NEWS

On 23th March 2018 KELER Zrt. generated 858.318 pieces new, series 'A', dematerialized MASTERPLAST ordinary shares based on the capital increase of 15th January 2018. Thereby the number of voting rights attached to MASTERPLAST ordinary shares of Mr. Dávid Tibor, the Chairman of the Board increased from 4.767.076 pieces to 5.266.626 pieces, therefore, the proportion of voting rights crossed the 35 % threshold by increasing from 34,69% to 36,07%. In addition, the number of voting rights attached to MASTERPLAST ordinary shares of Mr. Balázs Ács, the Vice-chairman of the Board increased from 4.096.278 pieces to 4.455.046 pieces, the proportion of voting rights by crossing the 30 % threshold increases from 29,81% to 30,51%. After the registration of the newly issued securities in an amount of 858.318, the number of shares increased from 13.742.961 to 14.601.279.

COMMENT

The news is only a technical announcement, and has no impact on the stock price. Our latest research is based on the impact of new debt/equity ratios and share number. In our view, the capital increase improves financial strength, supports the investments and may improve the growth potential in the long term.

This process is a debt to capital conversion where the former shareholder loans of the two main shareholders were converted to equity via a capital increase. The share capital of the company has increased due the issuance of the new shares, while the liabilities have decreased.

From one point of view investors may consider this as a dilution. From another point of view, the two main shareholders could have decided to ask for repayment of their shareholder loans decreasing the financial strength of the company. We reiterated our buy ratings for Masterplast shares, with a target price of HUF 789.

Shareholders of the Company with holding over 5%*	
Name	**Share %**
Dávid Tibor	36,07
Balázs Ács	30,51
OTP Fund Management	6,66
Free float	26,76
Total	100

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Prior researches

MKB Bank wrote an initiation report on 15 December 2017. The research is available on the web page of the BSE (Budapest Stock Exchange):

https://www.bet.hu/pfile/file?path=/site/Magyar/Dokumentumok/Tozsdetagoknak/Tozsdetagok-elemzesei/MKB-Bank-Masterplast-initation-report-20171215.pdf

MKB Bank wrote flash notes on 10 January 2018, on 17 January 2018, and on 28 February 2018, on 9 March 2018. These researches are available on the web page of the BSE (Budapest Stock Exchange):

https://www.bet.hu/pfile/file?path=/site/Magyar/Dokumentumok/Tozsdetagoknak/Tozsdetagok-elemzesei/MKB_Bank_Zrt._-_Masterplast_elemzoi_kommentar_-_2018.01.10..pdf1

https://www.bet.hu/pfile/file?path=/site/Magyar/Dokumentumok/Tozsdetagoknak/Tozsdetagok-elemzesei/MKB_Bank_Zrt._-_Masterplast_elemzoi_kommentar_-_2018.01.17..pdf1

https://www.bet.hu/pfile/file?path=/site/Magyar/Dokumentumok/Tozsdetagoknak/Tozsdetagok-elemzesei/MKB_Bank_Zrt._-_Masterplast_elemzoi_kommentar_-_2018.02.28..pdf1

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Methodology used for equity valuation and recommendation of covered companies

The discounted cash flow valuation is a method of valuing a company (or project, assets, business, etc.) with the time value of the money. The model forecasts the company's free cash flow (free cash flow to firm) and discounts it with the average cost of capital (WACC). The cash flow is simply the cash that is generated by a business and which can be distributed to investors. The free cash flow represents economic value, while accounting metric like net earning doesn't. The WACC represents the required rate of return by the investors. If a business is risky the required rate of return, the WACC will be higher.

Discounted cash flow model (DCF): We analyze the companies using five year forecast period and set a terminal value based on the entity's long term growth or on different exit multiples like EV/EBITDA or EV/EBIT. In certain cases the forecast period may differ from five years. In this case the analysts must define the reason for difference. The cash flows are discounted by the company's WACC unless otherwise specified.

In the first step we have to forecast the company's cash flow. The free cash flow to firm (FCFF) is based on the earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT), the tax rate, depreciation and amortization (D&A), net change in working capital (which is based on the current assets and current liabilities) and the capital expenditures (CAPEX). The model requires a terminal value which can be based on the long term growth or on an exit multiple like EV/EBITDA, or EV/EBIT. Forecasting the terminal value is a crucial point because in most cases it makes up more than 50% of the net present value.

The discount rate (WACC): The average cost of capital of the company is dependent on the industry, the risk free rate, tax, the cost of debt and the equity risk premium. The cost of equity is calculated by the CAPM model, where the independent variables are the risk free rate, the industry specific levered beta, and the equity risk premium. The WACC is dependent on the capital structure, so the forecast of the equity/debt mix is crucial.

At the end we get the enterprise value (EV). The EV is the market capitalization plus the total debt and preferred equity and minority interest, minus the company's cash. In the last step we have to reduce the EV with the net debt. This figures divided by the shares outstanding we arrive at the target share price.

The discounted cash flow model includes sensitivity analysis which takes the effects of the change in the WACC, the long term growth or the used exit multiples on which the terminal value is based.

Our target price is based on a 12 month basis, ex-dividend unless stated otherwise.

Peer group valuation: For comparison we use peer group valuation. The analysis based on important indicators and multiples like P/E, EV/EBITDA, EV/EBIT, market capitalization, P/S, EBITDA margin, net debt to EBITDA, EBITDA growth, dividend yield and ROIC. If the industry justifies we may use other multiples. The peer group is compiled according to the companies' main business, with respect to the region (DM or EM market).

Recommendations

- Overweight: A rating of overweight means the stock's return is expected to be above the average return of the overall industry, or the index benchmark over the next 12 months.

- Underweight: A rating of underweight means the stock's return is expected to be below the average return of the overall industry, or the index benchmark over the next 12 months.
- Equal-weight: A rating of equal-weight means the stock's return is expected to be in line with the average return of the overall industry, or the index benchmark over the next 12 months.
- Buy: total return is expected to exceed 10% in the next 12 months.
- Neutral: Total return is expected to be in the range of -10 - +10% In the next 12 months.
- Sell: Total return is expected to be below -10% in the next 12 months.
- Under revision: If new information comes to light, which is expected to change the valuation significantly.

Change from the prior research

Our first research was published on 15 December 2017. In that Initial Coverage our price target was HUF 775, but the changes in fundamental factors justified the update of our model. Our new price target is HUF 789 which is higher by 3% than our first price target.