A New Leaf
Tata Consumer Products Ltd, formed in February 2020 by integrating the Tata’s Group’s food and beverage interests, delivered strong results on the back of innovation, brand building and distribution.

By VARSHA MEGHANI

Tata Consumer Products Ltd (TCPL), Shuddh by Tata Tea, a range of luxury black and green teas paired with fruits and spices for more discerning customers, in March 2021. An online-only brand, 1868 marked Tata Tea’s entry into the fast emerging direct-to-consumer (D2C) segment as well as into the premium tea space.

The moves sum up TCPL’s strategy of chasing the mass consumer while enticing the premium one. It’s also going after all those in between, hoping to further strengthen its position in the tea market where it commands a 20–24 percent share—a neck-and-neck second to Hindustan Unilever, which sells Brooke Bond tea. Born out of a merger between Tata Chemicals’ consumer-focused arm that sold brands such as Tata Salt and pulses-to-poha-seller Tata Sampann, with Tata Global Beverages, the maker of Tata Tea, TCPL was minted in February 2020. The idea was to integrate the food and beverage interests of the Tata Group into a single company to help drive efficiencies and realise synergies.

“TCPL was formed as an organisation to deliver the aspirations of the Tata Group in the FMCG space,” says Sunil D’Souza, former managing director of Whirlpool India and PepsiCo veteran who was brought in to lead TCPL. But little did he—or anyone—know that a month into the company’s formation, there would be a nationwide lockdown because of Covid-19.

“The last 24 months have been like changing all four tyres of a car while driving at 120 kmph and, by the way, giving it a new coat of paint. The good part is that the Tata brand name carries enormous equity in the market. That was the single biggest thing that helped us drive this whole business forward,” says D’Souza.

Results are proof. Revenue from operations grew to Rs 12,435 crore in FY22, up 7 percent from the previous fiscal. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBtida) also rose by 11 percent to Rs 1,749 crore in FY22. Moreover, the company averaged an Ebttida margin of around 13 percent between FY21 and FY19. Post the merger, TCPL’s margin has risen to 14 percent in FY22 and is expected to rise by another 300 bps by FY23, according to Anheesh Roy, head of research at Edelweiss Financial Services.

So how did TCPL persevere despite the pandemic?

First, it focussed on strengthening its core businesses from salt and tea. It did so by expanding distribution from about 500,000 direct outlets prior to the merger to about 1.3 million today and upping ad spends by almost 42 percent year-to-date, says D’Souza.

On salt, although TCPL is a market leader with 35 percent share of the organised market; 95 percent of Tata Salt sold is the base variant. So there’s plenty of room for “premiumisation” or upgrading consumers to higher margin offerings such as rock salt, black salt, crystal salt, double fortified salt and herbal salt—all of which TCPL already has in its portfolio.

But it also launched a slew of other salts in the last two years—Tata Salt Super Lite, a 30 percent low sodium salt, to cater to increasingly health-conscious consumers; Tata Salt Immuno, a zinc-fortified salt that is being piloted in Delhi; and Shuddh by Tata Salt, a mid-tier portfolio play for the South Indian markets that prefer solar salt over vacuum evaporated salt. “So it’s not just about targeting the higher end of the market through premium offerings, but also about converting those in mass segments from local, regional brands to Tata Salt and its variants,” explains Deepika Bhan, president, packaged foods, TCPL.

This ties in with D’Souza’s second strategic imperative of focusing on innovation. “We were behind on innovation and in the consumer space. In categories like food and beverages, innovation plays a very important role in growth,” he says. The company has doubled its rate of innovation (a number arrived at by measuring the number of innovations against the number of products) from about 1.5 percent of sales last year to around 2.9 percent at present. “This is still not at par with the industry. We need to increase this by at least 30 percent next year.”

Like salt, in the tea business too the opportunity to grow at both the premium and mass ends is huge, says Roy. Loose tea accounts for roughly 35 percent of the market. A shift from loose to packaged tea is inevitable, says Puneet Das, president, packaged beverages at TCPL. To that end, TCPL not only forayed into the mass segment with Shuddh by Tata Tea, but also rejigged the marketing mix for Tata Agni tea, which plays at the slightly higher but still economy segment, by roping in India’s women hockey players as ambassadors.

TCPL also launched Tata Tea Gold Care, an innovation it dubs the ‘care series’ that is infused with herbs like tulsi and brahami. Positioned as a tea that helps boost immunity, it has been gaining market share pan-India and has grown to more than 5 percent of the Tata Tea Gold mother brand in its short span of time, says Das.

Because of these innovations, TCPL’s overall market share in the tea business was up by 160 bps as of December 2021, while its salt market share grew by 400 bps. “Our focus is on growing volume, market share and making sure we gain the rightful share in the premium and mass categories,” says D’Souza.

A LARGER PLAYGROUND
While salt and tea are the mainstay, steady growth drivers for TCPL, the company is targeting newer opportunities too. Tata Sampann, for example, is a massive growth driver, says Roy. The portfolio, which includes packaged pulses, spices and snacks, grew 28 percent in volume in FY22.

The last 24 months have been like changing all four tyres of a car while driving at 120 kmph and, by the way, giving it a new coat of paint. The good part is that the Tata brand name carries enormous equity in the market. That was the single biggest thing that helped us drive this whole business forward,” says D’Souza.

Results are proof. Revenue from operations grew to Rs 12,435 crore in FY22, up 7 percent from the previous fiscal. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Etida) also rose by 11 percent to Rs 1,749 crore in FY22. Moreover, the company averaged an Etida margin of around 13 percent between FY21 and FY19. Post the merger, TCPL’s margin has risen to 14 percent in FY22 and is expected to rise by another 300 bps by FY23, according to Anheesh Roy, head of research at Edelweiss Financial Services.

So how did TCPL persevere despite the pandemic?

First, it focussed on strengthening its core businesses from salt and tea. It did so by expanding distribution from about 500,000 direct outlets prior to the merger to about 1.3 million today and upping ad spends by almost 42 percent year-to-date, says D’Souza.

On salt, although TCPL is a market leader with 35 percent share of the organised market; 95 percent of Tata Salt sold is the base variant. So there’s plenty of room for “premiumisation” or upgrading consumers to higher margin offerings such as rock salt, black salt, crystal salt, double fortified salt and herbal salt—all of which TCPL already has in its portfolio.

But it also launched a slew of other salts in the last two years—Tata Salt Super Lite, a 30 percent low sodium salt, to cater to increasingly health-conscious consumers; Tata Salt Immuno, a zinc-fortified salt that is being piloted in Delhi; and Shuddh by Tata Salt, a mid-tier portfolio play for the South Indian markets that prefer solar salt over vacuum evaporated salt. “So it’s not just about targeting the higher end of the market through premium offerings, but also about converting those in mass segments from local, regional brands to Tata Salt and its variants,” explains Deepika Bhan, president, packaged foods, TCPL.

This ties in with D’Souza’s second strategic imperative of focusing on innovation. “We were behind on innovation and in the consumer space. In categories like food and beverages, innovation plays a very important role in growth,” he says. The company has doubled its rate of innovation (a number arrived at by measuring the number of innovations against the number of products) from about 1.5 percent of sales last year to around 2.9 percent at present. “This is still not at par with the industry. We need to increase this by at least 30 percent next year.”

Like salt, in the tea business too the opportunity to grow at both the premium and mass ends is huge, says Roy. Loose tea accounts for roughly 35 percent of the market. A shift from loose to packaged tea is inevitable, says Puneet Das, president, packaged beverages at TCPL. To that end, TCPL not only forayed into the mass segment with Shuddh by Tata Tea, but also rejigged the marketing mix for Tata Agni tea, which plays at the slightly higher but still economy segment, by roping in India’s women hockey players as ambassadors.

TCPL also launched Tata Tea Gold Care, an innovation it dubs the ‘care series’ that is infused with herbs like tulsi and brahami. Positioned as a tea that helps boost immunity, it has been gaining market share pan-India and has grown to more than 5 percent of the Tata Tea Gold mother brand in its short span of time, says Das.

Because of these innovations, TCPL’s overall market share in the tea business was up by 160 bps as of December 2021, while its salt market share grew by 400 bps. “Our focus is on growing volume, market share and making sure we gain the rightful share in the premium and mass categories,” says D’Souza.

A LARGER PLAYGROUND
While salt and tea are the mainstay, steady growth drivers for TCPL, the company is targeting newer opportunities too. Tata Sampann, for example, is a massive growth driver, says Roy. The portfolio, which includes packaged pulses, spices and snacks, grew 28 percent in volume in FY22.
It’s unsurprising considering the market opportunity: At ₹150,000 crore, the market size of pulses is almost 5x TCPL’s tea (₹26,000 crore) and salt (₹7,000 crore) businesses put together. Besides, the share of branded products in the pulses market is a mere 1 percent. Spices too is a ₹60,000 crore category and although it has a branded penetration of about 30 percent, thanks to players such as Everest and MDH, there’s still plenty of room to grow. “We believe TCPL can clock revenue CAGR of around 50 percent and over 60 percent FY20–23E in pulses and spices, respectively,” says Roy. “What Ashirwad [by ITC] did with arya—getting consumers to shift from unbranded to branded—Sampann is doing with pulses,” says brand expert N Chandramouli. “Consumers are used to buying that pani kilo of daal (a quarter kg) from their local kiranas. The Tata brand name evokes trust and credibility like no other, and should get consumers to switch over.”

Although pulses and spices are commodities, TCPL’s differentiation comes from quality, says Bhan. The pulses, for example, are unpolished and the spices are intact of their natural oils. “You can’t cheat an Indian housewife on daal. She knows the category super well. I don’t think there is way to win without being good on product,” she says.

**DRIVING SYNERGIES**

Tata Sampann’s rapid growth is also in part due to the distribution reach of TCPL’s existing businesses—established brands such as Tata Tea and Tata Salt—which it is effectively leveraging, explains Roy. Herein, the merger has helped bring home synergies such as expanding distribution by around 30 percent, optimising the supply chain and rationalising costs. This was a third imperative for D’Souza when he took charge of TCPL and its rapidly showing results. Take the case of breakfast cereal maker Soulfull, which TCPL bought for ₹150 crore in February 2021. From being available in 15,000 outlets, the product is now available in 150,000 outlets, a 10x jump. The brand uses traditional Indian millets as its hero ingredient; to that end, TCPL has added new smacking options to the brand such as No Maida Ragi Choco Bites. “That has taken off as a real star innovation, helping us expand the availability of soulfull across general trade and beyond,” says D’Souza. Similarly, premium mineral water brand Himalayan, which TCPL houses since acquiring PepsiCo’s stake in NourishCo beverages—a ₹60–80 joint venture between the beverage giant and the Tatas that sold Himalayan and Tata Gluco Plus—was loss-making for years. But in Q1 FY22 it broke even and in Q2FY22 it turned Ebit positive.

Under the terms of the 2010 JV, NourishCo could sell its brands only in India’s eastern belt, comprising roughly 30 percent of the addressable market, says Vikram Grover, former president at Tata Global Beverages and now managing director at NourishCo. Since the acquisition in May 2020, NourishCo has not only been able to play at a pan-India level, but the legacy distribution network led by middlemen has been abandoned in favour of directly approaching end customers. “That has significantly helped us in turning around the business,” says Grover, referring to not just Himalayan but NourishCo, as a whole, which grew revenues by 83 percent in FY22, albeit off a low base. Says Roy, “The merger has helped in creating a distribution multiplier, which has aided higher outlet coverage as well as throughput—an expanded product range always gives FMCG companies more bargaining power with retailers, especially when products are vintage brands such as Tata Salt and Tata Tea.”

The cost savings resulting from the merger have been channelled towards funding TCPL’s digital, innovation and advertising efforts, says D’Souza. The sales and distribution system, for example, was overhauled and the end-to-end supply chain digitised to create a “future-ready organisation”. So when a salesman takes an order at an outlet, he can instantly loop the information back to the team, who, in turn, can monitor secondary sales by SKU, brand or geography in real time. Logistics or procurement can thus be tweaked to drive efficiencies.

**SEIZING NEW OPPORTUNITIES**

E-commerce, as a sales channel, was taken up seriously during the pandemic. From accounting for 2.5 percent of sales in FY20, it now contributes 7.3 percent. The management expects this to grow to double digits on the back of TCPL’s D2C brands such as 1868 by Tata Tea, Sonnets, a premium coffee offering, and its dry fruits play launched under the Tata Sampann brand online. “Through detailed analysis and social listening, we realised there was a trust deficit in this category [dry fruits]. The margins and growth rates are high but there is no large national player,” says D’Souza. So TCPL leveraged Tata Sons’ e-grocery business Big Basket’s procurement expertise to make a play in the space. Seizing such new opportunities is yet another strategic priority, says D’Souza. For that, TCPL acquired Tata SmartFoods, maker of ready-to-eat (RTE) biryani, pastas and curries under the brand name TataQ, from Tata Industries for ₹195 crore in November 2021. While the size of the RTE market in India is roughly ₹150 crore, the export market is about ₹7,000–8,000 crore. “While the preference for convenience food is increasing in India—TataQ is the number two RTE player in India, after MTR—it remains a market that prefers cooking from scratch,” says Bhan. “To that extent, a much bigger opportunity we’re excited about is the export market. We have a good presence in important markets like the US, the UK and Canada, so we can reach these markets with this offering.”

Can TCPL become a force to reckon with in the FMCG space and its sharp focus on building brands, driving innovation, and expanding distribution? “They are big in the food and beverage space and will continue to become bigger over the next 2–3 years,” says Edelweiss’ Roy. “However, a larger FMCG play, which would include entry into non-food items like personal care products, is a five-to-ten year play.” Says D’Souza, “That’s only the beginning. Our best is a long way ahead.”

---

**In Focus**

**Branded Business Revenue in FY22**

India business contributes 67 percent to TCPL’s total sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue in FY22</th>
<th>India Foods</th>
<th>Beverages</th>
<th>International</th>
<th>India Coffee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>₹1,070 cr</td>
<td>₹3,135 cr</td>
<td>₹5,011 cr</td>
<td>₹2,913 cr</td>
<td>₹1,192 cr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: India Beverages revenue includes India (Packaged Beverages = UnitaryCo Subsidiary effective May'22) and its D2C brands such as 1868 by Tata Tea, Shuddh by Tata Salt, Tata Immuno Salt, Tata Salt Super Lite, Shuddh by Tata Salt, Tata Soulfull, TataQ

**In the Basket**

TCPL’s brand portfolio has vintage brands like Tata Tea and Tata Salt and also newer upstarts like Soulfull

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India Foods</th>
<th>India Beverages</th>
<th>India Packaged Beverages</th>
<th>NourishCo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tata Salt, Tata Immuno Salt, Tata Salt Super Lite, Shuddh by Tata Salt, Tata Sampann, Tata Soulfull, TataQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tata Tea Premium, Tata Tea Gold, Chakra Gold, Kanan Devan Tea, Tata Tea Agri, Shuddh by Tata Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himalayan, Tata Gluco Plus, Tata Copper Plus Water, Tata Finuki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVENUE GROWTH IN FY22**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Revenue Trajectory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FORBES INDIA</td>
<td>Consolidated revenue CAGR of 4.5% clocked between FY19-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelweiss</td>
<td>Estimated to rise to CAGR of 10.5% over FY20-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EBITDA MARGINS**

Average -1% between FY19-21. 0% Rose to 14% in FY21

**RETAIL FOOTPRINT**

Direct outlets have increased from 500K to 1.3 million as of March’22. Targeting 1.5 million direct outlet coverage by FY23

**OUT-OF-HOME**

Tata Starbucks JV