Siam Senses

A lot of Santas

PIMPAKA NICHGAROON, CFA
Head of Research
662-779-9199
pimpaka.nic@thanachartsec.co.th

Readying for an election, Thailand has lots of Santas going back to their home towns. On top of that are likely upcoming stimulus packages. *Siam Senses* raises its end-2022F SET target to 1,850 and reiterates its themes of an election, pent-up demand, reopening and high valuations.

Thanachart Securities

Going upcountry

Politicians are going in flock to visit their local constituencies. Together with the fact that political parties have started to name their prime minister candidates, our view of an election in mid 2022F is bolstered. We expect both out-of-pocket money from politicians and in-the-pocket stimulus money from the government to spur consumption from 4Q21F into next year. Aside from the Bt500bn (3% of GDP) of unused borrowing decree, stimulus upside could come from part of the Bt1.1tn additional room for borrowing from the higher public debt ceiling of 70% (from 60%). Therefore, there should be relief that stimulus money will not fall next year and could possibly even be topped up.

Domestic travel to come back fast

We are not excited about the government's planned reopening to at least 10 low-risk countries in November as Thailand and many of those countries are not really low risk and many people are likely to stay cautious. Also, if COVID cases start to rise again, we see a risk of quarantine resuming. We do not expect meaningful amounts of tourists into the middle of next year while we hope China will allow its citizens to travel abroad by then. However, we expect a strong domestic travel turnaround from pent-up demand and government stimulus packages. We estimate domestic tourism income in 2022F to rebound to 4.3% of 2019 GDP, vs. 6.4% in 2019.

Rising bond yield isn't a trend

The Thai 10-year government bond yield benchmark has risen recently from just 1.5% to 2.0% at present due to the rising US yield and an increase in the Thai public debt ceiling. The increase due to the rising US bond yield looks justified to us but we still believe the Thai yield affords a narrowing gap from the US rate because of Thailand's large excess liquidity. As for yield rising due to the higher debt ceiling, we do not believe it is justified because the higher government debt is likely to be financed by a drop in Bank of Thailand bonds, or sterilized money that stands at 19% of GDP. As we expect interest rates to remain low, our high valuation theme for the Thai market stays intact.

Lifting our SET target to 1,850 in 2022F

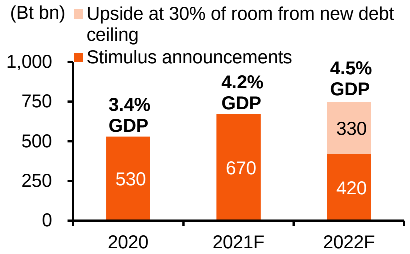
We remain a bull on the SET, seeing it as inexpensive at a PE of 17.5x in 2022F and only 14.9x in 2023F, vs. the pre-COVID average of 18.4x. We raise our 2022F SET target to 1,850 (from 1,700) on the back of our recent company earnings upgrades. We also factor in ahead of our earnings upgrades the impact of a higher debt ceiling and higher-than-expected oil prices. Our target implies a PE of 19.9x in 2022F, falling to only 17.0x in 2023F. We play our themes via exposure to the retail and banking sectors. One change in our top picks is Central Pattana (CPN TB, Bt58.25, BUY), which replaces BEC World (BEC TB, Bt13.4, BUY).

Top Picks

	-EPS growth-		— PE —		Yield
	21F	22F	21F	22F	22F
	(%)	(%)	(x)	(x)	(%)
COM7	44.3	39.6	41.6	29.8	2.8
CPALL	(37.9)	84.8	63.3	34.2	1.5
CPN *	(49.9)	163.1	99.1	37.7	1.3
EA	15.3	32.6	40.7	30.7	1.0
GLOBAL	62.8	20.1	31.2	26.0	1.5
HMPRO	(1.0)	19.8	36.6	30.5	2.6
KBANK	18.7	10.6	9.6	8.7	2.3
KCE	133.3	59.1	40.5	25.4	2.8
M	(73.2)	602.1	207.4	29.5	3.4
STARK	57.5	39.3	40.3	28.9	1.7
Stock taken out					
BEC	na	28.4	34.0	26.4	3.4

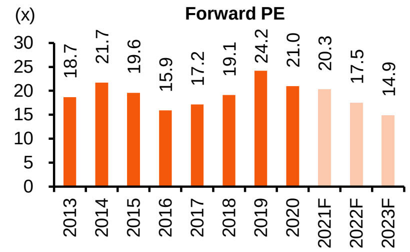
Source: Thanachart estimates
Note: *New addition.
Based on 19 October 2021 closing prices

Stimulus Shouldn't Fall Next Year



Source: Thanachart estimates

Very Low PE To Us In 2023F



Source: SET, Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

A lot of Santas

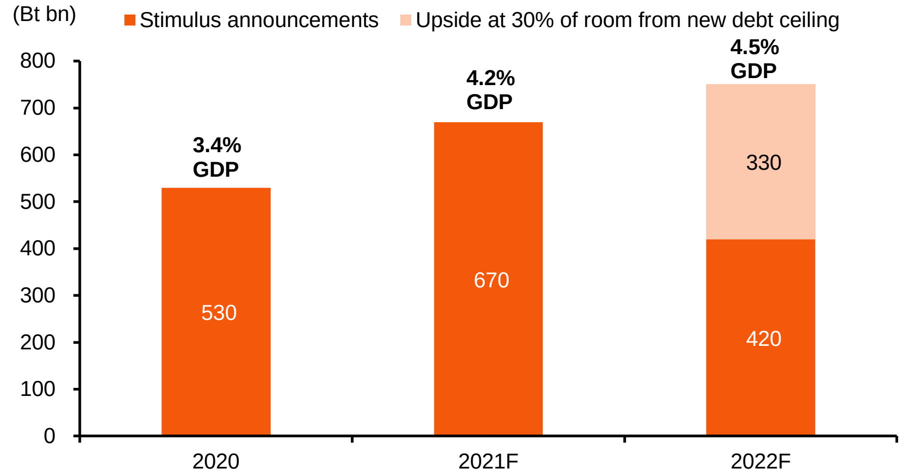
Politicians are visiting their constituencies

After the end of parliamentary session in September, politicians have started to go back to visit their constituencies. Political parties have also started to name their prime ministerial candidates. This bolsters our view of an early election, say, in the middle of next year. Note that under the Thai constitution, political parties have to announce up to three PM candidates before the election. So far, key parties have named only one candidate, their party leaders. For the main coalition Palang Pracharath Party (PPRP), it has named PM Prayut Chan-o-cha as its candidate. The main opposition Pheu Thai Party (PT) has yet to name anyone.

Stimulus money shouldn't fall next year and could possibly be topped up

We expect both out-of-pocket money from politicians and in-the-pocket stimulus money from the government to spur consumption as early as 4Q21F and into next year. This relieves our concern over stimulus money falling in 2022F from the amounts in 2020-21. The government has announced two decrees, Bt1tn (6% of 2019 GDP) in 2020 and Bt500bn (3%) in 2021. Exhibit 1 shows estimated announced stimulus spending plans in 2020-22F. Note that in some cases, real spending has been below the amounts announced in the plan and in many cases, spending from the packages announced in one quarter can be spread into the following quarters. While we do not expect the stimulus money in 2022F to be much less than in 2021F, a resumption of business activities should already mean better economic growth in 2022F than this year. An upside to this is if the government announces a third decree next year as the public debt ceiling has been lifted to 70% of GDP from 60%, which implies a total additional room of approximately Bt1.1tn in debt.

Ex 1: Estimated Stimulus Spending



Source: Thanachart estimates

Note: The numbers shown in the charts are announced stimulus packages during the year. Real spending of some of the packages can cross over to another year.

Ex 2: Stimulus Announcements

Key Covid Stimulus Measures	Budget (Bt bn)
Bt5,000 per month for 3 months for 25m people	375
Bt1,000 per month for 3 months for 7m elderly, children and disabled people	21
50% co-pay of Bt3,000 for consumer products at small shops for 10m people	30
Additional Bt500 per month for 3 months for 14m poor people holding welfare cards	21
Shopping tax allowance of Bt30,000	22
2020 announced spending	**530**
50% co-pay phase 2 for 5m people	22
Extra Bt500 per month for 3 months in 1Q21 for 14m welfare card holders	21
Bt3,500 per month for 2 months for 30m people outside social security scheme	210
Bt1,000 per week for 4 weeks for 10m people under social security scheme	40
1Q21 announced spending	**293**
50% co-pay phase 3 for 27m people (3,000 each) to spend during Jul-Dec 2021	81
Extra Bt200 per month for 6 months in Jul-Dec 2021 for 16m welfare card holders and vulnerable people	19
Bt1,000 per week for 2 weeks for 33m people to spend within Jun-21	66
Bt1,000 per week for 2 weeks for 9.3m people under social security scheme to spend within Jun-21	19
Bt7,000 E-Voucher for consumer goods spending during Aug-Dec 2021	10
2Q21 announced spending	**195**
One-month cash handouts for people affected by 3rd wave COVID-19 in 10 provinces	30
- Employees under Social Security Scheme (SS) 33 to get 50% of salary (max Bt7,500)	
- Employers under SS 33 to get Bt3,000 for every employee it has (max 200 employees per firm)	
- Workers under SS 39-40 to get Bt5,000 handout	
- Casual workers without SS have to register to be under SS 40 to get Bt5,000	
Additional handouts above for additional 16 affected provinces	30
Bt2,000 per student tuition subsidy	23
Tuition fee discounts for undergrad students and Bt5,000 per student subsidization for universities	10
3Q21 announced spending	**93**
Bt3,000/month/worker for 3 months in November 2021 to January 2022 and pay the same for each new hire.	47
Bt10,000 in Nov-21 for total 16,700 (65+ year-old) taxi and motorcycle taxi drivers not under SS 39/40	0.2
Additional 50% co-pay phase 3 for 28m people (1,500 each) to spend during Nov-Dec 2021	42
4Q21 announced packages so far	**89**
2020 as % of GDP	**3.4%**
2021 announced so far as % of GDP	**4.2%**

Sources: Thanachart compilation

Domestic travel to come back fast

We don't expect much contribution from foreign tourists just yet

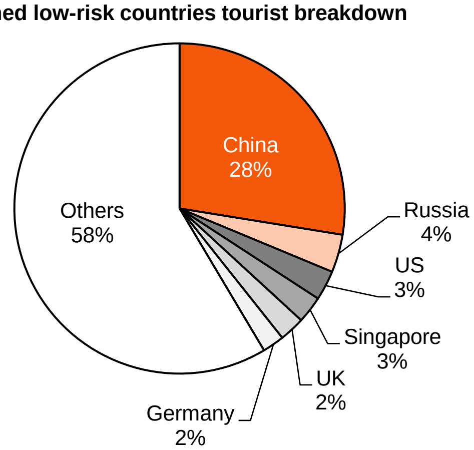
We are cautious rather than excited about the government's reopening plan to 10 or more government-defined low-risk countries in November and more in December. The reopening plan is to allow foreigners from those countries who have proof of full vaccination to come to Thailand and stay in yet-to-be-designated provinces without quarantine. These tourists also have to test negative for COVID-19 on arrival in Thailand.

Given that many of the government-defined low risk countries are not really low risk in our view and the fact that Thailand isn't a low-risk country itself, we do not expect the number of tourists to be meaningful to overall economic numbers. The names of the low-risk countries have yet to be finalized but there has been mention of the US, UK, Germany, China, Singapore, Russia and a few more. While the US, the UK and Russia are not low-risk countries, in our view, China has yet to allow its citizens to travel overseas. In addition, if the country reopening results in higher infections, there is also chance that the government will have to bring back quarantine.

Chinese are key and they are not coming in yet

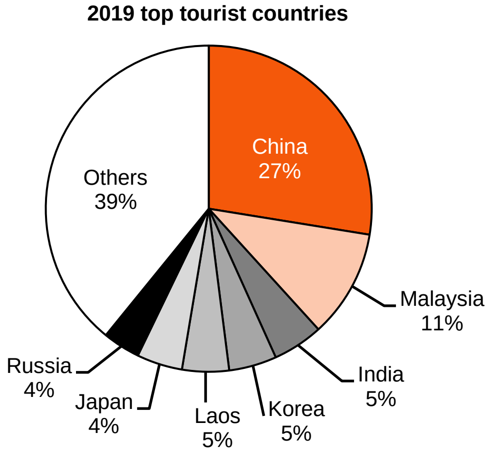
We still prefer to be conservative and maintain our view that foreign tourists will only come back meaningfully in 2H22F. This is especially since we believe China is unlikely to open its country, either outbound or inbound, before the end of 1Q22F as it awaits more effective vaccines and the conclusion of the Beijing Winter Olympic Games in the quarter. China accounted for 28% of total tourist arrivals to Thailand in 2019.

Ex 3: Without Chinese Travelers, A Tourism Turnaround Unlikely To Be Meaningful



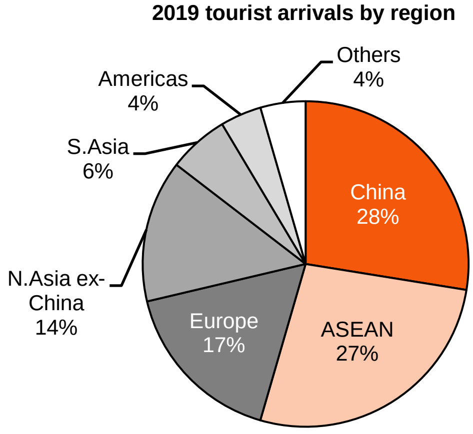
Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand
Note: figures are for 2019 tourist arrivals

Ex 4: Countries That Matter



Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand

Ex 5: Regions That Matter

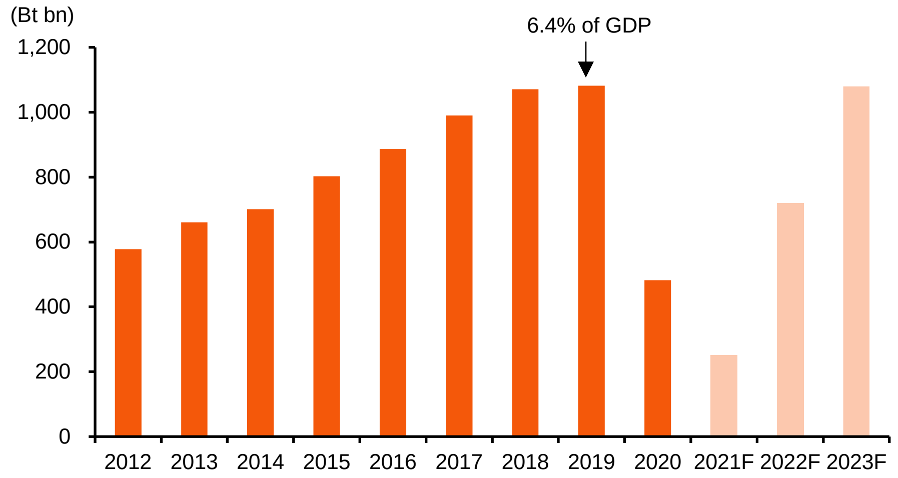


Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand

We expect a strong turnaround in domestic travel

We however have a much higher conviction regarding domestic travel. While foreign tourism income accounted for 11.4% of GDP in 2019, domestic tourism made up 6.4%. By absolute amount, we still expect tourist income this year to be at just 23% of the 2019 level while we foresee a strong turnaround in 2022F to return to 67% of 2019 levels. Key drivers are pent-up demand, additional demand from people who are still afraid to travel outside Thailand, and demand from potential stimulus packages. We expect the government’s upcoming stimulus packages to focus on cash handouts for consumption and subsidies for domestic traveling.

Ex 6: Domestic Tourism Income Can Come Back Fast



Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand, Thanachart estimates

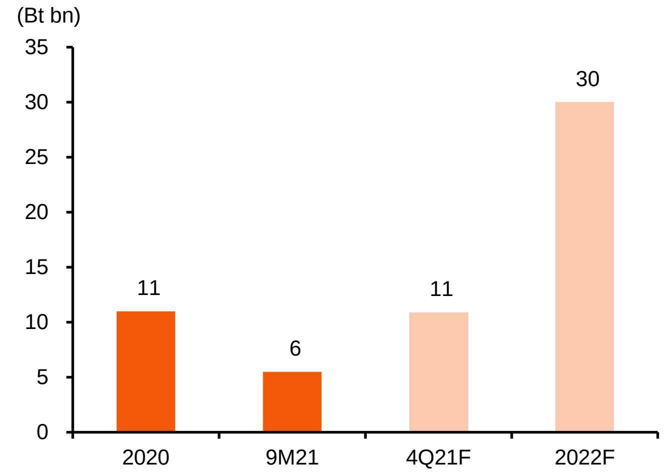
The unused travel stimulus money is due to be spent in 4Q21F

The government launched the "Traveling Together" tourism stimulus program worth Bt22.4bn in June 2020. The program has been extended many times due to new COVID-19 waves leading to money allocated to the program not being fully spent. Then in March this year, the government added another program, "Tour Tiew Thai", worth Bt5.0bn, which was delayed because of the most recent COVID-19 wave. Last month the government re-introduced these two programs to be used for the period from October 2021 to January 2022. The total stimulus money is worth Bt11bn, of which Bt6bn is from the remaining budget of the Traveling Together scheme and Bt5bn from the unused Tour Tiew Thai program.

We see the Traveling Together scheme as an attractive one. The government subsidizes 40% or a maximum of Bt3,000 of the room rate per night for a maximum of 15 nights per person. The government also pays for food and consumption at Bt600 per day with a one-time transportation cost subsidy at a maximum of Bt3,000. As for Tour Tiew Thai, the government subsidizes 40% or a maximum of Bt5,000 of the tour package price per person.

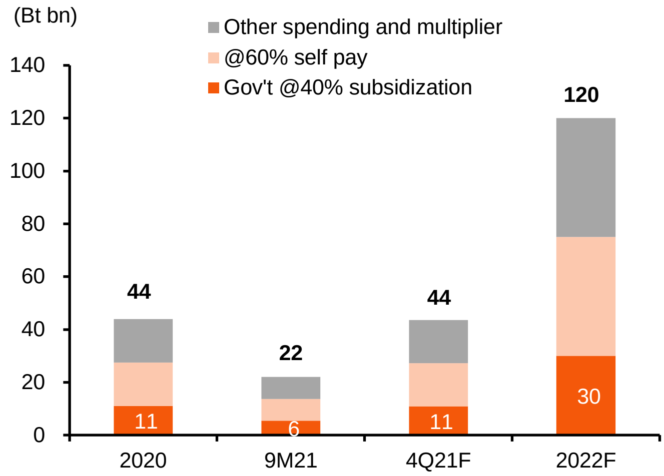
For next year, we expect at least Bt30bn in travel stimulus package which implies around Bt120bn in economic benefits assuming the inclusion of the self-pay portion, additional spending during the trips and the multiplier effect.

Ex 7: Estimated Tourism Stimulus Spending



Source: Thanachart estimates

Ex 8: Estimated Total Economic Benefits



Source: Thanachart estimates

High valuation theme stays

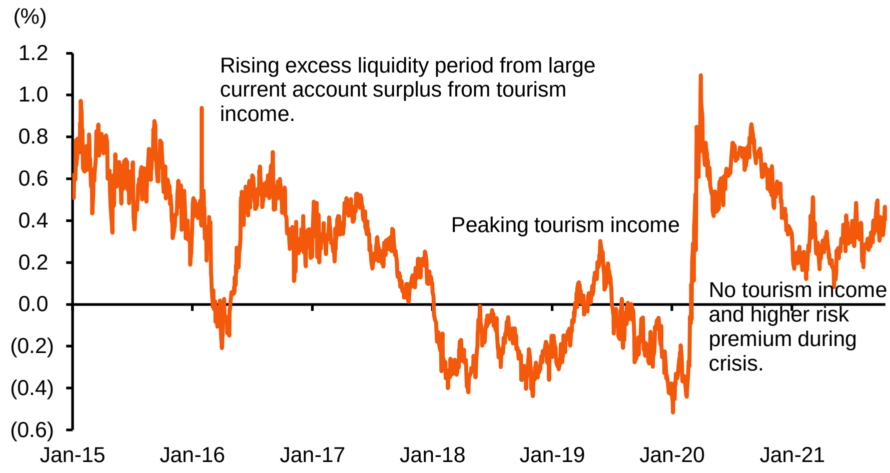
We still expect rates to remain low; thus our high valuation theme stays

Our high valuation theme for the Thai market rests upon our assumption that interest rates will remain low in Thailand due to: 1) substantial excess liquidity, or sterilized money, remaining in the form of Bank of Thailand (BOT) bonds to the tune of Bt3.0tn, or 19% GDP; and 2) the interest rate gap above the US rate likely to narrow when the US rate starts to rise, say, next year because of excess liquidity at home. Note that we use risk free (Rf) assumptions of 2.5% in 2022-25F, 3.0% in 2026-30F and 3.5% in 2031-32F and in our terminal value calculation for the DCF value of the stocks under our coverage.

Large excess liquidity can narrow Thai-US yield gap

Exhibit 9 shows that there were times in the past when the gap between the Thai and the US bond yield narrowed and also times when the Thai rate was even lower than the US rate. And we believe that was due to the substantial excess liquidity in Thailand.

Ex 9: Thai Vs US 10-Year Benchmark Bond Yield

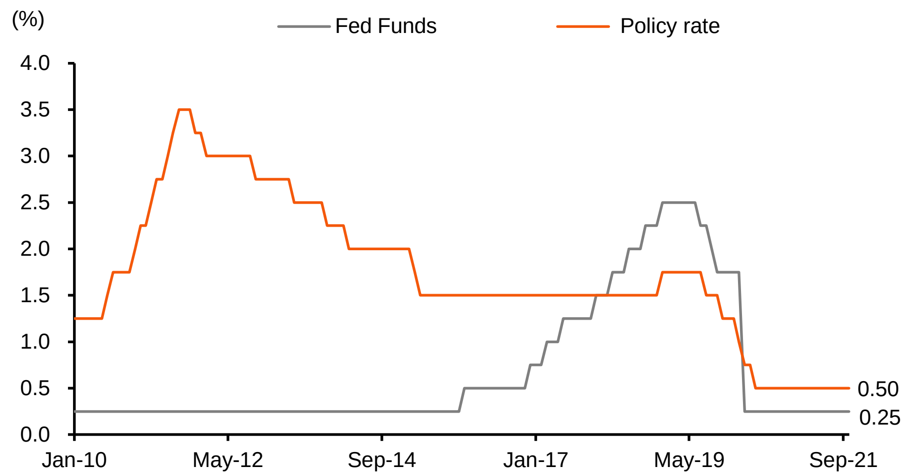


Source: Bloomberg, Thanachart

Policy rate is also independent

Exhibit 10 shows that the short-end rate that is suggested by policy rate direction has also been relatively independent to the US's rate. Therefore, we do not see the need for the BOT to hike the policy rate to follow the US's rate, which the consensus is now expecting the move to start next year. The Thai economy is laggard in its turnaround process, which is expected to just start next year. As long as there is still an output gap, the remaining excess liquidity and manageable inflation, we do not see the prospect of the BOT hiking its policy rate next year.

Ex 10: Thai Vs. US Policy Rate



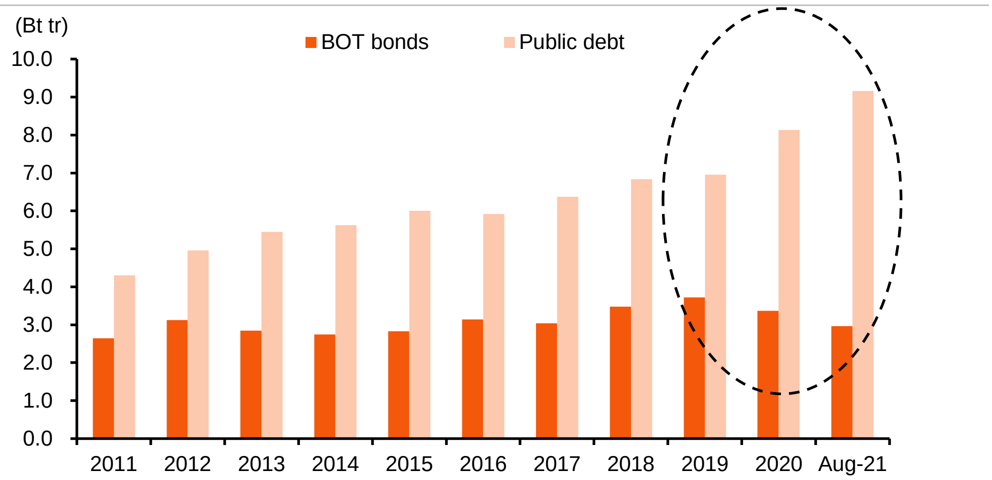
Source: Bloomberg

Higher government debt is being financed by falling BOT bonds

Why don't we believe the higher debt ceiling or more government borrowing will push up interest rates in Thailand? Because we believe the rising government debt will largely be financed by a fall in BOT bonds. In fact, we have already seen that happen since 2020 as shown in Exhibit 11. BOT bonds are sterilized money where the BOT issues the bonds to pull excess liquidity out of the system to avoid inflationary risks. The BOT has accumulated excess liquidity since 2003 and this liquidity has been the result of the country failing to reinvest the money it has earned from tourism and exports.

The mechanism for the BOT bonds to finance government debt is when the BOT doesn't renew its bonds that mature or buying them back and releasing liquidity back to bondholders, who can then reinvest the money in newly-issued government bonds. In this way, rising government debt shouldn't create the crowding out effect or push up market interest rates.

Ex 11: Rising Government Debt Is Financed By Falling Sterilized Money (BOT Bonds)

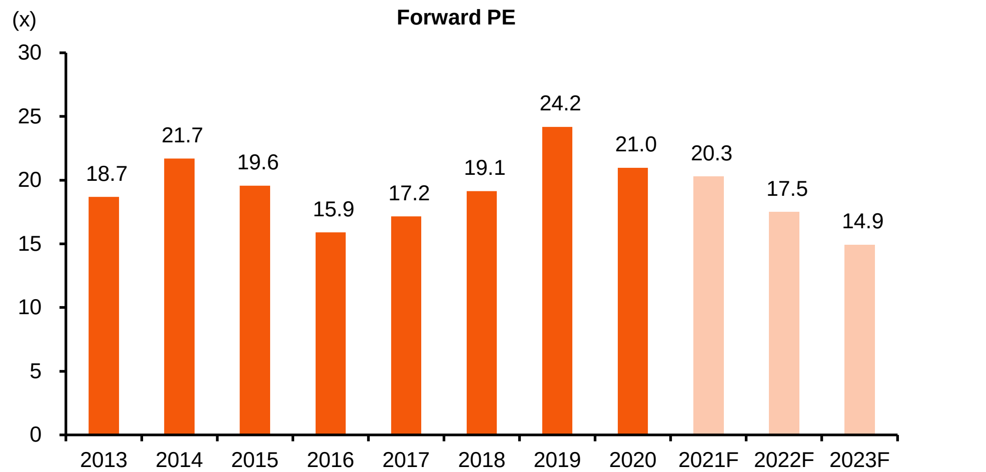


Sources: Bank of Thailand, Public Debt Management Office, Thanachart

SET looks inexpensive to us, still trading below its historical range

As interest rates are likely to stay low in Thailand, we maintain our high valuation theme for the Thai market and expect PEs to remain at high levels. Therefore, we see the SET as inexpensive trading at a PE of 17.5x in 2022F and only 14.9x in 2023F. Exhibit 12 shows that the SET was trading at higher PE levels during pre-COVID years.

Ex 12: SET Looks Inexpensive To Us, Especially In 2023F



Sources: SET, Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Our SET target is lifted to 1,850 from 1,700

In this report we lift our SET target to 1,850 (from 1,700) to reflect our recent earnings upgrades in the bank and retail sectors. We also factor in ahead of our potential earnings upgrades in the future the positive impact of the higher public debt ceiling that is likely to result in more government spending, and higher-than-expected oil prices. Our Brent assumptions are USD65 per barrel in 2021-22F with 2% inflation factor afterward vs. the current oil price of USD84/bbl.

Our SET target implies a 19.9x multiple PE in 2022F. This looks high but we believe there is potential upside to earnings next year from the higher debt ceiling and higher-than-expected oil prices. We also believe that the market is likely to look to 2023F as a more normal year with tourism back on a full-year basis. And our SET target implies only a 17.0x PE in 2023F, when the PE would still be below its average historical pre-COVID average of 18.4x.

Our exposure is in retail and bank sectors with some bottom-up selection

We continue to play our three themes outlined in our previous Siam Senses (see ***Optimism of the laggard***, 14 September 2021), ie, the upcoming election, pent-up demand and high valuations, via exposure to the retail and banking sectors. One change in our top picks list is **Central Pattana (CPN)** replacing BEC World (BEC). We add CPN as we believe it is a more direct play than BEC World to our domestic reopening (post-lockdown) and consumption theme. The return of traffic to malls has been much faster-than-expected since their re-openings in September and we expect CPN to be able to reduce its rent discount in a faster manner too. Please see Phannarai Tiyapittayarut's ***CPN – A way of life***, *dated 13 October 2021*. We still have a BUY rating on BEC. However, we want more direct exposure to consumption and CPN is also a better play to us on a post-lockdown turnaround. In our top picks list we continue to have three bottom-up stock selection plays – **KCE Electronics (KCE), Energy Absolute (EA) and Stark Corp (STARK).**

Ex 13: Thanachart's Top Picks

Ticker	Rating	Current price (Bt/shr)	Target price (Bt/shr)	*Upside* (%)	Market cap (US$ m)	Norm EPS growth 2021F (%)	Norm EPS growth 2022F (%)	Norm PE 2021F (x)	Norm PE 2022F (x)	EV/EBITDA or P/BV of Bank 2021F (x)	EV/EBITDA or P/BV of Bank 2022F (x)	Yield 2021F (%)	Yield 2022F (%)
COM7 TB	BUY	72.50	87.00	20.0	2,610	44.3	39.6	41.6	29.8	27.7	20.7	1.9	2.8
CPALL TB	BUY	65.00	75.00	15.4	17,520	(37.9)	84.8	63.3	34.2	18.1	15.3	0.8	1.5
CPN TB *	BUY	58.25	64.00	9.9	7,844	(49.9)	163.1	99.1	37.7	24.2	16.9	0.9	1.3
EA TB	BUY	64.50	95.00	47.3	7,219	15.3	32.6	40.7	30.7	24.0	18.5	0.7	1.0
GLOBAL TB	BUY	21.70	30.00	38.2	2,996	62.8	20.1	31.2	26.0	23.6	19.9	1.3	1.5
HMPRO TB	BUY	14.20	17.50	23.2	5,603	(1.0)	19.8	36.6	30.5	19.2	16.9	2.2	2.6
KBANK TB	BUY	141.00	160.00	13.5	10,024	18.7	10.6	9.6	8.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.3
KCE TB	BUY	81.50	95.00	16.6	2,889	133.3	59.1	40.5	25.4	26.5	18.1	1.7	2.8
M TB	BUY	54.75	63.00	15.1	1,513	(73.2)	602.1	207.4	29.5	21.8	11.3	0.5	3.4
STARK TB	BUY	4.38	5.00	14.2	1,565	57.5	39.3	40.3	28.9	22.9	17.8	1.2	1.7
Stock taken out													
BEC TB	BUY	13.40	15.00	11.9	804	na	28.4	34.0	26.4	8.4	7.8	2.7	3.4

Sources: Company data, Thanachart estimates
Note: * New additions Based on 19 October 2021 closing prices

APPENDIX 1: Top picks' financials

Ex 1: COM7 Pcl (COM7 TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	37,306	45,291	55,610	62,605
Net profit	1,491	2,091	2,920	3,685
Norm profit	1,449	2,091	2,920	3,685
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.2	1.7	2.4	3.1
Norm EPS grw (%)	19.1	44.3	39.6	26.2
Norm PE (x)	60.0	41.6	29.8	23.6
EV/EBITDA (x)	37.3	27.7	20.7	16.7
P/BV (x)	22.6	19.3	16.2	13.9
Div yield (%)	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.7
ROE (%)	40.1	50.1	59.1	63.3
Net D/E (%)	22.4	4.2	(0.7)	(7.6)

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 2: CP All Pcl (CPALL TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	546,207	557,640	613,332	679,522
Net profit	16,102	10,232	18,061	25,402
Norm profit	15,876	10,232	18,061	25,402
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.7
Norm EPS grw (%)	(30.0)	(37.9)	84.8	43.0
Norm PE (x)	39.3	63.3	34.2	23.9
EV/EBITDA (x)	16.6	18.1	15.3	12.9
P/BV (x)	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.6
Div yield (%)	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1
ROE (%)	16.7	10.4	17.1	21.5
Net D/E (%)	180.8	104.6	89.1	70.7

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 3: Central Pattana Pcl (CPN TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	26,730	24,814	32,303	38,927
Net profit	9,557	7,497	8,569	11,603
Norm profit	5,258	2,637	6,938	9,971
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.2	0.6	1.5	2.2
Norm EPS grw (%)	(54.3)	(49.9)	163.1	43.7
Norm PE (x)	49.7	99.1	37.7	26.2
EV/EBITDA (x)	20.7	24.2	16.9	14.1
P/BV (x)	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0
Div yield (%)	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.8
ROE (%)	7.5	3.7	9.1	12.0
Net D/E (%)	47.1	42.8	45.6	54.9

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 4: Energy Absolute Pcl (EA TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	17,080	25,342	41,384	51,815
Net profit	5,205	5,911	7,839	10,941
Norm profit	5,127	5,911	7,839	10,941
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.9
Norm EPS grw (%)	(13.4)	15.3	32.6	39.6
Norm PE (x)	46.9	40.7	30.7	22.0
EV/EBITDA (x)	29.9	24.0	18.5	14.5
P/BV (x)	8.7	7.5	6.3	5.3
Div yield (%)	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.8
ROE (%)	20.0	19.7	22.3	26.1
Net D/E (%)	135.5	117.7	87.2	57.7

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 5: Siam Global House Pcl (GLOBAL TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	26,803	32,875	36,145	39,870
Net profit	1,956	3,193	3,839	4,617
Norm profit	1,956	3,193	3,839	4,617
Norm EPS (Bt)	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
Norm EPS grw (%)	(6.9)	62.8	20.1	20.3
Norm PE (x)	50.9	31.2	26.0	21.6
EV/EBITDA (x)	34.5	23.6	19.9	16.6
P/BV (x)	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1
Div yield (%)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8
ROE (%)	11.9	17.6	18.8	20.0
Net D/E (%)	76.4	63.7	50.2	37.9

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 6: Home Product Center Pcl (HMPRO TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	59,874	60,117	64,353	69,324
Net profit	5,155	5,103	6,114	7,287
Norm profit	5,155	5,103	6,114	7,287
Norm EPS (Bt)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Norm EPS grw (%)	(16.5)	(1.0)	19.8	19.2
Norm PE (x)	36.2	36.6	30.5	25.6
EV/EBITDA (x)	20.0	19.2	16.9	14.7
P/BV (x)	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.4
Div yield (%)	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.1
ROE (%)	24.1	23.5	27.0	29.8
Net D/E (%)	46.8	39.3	35.6	24.1

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 7: Kasikornbank Pcl (KBANK TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Pre Provision Profit	85,088	93,373	98,064	100,186
Net profit	29,487	35,005	38,708	40,452
Norm profit	29,487	35,005	38,708	40,452
Norm EPS (Bt)	12.3	14.6	16.2	16.9
Norm EPS grw (%)	(23.9)	18.7	10.6	4.5
Norm PE (x)	11.4	9.6	8.7	8.3
P/BV (x)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Div yield (%)	1.8	2.1	2.3	4.8
ROE (%)	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.8
ROA (%)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 8: KCE Electronics Pcl (KCE TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	11,527	14,921	17,798	20,775
Net profit	1,127	2,376	3,781	5,879
Norm profit	1,018	2,376	3,781	5,879
Norm EPS (Bt)	0.9	2.0	3.2	5.0
Norm EPS grw (%)	15.6	133.3	59.1	55.5
Norm PE (x)	94.5	40.5	25.4	16.4
EV/EBITDA (x)	45.6	26.5	18.1	12.3
P/BV (x)	8.0	7.2	6.4	5.5
Div yield (%)	0.5	1.7	2.8	4.3
ROE (%)	8.6	18.8	26.8	36.3
Net D/E (%)	(0.0)	5.3	1.9	(5.2)

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 9: MK Restaurant Group Pcl (M TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	13,361	11,659	15,337	18,010
Net profit	907	243	1,707	2,689
Norm profit	907	243	1,707	2,689
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.0	0.3	1.9	2.9
Norm EPS grw (%)	(65.1)	(73.2)	602.1	57.5
Norm PE (x)	55.6	207.4	29.5	18.7
EV/EBITDA (x)	14.4	21.8	11.3	8.6
P/BV (x)	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5
Div yield (%)	1.8	0.5	3.4	5.3
ROE (%)	6.5	1.8	12.6	19.0
Net D/E (%)	(55.2)	(61.6)	(60.5)	(61.6)

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 10: Stark Corporation Pcl (STARK TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2020	2021F	2022F	2023F
Sales	16,858	20,194	23,281	26,584
Net profit	1,609	1,726	2,404	3,079
Norm profit	1,095	1,726	2,404	3,079
Norm EPS (Bt)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Norm EPS grw (%)	629.2	57.5	39.3	28.1
Norm PE (x)	63.5	40.3	28.9	22.6
EV/EBITDA (x)	32.5	22.9	17.8	14.6
P/BV (x)	18.7	13.9	10.9	8.6
Div yield (%)	0.0	1.2	1.7	2.2
ROE (%)	36.7	39.6	42.3	42.6
Net D/E (%)	291.5	183.8	129.4	98.4

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

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Thanachart Securities Pcl.

Research Team
19 Floor, MBK Tower
444 Phayathai Road, Pathumwan Road, Bangkok 10330
Tel: 662 - 779-9119
Email: thanachart.res@thanachartsec.co.th

Pimpaka Nichgaroon, CFA
Head of Research
Tel: 662-779-9199
pimpaka.nic@thanachartsec.co.th

Pattarawan Wangmingmat
Senior Technical Analyst
Tel: 662-779-9105
pattarawan.wan@thanachartsec.co.th

Phannarai Tiyapittayarut
Property, Retail
Tel: 662-779-9109
phannarai.von@thanachartsec.co.th

Sarachada Sornsong
Bank, Finance, Insurance
Tel: 662-779-9106
sarachada.sor@thanachartsec.co.th

Sittichet Rungrassameephat
Analyst, Quantitative
Tel: 662-483-8303
sittichet.run@thanachartsec.co.th

Adisak Phupiphathirungul, CFA
Retail Market Strategy
Tel: 662-779-9120
adisak.phu@thanachartsec.co.th

Nuttapop Prasitsuksant
Telecom, Utilities
Tel: 662-483-8296
nuttapop.pra@thanachartsec.co.th

Rata Limsuthiwanpoom
Auto, Industrial Estate, Media, Prop. Fund
Tel: 662-483-8297
rata.lim@thanachartsec.co.th

Siriporn Arunothai
Small Cap, Healthcare, Hotel
Tel: 662-779-9113
siriporn.aru@thanachartsec.co.th

Thaloengsak Kucharoenpaisan
Analyst, Retail Market
Tel: 662-483-8304
thaloengsak.kuc@thanachartsec.co.th

Chak Reungsinpinya
Energy, Petrochemical, Paper
Tel: 662-779-9104
chak.reu@thanachartsec.co.th

Pattadol Bunnak
Electronics, Food & Beverage, Shipping
Tel: 662-483-8298
pattadol.bun@thanachartsec.co.th

Saksid Phadthananarak
Construction, Transportation
Tel: 662-779-9112
saksid.pha@thanachartsec.co.th

Witchanan Tambamroong
Technical Analyst
Tel: 662-779-9123
witchanan.tam@thanachartsec.co.th