Inc.)/Dec. in Fixed Assets | 14 | $(39)$ | $(34)$ | $(675)$ | $(14)$ | $(15)$ |
| (Inc.)/Dec. in Investments | 0 | 0 | $(61)$ | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | $(17)$ | 1 | $(148)$ | $(297)$ | 79 | 89 |
| Cash Flow from Investing | $(2)$ | $(37)$ | $(243)$ | $(911)$ | 65 | 74 |
| Issue of Equity | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Inc./(Dec.) in loans | 0 | 17 | 57 | 550 | $(35)$ | $(100)$ |
| Dividend Paid (Incl. Tax) | $(17)$ | $(34)$ | $(47)$ | $(47)$ | $(47)$ | $(47)$ |
| Others | 80 | 23 | 396 | - | - | - |
| Cash Flow from Financing | 63 | 7 | 407 | 503 | $(82)$ | $(147)$ |
| Inc./(Dec.) in Cash | 91 | 20 | 158 | $(277)$ | 3 | 15 |
| Opening Cash balances | 11 | 102 | 122 | 281 | 3 | 7 |
| Closing Cash balances | 102 | 122 | 281 | 3 | 7 | 22 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months, "FY2012E includes Henkel numbers post August 22, 2011

## Key Ratios (Consolidated)

| Y/E March | FY2009* | FY2010 | FY2011 | FY2012E* | FY2013E | FY2014E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valuation Ratio ( x ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P/E (on FDEPS) | 35.4 | 18.3 | 20.7 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 8.2 |
| P/CEPS | 29.7 | 15.7 | 17.3 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 7.1 |
| P/BV | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| EV/Net sales | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| EV/EBITDA | 25.8 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 24.9 | 13.9 | 8.7 |
| EV / Total Assets | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Per Share Data (₹) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EPS (Basic) | 5.3 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 20.6 |
| EPS (fully diluted) | 5.3 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 20.6 |
| Cash EPS | 6.3 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 13.4 | 17.0 | 23.8 |
| DPS | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Book Value | 47.8 | 53.4 | 78.3 | 35.3 | 42.5 | 57.2 |
| DuPont Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBIT margin | 10.7 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 11.3 |
| Tax retention ratio | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Asset turnover (x) | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| ROIC (Post-tax) | 14.0 | 22.5 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 28.9 | 42.0 |
| Cost of Debt (Post Tax) | 105.9 | 14.6 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 7.0 |
| Leverage (x) | (0.3) | (0.3) | (0.4) | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Operating ROE | 40.9 | 20.4 | 9.8 | 35.8 | 63.9 | 77.4 |
| Returns (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROCE (Pre-tax) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Angel ROIC (Pre-tax) | 18.0 | 29.1 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 35.3 | 55.6 |
| ROE | 11.1 | 20.3 | 12.9 | 18.5 | 35.8 | 41.3 |
| Turnover ratios (x) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asset TO (Gross Block) | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Inventory / Net sales (days) | 45 | 34 | 39 | 35 | 33 | 32 |
| Receivables (days) | 41 | 32 | 48 | 33 | 19 | 18 |
| Payables (days) | 73 | 63 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 69 |
| WC cycle (ex-cash) (days) | 42 | 34 | 66 | 10 | 15 | 16 |
| Solvency ratios (x) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net debt to equity | (0.3) | (0.3) | (0.4) | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Net debt to EBITDA | (2.1) | (1.1) | (3.7) | 7.8 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| Int. Coverage (EBIT/ Int.) | 58.1 | 46.7 | 27.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.7 |

Note: *FY2009 was only for 9 months, \#FY2012E includes Henkel numbers post August 22, 2011

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## Disclosure of Interest Statement

1. Analyst ownership of the stock
2. Angel and its Group companies ownership of the stock
3. Angel and its Group companies' Directors ownership of the stock
4. Broking relationship with company covered

## Jyothy Laboratories

No
No
No
No

Note: We have not considered any Exposure below ₹ 1 lakh for Angel, its Group companies and Directors.

| Ratings (Returns): | Buy (> 15\%) <br> Reduce (-5\% to 15\%) | Accumulate (5\% to 15\%) <br> Sell (<-15\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad$ Neutral (-5 to 5\%)


[^0]:    Source: Company, Angel Research, Note: Financials are for FY2014E

[^1]:    Source: Company, Angel Research

[^2]:    Source: Company, Angel Research

[^3]:    Source: Company, Angel Research, *FY2009 is for 9 months

[^4]:    Source: Company, Angel Research

[^5]:    Source: Company, Angel Research, * Bloomberg estimates

[^6]:    Source: Company, Angel Research

[^7]:    Source: Company, Angel Research

[^8]:    Source: Company, Angel Research

[^9]:    Source: Industry, Angel Research

