

Spackman Entertainment Group

A Hallyu Star At Its Inflection Point

We initiate coverage on Spackman, a top-tier South Korean movie producer with a BUY and a TP of SGD0.22, based on a 15x FY17F P/E. The group, probably in the best health since its IPO, is primed for a strong turnaround due to a few key near-term catalysts:

- 1. Its upcoming movie, Master, to be released in December;
- 2. A 27.2% share stake in SMG likely worth ~USD45m;
- 3. It can sell SMG to raise cash for special dividends/share buybacks;
- 4. Divestment of loss-making Opus Pictures cuts SG&A costs by 70%.

Potential blockbuster movie, Master, to turn Spackman Entertainment Group (Spackman) profitable. Master - a crime action drama starring A-list actors Gang Dong-won, Lee Byung-hun and Kim Woo-bin - hits cinema screens in December. The first trailer for Master generated a remarkable interest from viewers when it was released over the recent holidays in South Korea. Our expectation of 7.5m in ticket sales would yield Spackman profits of USD5.6m and bring it back into the black.

Spackman Media Group (SMG) a hidden gem. Spackman owns 27.2% of SMG, the largest entertainment talent agency in South Korea. SMG manages >60 artistes, including A-listers such as Son Ye-Jin, Song Hye Kyo and Yoo Ahin. We estimate Spackman's stake in SMG to be worth ~USD45m which is higher than its current market cap from a peer comparison, coupled with recent deals completed. Cash raised from any stake sale of SMG shares to potential content provider partners could likely be used to fund movies in FY17, as well as share buy-backs or a potential special dividend.

Loss-making Opus Pictures LLC divested, SG&A costs cut by ~70%. With the divestment of loss-making Opus Pictures significantly reducing the SG&A costs, this event would likely be an additional drive to bounce Spackman back into profitability. Its other production house, Zip Cinema Co Ltd, has a good track record and aims to make 1-2 movies pa which, coupled with Spackman's joint ventures to make additional movies, could spur the growth going forward.

Significant Chinese interest and potential partnerships. Chinese firms sank >USD870m in South Korean content providers in 2010-2015. These include behemoths Dalian Wanda Group, Alibaba and Huayi Brothers Media Corp (Huayi Brothers). This strong interest is likely to pave the way for more partnerships/collaborations for Spackman, like the one with Alibaba Pictures.

Trading at a huge discount to peers. Spackman's overseas peers are trading at an average of 46x, while local peers are trading at a 32x average. The counter is currently trading at just 7.5x FY17F P/E. We initiate coverage with a BUY call and a SGD0.22 TP derived through a 15x FY17F P/E multiple.

Key risks: Lack of earnings visibility due to the inherent nature of the business; for more description of key risks, see page 12.

Forecasts and Valuations	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16F	Dec-17F
Total turnover (USDm)	11.9	15.6	17.8	21.0	35.5
Reported net profit (USDm)	2.61	(8.08)	(1.27)	0.55	4.47
Recurring net profit (USDm)	2.61	(8.08)	(1.62)	0.55	4.47
Recurring net profit growth (%)	0.0	(410.0)	(80.0)	0.0	714.8
Recurring EPS (USD)	0.01	(0.02)	(0.00)	0.00	0.01
DPS (USD)	na	na	na	0.000	0.003
Recurring P/E (x)	12.8	na	na	61.2	7.5
P/B (x)	3.72	2.07	2.23	2.17	1.81
P/CF (x)	8.2	na	na	4.0	10.9
Dividend Yield (%)	na	na	na	0.5	4.0
EV/EBITDA (x)	7.1	na	na	15.3	3.0
Return on average equity (%)	40.8	(64.3)	(8.1)	3.6	26.3
Net debt to equity	net cash				
Our vs consensus EPS (adjusted)					

Source: Company data, RHB



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Buy

399

95%

Target Price:	SGD0.22
Price:	SGD0.11
Market Cap:	USD33.6m
Bloomberg Ticker:	SEG SP
Share Data	
Avg Daily Turnover (SGD/USD)	2.05m/1.51m
52-wk Price low/high (SGD)	0.05 - 0.16
Free Float (%)	27

Estimated Return Shareholders (%)

38.8
5.8
3.6

Share Performance (%)

Shares outstanding (m)

	· · ·				
	YTD	1m	3m	6m	12m
Absolute	(20.0)	20.8	10.5	(16.6)	114.8
Relative	(19.1)	21.4	11.2	(18.3)	119.6
Source: Bloomberg					

Source: Bloomberd



Source: Bloomberg

Spackman's Top 3 movies and artistes



Source: Korean Film Biz Zone (KoBiz)

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Financial Exhibits

Financial model updated on: 2016-09-30.

Asia	
Singapore	
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Spackman	
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Valuation basis

15x FY17F P/E.

Key drivers

Success on upcoming movies, partnership deals.

Key risks

reception of movies produced directly linking to ticket sales.

Company Profile

Spackman Entertainment Group's businesses span theatrical motion pictures, documentaries, talent management as well as studio photography. With three film production labels at the core operations of the business, the company is primarily involved in producing, presenting and distributing motion films.

Financial summary	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16F	Dec-17F
Recurring EPS (USD)	0.01	(0.02)	(0.00)	0.00	0.01
EPS (USD)	0.01	(0.02)	(0.00)	0.00	0.01
DPS (USD)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
BVPS (USD)	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Weighted avg adjusted shares (m)	395	399	399	399	399
Valuation metrics	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16F	Dec-17F
Recurring P/E (x)	12.8	na	na	61.2	7.5
P/E (x)	12.8	na	na	61.2	7.5
P/B (x)	3.72	2.07	2.23	2.17	1.81
FCF Yield (%)	12.0	(36.1)	(57.6)	22.1	6.2
Dividend Yield (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.0
EV/EBITDA (x)	7.1	na	na	15.3	3.0
EV/EBIT (x)	7.2	na	na	18.4	3.2
	D 40	5.44	D 45	D 405	D (75
Income statement (USDm)	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16F	Dec-17F
Total turnover	11.9	15.6	17.8	21.0	35.5
Gross profit	5.5	0.0	7.8	6.7	8.0
EBITDA	3.5	(7.3)	(0.9)	1.2	6.1
Depreciation and amortisation	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Operating profit	3.4	(7.4)	(1.0)	1.0	5.8
Netinterest	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Exceptional income - net	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Pre-tax profit	3.2	(7.5)	(0.9)	0.7	5.4
Taxation	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.0)
Recurring net profit	2.6	(8.1)	(1.6)	0.5	4.5
Cash flow (USDm)	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16F	Dec-17F
Change in working capital	1.25	(4.16)	(19.66)	7.30	(1.98)
Cash flow from operations	4.04	(11.80)	(16.56)	8.41	3.09
Capex	(0.04)	(0.31)	(2.78)	(1.00)	(1.00)
Cash flow from investing activities	(3.44)	(0.67)	(7.90)	(1.00)	(1.00)
Proceeds from issue of shares	3.74	14.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dividends paid	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.16)	(1.34)
Cash flow from financing activities	5.26	15.72	16.73	(0.52)	(1.70)
Cash at beginning of period	3.32	9.21	12.18	4.11	11.00
Net change in cash	5.85	3.25	(7.73)	6.89	0.39
Ending balance cash	9.21	12.18	4.11	11.00	11.39
	_	_			
Balance sheet (USDm)	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16F	Dec-17F
Total cash and equivalents	11.5	15.7	11.0	17.9	18.3
Tangible fixed assets	0.7	0.9	3.3	4.1	4.9
Intangible assets	0.1	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total investments	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total other assets	5.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total assets	25.8	31.9	57.3	56.3	72.6
Short-term debt	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total long-term debt	1.3	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Other liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total liabilities	16.8	14.6	40.6	39.3	52.4
Shareholders' equity	8.9	16.2	15.1	15.4	18.6
Minority interests	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total equity	9.0	17.3	16.7	17.1	20.2
Net debt	(9.0)	(14.4)	(5.9)	(12.8)	(13.2)
Total liabilities & equity	25.8	31.9	57.3	56.3	72.6
Key metrics	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16F	Dec-17F
Revenue growth (%)	170.1	31.2	13.9	18.4	68.9
Recurrent EPS growth (%)	0.0	(407.3)	(80.0)	0.0	714.8
Gross margin (%)	46.6	0.3	(80.0)	31.8	22.6
Operating EBITDA margin (%)	29.0	(46.9)	(5.1)	5.8	17.0
Net profit margin (%)	29.0			2.6	17.0
Capex/sales (%)	0.4	(51.8)	(7.2) 15.7	4.8	2.8
		2.0			
Interest cover (x)	24.7	(70.7)	(13.7)	2.9	16.3

Source: Company data, RHB



Investment Merits

Movie-maker turning around with the disposal of loss-making production arm. In August, Spackman disposed 100% of its equity interest in loss-making Opus Pictures. This ought to greatly reduce fixed overheads and opex by about 70%. As announced by the group, the full-year impact of the disposal is likely to net a NPAT difference of about USD2m for FY16, which would turn Spackman profitable.

In addition, the loss-making Opus Pictures recorded an aggregate loss of KRW10.7bn (USD9m), with a negative 50% rate of return to investors for the six films it has produced since FY14.

With a much lower operating cost structure, coupled by a stronger track record held by its other production arm Zip Cinema, we believe that Spackman's 2H16 is likely to be a profitable period. In addition, *Master*, produced by Zip Cinema (which also filmed the hit movie *The Priests*), is also set to be released in December.

All in all, we expect Spackman to return to the black by the end of FY16. It should do even better in FY17. This is with the full cost savings from the Opus Pictures disposal booked, coupled with the launch of more new movies during the same period.

Based on our estimates, we believe that the addition of *Master* and *Life Risking Romance* into Spackman's portfolio of movies ought to yield a positive NPAT of USD870,000 and USD4.53m in FY16 and FY17 respectively. The estimates are being offset by loss-making movies, ie *Musudan* and *Chasing*, which are both being distributed by Opus Pictures. NPMs are also set to improve and turn positive.

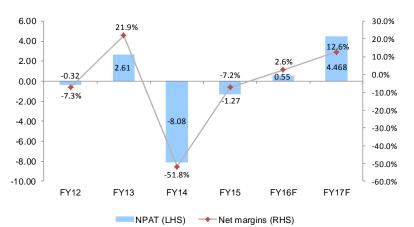
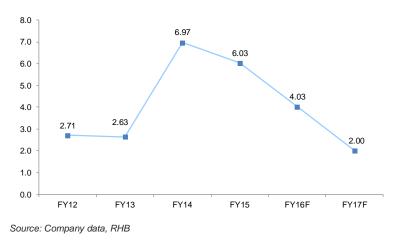


Figure 1: Spackman's net profits and net margins

Source: Company data, RHB







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Figure 3: Opus Pictures' past productions

	For The Emperor	Confession	Big Match	Wonders	Chasing	Musudan	Total
Producer	Opus Pictures	Opus Pictures	BK Pictures	TPS Company	The Queen D&N	I Golden Tide	
Presenter	Opus Pictures	United Pictures	Opus Pictures	Opus Pictures	Opus Pictures	Opus Pictures	
Distributor	United Pictures	CJ E&M	NEW	Opus Pictures	Opus Pictures	Opus Pictures	
Date of release	11 Jun 2014	10 Jun 2014	27 Nov 2014	2 Apr 2015	7 Jan 2016	3 Mar 2016	
Project Total Revenue (KRWbn) (A)	3.84	2.18	5.26	0.21	0.55	0.39	12.43
Total Production cost (KRW bn) (B)	4.03	4.61	8	0.43	2.1	2.2	21.37
Total Distribution expenses (KRW Bn) (C)	0.35	0.33	0.87	0.03	0.08	0.08	1.74
Total Cost (D = B + C)	4.38	4.94	8.87	0.46	2.18	2.28	23.11
Loss from films (KRWbn) (A - D)	-0.54	-2.76	-3.61	-0.25	-1.63	-1.89	-10.68
Rate of return from film (KRWbn) (D/B)	-13%	-60%	-45%	-58%	-78%	-86%	-50%

Source: Company data, RHB

World-class South Korean movie producer with a proven track record. Spackman has produced many movie blockbusters. Its early successes were attributed to top-grossing movies such as *Woochi*. The latter sold over 6.1m tickets (gross revenue of USD40.5m) at the South Korean box office.

Another early hit was *All About My Wife*, which opened at the top of the South Korean box office when it was released in May 2012. The firm sold 4.6m tickets, which amounted to approximately USD31.4m in gross revenue and offered a rate of return of approximately 128% to investors.

The firm's most recent hit was *The Priests*, which opened at No. 1 at the domestic box office and sold over 5.4m tickets (gross revenue of USD38m). It had a high rate of 78% return to investors. An upcoming movie, *Master*, is to feature some of Korea's top artistes, namely Gang Dong-won, Lee Byung-hun and Kim Woo-bin. *Master* is set to be released in December.

Over the years, Spackman has proven that it can deliver world-class entertainment, as evidenced by its portfolio of movies.

Figure 4: Spackman's portfolio of past productions

Title	Release	Producer	Presenter	Gross revenue (USDm)	Cost of production (m)	Net profit (m)	Rate of return to investors (%)
The Priests	5/11/2015	Zip cinema	United Pictures	38	5.9	32.1	78%
Cold Eyes	3/7/2013	Zip cinema	Next Entertainment World (NEW)	36.1	6.2	29.9	89%
All About My Wife	17/5/2012	Zip cinema	United Pictures	31.4	4.4	27	128%
Haunters	10/11/2011	Zip cinema	United Pictures	14.1	5	9.1	24%
Woochi	23/12/2009	Zip cinema	CJ Entertainment	40.5	14	26.5	13%
Closer To Heaven	24/9/2009	Zip cinema	CJ Entertainment	14.3	5.1	9.2	16%

Source: Company data, RHB

Figure 5: Movie posters of past productions



Source: Company data



The upcoming movie *Master* is set to be the key catalyst. We conducted a scenario analysis for Master to paint a clearer picture of what revenue contributions can be expected in FY17 (Figure 6). The movie is set to be released in end-2016, and features some of South Korea's biggest movie stars. Following the success of The Priests, our estimates show that base case tickets sold are at 7.5m, yielding gross sales of approximately USD51.4m. Of this, USD16.7m is to be booked as revenue for Spackman. The group's net profit after deduction of cost of production would be USD5.6m.

In the worst case scenario, Master may sell 5m tickets. Even at that level, Spackman is still able to yield a positive net profit of USD2.3m. In our best case scenario, we expect 10m tickets to be sold. This would imply record-breaking sales if the film is able to reach that target. At this level, gross sales would amount to USD68.5m, of which USD20.1m would go to Spackman as revenue (implying earnings of USD9m).

Given the unpredictability of the movie industry, the success of a film ultimately depends on the taste and preferences of the audience. This is almost impossible to forecast. However, with Spackman's proven track record of movies, coupled with a talented cast and a renowned movie producer, we expect Master to minimally hit the base case estimates. In turn, this would contribute significantly to the group's FY17 NPAT.

Figure 6: Scenario analysis for Master

	Ticket sales (m)	Gross sales (USDm)	Spackman's revenue (USDm)	Spackman's costs (USDm)	Spackman's net profit (USDm)
Worst	5.0	34.3	13.4	11.1	2.3
Base	7.5	51.4	16.7	11.1	5.6
Best	10.0	68.5	20.1	11.1	9

Source: RHB

Figure 7: Master features Gang Dong-won, Lee Byung-hun and Kim Woo-bin



KIM JAE MYUNG

investigative unit.

An adventurous

cool cop with strong

stance against

his enemies.

A charismatic detective

Highly determined

and daring in solving

hard cases.

His mission

to capture

Lee Byung Hun

CHAIRMAN JIN

A notorious conman, smooth criminal protagonist.

A charming, charismatic silver-tongued hustler who always gets a way out.

President of the biggest fraud organization called ONE Network

A skilled scammer and meticulous planner, perfect networker for the largest scale fraud ever.

Undoubtedly, the mastermind for a massive con. whatever it is.

Source: EverythingLBH.Com

Kim Woo Bin

PARK IANG GUN

Experienced team leader The brain behind of the intellectual crime Chairman Jin and operations at ONE Network.

> Known as "Gen. Park, Chairman Jin's faithful and right-hand man.

> > Loyal but later conflicted between the police or **President** Jin.







5

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Stake in SMG worth approximately USD45m, ie more than its current market cap. To paint a clearer picture on the valuations of what a Chinese company is willing to invest, we use the example of Sohu.com, a Chinese Internet firm. The latter invested in Keyeast, a company that manages and recruits new and top actors. This talent management agency represents a number of famous actors, including Kim Soo Hyun, Han Ji-hye, Kim Hyun Joong and Bae Yong Joon. It has a total of 44 artists with a P/E ratio of 140x. A total of USD15m was invested, making Sohu.com the second-largest shareholder with 6.4%.

Furthermore, as shown in the peer comparison below, talent management agencies in South Korea are trading at an average P/E of 56x. SMG is the largest talent management agency, with its stable of renowned top-tier artistes like Soo Ye-jin, Song Hye Kyo and Yoo Ah-in.

We believe that it should also trade at a premium, if not at a comparable level, despite being a private entity. We understand that Spackman's management is in talks to sell part of its stake to renowned overseas content providers for partnership purposes. We also understand that the group is likely to use the cash to fund projects in FY17, as well as engage in share buy-backs and dish out a potential special dividend. Spackman also has a healthy balance sheet and is presently in a net cash position

Figure 8: Chinese companies' investing into talent management agencies

Acquirer	Investment	Market Value (USDm)	Stake	Amount (USDm)	Total artists
DMG Entertainment China	Chorokbaem Media	84.1	25.6%	21.5	13
Huayi Brothers	SIM Entertainment	75.0	26.0%	19.5	31
Sohu.com	Keyeast	234.4	6.4%	15	44

Source: Company data, RHB

Figure 9: SMG's peers

SMG Peer Comparison

Company name	Mkt Cap (SGDm)	P/E (30/9/16)	P/B (30/9/16)	Dvd Ind Yld - Gross	ROE	Net Gearing (%)	Ex-cash P/E
Wilhelmina International Inc	68.9	35.7	1.7	N/A	5.1	(16.4)	29.8
eSun Holdings Limited	177.9	3.0	0.1	N/A	3.6	21.4	N/A
AMUSE Inc	451.9	13.6	1.5	1.3	11.1	(73.0)	3.7
Zhejiang Huace film & TV Co Ltd	4,884.2	55.3	3.9	0.2	10.7	(19.0)	44.8
Zhejiang Talent Television	2,132.1	89.1	12.0	0.1	18.5	(2.8)	86.6
Keyeast Co Ltd	269.8	140.3	4.0	N/A	3.2	(47.0)	74.4
IHQ Inc	387.8	N/A	1.4	N/A	(0.6)	(20.6)	N/A
Huayi Brothers Co Ltd	272.8	N/A	4.7	N/A	(23.5)	(51.8)	N/A
Chorokbaem Media Co Ltd	177.4	N/A	2.2	N/A	(7.7)	(9.5)	N/A
Imagine Asia Co Ltd	47.1	N/A	1.7	N/A	(3.1)	19.0	N/A
Average		56.2	3.3	0.6	1.7	(20.0)	47.9

Source: RHB

Largest talent management agency in South Korea. Spackman has a 27.2% stake in SMG, a company incorporated in Hong Kong. Together with its subsidiaries, they form one of the largest entertainment talent agencies in South Korea in terms of the number of artistes under management through six renowned agencies (Figure 10).

Figure 10: SMG's agencies

Talent agencies	Description
MS Team Entertainment Co Ltd (MS Team)	MS Team represents three artistes including respected film stars Son Ye-jin, Lee Min-jung and Wi Ha-jun
UAA & Co Inc (UAA)	Manages two of the most recognised names, Song Hye Kyo and Yoo Ah-in
Fiftyone K Inc (Fiftyone K)	Represents a total of five artists, led by So Ji-seob
UL Entertainment Co Ltd (UL)	Newly-established by the company, currently has 19 artistes under management, including Kim Sung-su Jung Tae-woo and Hwang Bo-ra
SBD Entertainment (SBD)	Manages and represents 20 artistes, including Bae Doo-na and Go Won-hee
Kook Entertainment Co Ltd (Kook)	Represents a total of 12 artistes, including Kim Sang-kyung and Park Sun-young



Spackman

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Singapore Initiating Coverage

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Spackman has managed to produce some of the top-tier award-winning artistes in South Korea, grooming and guiding them through their professional careers in many different areas.

The six artistes pictured below are just some of the popular names in the country's show business. Spackman does not only engage these artistes purely for acting purposes, but also invests and nurtures them so as to win their loyalty. The latter is an important aspect in the fragmented entertainment industry in South Korea.

Figure 11: Soo Ye-jin



Figure 12: Song Hye Kyo



Figure 13: So Ji-sub



Source: KoBiz

Figure 15: Bae Doo-na



Figure 16: Lee Min-jung



Source: KoBiz



Figure 14: Yoo Ah-in



Source: KoBiz



Source: KoBiz



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SMG artists provide an access for potential investment opportunities. In August, MS Team Entertainment Co Ltd (MS Team) was the co-presenter of *The Last Princess*, which debuted on top of the South Korean box office and took in over KRW44.4bn in ticket sales (ie well over 5.6m admissions). This was made possible by the draw of the main cast, which include MS Team artiste Son Ye-jin.

With a stable of highly sought-after artistes under SMG's talent agencies, this could potentially provide tremendous opportunities for Spackman. This is as such actors could star in future blockbuster movies. Moving forward, we can expect SMG to take part in future content projects as well (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Future content projects

Future Content Project	Expected release date	Main cast under SMGL
Those Guys	1H17	So Ji Seob (Fiftyone K), Lee Hyo-jae (Fiftyone K)
The Heart To Tell Others	2018	So Ji Seob (Fiftyone K)
Villa 401	2H18	To be determined
Can't Help But Go Crazy	1H17	To be determined
Masterpiece	2H17	So Ji Seob (Fiftyone K)

Source: Company

Variety shows may potentially enhance Spackman's presence in the China. SMG is establishing a division that produces and supplies variety shows and unscripted content to the broadcast, cable, digital and first-run syndication platforms. This division is to be led by the former production team of Delmedia Co Ltd, which was known for producing some of South Korea's top variety shows for Munhwa Broadcasting Corp (MBC) like *I Am a Singer*, *MBC Star Audition: The Great Birth* and *Infinite Girls*.

The division is to focus on developing and producing unscripted variety programmes for the Chinese market. This is given the increasing popularity of South Korean-style variety shows in China. Since 2015, the foundation has been laid with a collaborative agreement with a Chinese broadcasting network, Liaoning TV, for programmes such as *A Song For You* and *The Best Gift*.

Going forward, we can expect more collaborative projects with Chinese companies as Spackman expands its reach into the market there. Furthermore, following the success of high-grossing drama series *Descendants Of The Sun*, the Chinese market may anticipate the entry of more South Korean TV dramas. SMG is poised to leverage on this tremendous opportunity.



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Potential partnerships with giant Chinese peers. Having a similar culture and social values could be possible reasons why South Korean content is naturally accepted by Chinese audiences. This, in turn, allows such content to smash record-breaking views.

My Love From Another Star is an example of a successful South Korean drama series in China. The drama series received well over 14.5bn views since its debut, with over 2m views daily. The most recent drama series that successfully broke into China was *Descendants Of The Sun*. The USD11m production costs incurred by Next World Entertainment (NEW) were quickly recouped due to the overwhelming response from China and other countries. In the former alone, it was reported that episodes of the drama were downloaded over 2bn times by Chinese viewers.

Significant investments surging from China. Over the past two years, there has been a significant increase in interest in South Korean companies. Across all sectors, Chinese investments in such firms rocketed 119% in 2015 to USD1.9bn, according to *Bloomberg*. South Korean content providers – specifically in the areas of entertainment, film and gaming – subsequently attracted investments from China of over USD870m between 2010 and 2015.

In 2011, China's investment into the South Korean entertainment industry stood at USD6m. This surged to USD86m in 2015, a staggering 1,333% increase.

Many of these Chinese companies include behemoths like Dalian Wanda, Alibaba and Huayi Brothers. The influx of Chinese investments into South Korea has resulted in inflating costs for distribution rights, potentially increasing the distribution revenue for South Korean entertainment companies.

Figure 18:	China's major	investments into	South Korea's	s entertainment industry
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Investor	Investment	Price (KRWbn)	Stake
Alibaba	SM Entertainment	35.5	Shareholder
Hauche Media	Next Entertainment World (NEW)	53.5	Second largest shareholder
Suning Universal	Redrover	45.3	Largest shareholder
Suning Universal	FNC Entertainment	33.6	Second largest shareholder
DMG Entertainment and Media	Chorokbaem	25	Largest shareholder
Huayi Brothers	SIM Entertainment	22.8	Largest shareholder
Spearhead Integrated Marketing Communication	Signal Entertainment	21.4	Largest shareholder

Source: Company data, RHB

With Chinese giants snapping up premium content providers with rich valuations, especially in South Korea, we think that Spackman – with its good track record and its current undervalued state – may likely be a target.

In July, Alibaba Pictures purchased the distribution rights for the film *Life Risking Romance* in China. This Spackman and Alibaba collaboration provides a clear path into the country to reach a wider audience. Previously, the firm's films were limited to only theatrical releases.

With the advent of the Internet, Spackman is now able to leverage on an integrated platform by combining both traditional theatre and the Internet to provide greater exposure for its films. The rise of online and mobile platforms in China is also set to benefit.



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Figure 19: Alibaba Pictures (left) and Life Risking Romance (right)





Source: KoBiz

Excellent filmmakers – Eugene Lee and Suk Young Jung. Zip Cinema is a South Korean production film founded by veteran film producer Eugene Lee, who was named as one of the world's "10 producers to watch" in 2007. Some of the successful movies produced by Ms Lee are *Woochi, Haunters* and *All About My Wife*. The latter of the three was a romantic comedy that opened at No. 1 at the domestic box office. It sold well over 4.6m tickets and grossed USD31.4m, becoming one of South Korea's highest-grossing romantic comedies of all time.

On Nov 2015, Zip Cinema managed to produce yet another movie blockbuster *The Priests*. The film achieved a record-breaking performance by being the fastest movie to reach four million tickets at the local box office that month. Zip Cinema's upcoming movie *Master*, which is set to be released in December, is expected to match the success of *The Priests*.

Novus Mediacorp Co Ltd, founded by Suk Young Jung, is a renowned investor, presenter and ancillary distributor for South Korean theatrical films. Since 2009, the group has been the investor, presenter or distributor for a total of 55 films, including box office hits *Secretly, Greatly* and *All About My Wife*. The two filmmakers have recorded reputable accolades over the years, spearheading successful projects, and ensuring success and quality in every film.

Figure 20: Eugene Lee

Figure 21: Suk Young Jung



Source: Company



Source: Company

Figure 22: Further details about filmmakers Lee and Suk

Name Eugene Lee	Role Chief producer at Spackman	Background Was a marketing director with major South Korean film label Bom Film Productions and worked as an advertising executive with Korad Advertising, a leading advertising agency. She graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Ehwa Women's University	 Success Produced some of South Korea's biggest box office hits. This included: Woochi (6.1m tickets sold) Haunters (2.1m tickets sold) All About My Wife (4.6m tickets sold) Lee was named one of the 10 Producers To Watch in the world in 2007
Suk Young Jung	Founder and CEO of Novus Mediacorp, and executive director of Spackman	Former co-founder and executive director of Vantage Holdings – a leading South Korean film investment company. Vantage invested in <i>The</i> <i>Chaser</i> , the No. 2 box office hit in 2008. Suk graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from Pennsylvania State University in the US, where he majored in Economics	Suk distributed four of the Top 20 films of 2013 in South Korea: • Secretly, Greatly • Friend: The Great Legacy • Hope • Very Ordinary Couple



Valuation

Peer comparison

Trading at a significant discount to overseas peers. Spackman's foreign peers are currently trading at an average of 46.6x while its local peers are trading at a 32.4x average. Due to the catalysts in place, we expect the group to turn around in FY17.

We have decided to ascribe 67% and 53% discounts to its foreign and local peers' averages respectively. This is due to Spackman's relatively smaller scale when compared with its foreign peers, as well as the high degree of uncertainty when it comes to the success of a movie.

As such, we arrive at a 15x FY17F P/E multiple for a premium South Korean movie producer. Despite such a huge discount to its local and listed peers, our SGD0.22 TP represents a potential upside of c.97% from its current trading price.

More upside can be expected. We can expect more upside with the sale of Spackman's stake in SMG, which is worth more than its current market cap. SMG's listing in Hong Kong would further increase the value of the group's holdings in its associate, if successful.

In addition, our FY17 estimates are premised on a conservative base case scenario for ticket sales. If Spackman's movies perform better, its NPAT could further increase significantly.

Figure 23: Peers comparison

Company name	Mkt Cap (SGDm)	P/E	P/B	Dvd Ind Yld -	ROE	Net Gearing	Ex-cash
		(30/9/16)	(30/9/16)	Gross		(%)	P/E
Spackman Entertainment Group (FY17F)	48.6	7.3	2.6	N/A	(8.4)	(35.4)	4.7
mm2 Asia Ltd	432.1	34.9	9.7	N/A	N/A	(3.2)	33.8
Cityneon Holdings Ltd	233.6	29.9	3.5	1.1	14.3	(25.9)	22.2
Average with Spackman Entertainment Group		24.0	5.3	1.1	3.0	(21.5)	20.2
Average w/o Spackman Entertainment Group		32.4	6.6	1.1	14.3	(14.5)	28.0

Spackman Entertainment Group (FY17F)	48.6	7.3	2.6	N/A	(0, 4)	(25.4)	4.7
					(8.4)	(35.4)	
Lions Gate Entertainment Corp	4,215.7	50.4	3.4	N/A	6.9	148.2	N/A
Zee Entertainment Enterprise	11,149.0	57.9	12.1	0.4	23.3	(27.4)	42.0
Alibaba Pictures Group Ltd	7,220.2	70.7	2.3	N/A	1.0	(61.1)	91.4
Shenghua Entertainment Communication Co Ltd	85.3	25.8	2.4	1.9	9.3	28.9	N/A
Huayi Brothers Media Corp	7,066.7	43.2	3.6	0.4	10.1	1.0	N/A
China Film Co Ltd	10,341.3	43.1	7.8	N/A	20.0	(62.8)	16.0
Omnijoi Media Corp	2,263.3	79.9	6.7	N/A	8.7	(25.0)	59.9
Showbox Corp	490.6	25.2	3.3	0.8	13.9	(105.1)	N/A
CJ E&M Corp	3,617.5	30.2	1.8	0.3	0.4	(8.5)	27.6
Seoul Broadcasting System	554.4	48.0	0.8	3.0	1.8	(12.9)	41.8
Shochiku Co Ltd	2,268.3	38.4	2.0	0.3	5.7	67.3	N/A
Average with Spackman Entertainment Group		43.3	4.1	1.0	7.7	(7.7)	40.5
Average w/o Spackman Entertainment Group		46.6	4.2	1.0	9.2	(5.2)	46.5
Foreign and local w/o Spackman Entertainment Group		44.4	4.6	1.0	9.6	(6.6)	41.8

Source: Company data, RHB



Key Risks

Lack of earnings visibility due to the inherent nature of the business. Operating in the film industry comes with a relatively high degree of uncertainty. The success of a film depends greatly on the timing of the movie's release as well as the response from the audience. The latter can be hard to predict and understand. In addition, casting for roles in a movie is subject to rapid shifts in popularity or fame of actors and actresses. Hence, the sentiment of the audience and general acceptance largely determine if a movie is a box office hit or miss.

Large fluctuations in financial performance. Due to the large initial capital outlay for a movie production, the success or failure of a film would most likely have a material impact on a company's financials. The number of films in the pipeline is also dependent on the general trend in the entertainment industry. Higher interest from investors and commercial demand from the public spells more films being made in the future. These fluctuations make it challenging to forecast the future profitability of films, since a track record of previous commercial successes does not directly translate into future box office successes.

Lack of financing options. As Spackman invests its own capital in films, it is likely to seek other investors to finance film productions. Management has stated that the group does not engage in long-term agreements with regards to film financing. Hence, the terms of agreement rely on general market conditions and investors' expectations. Therefore, Spackman may have to accept less-than-ideal terms or even give up producing specific films if it is not able to secure financing for such movies.

Erosion of market share from larger players. Given the competitiveness of the entertainment industry in South Korea, many of the market leaders are in a much better position to enjoy higher margins and exposure to the general market. The scope and breadth of services would undoubtedly eat into Spackman's market share.

Moreover, an oversupply situation in the film industry would lead to much lower box office receipts. This is as the public usually selects – at most – a few films to watch at any given time. As Spackman is involved in the production of domestic films, it would also have to compete with a high volume of films made by other companies during local holiday seasons and festivals.

Highly dependent on filmmakers. Spackman's impressive portfolio of movies thus far is largely attributed to filmmakers Lee and Suk. Their continual efforts in spearheading the films have proven to be vital for the group.

Being veterans in the industry, the success of Spackman's films would largely depend on the two filmmakers' judgments on various factors. These include deciding which artistes should take the role and determining the date of release of a movie, just to name a few. Hence, it is crucial to retain their services, as the risk of their being poached by other film companies is rather high.



Industry Outlook

Influential position of the South Korean film industry. South Korean movies and dramas have been at the forefront of the entertainment sector, gaining widespread popularity across international borders. This is especially the case in Asia, where the country's movies and TV shows largely cater to a Japanese audience.

After benefiting from the Korean Wave phenomenon several years back, South Korea's entertainment industry has boomed as overseas marketing expanded concurrently. Looking forward, China is poised to drive further demand and appetite for South Korean culture due to the recent success of movies such as *Assassination*, which booked more than 12m viewers.

Stronger tie-ups with China. According to South Korea's Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy, Chinese investment in the country's services sector has risen by almost 10x in four years to USD940m (2014) from 2010's USD100m.

A large part of these investments flowed into the media and entertainment industry. Chinese companies like Zhejiang Huace Film & TV Group (Huace) have been acquiring stakes in South Korean companies, while Alibaba has invested a significant amount into the country's films, most recently in *Real*.

These have been made possible partly thanks improved cooperation between Chinese and South Korean filmmakers. As such, there are now clearer film production and copyright terms as well as co-production agreements to skirt China's import quota limits.

Steady increase in admissions per capita. A key benchmark of the South Korean film industry is based on admissions. The country has one of the highest film admissions rates in the world, at 4.19 per capita in 2015. Capital city Seoul on its own managed to hit a high of 5.89 that year. This is much higher than Singapore's 4.15 and the US' 3.83.

At present, South Korea has the second-highest annual admissions per capita in the world. Its movie industry is constantly investing in newer production technologies and making innovations in the development of films. As such, it is in a strong position to capture a wider regional target audience while enjoying robust domestic demand.

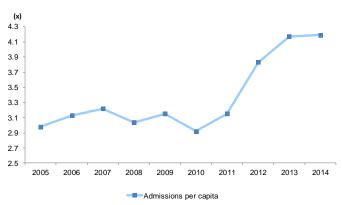


Figure 24: Admissions per capita surged after 2010

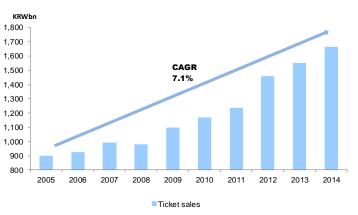


Figure 25: Ticket sales have been growing since 2005

Source: Korean Film Council

Source: Korean Film Council

Leading the growth of Asia's movie market. Box offices for China, Japan, India, South Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia overtook North America for the first time in 2014. This was driven by China's exponential growth in box office receipts in the range of 30-50% YoY.

South Korea remains a regional leader in the industry. The rise in production and distribution costs due to strong demand has been slightly offset by higher ticket prices. Despite that, the market share for films is likely to continue growing in South Korea. Domestically, ticket sales have increased at a CAGR of 7.1% since 2005, while average ticket prices have risen 25% over the same period.

These positive factors are likely to continue attracting and sustaining producers and distributors as they strive to translate market share into improved profitability.



Spackman

Singapore Initiating Coverage

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The rise in the popularity of domestic films. Four of the Top 5-highest grossing films since Dec 2014 have been locally-made films. They raked in a total of USD279m and had a combined market share of 20.9%. Furthermore, although the number of foreign films released and screened in 2014 dwarfed that of domestic films (70-80% of the total), locally-made movies still garnered a market share of 50.1%. This reflects the general appeal and the high fundamental quality of such films.

Figure 26: Latest domestic top-grossing box office movies



Source: KoBiz

Figure 27: Domestic and international films comparison (2014)

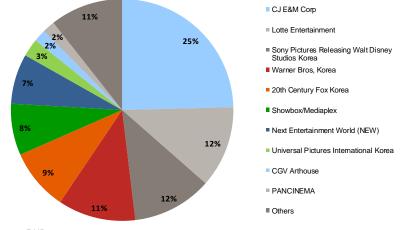
	Korean	% of total	Foreign	% of total	Total
Total admissions (m)	107.7	50.1%	107.4	49.9%	215.1
No. of films released	217	19.8%	878	80.2%	1095
No. of films screened	1147	30.0%	2681	70.0%	3828

Source: Korean Film Council

Resilience of local producers and distributors. South Korean and Hollywood movies made up a huge segment of the domestic industry, about 96.2% of the revenue share for movies released in 2014.

However, local distributors like CJ E&M Corp and Lotte Entertainment continue to exert dominance in the market. The number of releases and sales revenue topped that of foreign distributors like Sony Pictures and Warner Bros, with CJ E&M being the most prominent player in the local industry.

Figure 28: Revenue shares of distributors in 2014



Source: RHB

Great potential for talent management services. The boom in the entertainment industry, as a whole, has widened the media and advertising market. Talent management agencies also support a broad range of professional services for movie casts, music artistes and celebrities. This includes music videos, photography, commercials and product sponsorships.

Earlier this year, LVMH Moet Hennessey Louis Vuitton's (LVMH) private equity arm invested between USD60-80m in YG Entertainment Inc, one of the largest talent management and music production group in South Korea. Similarly, Chinese firm



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Sohu.com also offered USD15m for Keyeast, which managed Kim Soo Hyun, the famed co-star of hit drama *My Love From The Star*.

Looking forward, talent management agencies and other supporting operations – such as studio photography and media advertising – are key to capturing value higher up the chain in the entertainment industry. Having said that, having a portfolio of high-profile celebrities and proven track record of contract successes is likely to be crucial in gaining a foothold in these other services segments.

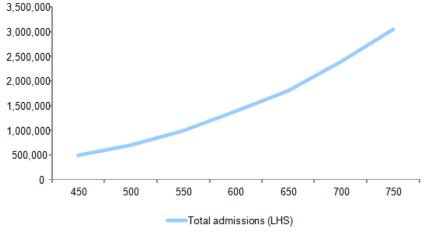
Opening number of screens is a key determining factor of total box office admissions. The movie industry is a challenging place to be in. Profits are solely dependent on total box office admissions, which can be very challenging to predict. Furthermore, gains or losses can only be realised after the movie is screened in theatres. In other words, movie producers are not able to control any variables in order to change the final outcome, ie total box office admissions.

We have discovered that the opening number of screens for a movie can play a vital role in terms of total box office admissions. To reduce the limitations of time factor, the variables adopted were "opening night number of screens" vs "total admissions". Aggregating all the data from 2013 -2015, a regression analysis was formed to determine the correlation.

Results of our discovery. The regression line crosses over the 2m total admissions mark at 670 opening screens:

- i. Less than 670 opening screens: 82% chance of receiving less than 2m in total admissions;
- ii. More than 670 opening screens: 23% chance of receiving less than 2m in total admissions;
- iii. **More than 800 opening screens:** 87% chance of receiving 2m or more in terms of total admissions.

Figure 29: Total admissions vs opening number of screens



Source: Company data, RHB



Financial Forecasts

Revenue breakdown

Bulk is from production and distribution of films. Over the years, the production and distribution of films have been the major source of Spackman's total revenue, accounting for well over 95% of turnover. Spearheaded by filmmakers Lee and Suk, the group has seen tremendous success in previous films such as *The Priests, My Brilliant Life* and *Cold Eyes.* Going forward, given the much-anticipated line-up of films ahead (such as *Master*), we expect revenue growth to improve steadily into FY17.

Figure 30: Revenue breakdown (%)

FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16F	FY17F
99.8%	95.5%	97.9%	97.2%	97.6%	98.6%
0.2%	4.5%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	1.4%
	99.8%	99.8% 95.5%	99.8% 95.5% 97.9%	99.8% 95.5% 97.9% 97.2%	99.8% 95.5% 97.9% 97.2% 97.6%

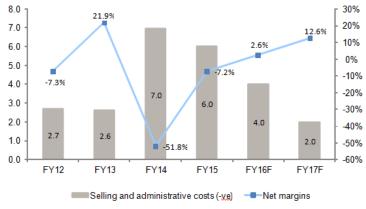
Source: Company data, RHB

Margins

We expect net margins to increase steadily. The disposal of Opus Pictures ought to improve Spackman's net margins significantly. As mentioned before, Opus Pictures accounted for nearly 70% of the group's total general and administrative expenses for 1Q16.

As shown in Figure 33, we expect total selling and administrative costs to be reduced to SGD2m by 2017. This may improve net margins significantly to 12.6% in FY17 from 2.6% in FY16, ie turning the group profitable.

Figure 31: Net margins, selling and administrative costs



Source: RHB

Company Background

Leading entertainment production group in South Korea. Listed on the SGX on 22 Jul 2014, Spackman is a leading entertainment production group that is primarily engaged in independent productions, presentations and the financing of theatrical motion pictures in South Korea.

Figure 32: Spackman's diversified subsidiaries

spackmanentertainmentkorea

spackman mediagroup







noon pictures

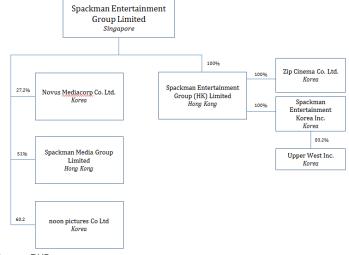
Source: Company

Figure 33: Date	Spackman's key milestones Event
Jul-14	Listed on the SGX Catalist Board
Nov-14	Acquired 60.2% of Noon Pictures
Jan-15	Acquired Novus Mediacorp and UAA Korea for 51% and 51.4% respectively
Apr-15	Incorporated associated company Spackman Media Group Pte Ltd (SMG)
Jun-15	Acquired 99% of Delmedia, one of South Korea's leading producers of variety shows
Sep-15	Acquired 51% of BreakfastFilm Co Ltd
Nov-15	Opening of Zip Cinema's production, The Priests, which sold a record-breaking 5.4m tickets
Dec-15	Proposed share swap of SMG
Apr-16	Proposed disposal of loss-making subsidiary, Opus pictures
May-16	Completed share swap of its 45.8% interest in SMG for 27.4% in Spackman Media Group Ltd (SMGL)
Jul-16	Alibaba Pictures purchases distribution rights for Life Risking Romance in China
Aug-16	EGM on disposal of loss-making subsidiary Opus pictures

Source: Company data, RHB



Figure 34: Units complementing the group's core operations





Subsidiaries

Zip Cinema. A South Korean movie production firm founded by experienced veteran film producer Lee. She was named one of the world's "10 Producers to Watch" by leading Hollywood trade journal *Variety* in 2007. Zip Cinema engages in the development and production of theatrical motion pictures. Its goal is to provide original content to moviegoers from the most creative domestic filmmakers.

Since its establishment, Zip Cinema has racked up many accolades, and achieved box office successes and record-breaking ticket sales. Some of its successful movies are *All About My Wife* and *The Priests*, which sold well over 4.6m and 5.4m tickets respectively and topped the Korean box office chart.

Figure 35: Zip Cinema's productions - The Priests and All About My Wife



Source: Company

Novus Mediacorp. A renowned investor, presenter and ancillary distributor of South Korean theatrical flims. Since 2009, Novus Mediacorp has invested, presented and/or been the ancillary producer of 55 films. This includes box office hits like *Secretly, Greatly* and *All About My Wife*. Novus also has a whollyowned subsidiary, Novus Entertainment Co Ltd, which is currently producing three major theatrical films, *Life Risking Love, Chong Hee – The Emperor's Love* and *Korean Gangster*.

Figure 36: Novus Mediacorp's films, Life Risking Romance and All About My Wife







Spackman Media Group (SMG). A company incorporated in Hong Kong. Together with its subsidiaries, SMG is one of the largest entertainment talent agencies in South Korea in terms of the number of artistes under management.

This Spackman subsidiary manages over 50 artistes and operates its talent management business via renowned agencies such as SBD Entertainment Inc and MS Team, just to name a few. Some of the popular artistes are Yoo Ah-in, Bae Doo-na and Gang Dongwon.

Spackman Entertainment Group Korea (SEKI). SEKI is a wholly-owned subsidiary, established on 3 Aug 2012. SEKI is a film investment company that makes early-stage investments into films developed and produced by Zip Cinema and Opus Pictures. The firm invests in films developed and produced by the group's companies through special contractual arrangments, ie investment and profit distribution agreements.

Given that it is an affiliate of Spackman's film production companies, SEKI generally enjoys more favourable investment terms than that of non-affiliated investors.

Figure 37: SMG and SEKI are different companies within the group

spackman media group

spackmanentertainmentkorea

Source: Company

Other businesses. Spackman also has a café and lounge business, Upper West, which is located in Seoul's Gangnam district. Another business, Noon Pictures, operates a professional photography studio and also offers in-house high-end photography services.

Figure 38: Noon Pictures' established clientele (left side) and the Upper West logo

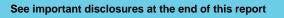
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Experienced management team with diverse experience. The management team is led by Charles Spackman and Richard Lee. With a combined 40 years of experience in the entertainment industry, the team boasts deep knowledge in their respective fields. More notably are Suk and Lee, who have extensive knowledge in film production and development as founders of Novus Mediacorp and Zip Cinema respectively.

Charles C Spackman	an's key managemer Executive chairman	Mr Spackman is the executive chairman of the group and is a member of the nominating committee. H
onanco o opuolinari		is currently the chairman and chief executive officer of Spackman Equities Group Inc, a company liste on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada. Mr Spackman is also the chairman, chief executive officer an founder of Spackman Group Ltd, a Hong Kong-based diversified investment company. He has about 1 years of experience in financing, analysing, investing in, and developing the businesses of public an private companies
Suk Young Jung	Executive director	Mr Jung is the executive director of the group. He is responsible for overseeing and managing filr production, development, presentation and financing of the group's films. Mr Jung was a former co founder and executive director of Vantage Holdings, a leading South Korean film investment compane that presented The Chaser. He graduated with a BA from Pennsylvania State University, majoring i economics in the US
Richard Lee	Director	Mr Lee was appointed the head of business development of the group in Oct 2013. He has now steppe down from this post and is currently the director of SMGL. Prior to joining the group, Mr Lee has worke in areas such as fund management, private equity, equity sales & research, and M&As for HSBC Privat Equity, CIMB Securities, BNP Paribas Securities and CLSA Securities. Prior to this, and as one of th founding members of the Spackman Group, he served in various positions within the organisation. M Lee graduated with a BA from Harvard College
Kyoungwon Na	CFO	Mr Na was appointed as the CFO of the group in Sept 2013. He is responsible for managing an overseeing the financial related activities of Spackman, including accounting, financing and taxatio matters. Prior to joining the group, Mr Na worked with KPMG Korea and KPMG Singapore, providin audit, tax and advisory services to many private and public companies over a period of nine years
Eugene Lee	CEO and head producer of Zip Cinema	Ms Lee is the executive director and chief producer of the group. She is the founder, chief executiv officer and head producer of Zip Cinema. Ms Lee commenced her film career in 2000 as the marketin director of BOM Film Production Co Ltd, a South Korean film production company. She also worked a an advertising executive at KORAD, a Seoul-based advertising agency. Ms Lee was named as one of the "10 Producers to Watch" in the world in 2007 by Variety magazine. She graduated with a BA from Ehwa Woman's University in South Korea
Jasmine Leong	Senior manager	Ms Leong is the senior manager of the group. She is responsible for overseeing its corporate actions investor relations and operational matters. Ms Leong has several years of experience in handlin investor relations and corporate communications of listed companies on the SGX. Previously, she was the investor relations manager at Accordia Golf Trust and worked at Financial PR as an investor relation consultant. Ms Leong started her career with Eurotronic Group, where she was based in China. M Leong graduated with a Masters in Communication Management and has a Bachelor in Busines Management from Singapore Management University





Business Analysis

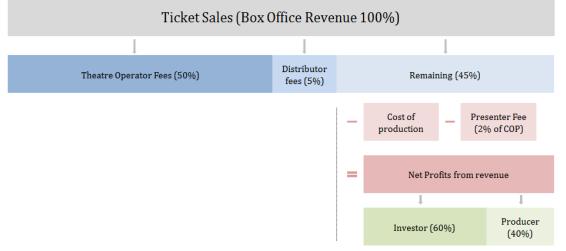
Motion pictures

Spackman's primary business is in producing, presenting, distributing and investing in theatrical films. From the release of a film, half of the proceeds first flow to the cinema, while another 5% and 1% go to the distributor and presenter respectively. What is left is paid out to the film producers and investors after deducting a film's production costs.

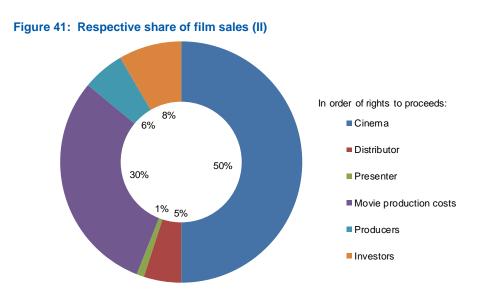
As a producer, typical fees are around a 40% cut of the film's profits, whereas as coproducers, it is proportionally half of the 40%.

For investors, returns comprise a percentage of the film's profits after the producer's fees are paid. Spackman derives most of its revenue from this profit-sharing structure. Outside of these two operations, the group also handles the distribution of mainly foreign films through theatres, and internet protocol TV (IPTV) and video on demand (VOD) channels.

Figure 40: Respective share of film sales (I)



Source: RHB



Source: RHB





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Figure 42: Film segment activities

Producer

- Originating and developing the screenplay Procuring the screenwriters, directors, cast and crew, and post production companies Selecting the presenter of the film (assuming Spackman does not act as the presenter of the film) and negotiating the profit-sharing arrangements with the presenter and film investors in the group's role as the producer
- Overseeing and managing the actual filming activities
- Managing the post-production process
- Developing and devising the marketing strategies for the film
- Licensing and/or selling the films to the overseas market

Presenter

Raises the financing for a film's total production budget to the extent that the producer of the film

does not finance the movie

Entering into an agreement with a distributor to distribute the film in theatres in South Korea

- Entering into agreements for the distribution of the film overseas
- Entering into agreements for the ancillary distribution of the film
- Administering the expenses of the production, distribution and marketing of the film
- Settling and distributing the revenue from the film

Source: Company data

Production process. Typically, the entire production process (from pre-production to post production) takes approximately 7-10 months to complete. The filming takes approximately 1-2 months. After this, the marketing and distribution/ancillary sales takes another 1-2 months to finalise.

Figure 43: The process of making and marketing a film

	 <u>Pre-production (2-3 months)</u> Overall detailed planning for film project Procure directors, cast members and crew Legal agreements relating to finance, talent, screenwriters, film, directors, actors, composers, production, designers, trade union, distribution, copyright and trademarks are finalized 	5. <u>Marketing & Distribution/ Ancillary</u> <u>Sales (1-2 months)</u>
 Development (1-2yrs) Commission screen writer Preparation of proposed production schedule and budget Prepare pitch to potential presenters Successful pitch will become "green-lit" Participate as investors to maximize profits and maintain maximum control 	 <u>Production (3-4 months)</u> Actual filming of the screenplay Generally takes 3 to 4 months Supervise and manage all filming activities and act as the central coordinator 	 Marketing and publicity campaigns to promote films typically led by Distributor Promote films via advertising media, including TV, promotional events, print and the Internet Film distribution agreements typically establish an initial theatre exhibition period Secure ancillary rights (include rights for video, DVD/Blu-Ray, VOD, Internet, DVD and Blu-Ray, cable, satellite, broadcast TV, in-flight and hotel entertainment Include overseas distribution (include
	 4. Post-production (2-3 months) Film editing, visual effects including CGI, digital intermediate including color and exposure corrections, sound mixing and music After final cut screened and approved by director, presenter and investor, picture is "locked" 	 Include overseas distribution (include the atrical release rights, public exhibition rights and rights for specific theatre exhibition Target "digital online" market including mobile services
	 Completion of the digital film negative that is duplicated to create the release prints for shipments to theatrical exhibitors 	



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Strengthening core capabilities. Given the uncertain nature of the film business, Spackman acquired Novus Mediacorp to grow its business in the motion picture segment. This helps expand its presence and build on a more visible income stream. This is by taking on more movies and getting involved in different stages of a film's production, presentation and distribution processes.

Over the years, Spackman has seen a steady growth in its revenue. This is a testament to the popular films it has made over the years, which have also enjoyed being at the top spot in the box office charts. On top of that, the ancillary market continues to drive more post movie theatre revenue for Spackman, with more films in the pipeline.

Figure 44: Revenue from film-related activities

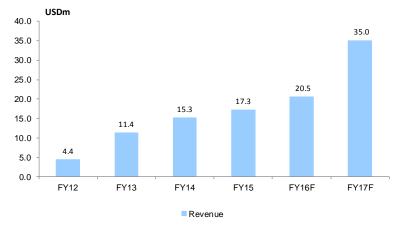


Figure 45: Market players in 2014

	No.of releases	Sales revenue (KRWm)	Revenue share	Admissions	Admissions share
CJ E&M Corp	31	408,252	25%	53,148,905	25%
Lotte Entertainment	30.5	197,781	12%	25,898,156	12%
Sony Pictures Releasing Walt Disney Studios Korea	16	193,007	12%	24,074,441	11%
Warner Bros, Korea	12	187,262	11%	23,143,012	11%
20th Century Fox Korea	14	149,541	9%	19,085,692	9%
Showbox/Mediaplex	9.5	124,513	8%	16,070,120	8%
Next Entertainment World (NEW)	16	120,288	7%	15,994,672	8%
Universal Pictures International Korea	17	42,374	3%	5,254,204	3%
CGV Arthouse	15.5	30,499	2%	4,031,659	2%
PANCINEMA	11.5	30,514	2%	3,890,344	2%
Others	1015	174,655	11%	23,281,846	11%

Source: Korean Film Council



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Photography

In-house high-end photography work. Noon Pictures is one of the group's strategic acquisitions to further capture value in the broader entertainment industry. An established portfolio of corporate clients and international celebrities boosts the quality capabilities of its studio services. It also serves as an alternative avenue for Spackman to manage its non-core services.

Figure 46: Noon Pictures' office



Source: Noon Pictures

Figure 47: Noon Pictures' office and samples of its work portfolio



Source: Noon Pictures

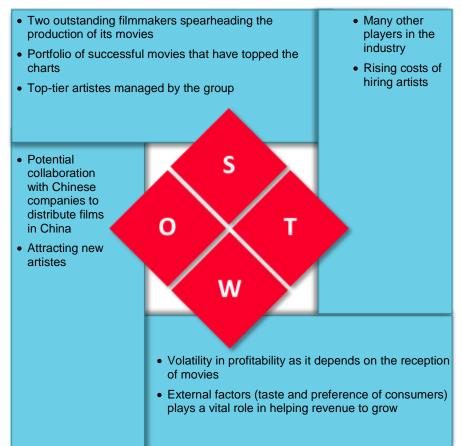
Figure 48: Poster of a drama made in collaboration with Seoul Broadcasting System



Source: Noon Pictures



SWOT Analysis



Recommendation Chart



Source: RHB, Bloomberg

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