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China Education

Market Leaders to Benefit from Industry Consolidation

Our AlphaWise survey revealed the potential for TAL and New Oriental to quickly gain market share. Industry growth to remain strong while high acceptance level of online education bodes well for leading players' new initiatives.

Acceleration in market share gains: Our AlphaWise survey indicated that the low price course strategy is highly effective for leading players to gain market share, thanks to their strong brand name, well established systems, standardized teaching procedures, and strong teaching curriculum development capabilities. We expect the promotional environment in China's K-12 after-school tutoring market will become a new norm, and the low user stickiness in the market will benefit the leading players like TAL and New Oriental, as they're considered top providers for potential switchers. We believe New Oriental's roll out of its low price strategy to over 30 cities and TAL's acceleration in capacity expansion will accelerate their market shares in the coming quarters. Although this may bring some short-term uncertainty to revenue growth and margins when the summer course revenues are booked, we believe this strategy is value accretive to the leading players given they can manage to achieve high retention rate.

Market demand remains robust amid macro slowdown: According to our AlphaWise survey results, K-12 after school tutoring expenses are the last item to cut among major household expenses during weak financial conditions. Moreover, 24% of respondents intend to increase their spending on tutoring classes in the next 12 months. This shows that education is not only resilient during macro downturns, but also remains a structurally growing sector in China.

Good potential for online education: The survey results also show that the acceptance level of online education is very high and 43% of respondents thought online education was as good as offline, but more convenient. We believe this bodes well for future demand for the leading players' online and O2O initiatives, which could bring in incremental revenue opportunities with better operating leverage.

Reiterate Overweight on TAL and New Oriental: We raise our PT by 17% to US\$81 for TAL to reflect better revenue growth and margin assumptions. We expect TAL to see rapid market share gains driven by robust demand for its high-quality services. We raise our PT by 10% to US\$53 for New Oriental, mainly to reflect our more optimistic view on margin expansion and slightly better top-line growth assumptions thanks to an effective low price strategy. Although the education space has outperformed S&P500 by over 40% YTD, we remain positive given the structural industry growth and accelerating market share gains of the leading players.



ALPHAWISE **Q**

evidence-based research

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China Internet and Other Services

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IndustryView

In-Line

Exhibit 1: Summary of Key Changes

Company Name	Ticker	Target Price	(USD)	Non-GAA	P NP Chai	nge (%)
		Old	New	FY17e	FY18e	FY19e
New Oriental	EDU-N	48	53	0.9%	1.6%	5.1%
TAL	XRS-N	69	81	0.5%	6.4%	12.0%

Source: Morgan Stanley Research; e = Morgan Stanley Research estimates

Sector Initiation Report: China Internet: Asia Insight: Initiating on the Education segment; structural growth, driven mainly by K-12 (14 Apr 2016)

TAL Education Group: Good Visibility for Margin Recovery; Build Positions on Dip (28 Jul 2016)

New Oriental Group (EDU.N): Robust K-12 enrollment to fuel future growth (21 Jul 2016)

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Investment Summary

Reiterate OW ratings on TAL and New Oriental

Despite their strong performance, we believe TAL and New Oriental both companies are well positioned for the long-term structural growth of China's K-12 after-school tutoring services market. We believe TAL and New Oriental's ongoing investment in curriculum development, IT infrastructure, digitization of students' information, and teaching procedure standardization will increase their long-term value proposition and strengthen entry barriers.

Exhibit 2: 9% of respondents have TAL as their current major provider of after-school tutoring services while 14% intend to have TAL as the future main service provider



We expect TAL to achieve an impressive top line growth CAGR of 43% from FY16-19e, mainly driven by a 40% CAGR over the same period in capacity, and by ASP growth and an improving utilization rate. We believe TAL's capacity add is backed by robust fundamental demand, supported by a clear jump in parents' mind share. Our survey shows that currently only 9% of respondents consider TAL to be the main provider of their children's K-12 afterschool services but 14% will choose TAL in the future. We remain conservative on TAL's margin expansion given the ongoing price war in the market and minimal room for further operating efficiency improvement. We expect TAL's Non-GAAP operating margin to decline from 17.9% in FY16 to 16.8% in FY17 due to lower prices and margin dilution from new businesses and investments. We expect to see margin recovery starting from FY18

and beyond.

We expect New Oriental to record a revenue CAGR of 18% from FY16-19e, mainly driven by robust enrollment growth in its K-12 segment of 25% and K-12 ASP CAGR of 4% over the same period. Other non-K-12 segments are expected to remain flattish in the coming years. Given New Oriental's intention to have a more disciplined capacity addition plan with an annual capacity increase of only a single digit percentage, we expect to see an improving utilization rate at its learning centers in the coming years. As a result, we expect New Oriental's non-GAAP operating margin to expand from 14.6% in FY16 to 18.2% in FY19.

Valuation

Despite strong performance of China's education sector and its high valuation, we continue to see further upside driven by tailwinds from structural growth and market consolidation. We expect TAL and New Oriental to achieve calendarized non-GAAP 2016-19 earnings CAGRs of 44% and 27%, respectively, and our new target price implies a PEG of 0.9x for both companies. We select several China internet stocks under our team's coverage, which have proven profitability track records, strong revenue growth profiles, robust cash flow and high earnings visibility as comparable companies for the two K12 education players (Exhibit 3). The price targets of our selected comparables are trading at an average calendarized 2017 non-GAAP P/E of 28x with PEG of 1.2x. Given the



smaller market cap and lower liquidity level, as well as a less scalable business model compared with the leading internet platforms, we believe a 25% discount to the average level for the price target implied PEG of leading internet companies is fair.

We raise our price target from US\$69 to US\$81 to reflect stronger assumptions on revenue growth and gross margins. We believe the recent margin pressure is temporary and see good visibility for margin recovery starting from FY18. If we apply a normalized non-GAAP operating margin of 18%, TAL is trading at 34x calendarized 2017 non-GAAP P/E and our target price implied P/E is 39x.

We raise our price target from US\$48 to US\$53 to reflect stronger assumptions on revenue growth. New Oriental is currently trading at 19x calendarized 2017 non-GAAP P/E and our target price implied P/E is 21x.

Exhibit 3: Selected China internet companies with proven profitability track record, strong top line growth, robust cash flow and good earnings visibility

Company	Ticker	Currency	Market Cap	Closing Price	Price Target	Rating	2017 Sales Growth	2016-19 Earnings CAGR	2016 P/E	2017 P/E	Current PEG	PT Implied PEG
			(US\$ bn)	(Local \$)	(Local \$)		(%)	(%)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
TAL	XRS.N	USD	6	71	81	OW	42%	44%	47.2	34.1	0.8	0.9
Tencent	0700.HK	HKD	256	210	225	OW	40%	23%	37.1	29.4	1.3	1.4
Alibaba	BABA.N	USD	253	102	132	OW	28%	23%	34.6	27.3	1.2	1.5
New Oriental	EDU.N	USD	7	46	53	OW	19%	27%	27.1	21.2	0.8	0.9
NetEase	NTES.O	USD	34	262	195	EW	58%	13%	20.3	18.9	1.5	1.1
Vipshop	VIPS.N	USD	7	14	14.5	EW	38%	14%	20.8	17.9	1.3	1.3
Average							41%		40.9	27.5	1.1	1.2

Source: Thomson Reuters, Morgan Stanley Research; Note: TAL, New Oriental and Alibaba's metrics are calendarized; share price related data as of market close on October 13th.

Summary of Key AlphaWise Survey Findings

We interviewed 1,511 parents across 18 Tier 1-2 cities in China via an online survey methodology in April 2016. Respondents must send their children to after-school tutoring classes in order to qualify for the survey. In 2012, we interviewed 498 parents across 6 cities namely Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Chengdu and Wuhan. The margin of error for conclusions based on the total sample is +/-2.0% in 2016 and 3.6% in 2012 at a 90% confidence level and higher for conclusions between sub-groups. By comparing our survey between 2012 and 2016, we had the following findings:

Demand to stay robust despite macro slowdown

We expect market demand for K-12 after-school tutoring services to stay robust despite the ongoing macro slowdown in China. We expect the penetration rate of after-school tutoring services in premature cities to gradually catch up with that of the mature markets like Shanghai and Beijing.

Our 2016 survey results show that 38% of respondents think there's room to increase their children's time spent on after-school tutoring services per week and there's an 18% gap between the maximum and the actual hours spent on after-school tutoring. Moreover, 24% of respondents intend to increase their spending on tutoring classes in the next 12 months.

This survey result is in-line with the recent trends we see in the K-12 after-school services market given the leading players have seen enrollment growth acceleration. TAL's offline enrollment accelerated from 32% in FY14 to 51% in FY16, while New Oriental's K12 enrollment growth jumped from 6% in FY14 to 40% in FY16.



Low price strategy to benefit national leading players most

China's K-12 after-school tutoring market has been epitomized by low price strategies for entry level students across the nation in 2016. Despite the short-term margin pressure caused by incremental teaching costs, we believe these strategies will accelerate market consolidation. We believe the leading players nationally with strong brand names, mature systems and infrastructures, and standardized procedures, like New Oriental and TAL, will benefit most given their platform enables them to achieve a good retention rate for low price courses.

We expect low price strategies to become a new norm in China's K-12 after-school tutoring market, which may lead to an ongoing decline in user stickiness in the sector. New Oriental and TAL are ranked highest as potential providers for parents that intend to switch. Moreover, we believe New Oriental and TAL have a clear edge in retaining acquired students given their brand name, strong teaching curriculum development capabilities and digitized database of students.

We believe these survey results are echoed by the recent feedback from TAL and New Oriental regarding their retention rate for summer promotion courses. TAL's retention rate was higher than 70% in Beijing, while New Oriental's retention rate was 40-50% nationwide. According to New Oriental, a low price strategy makes economic sense if the retention rate is higher than 30%. We believe both players will see refueled enrollment growth and improved utilization rates in cities where low price strategies have been rolled out.

Margin pressure caused by low price strategy is expected to be temporary

We expect to see some margin pressure for both companies when revenues for low priced summer courses are booked given little revenue contribution and the full impact of higher teaching costs. However, we expect the improving utilization rate due to robust enrollment will lead to improving margins on full-year basis.

We expect New Oriental's non-GAAP operating margin to expand from 14.6% in FY16 to 18.2% in FY19, largely thanks to the low price strategy. We expect to see non-GAAP operating income to stay flat in F1Q17 with a 1.5% negative margin impact from the low price courses in the quarter.

We estimate TAL will see its non-GAAP operating margin decline from 17.9% in FY16 to 16.8% in FY17 due to: 1) consolidation of newly acquired business with lower margins; 2) impact from low price courses; and 3) investment in online and O2O initiatives. We expect to see margin recovery to 17.9% and 18.7% in FY18 and FY19, respectively, as the margin of newly acquired business normalizes (10-20% operating margin for FirstLeap and 20-25% for Shun Shun in two to three years) and revenues of live broadcasting courses and O2O initiatives start to kick in.

High acceptance level of online and O2O initiatives

Our 2016 survey results show that most parents are open minded about online education with 43% of parents indicating that they'll definitely use online classes for their children, which are seen as good as offline classes and more convenient. The acceptance level is notably higher among parents of senior high-school students given



the higher level of self-discipline.

We believe this bodes well for the online and O2O initiatives of New Oriental and TAL. TAL targets to penetrate 100 cities in China with its "Double Teacher" (a hybrid model with small offline classes and live broadcasting of lectures and on-the-spot tutoring services); New Oriental launched its pilot "Double Teacher" model recently.

Risks

Despite strong industry fundamentals, we do see risks from: 1) slower than expected margin recovery due to an irrational price war; 2) online and O2O initiatives not as sustainable as expected; and 3) emergence of disruptive online education model.

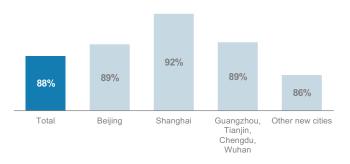


Market Demand to Remain Robust

Room for further penetration of after-school tutoring services

Exhibit 4: Room for further penetration of after school tutoring in other new cities

% Penetration of after school tutoring class



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

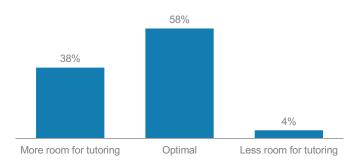
Based on the two sets of survey results, we noted that the percentage of households sending their children to after-school tutoring classes has increased from 72% in our 2012 survey to 88% this year (90% for the six key cities).

Shanghai stood out with the highest penetration level of 92%, while Beijing, Guangzhou, Tianjin and Wuhan were at 89%. Other new cities included in the 2016 survey have an average penetration rate of 86%. We see room for further penetration for tutoring classes in other new cities, as household income continues to increase in coming years. We expect after-school tutoring service penetration in new cities to gradually approach that of Beijing and Shanghai.

Apart from the room for further penetration of after-school tutoring services, we also see potential for the hours spent on tutoring services to grow in coming years. Among the parents that send their children to after-school tutoring classes, 38% of respondents think their children could take more tutoring classes while 58% think the current level is optimal. On average, a student spends around 8.6 hours on tutoring classes one week while the maximum level (as determined by respondents) is at 10.2 hours, indicating 18% upside potential.

Exhibit 5: 38% of respondents indicated there's room to increase their children's time spent on after-school tutoring services

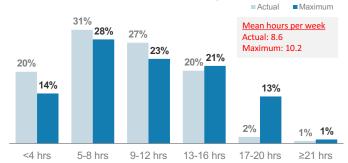
% Current participants



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 6: Current average weekly hours spent on tutoring services stood at 8.6 while the maximum is at 10.2

Actual vs. maximum hours per week of tutoring classes



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

Good resiliency amid economic downturn

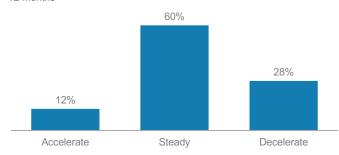
According to our survey results, 60% of respondents expect their household income growth to stay steady in the coming 12 months while 28% of them expect to see income growth deceleration, which is in line with the overall macro slowdown in China. When asked about which types of household expenses to cut in times of poor financial conditions, education spending was the most resilient segment among all consumer expenditure options presented. Only 8% of the respondents indicated they would cut



their children's education spending in times of poor financial conditions.

Exhibit 7: 60% of respondents expect their income growth to be steady while 28% expected it to decelerate

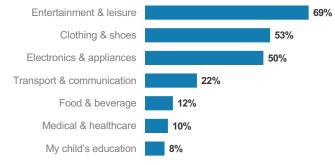
Household income growth in the next 12 months vs. past 12 months



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 8: Respondents say education spending is the expense least likely to be cut during poor financial conditions

Expenses to be cut in poor financial conditions



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

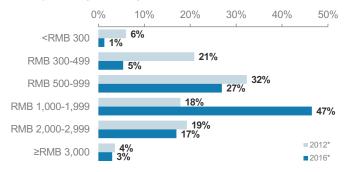
Demand for after-school tutoring services to stay robust in coming 12 months

In terms of dollar spent on after-school tutoring services, average monthly spending on tutoring classes increased from Rmb1,193 in 2012 to Rmb1,437 in 2016, up 20% in four years, indicating robust fundamental demand in the after-school tutoring service market.

Despite the ongoing slowdown in China's macro economy, 23% of the respondents indicated they increased their spending on after-class tutoring services during the past 12 months and 24% said they will increase spending in the next 12 months. We believe this bodes well for ongoing demand growth in the K-12 after school tutoring service segment.

Exhibit 9: Monthly spending on tutoring classes has increased 20% from 2012 to 2016 for six key cities

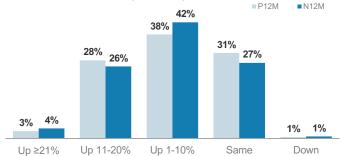
Monthly spending on tutoring classes



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research; Note: * indicates survey results only include six cities covered in 2012 survey, which includes Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Chengdu and Wuhan.

Exhibit 10: 24% of respondents intend to increase their spending on tutoring classes in next 12 months

Actual vs. intended spending on tutoring class



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

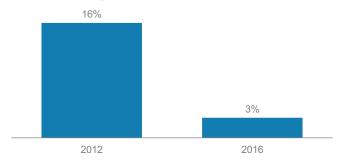


Market Consolidation to Accelerate

Institutions are gaining share versus individual teachers

Exhibit 11: % of respondents that hire individual tutors dropped from 16% in 2012 to 3% in 2016 in six key cities

% Respondents hiring individual tutors (selected cities)



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

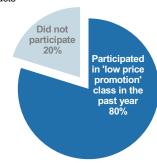
The after-school tutoring market has become institutionalized over the past few years. Based on our survey results, the percentage of respondents hiring individual tutors shrank substantially, from 16% in 2012 to only 3% in 2016 in the six key cities.

We believe this is due to the institutions' continuous investment in curriculum development, teaching procedure standardization and digitalization, and their more reasonable pricing level. We believe institutions will continue to gain market share from individual teachers, given their better scalability.

Market consolidation to accelerate due to price war

Exhibit 12: 80% of respondents participated in "low- price promotion" classes in past year

% Eligible contacts



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

The after-school tutoring market in China has become promotion-driven, and 80% of respondents have sent their children to low-price promotion classes of K-12 institutions during the past year. As we mentioned in our industry initiation report (China Internet: Asia Insight: Initiating on the Education segment; structural growth, driven mainly by K-12 (14 Apr 2016)), we believe the low-price strategies initiated by New Oriental could be a good strategy for leading national institutions to consolidate the market.

Given the highly fragmented structure of China's K-12 after-school tutoring services market, with the top two listed players, New Oriental and TAL, having a combined share of less than 5%, we see significant room for further market consolidation. According to New Oriental, which started its Rmb50 summer promotion

courses back in 2010 and rolled out the program to more than 30 cities across the country this year, such strategy makes economic sense as long as the retention rate of the summer promotion courses reaches 30%.

Leading institutions have better conversion rate for their low-price classes

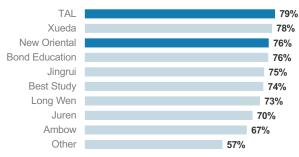
Based on our survey results, the conversion rate, defined as the percentage of those who have taken low-priced classes at a provider and who signed up for regular-priced classes with the same provider, varies between 57% and 79%. TAL and New Oriental achieved 79% and 76%, respectively, ranking first and third among all players.

We note that the conversion rate for regional leading players is also quite high, while the conversion rates for smaller institutions or individual teachers are substantially lower at 57%. This is a strong evidence that leading K-12 after-school tutoring

IDEA

Exhibit 13: TAL, New Oriental have leading conversion rates from low- to regular-priced classes

% Conversion from low-priced class to regular-priced class (base sizes vary)



ing share from smaller institutions / individual tutors, indicating market consolidation.

Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

National leaders to benefit most from low user stickiness

Our survey results show that user stickiness is rather low in the after-school tutoring services market, with 26% of the total respondents surveyed having switched providers in the past 24 months. We note that 45% indicated they are likely or very likely to switch providers in the next 24 months. Among all the reasons for switching, respondents cite promotions by other tutoring service providers as the top reason for the next 24 months vs. the third reason in the past 24 months.

Exhibit 14: 45% of respondents likely to switch after-school tutoring service providers in next 24 months ...

Likelihood of switching providers in the next 24 months

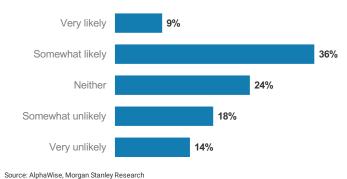


Exhibit 15: ... and "promotion by other providers" ranks as the top reason for switching

Reasons for switching vs. intending to switch provider



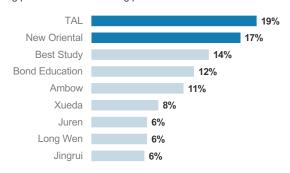
Among parents who indicated their intention to switch tutoring service providers, 19% would choose TAL and 17% would pick New Oriental, topping the list of institutional K-12 tutoring service providers.

This echoes our view that the national leading players with stronger brand names, better platforms and more standardized teaching procedures will benefit most from the market consolidation. Medium-sized regional players should also benefit somewhat from this trend. Small institutions which used to compete on lower pricing are likely the



Exhibit 16: 19% of potential switchers prefer TAL and 17% like New $\,$; price war. Oriental

Tutoring provider intended among potential switchers



Given the effectiveness of the low-price summer promotion courses for entry-level students, we expect such strategy to become the norm nationally in coming years, speeding up market consolidation and benefiting the big players. For companies like TAL that have unmet demand in evolving markets, accelerating capacity expansion to attract potential students could be the most cost- effective way to gain market share without putting too much pressure on margins, we believe.

Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research



56%

Senior high school

High acceptance level of online and O2O initiatives

Based on our survey results, we have concluded that parents in China generally welcome the idea of online education in various formats.

Integration of digital technologies into classroom learning has already become an infrastructure upgrade widely accepted by most parents. Fully 71% of the respondents feel that is very necessary to monitor their child's learning progress in real time, especially how their child measures up against classmates in academic performance. The availability of such tool would increase their confidence in their child's tutoring provider.

The majority of respondents are open-minded about online education, and 12% are currently having their children take online class. 43% of the respondents think that apart from convenience, online classes deliver the same quality of teaching as in-person classes. The percentage of respondents saying so increases with the level of their children's education -- 56% of parents with children in senior high school prefer online education.

students

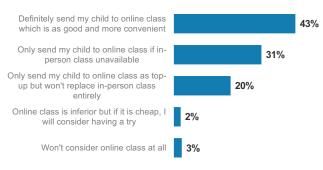
Exhibit 18: ... especially among parents of senior high school

38%

% definitely sending their child to online class which is

Exhibit 17: Acceptance level of online courses is high, ...

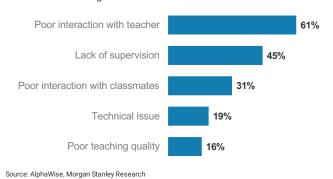
Attitude towards online class vs. in-person class



Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

Exhibit 19: Poor interaction with teachers and lack of supervision are key reasons parents would not send their children to 020 classes

Barriers from sending their child to O2O class



Primary school Junior high school

deemed as good as in-person class

34%

Source: AlphaWise, Morgan Stanley Research

Our concept test further reveals that 36-48% of respondents would consider sending their children to O2O classes comprising live broadcasting and tutoring services if this form of course delivery offers a significant price advantage (i.e., half the price of in-person classes).

Child's education level

Only 4% of the respondents opt out of this learning model, citing "lack of class interaction and supervision" as their key concerns. As shown in Exhibit 19, 61% and 45% of the respondents with negative feedback on the new learning models are concerned about poor interaction with teachers and lack of supervision, respectively.



TAL

Exhibit 20: TAL: Key Statistics and Ratios

Key Ratios & Statistics

Reuters:XRS.N / Bloomberg: XRS US China Internet and Other Services	
Price target	US\$81.00
Up/downside to price target (%)	15
Shr price, close(Oct 13,2016)	US\$71.01
52-Week Range	US\$72.28-34.01
Shares outstanding, dil,curr (mn)	93
Mkt cap, curr (mn)	US\$6,636
EV, curr (mn)	US\$5,731
Avg daily trading value (mn)	US\$34

Fiscal Year Ending	2/16	2/17e	2/18e	2/19e
ModelWare EPS(US\$)	1.12	1.08	1.86	2.82
Prior ModelWare EPS(US\$)	-	1.10	1.74	2.49
Consensus EPS(US\$)§	1.34	1.47	2.21	2.98
Revenue, net (US\$ mn)	620	922	1,312	1,825
EBITDA (US\$ mn)	128	151	240	384
ModelWare net inc (US\$ mn)	103	102	173	263
P/E	57.6	54.0	35.1	23.9
P/BV	12.4	13.7	9.9	7.1
RNOA (%)	(106.3)	(89.2)	(83.4)	(74.3)
ROE (%)	32.8	23.2	30.0	33.1
EV/EBITDA	38.2	39.7	23.6	13.5
Div yld (%)	-	-	-	-
FCF yld ratio (%)	3.5	2.6	4.3	6.3
Leverage (EOP) (%)	(119.2)	(127.3)	(135.0)	(140.0)

Unless otherwise noted, all metrics are based on Morgan Stanley ModelWare framework

- § = Consensus data is provided by Thomson Reuters Estimates
- e = Morgan Stanley Research estimates

Source: Thomson Reuters, e = Morgan Stanley Research estimate

Rapid market share gain and top-line growth acceleration: We expect TAL to see rapid market share gain in China's K-12 after-school tutoring market. Our survey results show that 14% of respondents would choose TAL as their children's future major provider of after-school services, while only 9% of respondents currently view TAL as a major service provider. We expect TAL's top-line growth to accelerate in coming years, driven by its aggressive capacity addition plan. According to the management, TAL plans to increase its capacity by 40% p.a. in the next three years to meet the growing demand in the K-12 after-school tutoring market.

Disciplined pricing strategy: Compared with New Oriental's nationwide discount pricing, TAL has a more conservative strategy which covers only summer courses for grade 7 and 10 students in Beijing. We believe this strategy is cost-effective for TAL, as it has achieved a high retention rate for such low-price courses. We view TAL's acceleration of its capacity expansion as an easy way to lock in demand without substantial margin pressure.

Good visibility of margin recovery: TAL has seen continuous margin decline since F3Q15, due to capacity increase, dilution from newly acquired business, and investment in online and O2O initiatives. We expect TAL's non-GAAP operating margin to recover from 16.8% in FY17 to 17.7% in FY18 and gradually approach 20% in the long term.

Reiterate OW with new price target of US\$81: We expect TAL to see robust top-line growth driven by rapid market share gain in coming years, while its margin should slightly decline in FY17 and stabilize starting from FY18. TAL is currently trading at 34x calendarized 2017e non-GAAP P/E, and our revised price target implies a calendarized P/E of 39x with 0.9x PEG. We believe TAL's high multiple can be justified by its premium brand name, strong system and platform, high retention rate of teachers and students, as well as its strong positioning in online education.



Financial Summary

Exhibit 21: XRS Financial Summary

Income Statement	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	Key Metrics	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
Total Net Sales	620	922	1,312	1,825	Small class enrollment ('000)	1,652	2,478	3,544	4,891
Small class	788	1,150	1,633	2,172	YoY (%)	45%	50%	43%	38%
One-on-one	92	102	110	118	One-on-one enrollment ('000)	270	313	338	361
Online	42	61	82	107	YoY (%)	40%	16%	8%	7%
Gross Income	316	449	640	895	Online enrollment ('000)	388	609	887	1,210
Operating Expense	(231)	(333)	(450)	(606)	YoY (%)	73%	57%	46%	36%
Marketing (Non-GAAP)	(71)	(106)	(149)	(203)	Small class ARPU (USD)	310	318	324	334
G&A (Non-GAAP)	(138)	(192)	(262)	(354)	YoY (%)	-3%	3%	2%	3%
SBC	(26)	(39)	(43)	(54)	One-on-one ARPU (USD)	306	295	301	305
Operating Income	85	116	190	288	YoY (%)	-18%	-3%	2%	2%
Net Income	103	102	173	263	Online ARPU ('000)	67	69	69	68
Non-GAAP OP Income	111	154	233	342.2	YoY (%)	-3%	2%	0%	-1%
Non-GAAP EBITDA	152	189	282	437.4	Teachers' Cost as % Revenue	21%	22%	22%	22%
Non-GAAP Net Income	129	140	216	316.4	Rental Cost as % Revenue	14%	14%	14%	14%
MW EPADS	1.12	1.08	1.86	2.82	Balance Sheet	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
Diluted Non-GAAP EPADS	1.41	1.50	2.31	3.39	Cash and Cash Equivalents	452	666	1,002	1,484
Note: 1 ADS = 2 Shares					Current Assets	516	743	1,090	1,602
YoY Growth (%)	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	PP&E, Net	115	162	219	256
Total Enrollment	55%	47%	40%	36%	Long-term Investments	274	274	274	274
Total Net Sales	43%	49%	42%	39%	Non-current Assets	546	593	649	685
Small class	54%	46%	42%	33%	Total Assets	1,061	1,336	1,738	2,287
One-on-one	12%	10%	9%	7%	Accrued expenses and others	70	70	70	70
Online	60%	46%	35%	30%	Deferred Revenue	281	418	595	827
Gross Income	37%	42%	43%	40%	Current Liabilities	383	517	705	937
Operating Expense	41%	44%	35%	35%	Total Liabilities	621	755	942	1,174
Marketing (Non-GAAP)	37%	49%	40%	36%	Total Equity	441	581	796	1,113
G&A (Non-GAAP)	47%	39%	37%	35%	Cash Flow	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
SBC	40%	49%	11%	26%	Net Income	103	102	173	263
Operating Income	26%	36%	64%	52%	D&A	41	35	50	96
Net Income	53%	-1%	70%	52%	Change in Working Capital	154	121	176	203
Non-GAAP OP Income	29%	39%	51%	47%	Operating Cash Flow	324	296	442	615
Non-GAAP EBITDA	56%	25%	49%	55%	CAPEX	(62)	(83)	(106)	(133)
Non-GAAP Net Income	50%	9%	54%	47%	Free Cash Flow	312	296	442	615
Diluted Non-GAAP EPS	37%	-4%	72%	52%	Investing Cash Flow	(370)	(83)	(106)	(133)
Diluted Non-GAAP ADS	34%	7%	54%	47%	Financing Cash Flow	10	0	0	0
As % of Revenue (%)	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	Ratio Analysis	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
Small class	127%	125%	124%	119%	ROA	14.0%	11.7%	14.0%	15.7%
One-on-one	15%	11%	8%	6%	ROE	34.1%	27.4%	31.3%	33.1%
Online	7%	7%	6%	6%	Net Debt to Equity	1%	1%	1%	1%
Gross Income	51.0%	48.7%	48.8%	49.0%	Net Cash (US\$ mn)	452	666	1,002	1,484
	-11.5%	-11.5%	-11.3%	-11.1%	Key Valuation Metrics				
Marketing					-				
	-22.2%	-20.8%	-20.0%	-19.4%	3-yr CAGR: Non-GAAP Net Profit	36%	35%	46%	37%
Marketing	-22.2%	-20.8% -4.2%	-20.0% -3.3%		•	36% 49.8		46% 30.3	
Marketing G&A				-19.4% -2.9% 18.7%	3-yr CAGR: Non-GAAP Net Profit PE - Current Adj. Diluted EPADS Non-GAAP EV/EBITDA		35% 46.7 28.8		20.7 12.5

Source: Company data, Morgan Stanley Research; E = Morgan Stanley Research estimates



Risk Reward

Strong market share gain to boost share price performance



Source: Thomson Reuters, Morgan Stanley Research estimates

Price Target \$81

Base case DCF value.

Bull \$98

42x bull case calendarized 2017e P/E

Strong demand with superior pricing power: Revenue expands at a three-year CAGR (F2016-19) of 47% (enrollment growth of 45% and offline enrollment growth of 42%), thanks to stronger enrollment demand and faster network expansion. Operating margin (non-GAAP) of ~17%.

Base \$81

37x base case calendarized 2017e P/E

Sustained volume and ARPU growth: Revenue expands at a three-year CAGR (F2016-19) of 43%, driven by capacity expansion. Operating margin (non-GAAP) of ~16.8%.

Bear \$56

29x bear case calendarized 2017e P/E

Slower network expansion with lower pricing power: Revenue expands at a three-year CAGR (F2016-19) of 37%, owing to slower than expected capacity expansion. Operating margin (non-GAAP) of ~16.3%.

Investment Thesis

- Rapid market share gain in China's afterschool tutoring market.
- China's leading K-12 after-school service provider in terms of enrollment, with a strong brand name.
- Rapid enrollment growth in existing key markets and successful penetration.
- Accelerating consolidation in the K-12 afterclass tutoring market in China, especially in tier-one cities.
- Increasing adoption of online education and Double Teacher model.

Key Value Drivers

- Offline enrollment and ARPU growth
- Online enrollment and ARPU growth
- Capacity expansion driven by demand
- Learning centers ramp up in new cities

Potential Catalysts

- Double Teacher model proves commercially feasible and is rolled out widely
- Quicker-than-expected network expansion, fostered by strong demand

Risks to Achieving Price Target

- Slower than expected ramp-up of new learning centers.
- Bigger than expected margin drag from capacity expansion and competition in F18.
- More intense price competition across the country limits TAL's top-line growth.
- Continued macro slowdown caps spending on after-school tutoring services.



Earnings Estimate Revisions

We have raised our revenue forecast by 0.6% for F2017, 1.8% for F18, and 6.5% for F19 on the back of our AlphaWise results pointing to a big jump in future demand for TAL's services. We have raised our three-year (2016-19e) revenue CAGR from 40% to 43%, mainly to reflect more optimistic assumptions on enrollment growth. We believe TAL's top-line growth is mainly driven by its capacity expansion, which management expects to reach 40% CAGR in the coming three years, and we conservatively expect a further 3% annual growth to come from an improved utilization rate and ASP growth.

We expect TAL's non-GAAP operating margin to recover in FY18 and gradually increase to 20% in the long term, reflecting: 1) its aggressive capacity addition plan and 2) its conservative pricing strategy.

As a result, we have raised our non-GAAP net income forecast by 0.5% for FY17, 6.4% for FY18 and 12% for FY19.

Exhibit 22: TAL: Old vs. New Estimates

FYE Feb		New			Old		%	Change	
Income Statement (US\$ mn)	2017E	2018E	2019E	2017E	2018E	2019E	2017E	2018E	2019E
Net revenues	922	1,312	1,825	917	1,289	1,714	0.6%	1.8%	6.5%
Cost of revenues	473	672	930	470	674	904	0.6%	-0.3%	2.9%
Gross profit	449	640	895	446	615	809	0.6%	4.1%	10.6%
Selling and marketing	106	149	203	105	147	189	0.6%	1.3%	7.1%
General and administrative	192	262	354	191	255	322	0.6%	2.9%	9.9%
Stock-based compensation	39	43	54	38	42	50	0.6%	1.8%	6.5%
Total operating expenses	336	453	610	334	443	561	0.6%	2.2%	8.6%
Government subsidies	3	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Income from operations	116	190	288	115	175	252	0.5%	8.7%	14.7%
Impairment loss on long-term investment	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Gain on short-term investment	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Gain on fair value change of long-term investment	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Income before income tax and loss from equity method investments	129	214	328	129	198	289	0.5%	7.9%	13.5%
Loss from equity method investments	-	5	6	-	5	6		0.0%	0.0%
Add: Net (gain)/loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total net income attributable to TAL Education Group	102	173	263	101	161	232	0.5%	7.6%	13.2%
Diluted	187	187	187	183	185	187	2.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Net earnings per share (US\$)									
Basic	0.63	1.08	1.64	0.63	1.00	1.45	0.0%	8.0%	13.1%
Diluted	0.54	0.93	1.41	0.55	0.87	1.24	-1.8%	6.9%	13.7%
Net earnings per ADS (2 ordinary shares equal to 1 ADS, US\$)									
Basic	1.26	2.16	3.28	1.26	2.00	2.90	0.0%	8.0%	13.1%
Diluted	1.08	1.86	2.82	1.10	1.74	2.48	-1.8%	6.9%	13.7%
Non-GAAP									
Non-GAAP Gross Profit	449	640	895	446	615	810	0.6%	4.1%	10.6%
Non-GAAP Operating Income	154	233	342	154	217	302	0.5%	7.3%	13.3%
Non-GAAP Net Income	140	216	316	139	203	282	0.5%	6.4%	12.0%
Horr-Grant Net moone	140	2.0	0.0	100	200	202	0.070	0.470	12.070
Non-GAAP EPADS - Basic	1.08	1.86	2.82	1.10	1.74	2.48	-1.8%	6.9%	13.7%
Non-GAAP EPADS - Diluted	1.50	2.31	3.39	1.52	2.19	3.03	-1.5%	5.3%	11.9%
Non-GAAP GPM	48.7%	48.8%	49.0%	48.7%	47.7%	47.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.8%
Non-GAAP OPM	16.8%	17.7%	18.7%	16.8%	16.8%	17.6%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Non-GAAP NPM	15.2%	16.4%	17.3%	15.2%	15.7%	16.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%

Source: Company Data, Morgan Stanley Research estimates (E)



Price Target and Valuation

Methodology

Our preferred valuation methodology is discounted cash flow (DCF) – it incorporates our long-term view. We continue to apply an 11.5% discount rate (US risk-free rate 3%, beta 1.3, equity risk premium 5%, China risk premium 2%) and a 3% terminal growth rate.

Our new price target is US\$81, which is our base-case DCF value: We expect a 43% three-year revenue CAGR (F2016-19e), driven by 39% offline enrollment growth and 3% ARPU expansion. We assume that TAL's non-GAAP operating margin rises from 17.9% in F16 to 18.7% by F19 as a result of rapid market share gain in the K-12 after-school tutoring market.

Bull case analysis: We assume the company successfully gains share in its existing markets and further penetrates lower-tier cities, leading to robust enrollment growth; a successful nationwide roll-out of its Double Teacher model helps mitigate margin dilution from the higher proportion of lower-margin learning centers in lower-tier cities. We assume increased operating leverage from strong word-of-mouth referrals and a lower marketing expense ratio.

Bear case analysis: We assume weaker-than-expected enrollment growth and ARPU expansion as a result of intensifying market competition; higher marketing expenditure when entering new cities, and failure of the Double Teacher model to lift operating margin meaningfully.



New Oriental

Exhibit 23: EDU Key Statistics and Ratios

Key Ratios & Statistics

Reuters:EDU.N / Bloomberg: EDU US China Internet and Other Services	
Price target	US\$53.00
Up/downside to price target (%)	15
Shr price, close(Oct 13,2016)	US\$45.86
52-Week Range	US\$48.41-21.73
Shares outstanding, dil,curr (mn)	157
Mkt cap, curr (mn)	US\$7,218
EV, curr (mn)	US\$5,508
Avg daily trading value (mn)	US\$53

Fiscal Year Ending	5/16	5/17e	5/18e	5/19e
ModelWare EPS(US\$)	1.43	1.70	2.26	2.90
Prior ModelWare EPS(US\$)	-	1.69	2.23	2.75
Consensus EPS(US\$)§	1.42	1.80	2.20	2.71
Revenue, net (US\$ mn)	1,478	1,754	2,075	2,428
EBITDA (US\$ mn)	283	338	394	475
ModelWare net inc (US\$ mn)	225	271	363	470
P/E	34.5	29.0	22.0	17.3
P/BV	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.1
RNOA (%)	(46.4)	(37.8)	(37.4)	(34.5)
ROE (%)	18.4	19.3	22.0	23.6
EV/EBITDA	16.8	15.1	11.4	8.1
Div yld (%)	-	-	-	-
FCF yld ratio (%)	7.8	6.5	8.9	9.7
Leverage (EOP) (%)	(137.5)	(141.4)	(146.7)	(146.3)

Unless otherwise noted, all metrics are based on Morgan Stanley ModelWare framework

- § = Consensus data is provided by Thomson Reuters Estimates
- e = Morgan Stanley Research estimates

Source: Thomson Reuters, e = Morgan Stanley Research estimate

Aggressive low-price strategy to help student acquisition: New

Oriental rolled out its low-price strategy to over 30 cities across China this summer and achieved total enrollment of almost 200k. With a retention rate of 40-50% (defined as number of students converted into autumn courses after taking summer promotion courses), New Oriental stands to benefit from this strategy as an effective user acquisition channel, we think.

Disciplined capacity addition should lead to improving margin:

Having gone through the pain of blind capacity expansion in 2008-2012, New Oriental now has a more disciplined plan with annual capacity increases at the single- digit percentage level. We believe the strong enrollment growth together with a well-paced expansion plan will lead to improving margins in coming years. Currently, New Oriental's utilization rate is around 20%, and the company targets an optimal level of 30% in the long term. According to management, a 1% improvement in the utilization rate would translate into a 1% increase in operating margin. We conservatively expect New Oriental's non-GAAP operating margin to expand from 14.6% to 18.2% by FY19.

Reiterate OW with new price target of US\$53: We expect New Oriental to achieve strong revenue growth together with margin expansion in coming years, which supports its valuation rerating. New Oriental's stock is currently trading at 21x calendarized 2017 non-GAAP P/E, and our revised price target of US\$53 implies a

calendarized P/E of 24x with PEG of 0.9x.



Financial Summary

Exhibit 24: EDU Financial Summary

Income Statement	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	Key Metrics	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
Total Net Sales	1,478	1,754	2,075	2,428	Total Enrollment ('000)	3,645	4,528	5,327	6,167
Educational programs and services	1,309	1,552	1,836	2,148	YoY (%)	26%	24%	18%	16%
Books and others	169	202	239	280	Total ARPU (USD)	359	343	345	348
Gross Income	864	1,040	1,251	1,476	YoY (%)	-6%	-5%	1%	1%
Operating Expense	(665)	(790)	(925)	(1,061)	K-12 Enrollment ('000)	2,693	3,574	4,389	5,241
Marketing	(198)	(232)	(271)	(311)	YoY (%)	40%	33%	23%	19%
G&A	(454)	(538)	(630)	(723)	K-12 ARPU (USD)	267	273	288	300
SBC	(17)	(20)	(24)	(28)	YoY (%)	-6%	2%	6%	4%
Operating Income	199	250	326	415	Teachers' Cost as % Revenue	22%	23%	23%	23%
Net Income	225	271	363	470	Rental Cost as % Revenue	10%	10%	9%	9%
Non-GAAP OP Income	216	270	350	442.3	Balance Sheet	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
Non-GAAP EBITDA	300	357	417	502.7	Cash and Cash Equivalents	796	1,241	1,738	2,278
Non-GAAP Net Income	242	291	387	497.9	Short-term Investments	819	901	991	1.090
MW EPS	1.43	1.70	2.26	2.90	Current Assets	1,869	2,270	2,863	3,493
Diluted Non-GAAP ADS	1.54	1.83	2.41	3.07	PP&E, Net	238	208	201	211
Note: 1 ADS = 1 Shares					Long-term Investments	179	179	179	179
YoY Growth (%)	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	Non-current Assets	485	456	449	458
Total Enrollment	26%	24%	18%	16%	Total Assets	2,355	2,726	3,311	3,951
Total Net Sales	19%	19%	18%	17%	Accrued expenses and others	217	260	308	360
Educational programs and services	19%	19%	18%	17%	Deferred Revenue	647	678	846	994
Books and others	18%	20%	18%	17%	Current Liabilities	918	1,039	1,284	1,481
Gross Income	20%	20%	20%	18%	Total Liabilities	920	1,041	1,286	1,483
Operating Expense	17%	19%	17%	15%	Total Equity	1,435	1,685	2,025	2,468
Marketing	5%	17%	17%	15%	Cash Flow	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
G&A	25%	19%	17%	15%	Net Income	225	271	363	470
SBC	7%	19%	18%	17%	D&A	85	87	68	60
Operating Income	30%	26%	30%	27%	Change in Working Capital	205	128	239	206
Net Income	16%	20%	34%	29%	Operating Cash Flow	515	486	671	737
Non-GAAP OP Income	27%	25%	29%	27%	CAPEX	(190)	36	(91)	(100)
Non-GAAP EBITDA	29%	19%	17%	20%	Free Cash Flow	325	522	580	637
Non-GAAP Net Income	16%	20%	33%	29%	Investing Cash Flow	(339)	(41)	(174)	(197)
Diluted Non-GAAP EPS	16%	19%	33%	28%	Financing Cash Flow	3			
Diluted Non-GAAP ADS	16%	19%	32%	27%	Ratio Analysis	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
As % of Revenue (%)	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	ROA	11.2%	11.4%	12.8%	13.7%
Educational programs and services	88.6%	88.5%	88.5%	88.5%	ROE	18.2%	18.6%	20.9%	22.2%
Books and others	11.4%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	Net Debt to Equity	-47%	-67%	-80%	-87%
Gross Income	58.4%	59.3%	60.3%	60.8%	Net Cash (US\$ mn)	796	1,241	1,738	2,278
Marketing	-13.4%	-13.2%	-13.1%	-12.8%	Key Valuation Metrics				
G&A	-30.7%	-30.7%	-30.4%	-29.8%	3-yr CAGR: Non-GAAP Profit	23%	27%	28%	24%
SBC	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%	PE - Current Adj. Diluted EPADS	30.0	25.2	19.1	15.0
Non-GAAP OP Profits	14.6%	15.4%	16.9%	18.2%	EV/EBITDA	22.6	19.0	16.3	13.5
Non-GAAP Net Income	16.3%	16.6%	18.7%	20.5%	FCF Yield	4.5%	7.2%	8.0%	8.8%

 $Source: Company \ data, \ Morgan \ Stanley \ Research; E = Morgan \ Stanley \ Research \ estimates$

Morgan Stanley |

IDEA

Risk Reward

Healthy top-line growth and steady margin expansion to support share price



Source: Thomson Reuters, Morgan Stanley Research estimates

Price Target \$

Base case DCF value.

Bull \$66

28x bull case calendarized 2017e EPS

Strong demand, robust enrollment growth: Three-year (F2016-19) sales CAGR of 22%, thanks to stronger demand from its K-12 programs and even sharper enrollment growth in Rmb50 courses. Operating margin to improve from 13.6% in F15 to 18.6% in F19, thanks to operating leverage.

Base **\$53**

24x base case calendarized 2017e EPS

Stable top-line growth: Three-year sales CAGR (F2016-19) of 18%, driven by steady enrollment growth and pricing power as New Oriental maintains its market share in the K-12 after-class tutoring service market. Operating margin improves to 18.2% in F19, helped by operating leverage.

Bear \$30

17x bear case calendarized 2017e EPS

Slower network expansion, weaker margins: Three-year sales CAGR (F2016-19) of 15%, subdued by intensifying competition from both nationwide and local schools. Operating margin declines to 13.1% in F19 as a result of less operating leverage.

Investment Thesis

- New Oriental, a leading private education services provider in China, is a key beneficiary of the growing, yet defensive, education industry.
- Education services target a market of over 450mn people in China, substantially more than the US population, yet education spending per capita in China is less than 10% of the US level.
- EDU differentiates itself from peers by its "success formula": a premium brand name, an extensive nationwide distribution network, and high-quality education content.

Key Value Drivers

- Rising education spending as a percentage of GDP in China.
- Higher penetration of language training market.
- Average spending per enrollment.

Potential Catalysts

- Utilization improvement in newly established learning centers.
- Better-than-expected growth for U-Can, its after-school tutoring program.
- Fast market consolidation in core markets, e.g., Beijing.

Risks to Achieving Price Target

- Continued macro slowdown caps household spending on after-school tutoring services.
- Market consolidation is slower than expected.
- The overseas test preparation business decelerates faster than expected.
- Disruptive online education model emerges, especially in language training.



Earnings Estimate Revisions

We have raised our revenue forecasts by 0% for FY17, 0.3% for FY18, and 2.0% for FY19. Our AlphaWise survey findings provide strong support, we think, for our view that New Oriental's low- price strategy is effective. As New Oriental ranks high as a potential provider to switchers, we expect to see slightly stronger top-line growth, mainly driven by more optimistic enrollment assumptions for its K-12 segment.

We expect EDU's non-GAAP operating margin to expand to 18.2% in FY19, reflecting its well-paced expansion plan, strong enrollment growth and improving utilization rate.

As a result, we have raised our non-GAAP net income forecast for F17, F18 and F19 by 0.9%, 1.6% and 5.1%, respectively.

Exhibit 25: New Oriental: Old vs. New Estimates

FYE May		New			Old		%	6 Change	
Income Statement (US\$ mn)	2017E	2018E	2019E	2017E	2018E	2019E	2017E	2018E	2019E
Total net revenues	1,754	2,075	2,428	1,754	2,070	2,380	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%
Cost of revenues (ex-SBC)	(714)	(824)	(952)	(714)	(824)	(936)	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Gross profit	1,040	1,251	1,476	1,040	1,246	1,444	0.0%	0.4%	2.2%
Selling and marketing (ex-SBC)	(232)	(271)	(311)	(235)	(274)	(312)	-1.3%	-1.0%	-0.3%
General and administrative (ex-SBC)	(538)	(630)	(723)	(538)	(629)	(716)	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
SBC	(20)	(24)	(28)	(20)	(24)	(27)	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%
Total operating costs and expenses	(790)	(925)	(537)	(793)	(926)	(546)	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.7%
Operating income	250	326	415	247	320	389	1.2%	2.0%	6.5%
Income before income tax and loss from equity method investments	322	430	555	319	423	528	1.0%	1.6%	5.2%
Provision for income taxes	(47)	(62)	(81)	(46)	(61)	(77)	1.0%	1.6%	5.2%
Net income	271	363	470	268	358	447	1.0%	1.6%	5.3%
Net income attributable to EDU	271	363	470	268	358	447	1.0%	1.6%	5.3%
Weighted average numbers of shares (mn)									
Basic	1.73	2.32	3.00	1.71	2.28	2.85	1.2%	1.8%	5.3%
Diluted	1.70	2.26	2.90	1.69	2.23	2.75	0.6%	1.3%	5.5%
Net earnings per ADS									
Basic	1.73	2.32	3.00	1.71	2.28	2.85	1.0%	1.6%	5.3%
Diluted	1.70	2.26	2.90	1.69	2.23	2.75	1.0%	1.6%	5.3%
Non-GAAP									
Non-GAAP Operating Income	270	350	442	267	343	416	1.1%	1.9%	6.2%
Non-GAAP Net Income	291	387	498	288	381	474	0.9%	1.6%	5.1%
Non-GAAP EPADS - Diluted	1.83	2.41	3.07	1.81	2.37	2.92	0.9%	1.6%	5.1%
Non-GAAP GPM	59.3%	60.3%	60.8%	59.3%	60.2%	60.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Non-GAAP OPM	15.4%	16.9%	18.2%	15.2%	16.6%	17.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Non-GAAP NPM	16.6%	18.7%	20.5%	16.4%	18.4%	19.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%

 $Source: : Company \ Data, Morgan \ Stanley \ Research; E = Morgan \ Stanley \ Research \ estimates$



Price Target and Valuation

Our preferred valuation methodology is discounted cash flow (DCF), which incorporates our long-term view. We apply a 12% discount rate (US risk-free rate of 3%, beta of 1.4, equity risk premium of 5%, China risk premium of 2%) and a 3% terminal growth rate. These assumptions are unchanged.

Our new price target is US\$53, our base-case DCF value: We expect an 18% three-year revenue CAGR (F2016-19e), driven by steady enrollment growth and increasing pricing power. We have rolled this assumption forward from 16% for the F15-18e period. We assume that New Oriental's non-GAAP operating margin improves from 13.6% in F2015 to 18.2% by F2019, helped by improving operating leverage.

Bull case analysis: We assume the company becomes a market consolidator, with rising market share, especially in tier-one cities, leading to robust enrollment growth; revamped programs and O2O interactive systems that are well received by the market help improve the student retention rate, which, in turn, brings a higher utilization rate and increasing pricing power. Our scenario value here rises 10%, to US\$66.

Bear case analysis: We assume that market consolidation doesn't happen, and thus enrollment growth is weaker than expected; network expansion into lower-tier cities weighs on operating margins. Our scenario value here rises 20%, to US\$30. The increase in our bear case scenario value is sharper than that in the base case because, in our view, the company's capacity expansion strategy (5-7% growth p.a.) is quite disciplined, mitigating the downside risk of overly aggressive expansion that could lead to margin pressure.



Valuation Comps

Exhibit 26: China education valuation comps

	Thomson			Closina						Earnings									
	Reuters		Trading	Price	Mkt Cap	EV	Tra	ding P/E	x)	CAGR	Е	V/EBITDA			EV/Sales			P/Sales	
Company	Ticker	Rating	Currency	13-Oct	USDmn	USDmn	16E	17E	18E	15-18E	16E	17E	18E	16E	17E	18E	16E	17E	18E
China Education Companies																			
US-listed																			
New Oriental	EDU.N	OW	USD	45.9	7,410	5,822	31	26	19	22%	19	16	14	4	3	3	5	4	4
TAL Education	XRS.N	OW	USD	71.0	5.840	5.340	45	42	29	33%	35	28	20	9	6	4	9	6	5
Tarena	TEDU.O	NC	USD	14.2	833	665	19	15	12	33%	14	10	9	3	2	2	3	3	2
China Distance Education	DLN	NC	USD	13.5	444	388	18	16	15	6%	13	11	11	3	3	3	4	3	3
China Online Education	COE.N	OW	USD	19.9	396	297	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average							28	24	18	24%	21	17	14	5	4	3	6	5	4
-																			
HK-listed																			
Virscend Education Co	1565.HK	NC	HKD	4.1	1,612	1,693	40	30	17	76%	22	14	NA	11	8	NA	10	8	NA
Maple Leaf Education System	1317.HK	NC	HKD	6.3	1,080	962	26	21	16	27%	16	13	12	6	5	4	7	6	5
China E-learning Group	8055.HK	NC	HKD	0.4	149	146	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average							33	25	17	52%	19	13	12	8	7	4	9	7	5
China-listed																			
Otone Education	300359 SZ	NC	CNY	27.0	2.444	2.416	65	43	29	80%	24	NA	NA	11	7	NA	11	7	NA
Lanxim	300010.SZ	NC	CNY	19.2	2,466	2.331	58	43	32	57%	31	21	NA	8	6	NA	8	7	NA
Tangel	300148.SZ	NC	CNY	19.7	1.877	1.845	56	39	32	29%	24	15	NA	10	9	NA	10	9	NA
Xin Nan Yang Co., Ltd	600661.SH	NC	CNY	30.0	1,148	1,108	66	54	35	53%	53	37	NA	4	3	NA	4	3	NA.
Average		.10		00.0	.,140	.,100	61	45	32	54%	33	24	NA	- 8	6	NA.	- 8	7	NA

Source: Thomson Reuters, Morgan Stanley Research; E = Morgan Stanley Research estimates based on fiscal year end, except for Not Covered (NC) companies, which are Thomson Reuters consensus estimates; share price related data as of market close on October 13th 2016.



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Other Recent Morgan Stanley Research Based on AlphaWise Evidence

NA REITS Vikram Malhotra October 06, 2016

Sr. Housing 3Q Check-up: Construction Still Peaking; Risks Into 2017

Latest data from NIC shows senior housing construction levels remain high with upward revisions to 2Q data. We continue to see risk to the sector over the next year as new supply comes online.

NA Med Tech David R. Lewis October 05, 2016

3Q16 Hospital Survey: Environment Continues to Look Stable

Our September AlphaWise survey of 111 hospital executives supports a steady environment for medical devices. The survey provides increased confidence in the continuation of capex momentum, elevated medical acuity and stable utilization.

NA Internet Brian Nowak October 05, 2016

Prime: From 0-60 Million

AlphaWise shows continued strong Prime sub growth, now at 60mn members. We see Prime subs spending ~4.5X more than non-Prime users too, which combined with higher Prime sub forecast, leads to 4% higher '17 CSOI (even thru more investment).

EU Leisure & Hotels Jamie Rollo October 04, 2016

Cruise Chat: Slow September

Our monthly travel agents survey suggests a slow September, with weak booking volumes and generally lower prices, and our web research data shows weaker forward prices for almost all brands.

NA Software Melissa Gorham October 03, 2016

Customer Survey: A Ramping Cloud Leads to Sunshine Ahead; Reiterate OW

Our survey of 50 SPLK customers suggest a more durable growth path, stronger competitive dynamics and more positive impacts from cloud than most investors believe

EU Leisure & Hotels Vaughan Lewis September 28, 2016

UK Online Gambling Survey: Odds On Strong Growth

Our UK survey shows a high engagement with online gambling (64% penetration of gamblers). We expect continued strong structural growth in online to be the key theme in UK gambling.

NA Retail Kimberly C Greenberger September 27, 2016

Mall Jenga Move 1: Macy's 100 Closures

We think Macy's is the tip of the store closure iceberg. Our work suggests Class A REIT multiples may be too high relative to their Class B peers and retail tenants, supporting our below consensus numbers. Our analysis of mall exposures will be ongoing.

AP Financials Daniel P Toohey September 22, 2016

Medibank Private Ltd.: Where's my refund?

Our AlphaWise survey of 1,012 health policyholders and case studies support our view that restoring franchise momentum is a medium-term prospect, demanding reinvestment and a review of growth/retention strategies

EU Consumer Eileen Khoo September 21, 2016

The Tide Will Rise - Raise EPS ~11% on WhiteWave, PT to €80

Our detailed work and AlphaWise analysis suggest material upside potential to Danone's synergy targets, and relatively low risk of commoditization in WWAV's core business.



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	COVERAGE UN	NIVERSE	INVESTMEN	IT BANKING CLIE	ENTS (IBC)	OTHER MAI INVESTMENT S CLIENTS (SERVICES
STOCK RATING	COUNT	% OF	COUNT	% OF	% OF	COUNT	% OF
CATEGORY		TOTAL		TOTAL IBC	RATING		TOTAL
				(CATEGORY		OTHER
							MISC
Overweight/Buy	1144	35%	261	40%	23%	566	36%
Equal-weight/Hold	1429	43%	303	46%	21%	713	45%
Not-Rated/Hold	73	2%	8	1%	11%	10	1%
Underweight/Sell	655	20%	84	13%	13%	287	18%
TOTAL	3,301		656			1576	

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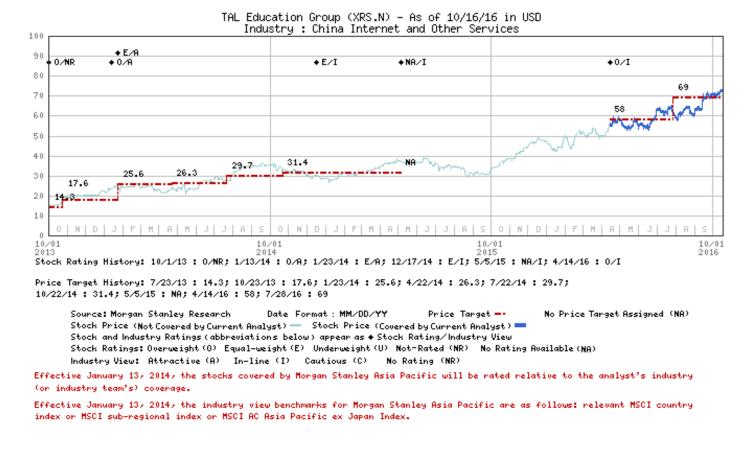
Price Target History: 7/24/13 : 25.5; 10/24/13 : 29.2; 1/22/14 : 38; 7/23/14 : 32.7; 10/25/14 : 29.5; 1/21/15 : 26.9; 5/5/15 : NA; 4/14/16 : 43; 7/21/16 : 48

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INDUSTRY COVERAGE: China Internet and Other Services

COMPANY (TICKER)	RATING (AS OF)	PRICE* (10/14/2016)
Amanda Chen		
58.com (WUBAN) Autohome Inc. (ATHMN) Bitauto Holdings Limited (BITAN) Ctrip.com (CTRP.O) Leshi Internet Information & Technology (300104.SZ) Qunar Cayman Islands Ltd (QUNR.O) Shanghai Oriental Pearl Media (600637.SS) SouFun Holdings Limited (SFUN.N) Tuniu Corporation (TOUR.O)	O (08/21/2015) O (11/24/2014) E (09/20/2016) O (08/05/2015) E (11/26/2015) E (04/26/2016) O (11/26/2015) O (03/21/2016) E (04/26/2016)	U\$\$45.62 U\$\$25.73 U\$\$27.48 U\$\$46.57 Rmb44.05 U\$\$28.80 Rmb24.26 U\$\$3.71 U\$\$9.89
Claire Cao		
China Online Education Group (COE.N) Momo Inc. (MOMO.O) New Oriental Group (EDU.N) TAL Education Group (XRS.N) Weibo Corp (WB.O) YY Inc. (YY.O)	O (07/05/2016) E (09/06/2016) O (04/14/2016) O (04/14/2016) O (12/17/2015) E (08/17/2015)	U\$\$19.91 U\$\$23.50 U\$\$47.05 U\$\$72.25 U\$\$53.08 U\$\$53.35
David Sun		
Baidu Inc (BIDU.O) Changyou.com (CYOU.O) Cheetah Mobile Inc. (CMCMN) NetEase, Inc (NTES.O) Sohu.com Inc (SOHU.O) Tencent Holdings Ltd. (0700.HK)	O (07/21/2014) U (09/24/2015) U (05/23/2016) E (09/24/2015) U (09/24/2015) O (11/11/2015)	U\$\$175.51 U\$\$26.98 U\$\$11.89 U\$\$261.37 U\$\$43.42 HK\$208.80
Julia Zhu, CFA		
Alibaba Group Holding (BABAN) Baozun Inc (BZUN.O) JD.com, Inc. (JD.O) Vipshop Holdings (VIPS.N)	O (10/29/2014) O (06/15/2015) O (12/17/2015) E (02/29/2016)	US\$101.85 US\$14.96 US\$26.50 US\$14.33

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^{*} Historical prices are not split adjusted.