

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL INC. (NYSE) - PM

Company Description:

Philip Morris International Inc. is a Virginia holding company incorporated in 1987. Prior to March 28, 2008, it was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Altria. In 2008, PM was spunoff to Altria's stockholders. The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products in markets outside of the US. The Company's products are sold in approximately 160 countries. The company's operations are based in Lausanne, Switzerland. Brands include Marlboro, Philip Morris, Chesterfield, Parliament, L&M, and Bond Street. Profit breakdown: European Union, 32.6%; Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, 31.5%, Asia, 26.3%, Latin America & Canada, 9.9%. Has 54 factories around the globe. 78,300 employees. Chairman: Louis C. Camilleri.

CEO: Andre Calantzopoulos www.pmi.com

As stipulated by the Employee Matters Agreement between PMI and Altria (described below), the exercise price of each option was set to reflect the relative market values of PMI and Altria shares by allocating the price of Altria common stock before the distribution (\$73.83) to PMI shares (\$51.44) and Altria shares (\$22.39),

Basic Description:

PM has had slowing earnings and revenue growth due to declining cigarette volumes and currency headwinds. Despite this, P/E ratios are fairly close to market averages. Part of this is because PM has been able to increase prices beyond tax increases. In addition, because PM requires little for reinvestment, it can payout a large dividend and repurchase shares. However, debt has risen in order to fund high repurchases. Despite significant regulatory headwinds and multiple competitors, PM continues to maintain consistent profit margins and generate a superior return on capital. Yet the heavy share repurchase days are probably past, due to dividend equally net profits and debt levels maxed out. The currency impact was -\$1.20 in 2015. It is difficult to assess this impact as PM's adjusted non-GAAP 2015 earnings of \$5.62 do. VL uses GAAP earnings.

Profitability Description:

PM has raised prices significantly with most of the increase going to excise taxes. These taxes put PM into somewhat of a partnership with governments. Other costs are fairly easy to maintain. But the increase in costs is effective in dampening demand with the result of volume drops. Offsetting this unattractive feature is the high profit margins of PM. Only some pharma companies have higher margins - and those require high reinvestment, whereas PM pays out significant payout ratios combined with high share repurchases. Debt levels have climbed in order to fund the combined size of repurchases and dividends, effectively stopping repurchases. Clearly, PM has major swings around currencies, reaching peak results at times of significant USD weakness.

Core Advantage Description:

In 2009, the company held an estimated 15.4% share of the total international cigarette market outside of the U.S. PM uses its narrow focus on four brands to effectively market around the globe to different segments. Its most powerful presence is in the premium segment with Marlboro and Parliament. Even though countries continue to raise taxes and limit advertising in an effort to reduce smoking, the psychological and physical addictions provide for a continuing supply of high profits. PM is building a lead in RRP (reduced risk products) and seems to view its long term ability to differentiate around technology rather than brand. This may lead to a weakened position unless patents are sufficient and government cooperation is present.

Investment Thesis:

PM generates high profitability with declining top line revenues. ACM assumes that top line growth, with the introduction of new products and increased pricing, will be 3% with inflation of 2%, margins will be maintained for an operating earnings growth of 5% and share repurchasing is limited to 1% additional EPS growth due to debt limitations. In addition, we have adjusted earnings upward for currency headwinds and used a terminal P/E of 20.

Purchase Description:

Given the above factors, we would recommend patient, value-oriented investors purchase shares of PM as a Tier I at prices up to \$71 per share for 4.5% and \$78 for 3% with a sale of half at \$97 (hist range) per share and the rest at \$124 per share (combo of capl charge and e.g. sell).

	FY End			Stock Price			Mkt Value															
	December			\$96.00			\$148,992.00															
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Net Profit (mln)									4,597	5,616	6,130	6,038	6,890	6,465	7,259	8,591	8,800	8,576	7,493	6,873	7,060	7,245
EPS									\$2.18	\$2.66	\$2.91	\$2.86	\$3.43	\$3.20	\$4.03	\$4.98	\$5.32	\$5.40	\$4.84	\$4.44	\$4.55	\$4.75
Operating EPS									\$2.18	\$2.66	\$2.91	\$2.86	\$3.43	\$3.20	\$4.03	\$4.98	\$5.32	\$5.40	\$4.84	\$4.44	\$4.55	\$4.75

Ave. P/E Ratios													19.5	13.6	13.2	13.8	16.7	17.0	17.7	18.8	20.7	
Yrly Price Low													\$33.3	\$32.5	\$42.5	\$55.5	\$72.9	\$84.3	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$84.8	
Yrly Price High													\$56.2	\$52.3	\$60.1	\$79.4	\$94.1	\$96.6	\$91.0	\$90.0	\$104.0	

Dividends Paid													3,091	4,180	4,396	4,867	5,358	5,689	6,002	6,259	6,363	6,344
Dividends PS													\$1.54	\$2.20	\$2.44	\$2.82	\$3.24	\$3.58	\$3.88	\$4.04	\$4.10	\$4.16
Ave. Div. Yld.													3.44%	5.19%	4.76%	4.18%	3.88%	3.96%	4.67%	4.90%	4.34%	

Shares Outstdg.									2109.0	2109.0	2109.0	2109.0	2007.0	1900.0	1801.8	1726.0	1653.6	1589.0	1546.9	1549.3	1552.0	1525.0
Buyback \$ (mln)									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,564.5	4,536.8	5,037.7	5,112.7	6,045.4	5,843.1	3,494.3	(198.0)	(254.9)	0.0

Shr. Equity (mln)									13,231	10,505	14,449	15,595	7,500	9,155	3,506	551	(3,456)	(7,766)	(12,629)	(11,476)	(10,000)	(11,000)
Book Value PS									\$6.27	\$4.98	\$6.85	\$7.39	\$3.74	\$4.90	\$1.95	\$0.32	(\$2.09)	(\$4.89)	(\$8.16)	(\$7.41)	(\$6.44)	(\$7.21)

LT Debt (mln)									100	4,141	2,222	5,578	11,377	15,500	13,370	14,828	17,639	24,023	26,929	25,250	27,000	28,000
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Return On Eq.									35%	53%	42%	39%	92%	71%	207%	1559%	-255%	-110%	-59%	-60%	-71%	-66%
Return On Capl.									34%	38%	37%	29%	36%	26%	43%	56%	62%	53%	52%	50%	42%	43%

Description:

Instructions:

Analysis:

Observations:

Investment Characteristics

Earnings Analysis: Use Of Earnings Analysis:

Growth Rate % 6.32% Avg Div Payout Rate: 71.56%

Quality %: 100.00% Avg Stk Buyback Rate 50.26%

	1995	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues (mln)									39,637	45,316	48,302	55,243	63,640	59,750	67,713	76,346	77,393	80,029	80,106	73,908	73,000	75,000
SPS									\$8.35	\$9.49	\$9.85	\$10.82	\$12.81	\$10.39	\$15.38	\$18.16	\$18.98	\$20.16	\$19.46	\$17.29	\$16.75	\$16.39
Adj. Sales (mln)									17,605	20,017	20,769	22,810	25,705	19,750	27,713	31,346	31,393	32,029	30,106	26,794	26,000	25,000

Sales Analysis: Sales Analysis (last 5 yrs.):

Growth Rate % 3.30% Growth Rate %: -3.67%

Growth Rate P 5.98% Growth Rate PS %: -1.60%

	1995	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oper. Margin									36.97%	38.62%	40.20%	38.99%	39.87%	40.10%	41.16%	42.87%	44.70%	44.58%	41.42%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Tax Rate									27.07%	23.71%	21.86%	28.90%	27.20%	29.10%	27.40%	27.40%	29.50%	29.30%	29.10%	28.00%	28.00%	28.00%
Deprec. (mln)									459	527	658	748	842	853	932	1,075	898	882	628	754	750	765
Depreciation %									9.98%	9.38%	10.73%	12.39%	12.22%	13.19%	12.84%	12.51%	10.20%	10.28%	8.38%	10.97%	10.62%	10.56%

Description:

Instructions:

Analysis:

Observations:

Description & Analysis of Profitability (in mlns):																	
		2004			2007	2008		2009	2010	2011		2012		2013		2014	2015
Net Revenues:	5.8%	39,637			55,243	63,640		62,080	67,713	76,346	915	77,393	927	80,029	879	80,106	847
European Union								28,550	28,050	29,768	211	27,338	198	28,303	185	29,058	195
EEMEA								13,865	15,928	17,452	0.141		0.138		0.153		0.137
Asia								12,413	15,235	19,590	0.060		0.063		0.070		0.066
Latin America & Canada								7,252	8,500	9,536	0.063		0.065		0.070		0.069
											0.095		0.098		0.104		0.104
Excise Taxes:	7.2%	22,032			32,433	37,935		37,045	40,505	45,249		46,016		48,812		50,339	
European Union									19,239	20,556	69.1%	18,812	68.8%	19,707	69.6%	20,219	69.6%
EEMEA									8,619	9,571	54.8%	10,940	56.8%	11,929	57.6%	13,006	59.8%
Asia									7,300	8,885	45.4%	9,873	46.9%	10,486	50.0%	10,527	57.9%
Latin America & Canada									5,447	6,237	65.4%	6,391	65.8%	6,690	66.6%	6,587	66.9%
Internal Costs:	3.4%	11,096			13,916	15,457		14,995	16,008	17,765		17,351		17,300		17,437	
3% Cost of sales		6,716			8,711	9,328	#####	9,022	9,713	10,678	14.0%	10,373	13.4%	10,410	13.0%	10,436	12.7%
4% Selling, general and adm. exp.		4,380			5,205	6,129	9.6%	5,973	6,295	7,087	9.3%	6,978	9.0%	6,890	8.6%	7,001	9.0%
EBITDA:	4.7%	6,968			9,642	11,090	#####	10,893	12,132	14,325	46.1%	14,924	47.6%	14,799	47.4%	13,219	43.0%
5% Amortization/Dep.		459			748	842		853	932	993		898		882		889	
"Free" Cash Flow	4.9%	6,257			8,570	9,991	#####	10,178	11,419	13,428	43.2%	13,868	44.2%	13,599	43.6%	12,066	39.4%
3% Capital Expenditures		711			1,072	1,099		715	713	897		1,056		1,200		1,153	
EBIT/Margin%:	4.7%	6,509			8,894	10,248	#####	10,040	11,200	13,332	42.9%	14,026	44.7%	13,917	44.6%	12,330	40.2%
European Union								4,506	4,311	4,560	49.5%	4,187	49.1%	4,238	49.3%	3,727	44.3%
EEMEA								2,663	3,152	3,229	41.0%	3,726	44.7%	3,779	43.1%	4,121	46.5%
Asia								2,436	3,049	4,836	45.2%	5,197	46.4%	4,622	44.0%	3,187	35.2%
Latin America & Canada								666	953	988	29.9%	1,043	31.4%	1,134	33.8%	1,030	34.3%
External Costs:	6.6%	1,912			2,856	3,358		3,698	3,941	4,741		5,046		4,917		4,314	
4% Taxes		1,762			2,570	2,787	#####	2,691	2,826	3,653	27.4%	3,833	27.3%	3,670	26.4%	3,097	25.0%
Interest inc., net		4			10	311		797	876	800		859		973		1,052	
Minority Interest		146			276	260		210	239	288		354		274		165	
Earnings/Margin:	3.8%	4,597			6,038	6,890	#####	6,342	7,259	8,591	27.6%	8,980	28.6%	9,000	28.8%	8,016	25.8%
Dividend Paid/% of FCF:		0			0	3,091	#####	4,180	4,396	4,867	36.2%	5,358	38.6%	5,689	41.8%	6,002	59.2%
Common Stock/% of FCF:		0			0	4,565	#####	4,537	5,038	5,113	38.1%	6,045	43.6%	5,843	43.0%	3,494	29.0%
Share buybacks: Stmt of C. F.												6525		5,963		3,833	48
Net Business Acquisitions:		0			0	0	0.0%	0	80	83	1.0%	0	0.0%	703	7.8%	110	0
Purchases									80	83				703		110	0
Disposals																	

Balance Sheet (in mlns):

	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Assets:	21,381	31,777	32,972	34,552	35,050	35,488	37,670	38,168	35,187	33,956
Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,501	1,531	1,540	1,703	2,550	2,983	2,154	1,682	3,417
Accounts and notes receivable		3,099	2,848	3,098	3,009	3,201	3,589	3,853	4,004	2,778
Inventories:	4,882	9,371	9,664	9,207	8,317	8,120	8,949	9,846	8,592	8,473
Deferred income taxes		302	322	305	371	397	450	502	533	488
Other current assets		513	574	532	356	591	619	497	673	648
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	4,042	6,435	6,348	6,390	6,499	6,250	6,645	6,755	6,071	5,721
Goodwill, net		7,925	8,015	9,112	10,161	9,928	9,900	8,893	8,388	7,415
Other intangible assets, net		1,906	3,084	3,546	3,873	3,697	3,619	3,193	2,985	2,623
Other assets		725	586	822	761	754	916	2,475	2,259	2,393
Liabilities:	807	16,182	25,472	28,407	29,929	33,725	39,523	44,330	46,232	45,226
Accounts payable		819	1,013	670	835	1,031	1,103	1,274	1,242	1,289
Accrued liabilities		6,129	7,881	8,073	8,098	8,973	9,143	10,833	10,108	9,691
Accrued income taxes		478	488	500	601	897	1,456	1,192	1,078	970
Short-term debt		400	375	1,662	1,747	1,511	2,419	2,400	1,208	825
Current portion of long-term debt		91	209	82	1,385	2,206	2,781	1,255	1,318	2,405
Long-term debt	100	5,578	11,377	13,672	13,370	14,828	17,639	24,023	26,929	25,250
Other long-term liabilities		1,273	2,550	1,869	1,728	2,127	2,993	1,876	2,800	3,253
Deferred Income Taxes		1,414	1,579	1,879	2,165	2,152	1,989	1,477	1,549	1,543
Minority Interest										1,768
Shareholder's Equity:	13,231	15,595	7,500	5,716	3,506	229	-3,476	-7,766	-12,629	-13,244
Common Stock		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional paid-in capital		1,265	1,581	1,403	1,225	1,235	1,334	723	710	1,929
Retained Earnings		12,642	13,354	15,358	18,133	21,757	25,076	27,843	29,249	29,842
Treasury stock, at cost		0	-5,154	-10,228	-14,712	-19,900	-26,282	-32,142	-35,762	-35,613
Accumulated other comprehensive income		1,688	-2,281	-817	-1,140	-2,863	-3,604	-4,190	-6,826	-9,402

Description:

Here is the report form of the balance sheet (as opposed to the account form).

Instructions:

Analysis:

Observations:

Description & Analysis of Debt Levels (in mlns):

Summary:	Debt is a four-letter word. Debt causes the years of repayment of capital to equity shareholders to stretch out into the more distant future. Even worse, debt can cause the best business model to become the property of bondholders in a rough economic environment.		
Total Debt-Capital:	The measure of total debt to total capital is useful when book value is a good measure of a firm's worth. This is particularly true of traditional businesses where property, plant and equipment are important. Further, it helps to have this ratio in capital intensive businesses with cyclical earnings.		
	Total Debt:	41,973	Here, deferred income taxes have been excluded.
	Total Capital:	28,729	Here, deferred income taxes have been excluded.
	Ratio:	146.10%	
Long Term Debt-Cap.:	The measure of long term debt to total capital is useful when total debt is distorted by the high presence of current assets being financed by current liabilities. Again, the measure works best within a traditional industry setting. The ratio helps position the equity shareholders.		
	L. T. Debt:	30,908	Here, the current liabilities have been excluded.
	L. T. Capital:	17,664	Here, the current liabilities have been excluded.
	Ratio:	174.98%	
Net Income Payback:	The measure of how quickly debt is repaid by net income is a conservative measure, as it includes some debt, such as current liabilities that are financed by current assets and excludes some sources of cash, such as noncash amortization numbers.		
	Total Debt:	41,973	
	Net Income:	6,918	
	Years Payback:	6.1	
	L.T. Debt:	30,908	
	Net Income:	6,918	
	Years Payback:	4.5	
Addback Net Inc. Payback:	The measure of how quickly debt is repaid by addback net income is a good measure, as it starts with GAAP net income and adds back expenses on an after-tax basis that are clearly discretionary, such as business acquisitions to better analyze the strength of the repayment stream.		
	L.T. Debt:	30,908	
	Net Income:	6,918	
	Addback:	0	Merger charges, writedowns above the line, dep. Amort below the line less capex
	Years Payback:	4.5	
	The debt situation at PM is adequate. The debt used been used prudently as a way of enhancing returns. This strategy has reached limits.		

Description & Analysis of Pension Issues(in mlns):

Summary:	Corporate defined benefit or "pension" plans are a major obligation of companies. Because of the actuarial changes involved, obligations can move significantly. As a result, corporations have steadily moved toward defined contribution plans as they froze or terminated pension plans. These obligations are measured in two ways: accumulated and projected. As the name implies, projected is what is likely and a greater number than accumulated. This obligation is typicapm in three categories: US, non-US and post-retirement. There are assets which are set up to fund these plans. The difference is the funded status. This number provides an indication of the additional potential obligation of the company and is included in the balance sheet - typicapm in "other assets" and "other liabilities." That may not be the accurate value of the obligation in the event that assumptions are unreasonable. Because pensions are funded over time, it is less likely to have an immediate funding need that cripples the company or its earnings. Rather than focus on these assumptions, we estimate the size of plan's underfunding relative to the market value of the company. The greatest financial risk involves companies which are small relative to these funding requirements. For our purposes, we set this limit at 25% for the total underfunded as a percentage of market capitalization.		
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Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pension Plan	Yes	Yes								
Frozen:	No	No								
Taft-Hartley	No	No								
Underfunded	Yes	Yes								
Amount:	1,592	3,253								
Market Cap:	148,992	148,992								
Ratio:	1.07%	2.18%								

Description & Analysis of Stock Options (in mlns):

Summary:	Stock options are a difficult form of compensation to assess. Heavy use of stock options creates stock issuance and a demand for stock repurchasing in some industries. This can be dilutive to shareholders if no repurchasing occurs or can absorb cash flows in the event that repurchasing occurs to offset issuance. Uses "share-based incentive" language		
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FASB ASC 718	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
After tax Exp	210.00	166.00								
Net profits:	7,493.00	6,873.00								
%	2.80%	2.42%								
Cash net of tax	3,833.00	48.00								
Net share rep	3,494.30	-254.88								
Difference	338.70	302.88								
% of Net profits	4.52%	4.41%								

Industry Overview

Tobacco companies enjoy the luxury of operating in a very attractive industry characterized by superior margins, strong pricing power, low volatility in the cost of raw materials, and strong cash flows. Yet the evolution of total industry volume has been a recent concern. International cigarette industry volume declined from 3.4 trillion units in 2008 to 3.2 trillion units in 2012, due to OECD markets. In contrast, the retail value increased from \$362 billion in 2008 to \$413 billion in 2012, an average growth rate of 3.3%, driven by non-OECD markets.

Industry Comparisons

Operating Statistics:

Company	Yrs.Paybk	Sales	ROC	Operating Margin
PM	4.47	26,000	41.53%	41.42%
BTI	3.20	21,000	13.00%	45.00%
JAPAY	0.30	20,000	15.00%	29.00%

Market Statistics:

Company	P/B	P/E	Divd. Yld.	EV/Sales
PM	-1490%	21.1	4.34%	677%
BATS	1200%	17.5	3.94%	571%
JAPAY	315%	17.4	2.90%	393%

Qualitative Characteristics

Positives:

Negatives:

Product/Service:

Pricing Power:	Consumer uptrading in non OECD mkts
Durability:	Must be continually purchased; addictive
Brand Appeal:	Important strength for uptrading
Unique:	
Role Of Media:	Advertising is important
Toll Bridge:	Legal providers are important to gov't
Global Opportunity	Yes
Competition	
Economic Risk:	
Government Role	
Role Of Technology:	Low tar, slims and menthol are growth area
Supply/Demand:	

OTP, illicit and e-cigs popular in downtrade mkts
Downturns in economy create downtrading
Rapid increase of excise taxes curtails demand
Rapid changes could increase competition
45% increase in excise tax for 2014 in Russia
100% increase in excise tax in South Korea

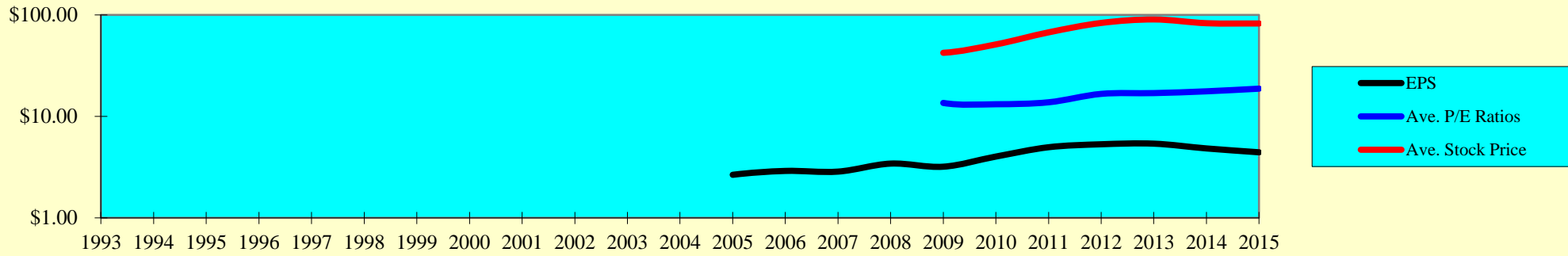
Financial:

Business Model:	
High Capital Reinv.:	
Effective As Public:	
Ownership:	
Growth:	
Concentration:	

Management:

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Average Stock Price vs. Average P/E vs. EPS



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EPS	####	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.18	\$2.66	\$2.91	\$2.86	\$3.43	\$3.20	\$4.03	\$4.98	\$5.32	\$5.40	\$4.84	\$4.44
Ave. P/E Ratios	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.50	13.60	13.20	13.80	16.70	17.00	17.70	18.80
Ave. Stock Price	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.75	42.40	51.30	67.45	83.50	90.45	83.00	82.50

Price/Earnings Ratio: used - \$5.35
 Eight year average low P/E is 12.9
 Eight year average high P/E is 17.3

If we set the purchase at the ave. Eight year low P/E,
 the price implied is: \$69.04

If we set the sell at the ave. Eight year high P/E,
 the price implied is: \$92.43

Price/Sales Ratio: used - \$16.75
 Eight year average low P/S is 3.47
 Eight year average high P/S is 4.67

If we set the purchase at the ave. Eight year low P/S,
 the price implied is: \$58.13

If we set the sell at the ave. Eight year high P/S,
 the price implied is: \$78.17

Price/Book Ratio: used - (\$6.44)
 Eight year average low P/B is 17.5
 Eight year average high P/B is 27.2

If we set the purchase at the ave. Eight year low P/B,
 the price implied is: (\$112.59)

If we set the sell at the ave. Eight year high P/B,
 the price implied is: (\$174.96)

Price/Cash Flow Ratio: used - \$5.03
 Eight year average low P/CF is 11.6
 Eight year average high P/CF is 15.4

If we set the purchase at the ave. Eight year low P/CF,
 the price implied is: \$58.16

If we set the sell at the ave. Eight year high P/CF,
 the price implied is: \$77.66

Initial Rate of Investment		
	Current Price	\$96.00
	Current EPS	\$4.55
	Initial ROI	4.74%

Valuation as an Equity Bond:		
	Current BV	(\$6.44)
	Current ROE	-70.60%
	Retained %	-1.82%
	Net BV Growth	1.28%
	BV in Year 10	(\$7.32)
	EPS in Year 10	\$5.17
	Valueat20P/E	\$103.36
	Total Dividends	\$58.35
	Total F.Value	\$161.70
	Purchaseat14%	\$43.62

Relative Value to Investment In T-Bonds		
	Current EPS	\$4.55
	T-Bond Rate	4.00%
	Relative Value	\$113.72

Valuation on Earnings Growth:		
	Current EPS	\$5.35
	EPS in Year 10	\$10.52
	Ave. P/E Ratio	16.29
	Valueat20P/E	\$268.79
	Price Return	8.16%
	Dividend Return	4.34%
	Total Return	12.51%
	Purchaseat14%	\$72.50
	Sellat6%	\$150.09

Capital "charge" approach

11,527 ebitda
0.12 required return
0.05 growth rate (not on EPS basis)
1 % not required
0.07 denominator
164,671 ev
30,908 debt
133,763 equity value
1552 shares
86.19 share value
51.71 buy at 60%
103.43 sell at 120%

History of Buys/Sells

by	pm	6/22/2009	150	6,243.75	41.63	1.50%
sl	pm	4/25/2013	-150	14,165.25	94.44	0.00%
by	pm	8/19/2013	125	10,665.96	85.33	1.50%
by	pm	10/9/2013	122	10,389.41	85.16	3.00%
by	pm	1/31/2014	198	15,443	78	4.50%
by	pm	3/12/2015	40	3,136	78.4	4.50%

Discussion of Buys/Sells

What: The return of the purchase of PM (bought 6/22/2009 to 4/25/2013) was 126% and SP 72% for an outperformance of 54% (nearly 4 years).
The return of the purchase of PM (bought 6/22/2009 to 4/25/2013) was 126% and MO 120% for an outperformance of 6% (nearly 4 years).
The return of the second purchase of PM (bought 8/19/2013 to present) was -5% and SP 23% for an underperformance of 28% (nearly 2 years).
The return of the second purchase of PM (bought 8/19/2013 to present) was -5% and MO 59% for an underperformance of 64% (nearly 2 years).
The return of the third purchase of PM (bought 10/9/2013 to present) was -2% and SP 23% for an underperformance of 25% (nearly 2 years).
The return of the third purchase of PM (bought 10/9/2013 to present) was -2% and MO 64% for an underperformance of 66% (nearly 2 years).
The return of the fourth purchase of PM (bought 1/31/2014 to present) was 5% and SP 13% for an underperformance of 8% (nearly 2 years).
The return of the fourth purchase of PM (bought 1/31/2014 to present) was 5% and MO 54% for an underperformance of 49% (nearly 2 years).
The return of the fifth purchase of PM (bought 3/12/2015 to present) was 7% and SP 2% for an outperformance of 5% (nearly .5 years).
The return of the fifth purchase of PM (bought 3/12/2015 to present) was 7% and MO 9% for an underperformance of 2% (nearly .5 years).
The return of PM since 6/22/2009 until current was 102% and SP 119% for an underperformance of 17% (over nearly 6 years) and 243% for MO.
PM's long run returns are somewhat correlated with SP, with outperformance from 2009 to 2013 and underperformance since 2013.

So what: It appears that we initially purchased a "compounder" with the double benefit of top line growth and aggressive share repurchasing.
As the top line growth flattened out, we began to build ownership of an "equity bond" as growth became dependent on share repurchasing.
On our first purchase, we paid nearly 14X current earnings.
On our first purchase, we sold at nearly 17X current earnings - which were the peak.
On subsequent purchases, we have paid between 15X and 16X current earnings - as they have declined due primarily to currency issues but also volume issues.

Now what: Our discipline works very well with "equity bonds" that have consistent earnings and are at a low P/E.
Our discipline also works well if we are able to purchase a "compounder" even if we pay a higher P/E.
We identified PM over MO despite a higher P/E due to a reduced legal environment and a larger potential market. This thesis worked as a "compounder."
MO and PM have both become "equity bonds" so MO has had an expansion of P/E and PM has not - as its category moved down.
Takeaway: our discipline got us into and out of PM at almost perfect timing on the first round.
Takeaway: we need to continue to pay close attention to the impact of currencies on multinationals; environment of weakening foreign operating currency hurts performance
Takeaway: PM should be a good purchase the closer we get to the end of a strengthening dollar.

[illegible]