# INITIATING COVERAGE REPORT 

 $18^{\text {th }}$ MAY 2018
# DOMARB <br> INDUSTRIES LIMITED 

Dollar
ULTRA
THERMALS

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FORCE

## Dollar Industries Limited

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## Dollar Industries Limited

Sector: Textile

| CMP (INR) ( As on 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ May, 2018) | 393.60 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Target Price(INR) | 656 |
| Upside(\%) | $67 \%$ |
| Recommendation | Strong Buy |
|  |  |
| BSE Code | NA |
| NSE Code | DOLLAR |
| Reuters Ticker | DOLLau.NS |
| Bloomberg Ticker | DOLLAR IS |


| Stock Scan |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Market cap (INR Cr.) | 2133.31 |
| Outstanding Shares (Cr.) | 5.42 |
| Face Value (INR) | 2 |
| Dividend Yield(\%) | 1.08 |
| TTM P/E (x) | 35.19 |
| Industry P/E (x) | 34.41 |
| Debt/Equity (FY17) | 1.20 |
| Beta vs. Sensex | 0.1 |
| 52 Week High/ Low (INR) | $514.75 / 308$ |
| Avg. Daily Volume (NSE)/1yr. | 53748 |

## Shareholding Pattern (\%)

|  | Mar-18 | Dec-17 | Sep-17 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Promoters | 56.85 | 56.85 | 56.85 |
| Institutions | 9.98 | 9.56 | 9.54 |
| Non-institutions | 33.18 | 33.58 | 33.61 |



## DIL: Fastest Growing Lifestyle Innerwear Company

Stewart \& Mackertich Research initiates coverage on Dollar Industries Limited (DIL) with a Strong Buy rating. DIL Established in 1972 by Dindayal Gupta as a proprietorship, the company was incorporated in 2005 as Bhawani Textiles, and then renamed as Dollar Industries in 2008. It began its journey with its signature brand "Dollar" in men's vests and briefs. Now, it has a wide range of men's, women's and kids' innerwear. It has been given the status of an "export house" by the government of India. From just being a men's innerwear company, it has made a foray into women's innerwear and outerwear, kids' innerwear and other categories such as thermals.

## Investment Rationale

Dynamic product portfolio: Dollar captures the whole economic pyramid at a stretch. The major portion of the sales pie is contributed by premium and super-premium segment i.e. 66\% while the economy range contributes $34 \%$ of the revenue which is

Rationale Cont'd...
Valuation: On the back of favorable policies by the government towards development of businesses in India coupled with aggressive organic and inorganic growth, Dollar Industries is expecting a healthy growth of $15-20 \%$ per year for a period of 5 yrs. Aggressive brand building exercises would lead to the Company accruing $15 \%$ EBITDA in a period of next 3 years. Internet penetration and urbanization are the key areas which Dollar Industries is targeting in order to carve out a market share in the premium and super-premium segments with the help of ecommerce, modern outlets, and EBO models. The Company is radically trying to change the way it operates by transforming itself to a value-driven, innovation inspired, asset light and brand powered company. We assign a $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{x})$ multiple of 36.10 on FY20E EPS, to arrive at a target price of INR656.

| EXhibit 1: Financial Performance at a glance (Consol.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Particulars (INR Cr.) | FY16 | FY17 | FY18E | FY19E | FY20E |  |
| Net Sales | 829.9 | 905.9 | 1031.8 | 1195.3 | 1406.6 |  |
| Growth(\%) | $13.6 \%$ | $9.2 \%$ | $13.9 \%$ | $15.8 \%$ | $17.7 \%$ |  |
| EBITDA | 74.9 | 102.2 | 135.6 | 163.6 | 194.6 |  |
| EBITDA Margin (\%) | $9.1 \%$ | $11.4 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $13.8 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ |  |
| Adjusted PAT | 26.4 | 43.6 | 67.5 | 83.1 | 98.5 |  |
| Net Profit Margin (\%) | $3.2 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ |  |
| EPS | 4.87 | 8.04 | 12.46 | 15.33 | 18.18 |  |
| BVPS | 26.84 | 33.38 | 43.97 | 57.00 | 72.44 |  |
| P / E (x) | - | 39.2 | 35.3 | 28.7 | 24.2 |  |
| P / BV (x) | - | 13.2 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 6.1 |  |
| ROE (\%) | $19.8 \%$ | $26.7 \%$ | $32.2 \%$ | $30.4 \%$ | $28.1 \%$ |  |
| ROCE (\%) | $20.7 \%$ | $24.4 \%$ | $32.1 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ | $25.3 \%$ |  |
| EV / EBITDA (x) | - | 17.66 | 13.32 | 11.03 | 9.27 |  |

## ...Rationale Continued

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their bread and butter in terms of revenue; The Company is trying to capture the market share of unorganized players suffering from GST and demonetization effect. We expect all the organized players (Lux, Dollar, Rupa etc.) to increase market share due to greater brand recognition in their traditional markets and loss of market share of the unorganized players. Dollar will grow faster in the premium \& super premium segment as the company has entered into a $50-50$ joint venture partnership with the well-known brand 'PEPE Jeans Europe B.V' under the name 'PEPE Jeans Innerfashion Pvt. Ltd', for the sale and distribution of innerwear and loungewear which includes gym wear, track suits, and sleepwear. This JV would undertake the business in the different territories of India, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

Distributors, MBOs and EBOs: The Company currently associated with 850+ distributors and 75000+ MBOs and also planning to come out with EBOs soon. They are expecting 5\% growth in terms of distributors and $10 \%$ growth in terms of MBOs YoY basis. Dollar offers higher incentives to distributors to drive sales compared to its immediate peers.

Backward Integration: The Company has invested in progressive backward integration - from the consumption of raw cotton to final product delivery. The Company has manufacturing units with an environment-friendly infrastructure and also invested in 5megawatts wind energy at its Dindigul facility to meet the growing demand for renewable energy. Besides, the Company has also invested in a 1000-kilolitre eco-friendly effluent treatment plant which has resulted in 'zero liquid discharge'. They are one of the few players in the industry who has their own spinning, Knitting, Dyeing \& Bleaching facilities with the capacity of 400 tonnes, 300 tonnes and 300 tonnes respectively per month. It also has the Elastic production capacity of 10 lacs meter per month and Cutting capacity of 3 lacs pieces per day.

JV with a global giant: The Company has entered into a $50: 50 \mathrm{JV}$ with "Pepe Jeans" in August 2017, and is expected to launch its products soon. This partnership requires a capital influx of INR200 Crore with Dollar and PEPE to invest INR36 Crore each over a period of 4 years and the rest to be funded by banks as a working capital loan. In this JV management is guiding for an EBITDA margin of $18 \%$. This partnership will give its products an exclusive access to Pepe's 350 shop-in-shop, 250 EBO's and more than 1,100+A rated MBO's across the country apart from traditional channels of Dollar Industries Ltd.

Ad spends to be curtailed: The company spends a huge chunk of its revenue i.e. $8-10 \%$ on advertising which is highest amongst its immediate peers who spend on an average $6-7 \%$ of their revenues. Dollar Industries Limited

However, the Company has decided to restrict its ad spending to approx. INR86 Crore for the coming years. (Likely to be around 7\% of projected FY19 sales).

Presence of women innerwear and outerwear: Intending to diversify its range from just men's innerwear, the company is focusing on the fast-growing women's innerwear and outerwear category. It has entered the women's category aiming to capture this growing segment. The INR147bn women's intimate-wear market has registered a stunning 15\% CAGR over 2010-15 and is expected to provide a huge business opportunity. The company sells women's innerwear, leggings, outerwear and slacks under the brand 'Dollar Missy' which has registered a robust 50\% CAGR over FY15-17, though on a low base.

Geographical presence: Dollar's operations are spread across India, with the northern region contributing a major chunk of the revenue, followed by eastern, western and southern regions. While North contributes $42.7 \%$ of the revenue, East and West contribute $25.95 \%$ and $23.21 \%$, respectively; the residual $8.14 \%$ comes from South. They are currently looking to expand their reach in the south region by increasing distributer's network.

## Company Overview

Exhibit 2: Brand Wise Revenue Break Up


Source: Company Data \& SMIFS Research
Exhibit 3: Geo-Graphical Revenue Distribution


Source: Company Data \& SMIFS Research

## Exhibit 4: Revenue ContributionSegment Wise



DIL Established in 1972 by Dindayal Gupta as a proprietorship, the company was incorporated in 2005 as Bhawani Textiles, and then renamed as Dollar Industries in 2008. It began its journey with its signature brand "Dollar" in men's vests and briefs. Now, it has a wide range of men's, women's and kids' innerwear.

In the domestic market, there are three players Dollar Ind, Lux and Rupa \& co are fighting an intense war to capture a pie of the premium segment. Rupa acquired a license from "Fruit of the Loom" a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway to manufacture, distribute, advertise and sell innerwear and outerwear products of the "Fruit of the loom". On other hand Dollar Ind, DIL made a smart move through a JV with "Pepe Jeans" which will give them a profit sharing opportunity as well as direct access to the 250+ EBOs of "Pepe Jeans" that makes Dollar Ind much more promising and convincing.

If we compare this above-mentioned player's as per their sales in terms of distributer's and MBOs metrics, Dollar is much more efficient in terms of strategy as compare to other two players and they are also planning to come out with their own EBOs which justifies their expectation of doubling their revenue by FY23.

Each corporate is ceaselessly striving to carve out a distinctive niche in its vertical. In this age of information, most brands occupy mindspaces only fleetingly; thereafter, they fade away. DIL's principal achievement has been that brand recall has not just survived but thrived over the past decade. Even as macro-economic trends have undergone a sea change, their corporate identity and product portfolio have evolved by riding attributes. DIL's brands have been positioned around the tagline of 'affordable premium'. This does not mean that one needs to have deep pockets to buy their products. This means that whatever the Company make for a specific consumer segment carries certain attributes that they associate with products bought by people with an income higher than theirs. This approach is neatly described in one word 'Aspirational'.

In terms of fabric quality, styling, and packaging combination of this three build a comfort zone for the buyers. Primarily by making these buyers feel that they have graduated to a superior lifestyle that he or she will be able to enjoy the conveniences of the rich and famous by buying their products. The company has outperformed which means that they grow faster during sectorial crests and resist downtrends better during sectorial troughs.

## Dollar Industries Limited

## Dollar Industries consistently innovated first-of-its-kind men garment designs.

## Dollar Industries was the first to position its brand messaging around fitness.

Indian hosiery market grew modestly (6-8\%) in FY17 and during the same period DIL has managed to surpass the industry bench mark by $9.15 \%$.

DIL progressively grew its market share to $15 \%$ in FY17 subsegments like "Bigboss" and "Dollar" grew from 16\% of total sales in FY10 to $44 \%$ of its total sales in FY17. The result is that Dollar Industries has emerged as one of the fastest to grow within India's hosiery sector from INR300 crore to INR900 crore in seven years (FY10-FY17).

The Company provides a wide choice in terms of product categories; Dollar has extended from men's innerwear to casuals, from female inners to stylist leggings and capris from t-shirts for kids to seasonal winter thermals. They have a very wide portfolio in terms of pricing, for men from INR50 to INR500 per unit contribute $84 \%$ of the revenue, for women from INR80 to INR650 per unit contribute 7\% revenue and for children from INR50 to INR400 per unit contribute $1 \%$ of the revenue. Dollar's chronological and tiered pricing strategy has made it possible for consumers to graduate impeccably to the next quality level without incurring substantial increments. As a result, they have achieved superior price-value proposition when compared to international brands and a steadily increasing slice of the market.

Over the years, Dollar has widened and deepened its distribution networks across India, to craft easy access to their product for their customers. As a result, Dollar now enjoys a growing presence across almost every single State and Union Territory. The Company works in unison with trade partners to make sure that its products and collaterals are visibly showcased across urban metropolises and rural hinterlands. Besides, Dollar has forged long-standing ties with wholesalers and retailers. This has made it possible for the Company to market a larger product thus enhancing revenue per dealer and pan-India distribution efficiency. The Company has also boosted offtake through e-commerce, enhancing consumer convenience and sending out a strong message of adaptability.

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## Product Portfolio

Premunization: In Aug'17, Dollar Industries entered into a 50:50 JV with the Netherlands based Pepe Jeans, Europe, to manufacture and market in India a premium range of fashion innerwear, loungewear, gym wear, sleepwear and suits for adults and kids under the brand name "Pepe Jeans London". The JV will sell its products in Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh. Pepe Jeans, Europe, has operations in more than 80 countries.

Pepe Jeans Innerfashions Pvt. Ltd., the JV, is headquartered in Bengaluru with Suresh Nambiar, who has vast experience in policy making and marketing, as CEO. He was earlier associated with HUL, Pepe Jeans, and Page Industries. The JV has started working on designing and sampling products, which are expected to be launched by Jul'18. Investment in this JV would be INR200 crore (INR72 crore in equity, the rest through debt). Both the companies have infused the initial part of their capital. Dollar will invest its portion of INR360 m in the next four years (90m each).

From this JV the company is expecting revenue of INR60 crore in FY19 and aims to break even at the EBIDTA and PAT levels within two and four years respectively. We expects an EBITDA margin of $18 \%$ once economies of scale have arisen.

| Exhibit 5: Pepe And Dollar JV |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Particulars(INR Cr.) | 2019F | 2020F | 2021F | 2022F | 2023F |
| Sales | 60.0 | 76.8 | 98.3 | 125.8 | 161.1 |
| Sales Growth (\%) | - | $28.0 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ |
| EBITDA | 10.8 | 13.8 | 17.7 | 22.6 | 29.0 |
| EBITDA Margin (\%) | $18.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ |
| PAT | 4.0 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 10.7 |
| PAT Margin (\%) | $6.7 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ |

Exhibit 6: Economy Brand YoY Sales


Source: Company Data \& SMIFS Research

Bigboss: The main purpose of this brand to serve the need of a mid-upper segment of our economy that contributes $44 \%$ to the total revenue with the EBITDA margin of 10-12\% and average selling price nearly INR63. The company is expecting a $12 \%$ CAGR growth in this segment by 2020.

Exhibit 8: Missy YoY Sales


Source: Company Data \& SMIFS Research

Force NXT: DIL introduced Force NXT in recent past to foray into premium men innerware segment. 3\% of the total revenue comes from this segment which generates an EBITDA margin of 18-20\% and the average selling price lingers around INR125. Management is very optimistic about the growth of this segment and has guided for a 100\% CAGR growth in this segment by 2020.

Economy Brand: This brand attracts the mass segment of our economy that contributes $33 \%$ to total revenue, with the EBITDA margin of $8-10 \%$ and average selling price nearly INR33-35. The company is expecting 8\% CAGR growth in this segment by 2020.

Exhibit 7: Bigboss YoY Sales


Missy: This brand line caters exclusively to the women innerwear segment that contributes $8 \%$ of the total revenue which yields an EBITDA margin of 18-20\% and the average selling price of the products in this segment hovers around INR80. The management has guided for a 50\% CAGR growth in this segment by 2020.

Exhibit 9: Force NXT YoY Sales


## Exhibit 10: Force Go YoY Sales



Source: Company Data \& SMIFS Research

Force Go: Forge Go was created with an idea to make the company's presence felt in the sportswear and leisure wear segment. On an average it contributes $6 \%$ of the operational revenue and achieves an EBITDA margin of $10-12 \%$. The selling price in this segment averages around INR1000. The company is planning to bi-furcate this product under other existing brands in the near future as the company wants to reduce the advertisement expenses that come from the overlapping of brands.

Champions: DIL made their inroads into the kids segment with this brand which contributes $2 \%$ of the total revenue. This brand line offers a considerably high EBITDA margin compared to the company's other brands. EBITDA margin for this segment averages around 30-32\% and the selling price hovers around INR100. A CAGR growth of $10 \%$ in this segment is anticipated by the management by 2020.

Exhibit 11: Champions YoY Sales


Source: Company Data \& SMIFS Research

## Exhibit 12: Thermal YoY Sales



Thermal: DIL's thermal wear business generates around $5 \%$ of the operational revenue despite its cyclical nature and high reliance on the intensity of the winter. It yields an EBITDA margin of $16-17 \%$ with average selling moves around INR185.

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## Industry Outlook

India's textiles sector is one of the oldest industries in Indian economy dating back several centuries. The first cotton textile mill of Mumbai was established in 1854. Since then the Indian textile industry has grown robust and today is the second-largest producer of textiles and garments in the world but has also evolved to become the fourth largest exporter of textiles and clothing contributed approximately $11 \%$ of total Indian exports.

India still remains one of the few fastest growing major economies in the world as per the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF). As per the Economic Survey 2016-17, Indian economy is expected to grow between $6.75 \%$ to $7.5 \%$ FY18-19. The Indian textiles industry, currently estimated at around INR6804 billion, is expected to reach INR14495 billion by 2021.

The industry is the second largest employer, after agriculture, providing employment to over 45 million people directly and 60 million people indirectly. The Indian Textile Industry contributes approximately, $5 \%$ to GDP, and $14 \%$ to overall IIP. The growth implies domestic sales to rise to INR19845 billion from currently INR4284 billion. At the same time, exports are implied to increase to INR11840 billion from approximately, INR2583 billion currently.

The textile industry has two broad segments. The first is the unorganized sector which comprises small-scale handicraft units and using traditional tools and methods. The second is the organized sector consisting of spinning, apparel and garments segment which apply modern machinery and techniques to avail the advantage economies-of-scale.

On the back of demonetization and GST, lots of unorganized players suffered a lot and they need to ramp up their infrastructure to comply with the new indirect tax system. This is the sweet spot where the organized player needs to focus to increase their market share.

On the cusp of rapid growth per capita inner wear expenditure expected to double to INR300 which will push the innerwear market to INR47000 Crore from INR24000 Crore. Out of the organized innerwear market, listed player Page, Dollar, Lux, Rupa, and VIP hold only $22 \%$ that is INR5367.3 Crore which means 78\% market is waiting for them.

The Indian economy is expected to grow at an accelerated $7.6 \%$ in FY19 and 7.8\% in FY19 (Source: IMF, World Bank, RBI, IBEF). The RBI has pegged the gross value added (GVA) growth forecast for FY19 at

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7.5\%. The imminent implementation of the GST could boost interstate trade by ushering investments, reducing supply chainrelated issues, improving economies-of-scale and moderating overheads. The future for the Indian textile industry appears promising, buoyed by strong domestic consumption and export demand. The organized inner wear segment is expected to grow at a CAGR of more than $13 \%$ over a 10-year period according to industry sources.

## Dollar Industries Limited

## Key Performance Indicators



Source : Company data \& SMIFS Research

## Exhibit 14: EBITDA Vs. EBITDA Margin(\%)

The margin has improved significantly which will support their earnings in the near future. We expect that the company may improve its margin with the help of cost optimization and higher demand creation in the premium segment.


Source : Company data \& SMIFS Research


## Dollar Industries Limited

## Exhibit 16: Cash Cycle

Cash cycle is a very important part to run a business, improper management may cause a significant pinch in the margins. The company is trying to manage their cash cycle diligently to reduce their short-term debt burden.


Source : Company data \& SMIFS Research

## Exhibit 17: ROE vs. ROCE (\%)



Source : Company data \& SMIFS Research

## Exhibit 18: Debt-Equity Ratio



Limited Low financial leverage will give the firm a prospect to grow through inorganic and organic route.

## Exhibit 19: Distributors and Retail Outlets



The Company is expecting $5 \%$ growth in terms of distributors and $10 \%$ growth in terms of MBOs YoY basis. Dollar offers higher incentives to distributors to drive sales compared to its immediate peers. Dollar Industries Limited


Source : Bloomberg \& SMIFS Research
Exhibit 20: Price Vol. Chart

## Outlook \& Valuation

On the back of favorable policies by the government towards development of businesses in India coupled with aggressive organic and inorganic growth, Dollar Industries is expecting a healthy growth of $15-20 \%$ per year for a period of 5 yrs. Aggressive brand building policies would lead to the Company accruing 15\% EBITDA in a period of next 3 years. Internet penetration and urbanization are the key areas which Dollar Industries are targeting in order to carve out a market share in the premium and super-premium segments with the help of e-commerce, modern outlets, and EBO models. The Company is radically trying to change the way it operates by transforming itself to a value-driven, innovation inspired, asset light and brand powered company. We assign a $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{x})$ multiple of 36.10 on FY20E EPS, to arrive at a target price of INR656.

Best and Worst Case Scenario: In best case, we assume higher growth than the base case in all segments. We assume $40 \%$ revenue growth over FY18-20, led by expected pick up in the premium segment. We assume higher operating margin than in the base case, driven by operating leverage. Assuming the higher $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{x})$ multiple, we get a best case target price of INR765 against a base case target price of INR656.

We have valued the company on the basis of P/E multiple.
On the basis of P/E, we assign a multiple of $38.68 x$ on FY20E EPS INR19.79, to arrive at a price of INR765.

In worst case, we assume lower EBITDA margin than in the base case. We assume EBIDTA margin at $11.5 \%$ in FY20 and sales growth of $20 \%$ (against $36 \%$ in base case scenario) over FY18-20. Lower margins would be on account of weak demand for premium product assuming the lower $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{x})$ multiple, we get a worst case target price of INR455 against a base case target price of INR656.

We have valued the company on the basis of P/E multiple.

On the basis of P/E, we assign a multiple of 33.52 x on FY20E EPS INR13.57, to arrive at a price of INR455.

Exhibit 21: Peer's Comparison (INR Cr.)

| Company Name | Sales | EBITDA | PAT | EPS | EBITDA <br> Margin <br> (\%) | PAT <br> Margin (\%) | ROE (\%) | ROCE (\%) | PE (x) | $\begin{gathered} \text { EV/ } \\ \text { Sales (x) } \end{gathered}$ | EV/ EBITDA (x) | Mcap/ <br> Sales (x) | Mcap |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dollar Industries Ltd. | 897.0 | 102.0 | 43.0 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 26.7 | 22.5 | 38.3 | 2.3 | 17.7 | 2.3 | 2,286 |
| Lux Industries Ltd. | 972.0 | 121.0 | 63.0 | 25.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 29.9 | 22.7 | 28.6 | 2.2 | 17.3 | 1.9 | 5,072 |
| Page Industries Ltd. | 2,132.0 | 439.0 | 266.0 | 239.0 | 20.6 | 12.5 | 44.5 | 60.1 | 61.3 | 7.7 | 37.4 | 7.7 | 26,244 |
| Rupa \& Company Ltd. | 1,159.0 | 144.0 | 77.0 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 6.7 | 19.1 | 24.9 | 33.7 | 2.5 | 18.5 | 2.4 | 3,525 |
| VIP Clothing Ltd. | 232.0 | 17.0 | (6.0) | (1.0) | 7.2 | (2.5) | (6.4) | 3.3 | - | 1.8 | 24.9 | 1.5 | 486 |

## Key Risks

- Volatile raw material prices: If the company fail to pass the rising raw material prices then that could impact its margins.
- Portfolio mismatch with consumer behavior: The innerwear segment is subject to fast changes in consumer preference and technology. The inability of the company to respond to such changes would hurt its performance.
- Head-to-head competition: The Company operates in a highly fragmented market which involves the presence of strong international and domestic brands. Standing out in such a competitive environment in terms of price and volume is essential.
- Skilled labour unavailability: The textile industry is a highly labour intensive industry and lack of availability of skilled labour will hinder its expansion plans.


## Dollar Industries Limited

Financial Details

| Exhibit 22: Income Statement (Consolidated) |  |  |  |  |  | INR Cr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Particulars (Y/E March) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018F | 2019F | 2020F | 2021F |
| Revenue | 821.7 | 897.3 | 1,021.5 | 1,183.4 | 1,392.7 | 1,670.2 |
| Other Income | 8.3 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 13.9 | 16.7 |
| Total Revenue | 829.9 | 905.9 | 1,031.8 | 1,195.3 | 1,406.6 | 1,686.9 |
| \% Growth on Revenue | 13.6\% | 9.2\% | 13.9\% | 15.8\% | 17.7\% | 19.9\% |
| Cost of Material Consumed | 422.6 | 380.2 | 444.4 | 562.1 | 675.4 | 751.6 |
| Employee Cost | 9.1 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 25.7 | 30.2 | 36.2 |
| Finance Cost | 20.2 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 20.2 | 25.8 | 26.7 |
| D\&A | 13.7 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 22.1 |
| Total Expenses | 789.0 | 839.1 | 929.5 | 1,069.4 | 1,257.3 | 1,487.0 |
| EBITDA | 74.9 | 102.2 | 135.6 | 163.6 | 194.6 | 248.7 |
| EBITDA Margin (\%) | 9.1\% | 11.4\% | 13.3\% | 13.8\% | 14.0\% | 14.9\% |
| PBT | 40.9 | 66.8 | 102.3 | 125.9 | 149.3 | 200.0 |
| Total Tax Expenses | 14.6 | 23.3 | 34.8 | 42.8 | 50.7 | 68.0 |
| PAT | 26.4 | 43.6 | 67.5 | 83.1 | 98.5 | 132.0 |
| PAT Margin (\%) | 3.2\% | 4.9\% | 6.6\% | 7.0\% | 7.1\% | 7.9\% |
| Other Comprehensive Income | - | - | - | 4.0 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| Total PAT | 26.4 | 43.6 | 67.5 | 87.1 | 103.6 | 138.5 |
| EPS | 4.87 | 8.04 | 12.46 | 15.33 | 18.18 | 24.35 |


| Exhibit 23: Balance Sheet (Consolidated) |  |  |  |  |  | INR Cr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Particulars (Y/E March) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018F | 2019F | 2020F | 2021F |
| Share Capital | 7.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Reserves \& Surplus | 137.7 | 170.1 | 227.5 | 298.1 | 381.8 | 494.0 |
| Total Shareholders Fund | 145.5 | 180.9 | 238.3 | 308.9 | 392.7 | 504.8 |
| Long term borrowings | 55.3 | 66.1 | 6.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 |
| Secured | 12.6 | 13.3 | 6.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 |
| Total Non Current Liabilites | 65.2 | 77.6 | 18.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 |
| Short term borrowings | 150.1 | 138.9 | 150.9 | 162.9 | 168.9 | 180.9 |
| Trade Payables | 101.8 | 93.4 | 86.1 | 99.1 | 135.2 | 146.3 |
| Other current liabilities | 48.2 | 25.5 | 53.9 | 38.1 | 70.2 | 59.7 |
| Short term provisions | 6.4 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 18.6 | 9.2 | 24.2 |
| Total Current Liabilites | 306.4 | 273.3 | 296.0 | 318.7 | 383.5 | 411.0 |
| Total Liabilites | 517.1 | 531.8 | 552.2 | 745.6 | 894.1 | 1,033.8 |
| Tangible assets | 83.7 | 74.7 | 68.7 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 69.9 |
| Intangible assets |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Non Current Assets | 90.3 | 77.4 | 77.9 | 70.4 | 78.0 | 76.8 |
| Inventories | 208.4 | 204.9 | 177.8 | 228.2 | 259.6 | 325.0 |
| Trade receivables | 193.2 | 226.5 | 210.5 | 216.9 | 286.0 | 363.5 |
| Cash \& bank balances | 10.4 | 9.7 | 66.0 | 207.1 | 243.8 | 237.1 |
| Total Current Assets | 426.8 | 454.5 | 474.3 | 675.2 | 816.1 | 957.1 |
| Total Assets | 517.1 | 531.8 | 552.2 | 745.6 | 894.1 | 1,033.8 |

## Dollar Industries Limited

| Exhibit 24: Cash Flow Statements (Consolidated) |  |  |  |  |  | INR Cr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Particulars (Y/E March) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018F | 2019F | 2020F | 2021F |
| Profit Before Tax | 40.9 | 66.8 | 102.3 | 125.9 | 149.3 | 200.0 |
| [+]Depriciation | 13.7 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 22.1 |
| [+]Financial Charges | 20.2 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 20.2 | 25.8 | 26.7 |
| Operating Profit Before WC Changes | 75.2 | 102.4 | 74.2 | 173.1 | 211.8 | 231.1 |
| [+/-] Trade Receivables | (8.0) | (33.4) | 16.1 | (6.4) | (69.1) | (77.5) |
| [+/-] Inventories | (87.2) | 3.5 | 27.1 | (50.4) | (31.4) | (65.3) |
| [+/-] LT Loan and Advances | (1.7) | 3.5 | (6.6) | 5.0 | (7.1) | 4.3 |
| [+/-] ST Loan and Advances | 1.5 | 1.5 | (6.7) | (2.9) | (3.7) | (4.9) |
| [+/-] Other Current Liabilities | 14.5 | (22.6) | 28.4 | (15.8) | 32.1 | (10.5) |
| Net Changes In Working Capital | (56.6) | (54.0) | 62.9 | (83.5) | (115.3) | (165.0) |
| Cash From Operation | 18.6 | 48.4 | 137.2 | 89.6 | 96.4 | 66.1 |
| [-]Tax | 9.9 | 21.3 | 34.8 | 42.8 | 50.7 | 68.0 |
| Cash Flow From Operation | 8.7 | 27.1 | 102.4 | 46.8 | 45.7 | 1.9 |
| Capex | (12.1) | (6.1) | 8.9 | (10.1) | (10.1) | (10.1) |
| Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities | (12.0) | (5.6) | 8.8 | (10.2) | (10.2) | (10.2) |
| Interest In Finance Charges | (20.2) | (20.6) | (17.2) | (20.2) | (25.8) | (26.7) |
| Net Cash Flow From Financial Activities | 5.8 | (21.5) | (54.1) | 105.1 | 1.9 | 6.0 |
| Cash and Cash equivalent end of the year | 10.0 | 9.7 | 66.0 | 207.1 | 243.8 | 237.1 |
| Exhibit 25: Ratio Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Particular's (Y/E March) | 2016 | 2017 | 7 2018F | 2019F | 2020F | 2021F |
| Profit Margins |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EBITDA Margin | 9.1\% | 11.4\% | \% 13.3\% | 13.8\% | 14.0\% | 14.9\% |
| EBIT Margin | 5.0\% | 7.4\% | 10.0\% | 10.6\% | 10.7\% | 12.0\% |
| PAT Margin | 3.2\% | 4.9\% | 6.6\% | 7.0\% | 7.1\% | 7.9\% |
| Growth Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue | 13.5\% | 9.2\% | \% 13.8\% | 15.8\% | 17.7\% | 19.9\% |
| PAT | 34.7\% | 65.2\% | 55.0\% | 23.0\% | 18.6\% | 34.0\% |
| As a \% of Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw Material Cost | 51.4\% | 42.4\% | 43.5\% | 47.5\% | 48.5\% | 45.0\% |
| Employee Cost | 1.1\% | 2.2\% | 2.2\% | 2.2\% | 2.2\% | 2.2\% |
| Liquidity Ratio |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current Ratio | 1.4 | 1.7 | 71.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Quick Ratio | 1.0 | 1.2 | 21.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Return Ratio |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROAE | 19.8\% | 26.7\% | - 32.2\% | 30.4\% | 28.1\% | 29.4\% |
| ROACE (\%) | 20.7\% | 24.4\% | - 32.1\% | 29.2\% | 25.3\% | 27.0\% |
| Leverage Ratio |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long term Debt/ Equity | 0.4 | 0.4 | 40.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Long term Debt/ EBITDA | 0.7 | 0.6 | 60.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Interest Coverage | 3.0 | 4.2 | 27.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 8.5 |
| Efficiency Ratios |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receivable days | 83 | 84 | 47 | 65 | 65 | 70 |
| Inventory Days | 140 | 196 | 155 | 130 | 130 | 140 |
| Payable days | 77 | 92 | 25 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Source : Company | Smifs Research |

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| Investor Relations and Data Support |  | Stock Recommendation | Expected absolute returns (\%) over 12 months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Strong Buy | >20\% |
| Ms. Tania Das | Mr. Deepankar Saha | Buy | between $12 \%$ and $20 \%$ |
| Sr. Associate Client Relation | Research Assistant | Accumulate | between 6\% and 12\% |
| tania.das@smifs.co.in | deepankar.saha@smifs.co.in | Hold | between 0\% and 6\% |
| Mobile No: +919836162494 | Phone: +913340115468 | Sell | 0 to $40 \%$ |
|  | Mobile No: +919831260464 | Neutral | No Rating |

Bloomberg Ticker for Stewart \& Mackertich Research: SMIF<Enter>

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