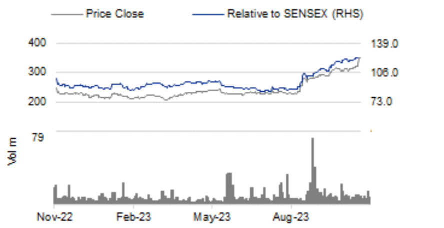
India

REDUCE *(no change)*

Consensus ratings*:	Buy 18	Hold 1	Sell 4

Current price:	Rs349
Target price:	Rs209
Previous target:	Rs209
Up/downside:	-40.1%
InCred Research / Consensus:	-38.6%
Reuters:	
Bloomberg:	COAL IN
Market cap:	US$29,649m
	Rs2,152,949m
Average daily turnover:	US$39.9m
	Rs2898.6m
Current shares o/s:	6,162.7m
Free float:	36.9%

**Source: Bloomberg*



Source: Bloomberg

Price performance	1M	3M	12M
Absolute (%)	13.4	49.4	41.3
Relative (%)	15.8	50.4	34.1

Major shareholders	% held
Promoter & Promoter Group	63.1
LIC India	11.0
Nippon Life India	3.0

Coal India

E-auction prices to fall; retain REDUCE

- Rising output in Indonesia, China & India will lead to a global dip in 4,200 GCV coal prices. We feel they will go back to below the US$40/t level (US$58/t now).
- Rising output of CIL and continued 100mt of Indonesian coal imports will mean a fall in e-auction prices. E-auction will converge to FSA prices in 2-3 quarters.
- Production costs to rise as strip ratios are increasing & staff costs will rise from current levels. EPS to fall to Rs25 by FY26F. Retain REDUCE with Rs209 TP.

E-auction coal prices to fall as global, CIL production ramps up

The global energy panic in 2022 led to a surge in coal output as Europe navigated through an energy crisis. In 2022 and 2023, countries around the world produced more coal than they needed, leading to a global coal surplus exerting downward pressure on its prices. Global coal consumption has been less than the output for the past five years, which means there is already more coal supply in the market than its demand. The recent surge in coal output has only exacerbated this imbalance. More importantly, as Indonesian and Chinese coal production rises, India's import demand stays stagnant due to the rise in Coal India or CIL's output and there is normal slowdown in Chinese 4,200 GCV coal consumption (pollution concerns), leading the prices of 4,200 GCV coal to fall. The fall in Indonesian coal prices and higher e-auction offerings, we feel, will lead to a decline in e-auction prices.

Rise in costs likely as strip ratio goes up, staff costs to increase

The strip ratio in important fields like SECL (Southeastern Coal Fields) and MCL (Mahanadi Coal Fields) are going up (by 20% over the last two years in the case of SECL and by 6% in the case of MCL). The cost of OB (overburden) removal as measured in OBR adjustment + contractual cost has risen to Rs375/t in FY23. It will rise but to be on the conservative side, we have increased this cost by Re1/t per year to Rs377/t for FY26F. Similarly, in the last few years, the number of people leaving CIL's work force has declined to 9,000/annum from the last decade's average of ~20,000/annum. This will raise overall staff costs. Please note the cost per employee for CIL has become a whopping 8x in the last 18 years. Normal inflation and increment per annum means the cost per employee will rise at a 13-14% CAGR and overall staff costs to rise to Rs550bn in FY26F.

Reiterate REDUCE rating with a target price of Rs209

The ESG concerns derated the CIL stock between FY15-FY22. Please note that Indian government's focus remains on renewables. In a normal bull market, stocks like SAIL and CIL start running when there is lack of options in these sectors. As of now, in the energy sector, no one knows what the government will do with fuel pricing vis-à-vis oil marketing companies or OMCs. CIL is a safer bet in this respect. However, as the world goes back to normalcy, ESG will become a vociferous voice again which will be negative for CIL. A good option is to buy CIL when the EPS growth is visible and the P/E is left to the market but currently we are betting on a P/E rerating, which is dangerous. We value CIL at 8x 12-month forward EPS to arrive at a one-year forward target price of Rs209.

Financial Summary	Mar-22A	Mar-23A	Mar-24F	Mar-25F	Mar-26F
Revenue (Rsm)	1,097,135	1,382,519	1,380,615	1,389,716	1,422,923
Operating EBITDA (Rsm)	246,905	368,179	284,078	228,748	203,022
Net Profit (Rsm)	173,784	281,249	209,578	168,629	153,410
Core EPS (Rs)	28.2	45.6	34.0	27.4	24.9
Core EPS Growth	36.8%	61.8%	(25.5%)	(19.5%)	(9.0%)
FD Core P/E (x)	12.39	7.65	10.27	12.77	14.03
DPS (Rs)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Dividend Yield	3.58%	3.58%	3.58%	3.58%	3.58%
EV/EBITDA (x)	7.31	4.70	5.66	6.53	6.83
P/FCFE (x)	17.89	8.46	7.64	10.58	10.99
Net Gearing	(75.7%)	(68.7%)	(74.9%)	(80.6%)	(85.8%)
P/BV (x)	4.99	3.76	3.05	2.70	2.47
ROE	43.6%	56.0%	32.8%	22.5%	18.4%
% Change In Core EPS Estimates					
InCred Research/Consensus EPS (x)					

SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

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E-auction prices to fall; retain REDUCE

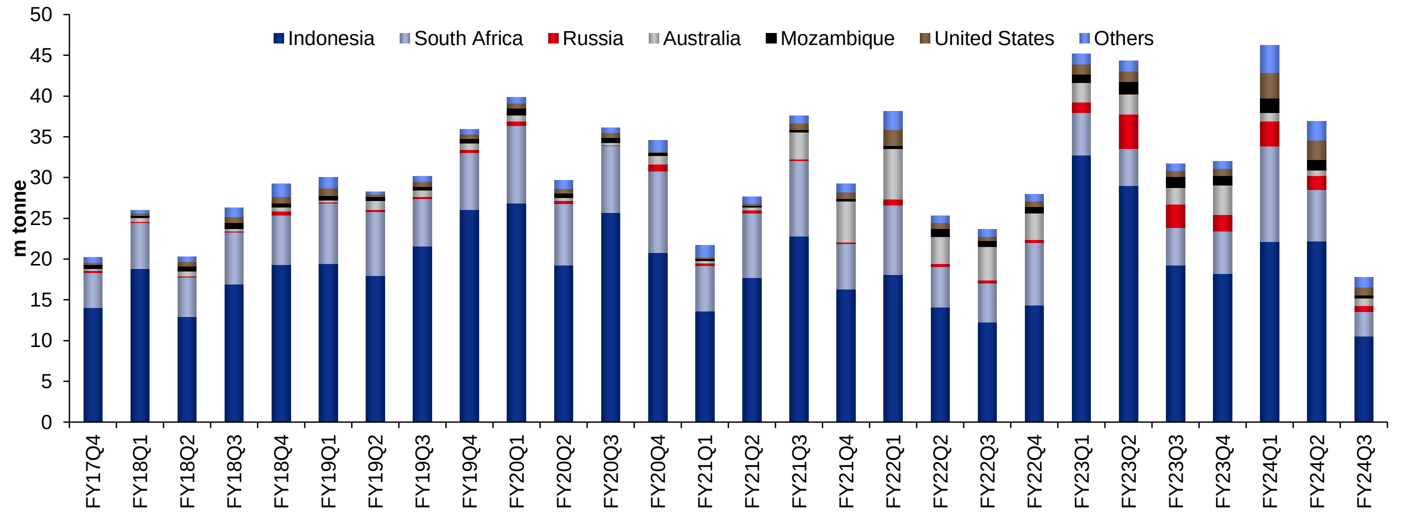
Markets are sanguine about the prospects of Coal India's profitability. The inevitable demolition of a farce known as the ESG framework has also helped Coal India's rerating. As always, we won't go into the argument of what is the right P/E for Coal India but rather we have shown how the consensus earnings estimates are just too high.

India's steam coal imports are primarily from Indonesia - it is difficult to replace them with CIL's supplies

Over the years, India has remained one of the biggest steam coal importers. The failure of Coal India to ramp up production has remained one of the primary reasons for high coal imports. Apart from Indonesia, India has also imported coal from South Africa and Australia.

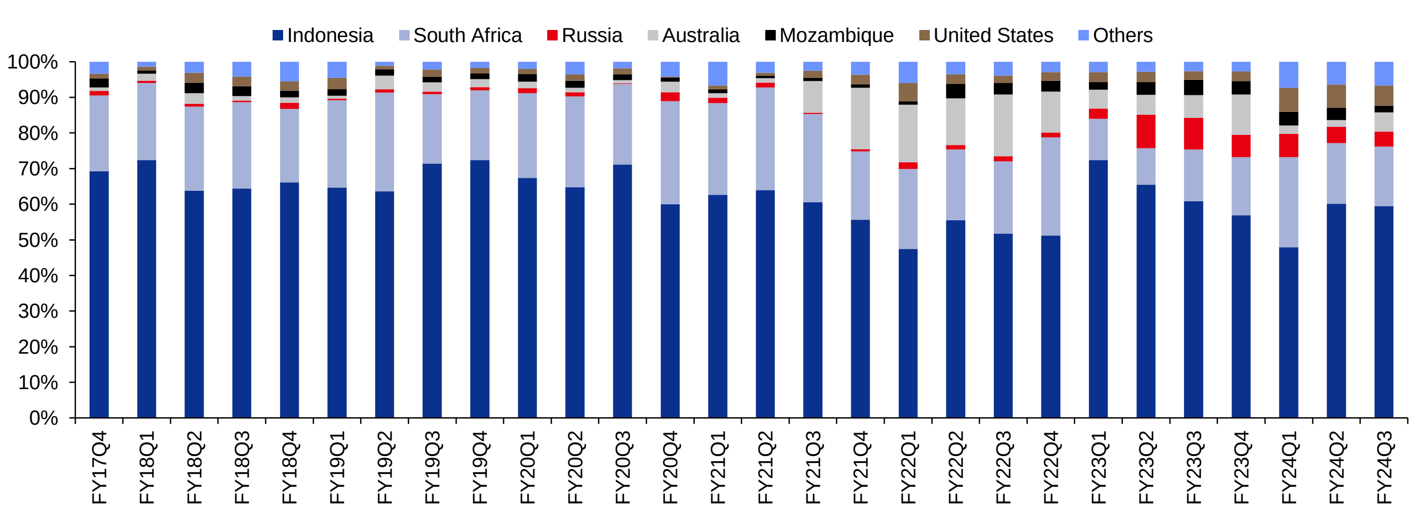
Indonesia has remained one of the biggest coal suppliers for India

Figure 1: Since 1QFY22, India's average thermal coal imports have been around ~34mt



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

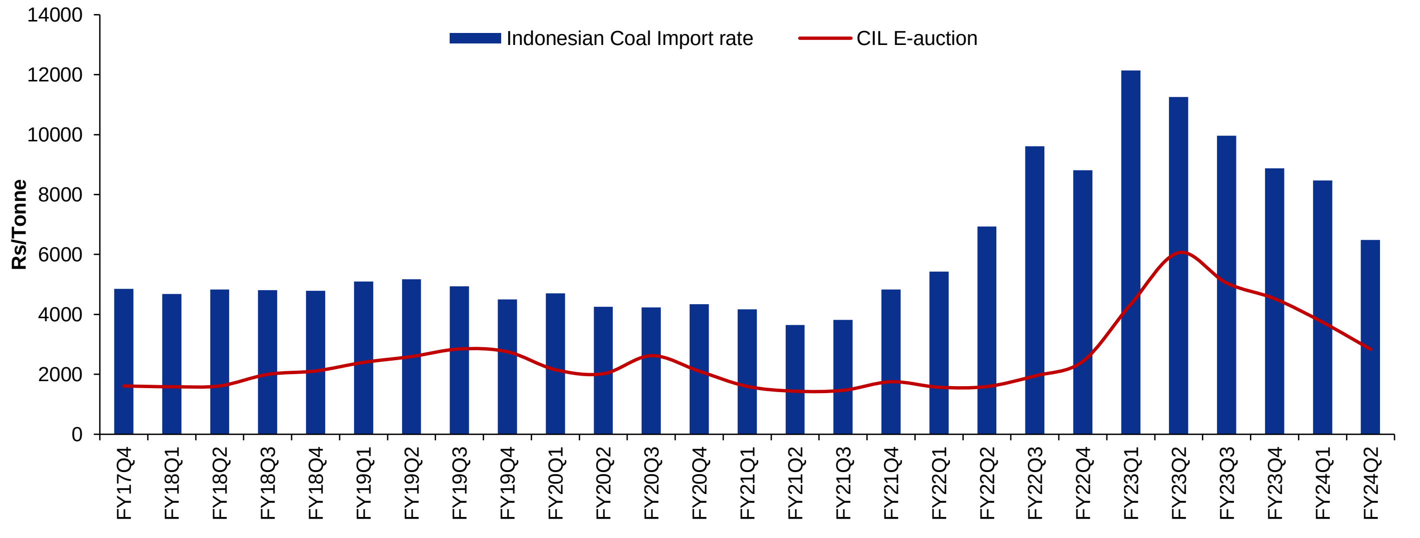
Figure 2: Out of 34mt thermal coal requirement, almost 60% has been imported from Indonesia



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Coal imports from Indonesia have always determined e-auction prices for Coal India

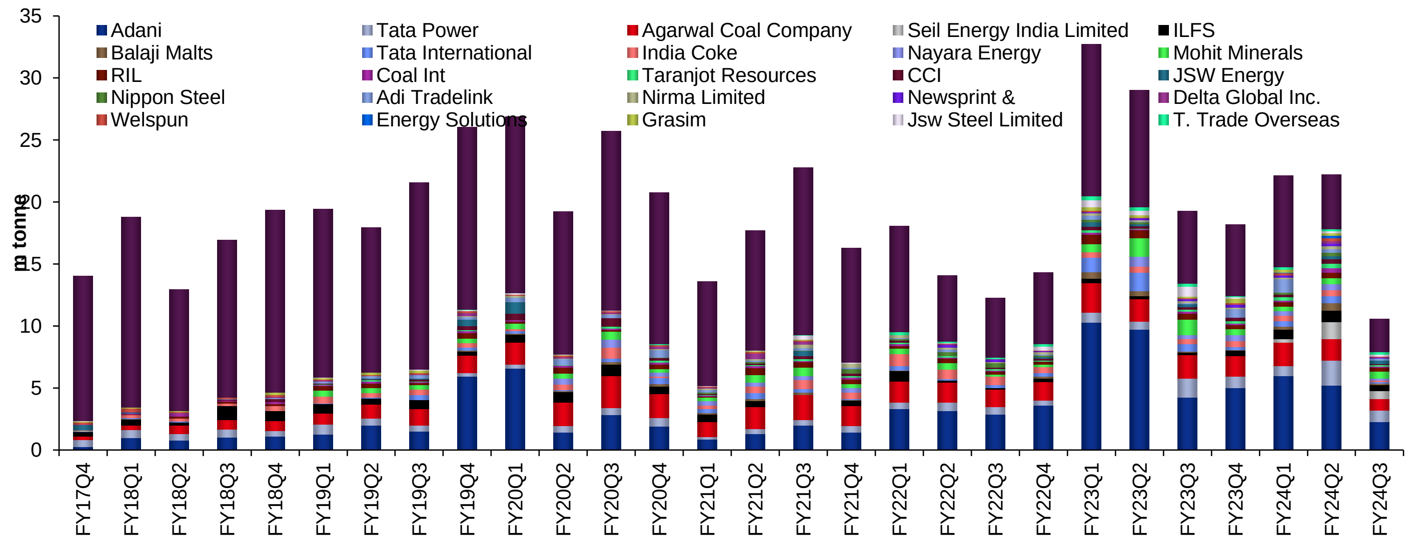
Figure 3: Prices of coal imported from Indonesia have determined the prices of CIL's e-auction coal



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

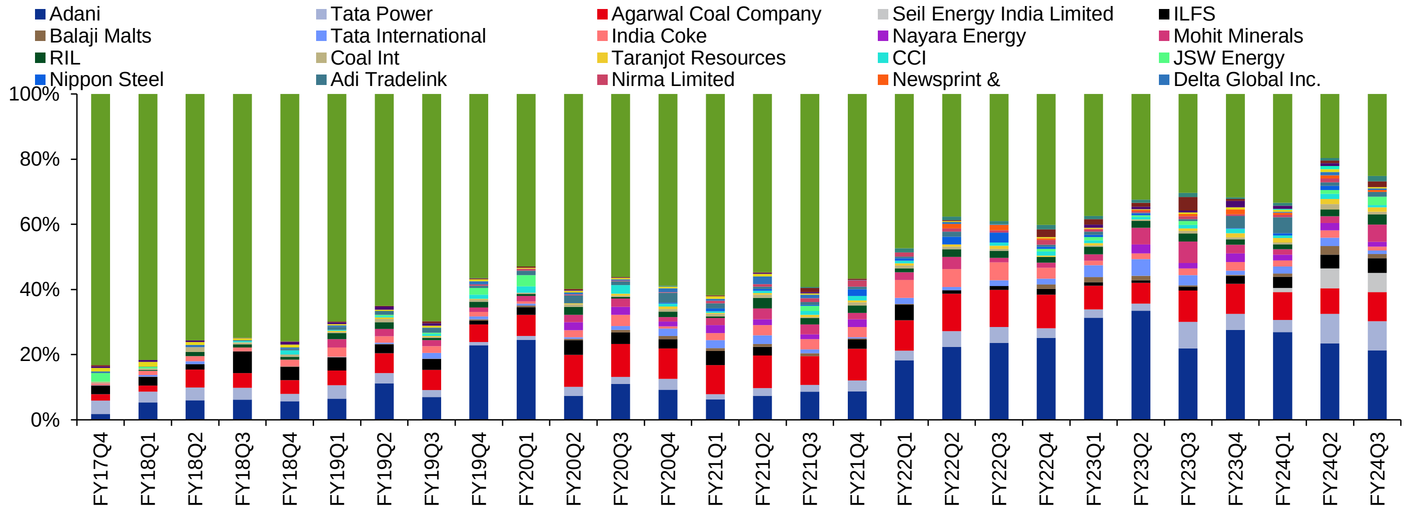
Most coal imports from Indonesia were by actual users in the past few years

Figure 4: Adani, Tata Power, Nippon Steel, SIEL Power and ILFS power plants are the main importers of Indonesian coal



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

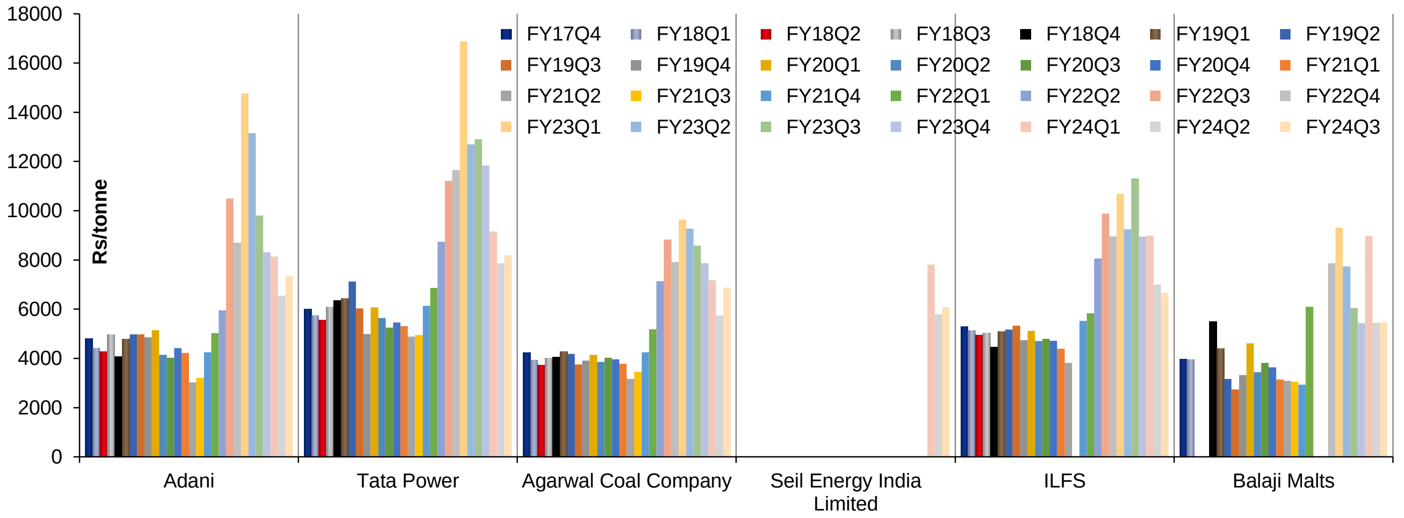
Figure 5: Earlier, traders and multiple small players used to import coal from Indonesia but as of now, they form less than 25% of the overall imports from that country



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Most of these plants are near the ports where the landed cost of CIL's coal will not be viable vis-à-vis imported coal

Figure 6: For key Indonesian coal customers, the landed cost of imported coal has been tabulated in the graph below

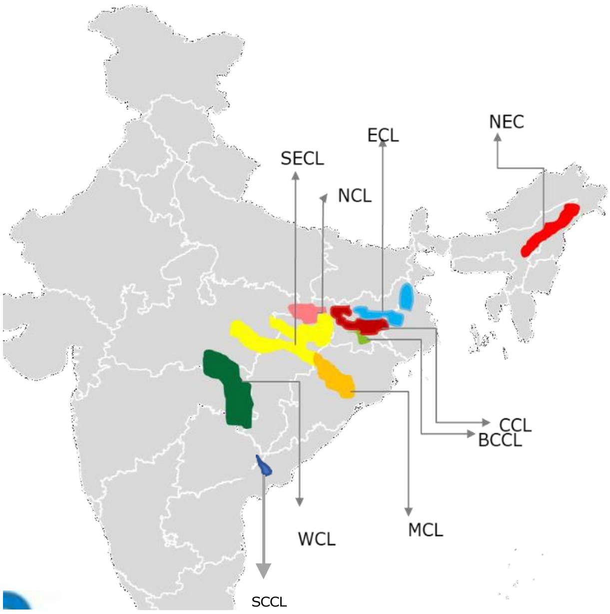


SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

As was the case in FY17 so it is now - the landed prices of CIL coal at Adani power plant is in excess of Rs6,000/t and the supply is not guaranteed

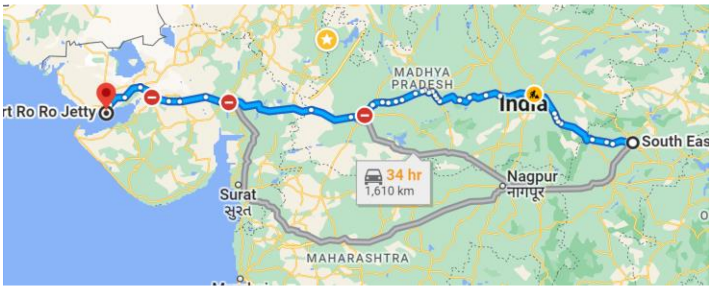
Only SECL can supply coal to the Mundra power plant, even in a theoretical case, because the price of WCL coal is just too high. The cost of coal for ILFS and SEIL Energy power plants will be even higher.

Figure 7: After WCL, the only probable supply source to Mundra power plant can be SECL, which is also 1,600km away



SOURCE: COMPANY REPORTS, INCRED RESEARCH

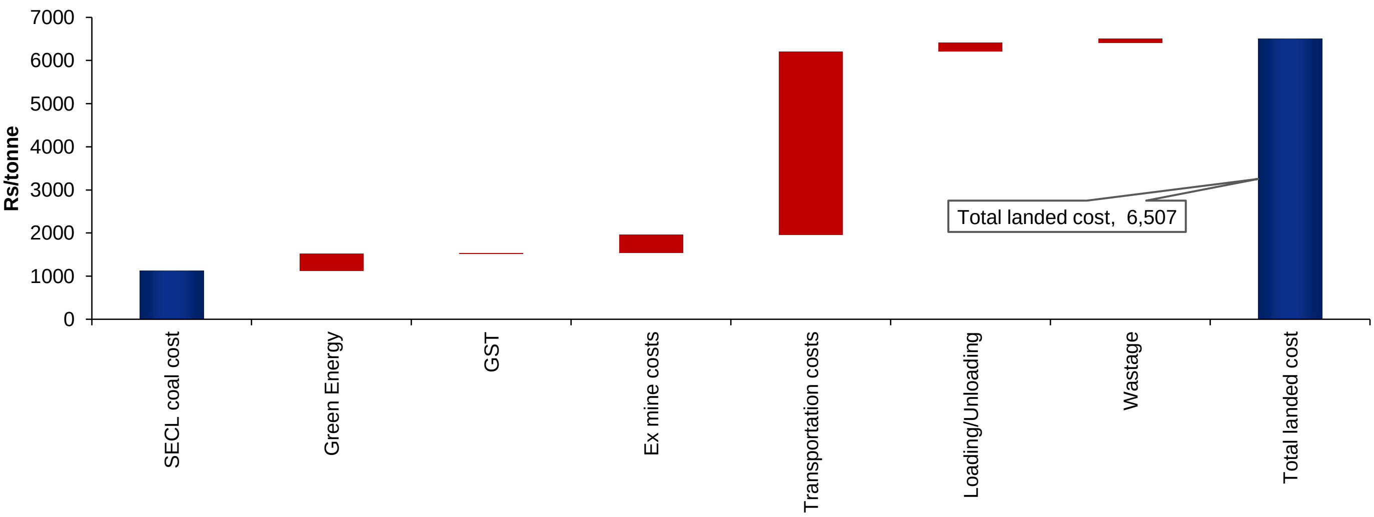
Figure 8: The distance by road to Mundra is at least 1,600km



SOURCE: COMPANY REPORTS, INCRED RESEARCH

The cost of road transportation is at least Rs2.5/ tonne km or tkm.

Figure 9: The locations of most port-based power plants are such that domestic coal is just not viable for them



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Traders account for 30-40% of coal imports from Indonesia, and replacing it with CIL's supply is tough ›

Traders account for almost 30-40% of the coal imports from Indonesia. Replacing these coal imports with the supply from CIL is easier said than done. Please note that customers of these traders are small, and the supply chain has been built over multiple years of coal scarcity. Even if CIL starts producing coal in billion tonnes, still the company will find it difficult to sell it to the traders.

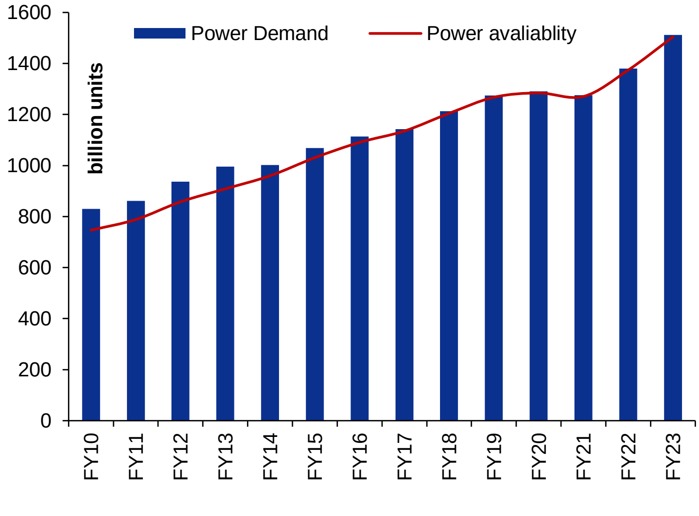
Power demand @7% – e-acution coal will be in surplus

India's thermal power capacity can touch 261GW by FY28F ➤

India is one of the few countries in the world which is still building thermal power plants. As of now, around 50GW of power plants are under construction and currently the coal-based power plant capacity in India is around 211GW. We assume that over the next five years, all these power plants will be commissioned and by end of FY28F, India will have installed thermal power capacity of 261GW.

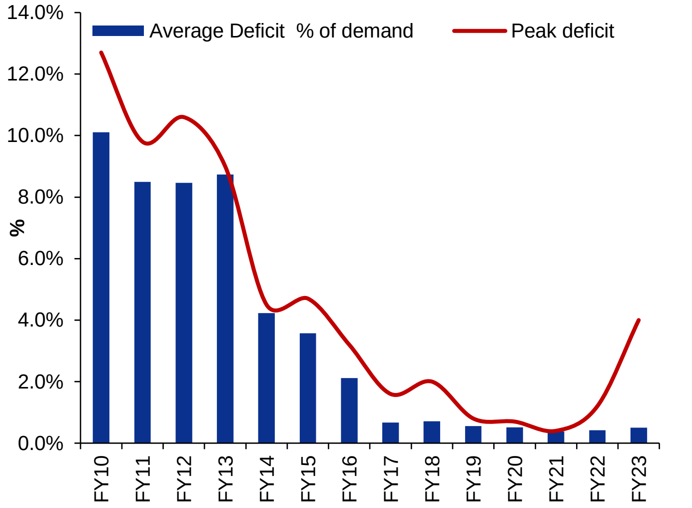
India's power demand growth has been at a 4.7% CAGR over the last 14 years, and the deficit has come down significantly ➤

Figure 10: India's power demand has increased at 4.72% CAGR over the last 14 years



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Figure 11: India's average power deficit and peak deficit have come down significantly over the last few years



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Overall, one can expect the power demand to grow @7% CAGR, thermal plants' PLF to rise to 72% by FY28F, and e-auction coal to be in surplus ➤

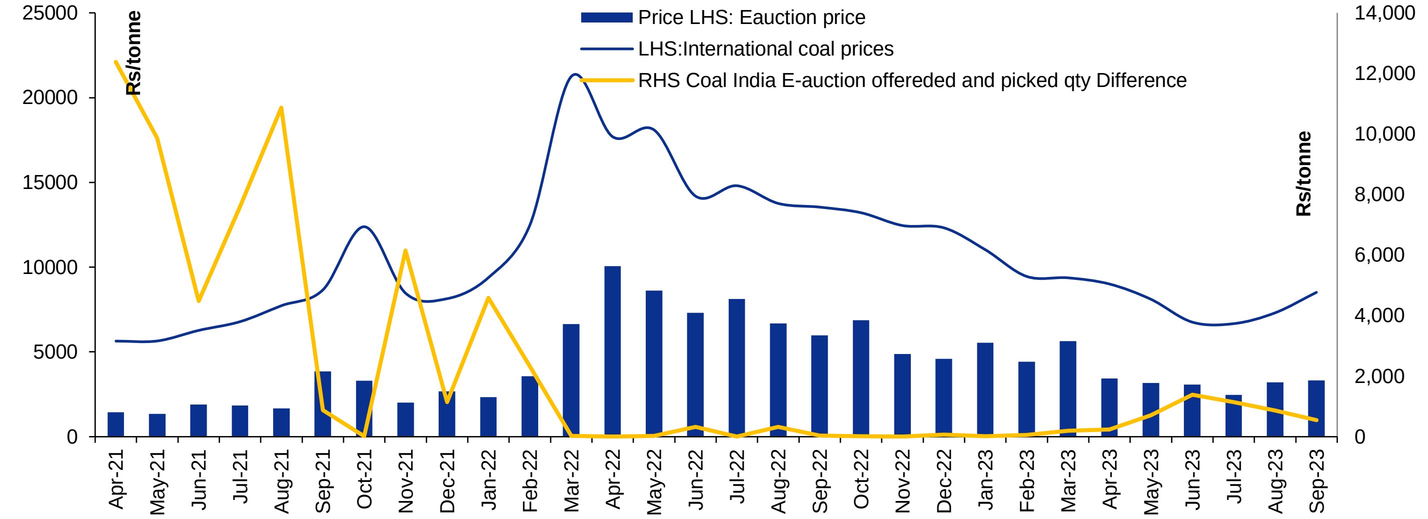
Figure 12: Thermal power plant's PLF can touch 72% by FY28F

			Indian Power Demand Growth		7%							
	Coal-based plant capacity	PLF	Power generation	Overall power demand	Production by other means than thermal	Other power capacity	PLF of other plants	Coal needed	Coal India production target	Other demand	E-auction coal available	E-auction coal demand
FY23	211	64%	1,185.72	1,512	326	1,97,955	18.8%	586.0	700	30.0	84.0	64
FY24	218	67%	1,279.49	1,618	338	2,17,955	17.7%	667.7	800	33.0	99.3	60
FY25	226	69%	1,366.03	1,731	365	2,37,955	17.5%	719.6	900	36.3	144.1	60
FY26	238	70%	1,462.48	1,852	390	2,57,955	17.2%	777.5	1000	40.0	182.6	60
FY27	251	70%	1,539.13	1,982	443	2,77,955	18.2%	823.5	1050	44.0	182.6	60
FY28	261	72%	1,646.18	2,120	474	2,97,955	18.2%	887.7	1100	48.3	164.0	60

SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Surplus e-auction coal= fall in prices ➤

Figure 13: The fall in the offered quantity at e-auction means a rise in e-auction coal prices and vice versa



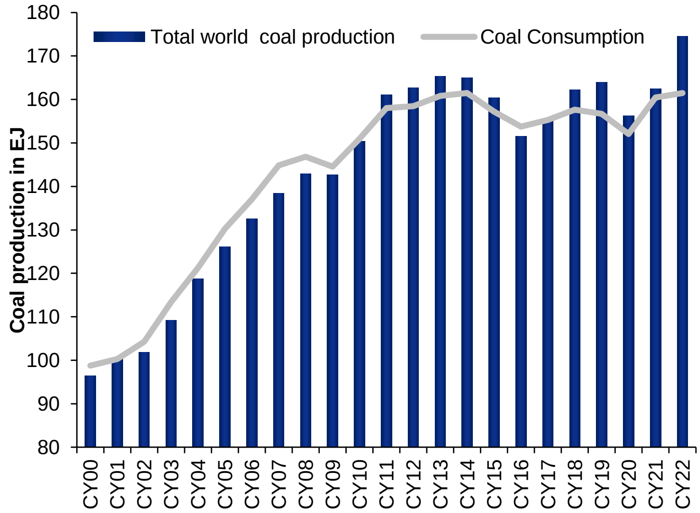
SOURCE: COMPANY REPORTS, INCRED RESEARCH

What about international coal prices? They will fall

Global energy panic led to huge coal production in CY22 ➤

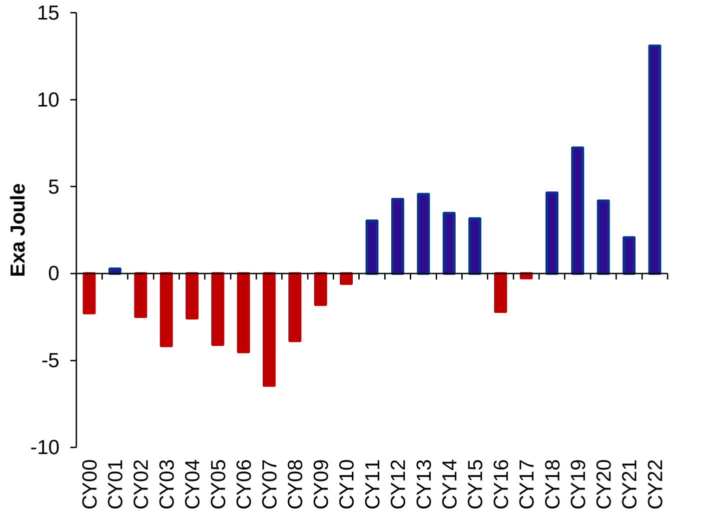
There is always a case of overdoing in commodities and the same happened in the case of coal in 2022. As Europe was navigating through an energy crisis, coal was overproduced globally. Probably, the highest in the last decade.

Figure 14: Global coal consumption has been less than its production for the past five years, but overproduction was the highest in 2022



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Figure 15: Coal is in huge surplus, and it may keep prices down for multiple years; global overproduction in CY22 was the highest in the past 23 years



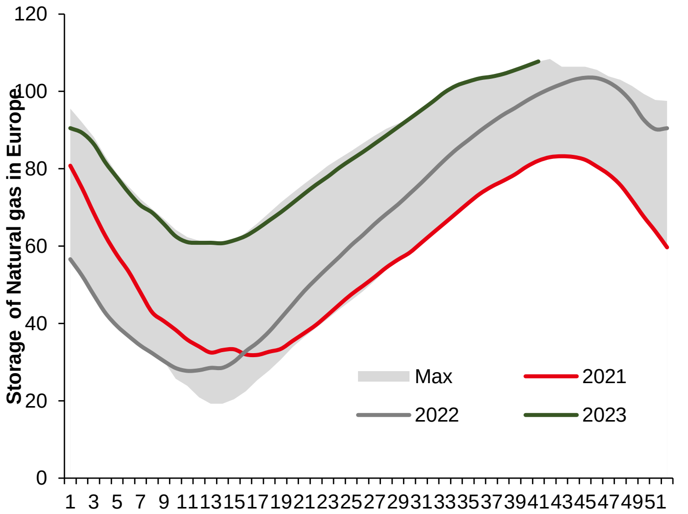
SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

European coal demand to taper off as gas supply is adequate ➤

While on a yearly basis European coal demand didn't increase much, the panic that was created after the Russian invasion of Ukraine led to panic-stocking of coal by the EU (particularly, Germany) which led to sky-high prices. Most European consumers were buying high-quality South African coal, which led to sky-high prices, but they have tapered down a lot.

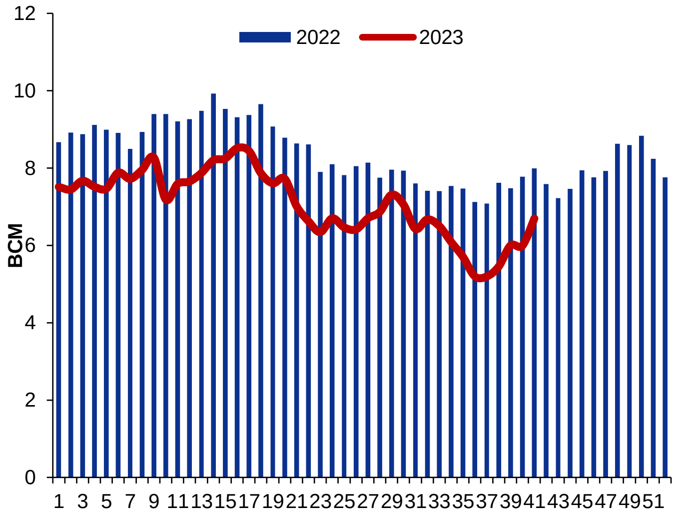
Please note that European gas storage is filled to the highest level at this time of the season and incremental consumption of imported gas is also going down ➤

Figure 16: European gas capacity is filled to the maximum level



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

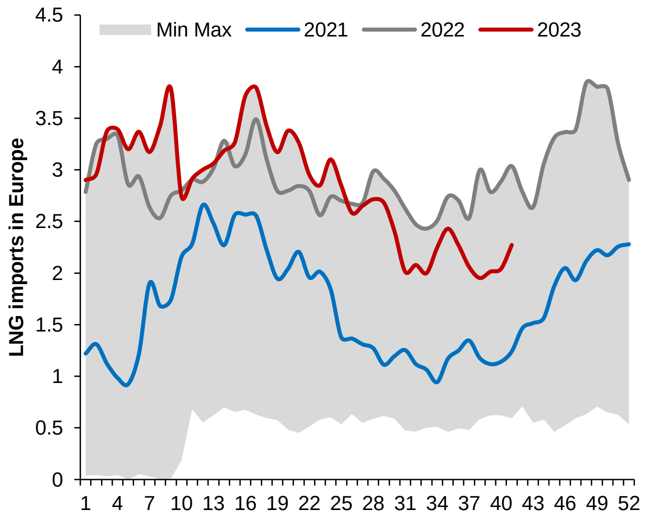
Figure 17: Imported gas consumption is well below last year's level



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

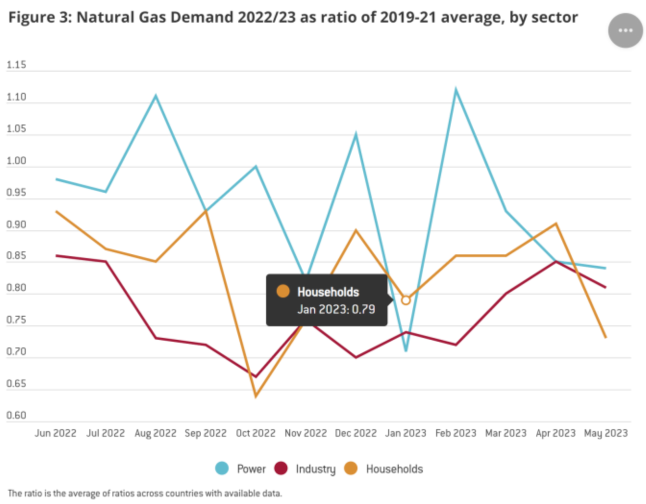
Europe has managed to cut its gas consumption significantly, which reduces the requirement of coal for power generation ➤

Figure 18: Falling LNG imports in Europe is another sign that Europe is cutting demand…



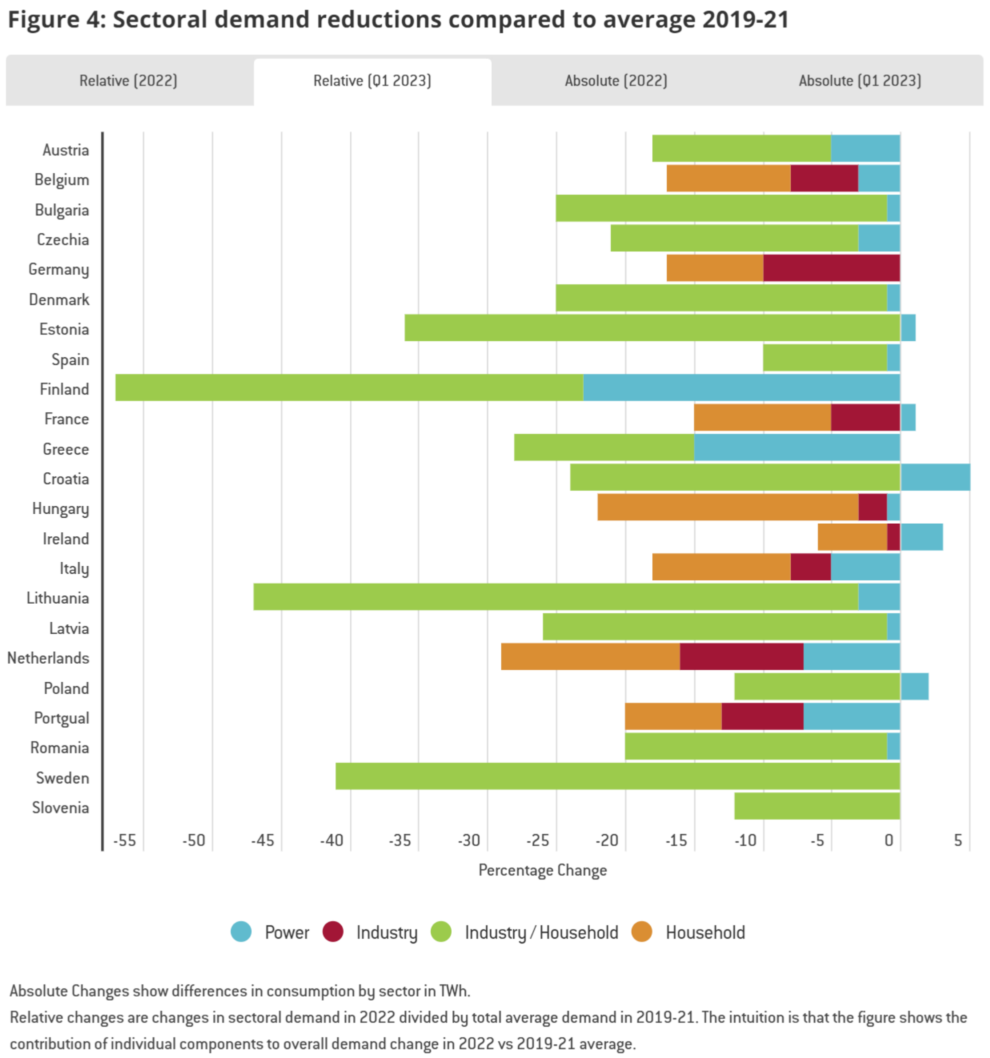
SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Figure 19: …even as Europe is cutting energy demand



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

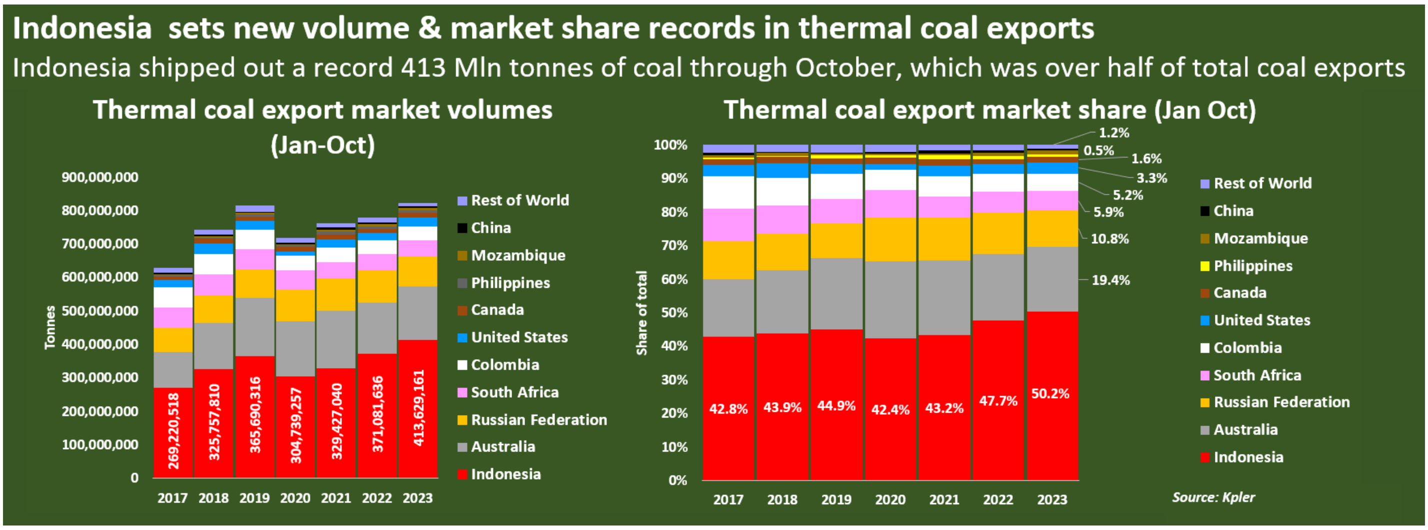
Figure 20: Country-wise demand decline is the highest in Finland; Germany's industrial demand appears to be at the last year's level but household demand is still going down



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

Coal production is being ramped up in Indonesia…

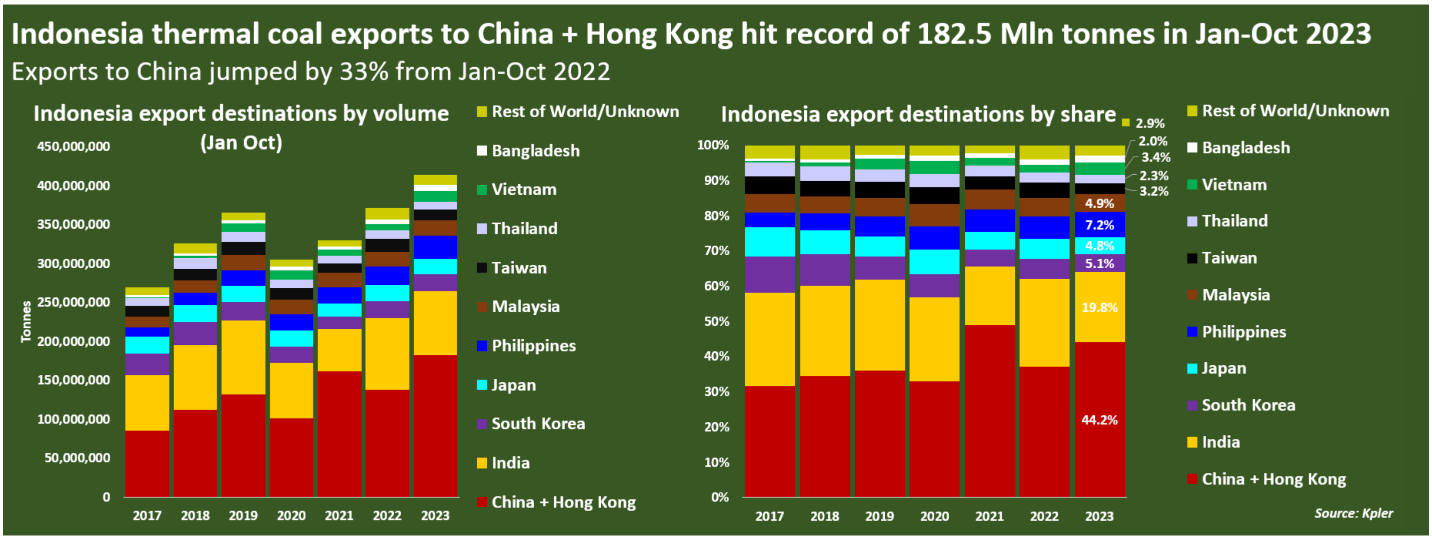
Figure 21: Indonesia's coal production is being ramped up



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, HTTPS://WWW.REUTERS.COM/MARKETS/COMMODITIES/INDONESIA-FIRES-THERMAL-COAL-EXPORTS-NEW-HIGHS-2023-11-09/

…and its exports are rising

Figure 22: Indonesian coal exports to the global market have been rising



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, HTTPS://WWW.REUTERS.COM/MARKETS/COMMODITIES/INDONESIA-FIRES-THERMAL-COAL-EXPORTS-NEW-HIGHS-2023-11-09/

China has been buying low-grade Indonesian coal in big quantities vis-à-vis last year

Figure 23: Chinese coal purchases are propping up Indonesian low grade coal prices by some extent to ~US55/t

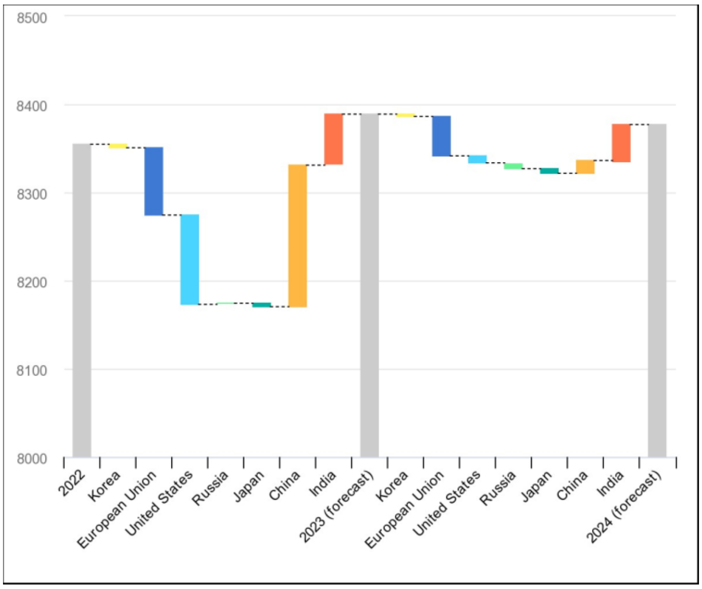
SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, HTTPS://WWW.REUTERS.COM/MARKETS/COMMODITIES/INDONESIA-FIRES-THERMAL-COAL-EXPORTS-NEW-HIGHS-2023-11-09/

Normally, in the winter season, low-grade coal purchases by China decline and ergo, the prices go down

The winter season is pollution time and China must cut down the usage of heavy-polluting fuels. The 4,200 GCV Indonesian coal is of heavy pollution variety and therefore its consumption is curtailed during this period. Naturally, it leads to a fall in prices of the commodity (please see Fig.23).

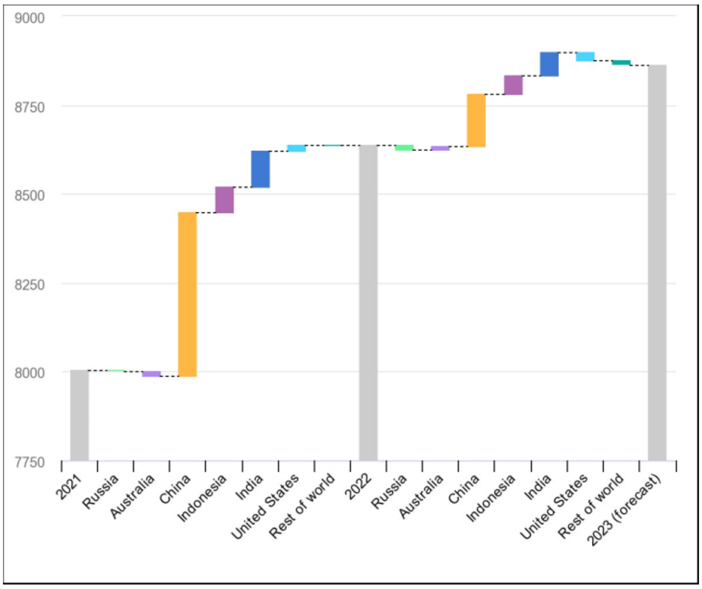
International Energy Agency or IEA is projecting a big oversupply of global coal ➤

Figure 24: Global demand for coal will go down, primarily driven by China and Europe



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, HTTPS://WWW.IEA.ORG/DATA-AND-STATISTICS/CHARTS/CHANGES-IN-COAL-PRODUCTION-BY-COUNTRY-2021-2023

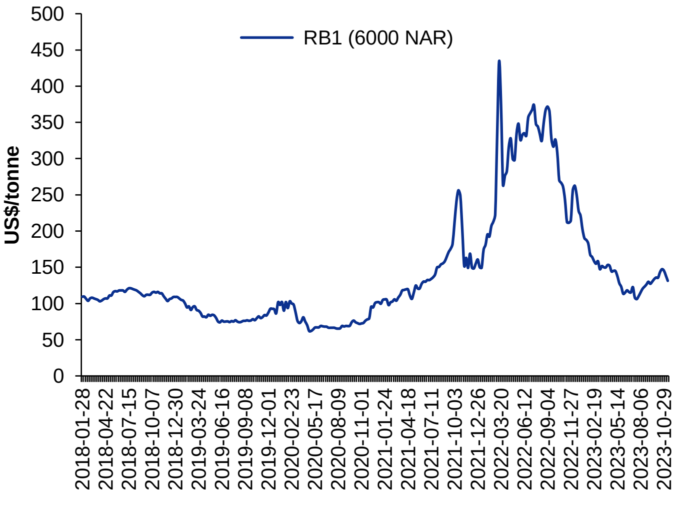
Figure 25: However, production is likely to increase as India, China and Indonesia ramp up production



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, HTTPS://WWW.IEA.ORG/DATA-AND-STATISTICS/CHARTS/CHANGES-IN-COAL-PRODUCTION-BY-COUNTRY-2021-2023

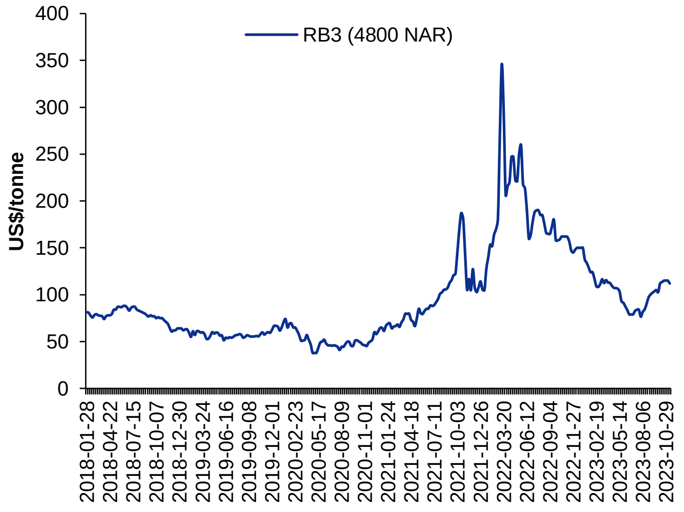
Shipping bottlenecks can keep South African coal prices high but Indonesian coal has an entirely different market ➤

Figure 26: As Europe demand is fading RB1 i.e., 600 GCV coal prices are retracing back to their lows



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, STEELMINT

Figure 27: India primarily imports 4,800 GCV coal and the shipping delay is leading to higher prices



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, STEELMINT

Figure 28: As per www.gocomet.com, supply chain congestion in the case of coal exports is at South African ports

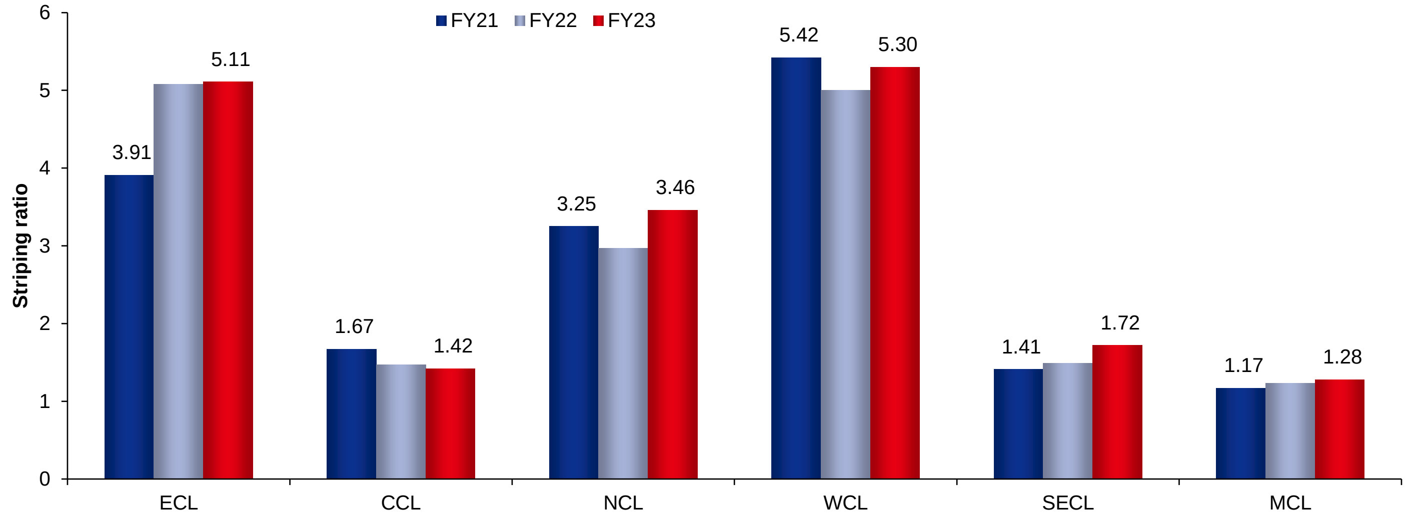
Congestion Port Display Name	Congestion Port Country	Current Max Congestion Delay (Days)	Current Median Congestion Delay (Days)	Monthly Max Congestion Delay (Days)	Monthly Median Congestion Delay (Days)	Congestion date dd
New York, USA, USNYC	USA	25	2.18	25	2.45	13/11/2023
Los Angeles, USA, USLAX	USA	21	1.54	21	1.54	13/11/2023
Shanghai, Shanghai, China, CNSHA	China	9.32	1.23	13.06	1.01	13/11/2023
Long Beach, USA, USLGB	USA	65.93	1.04	65.93	2.87	13/11/2023
Singapore, Singapore, SGSIN	Singapore	11.67	1.01	35.24	0.89	13/11/2023
Mundra, India, INMUN	India	40	1	40	1	13/11/2023
Jebel Ali, United Arab Emirates, AEJEA	United Arab Emirates	19	0.93	26.78	1	13/11/2023
Ningbo, China, CNNGB	China	24	1.49	40	1.19	13/11/2023
Rotterdam, Netherlands, NLRTM	Netherlands	11.42	2.83	12.51	1.42	13/11/2023
Guangzhou, Guangzhou, China, CNCAN	China			8.95	0.99	13/11/2023

SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, HTTPS://WWW.GOCOMET.COM/

P&L line items in CIL- staff cost will rise and OBR+ contractual charges will also rise

The stripping ratio is rising across the coal mines of CIL

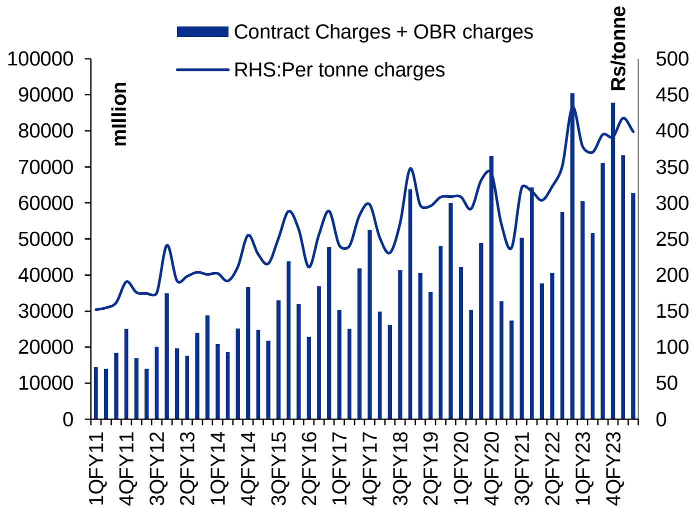
Figure 29: Rising stripping ratio at SECL and MCL is a cause of concern for CIL as these regions account for major production growth



SOURCES: INCRED RESEARCH, CIL

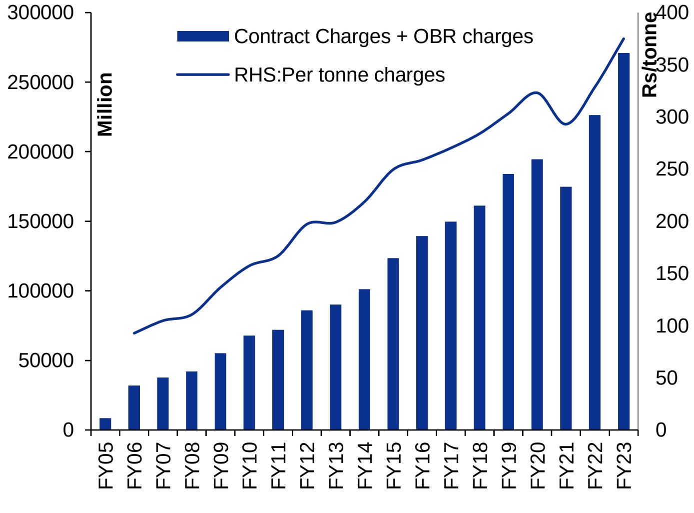
Consequently, the sum of OBR surcharge+ contractual charges will increase

Figure 30: Sum of OBR+ contract charges are on the rise



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

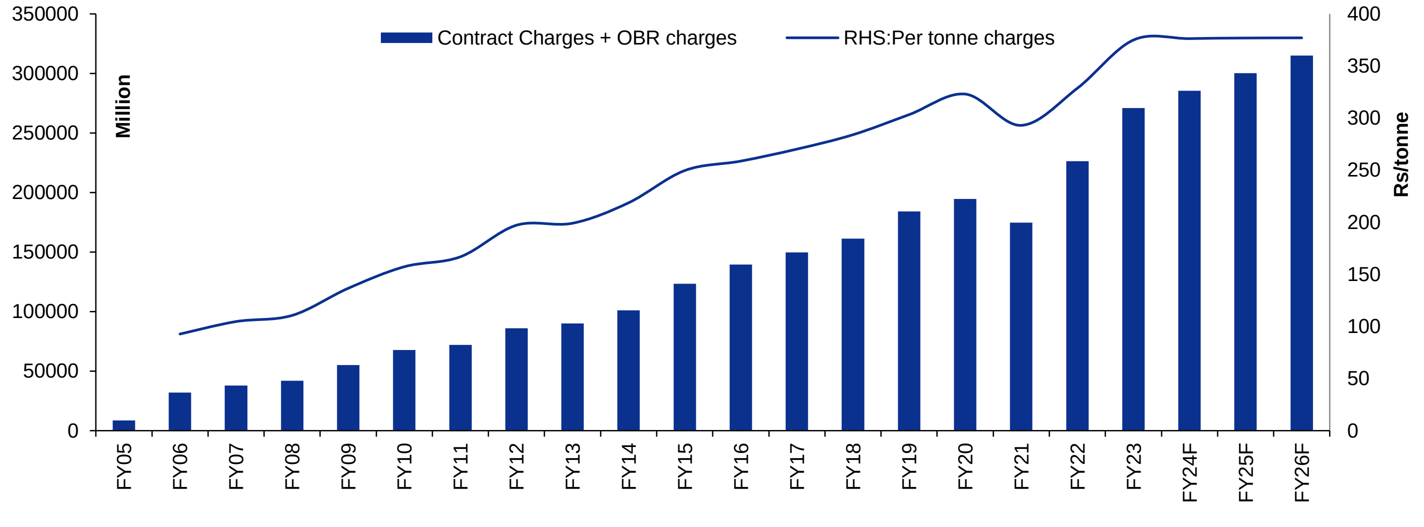
Figure 31: At an annual level, the increase in these charges is much clearly visible



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

However, we are not building in a big increase in OBR+ contractual charges

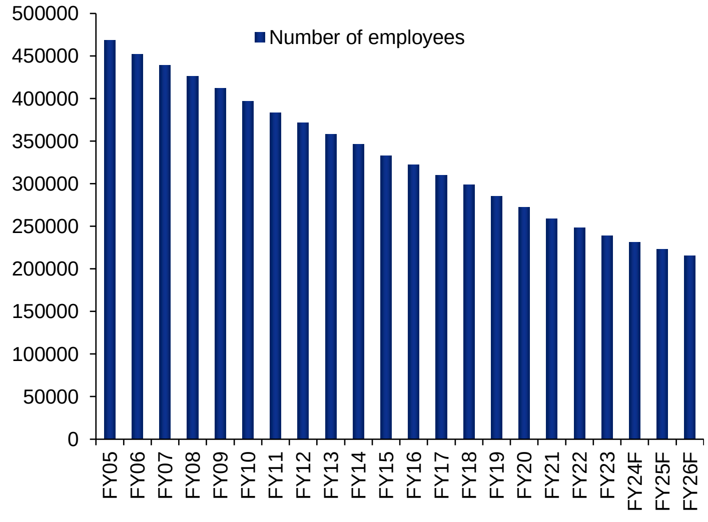
Figure 32: Stripping cost measured in terms of contractual charges+ OBR adjustment is on the rise but to be on the conservative side, we have taken these charges at flattish levels for the next three years



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

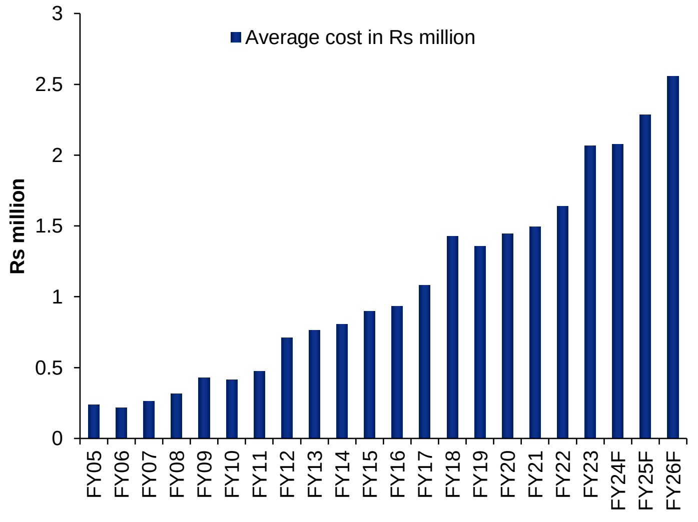
But staff cost increase is inevitable - it has always happened and in public sector undertakings or PSUs we expect the reduction to be myopic

Figure 33: We expect, on an average, 8,000-9,000 employee reduction per annum



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

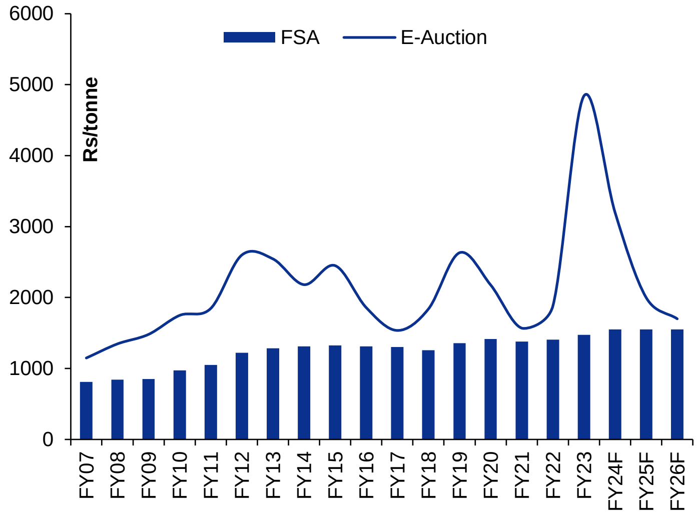
Figure 34: After remaining flat YTDFY24, staff costs to rise in FY25F and FY26F



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

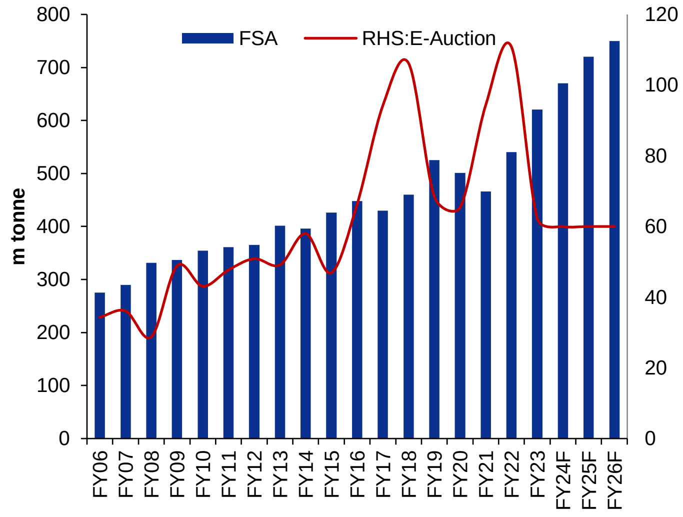
E-auction prices to fall in FY25F & FY26F while FSA sales volume to go up

Figure 35: E-auction and FSA coal prices will converge in FY25F



SOURCE: COMPANY REPORTS, INCRED RESEARCH

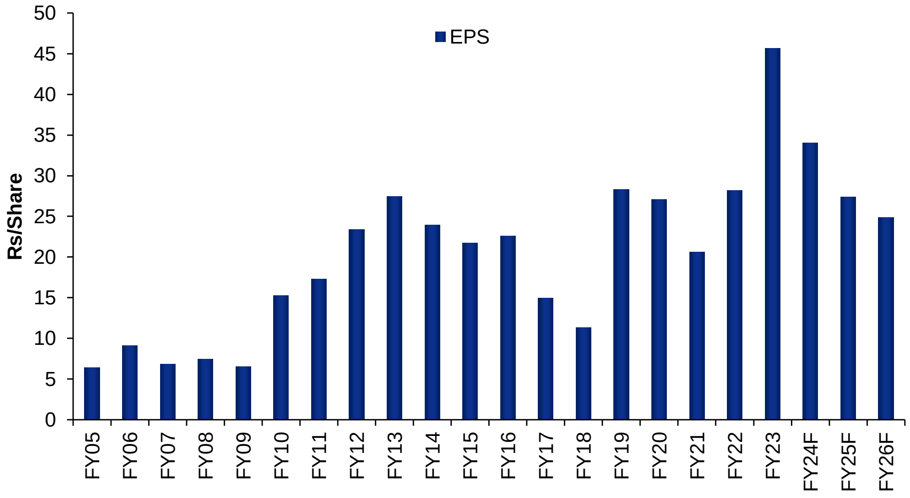
Figure 36: E-auction coal volume will also decline



SOURCE: COMPANY REPORTS, INCRED RESEARCH

After peaking in FY23, EPS is likely to decline over the next couple of years

Figure 37: EPS likely to decline over the next couple of years



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

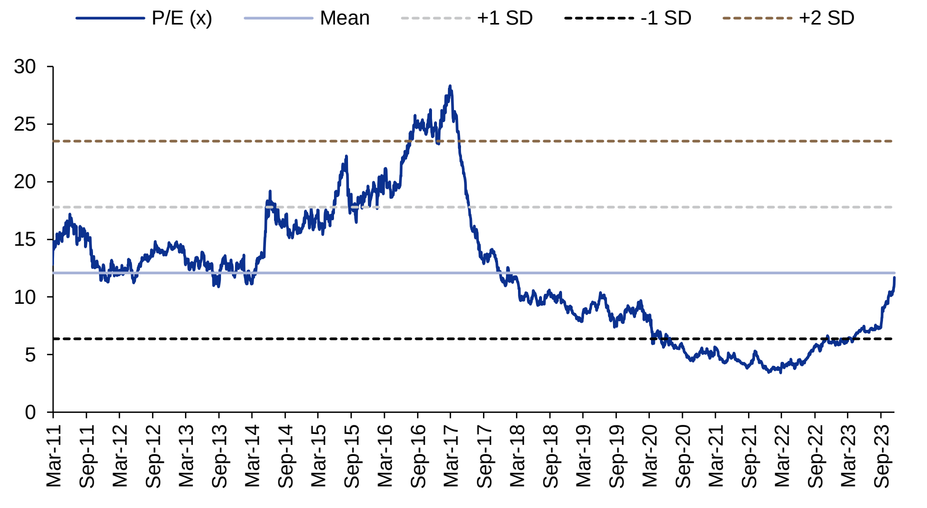
We value CIL at 8x one-year forward EPS to arrive at our target price of Rs209

Figure 38: We value CIL at 8x one-year forward P/E to arrive at our 12-month target price of Rs209

	Value	Unit
FY25F EPS	24.89	Rs/share
FY26F EPS	27.36	Rs/share
Sep-2025F EPS	26.13	
P/E multiple	8	x
Target price	209	Rs/share

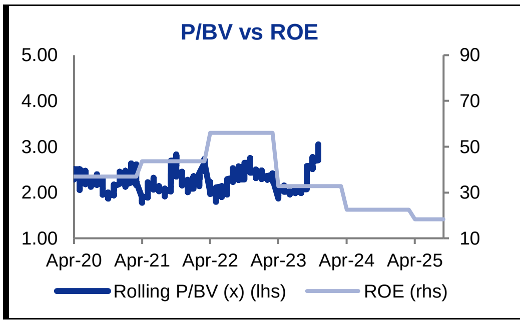
SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

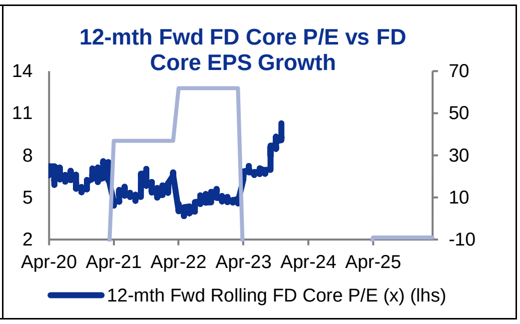
Figure 39: In the last five years, CIL has traded at an average P/E of 7-8x



SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

BY THE NUMBERS





Profit & Loss

(Rs mn)	Mar-22A	Mar-23A	Mar-24F	Mar-25F	Mar-26F
Total Net Revenues	**1,097,135**	**1,382,519**	**1,380,615**	**1,389,716**	**1,422,923**
Gross Profit	**978,593**	**1,249,033**	**1,224,709**	**1,210,425**	**1,229,079**
Operating EBITDA	**246,905**	**368,179**	**284,078**	**228,748**	**203,022**
Depreciation And Amortisation	(44,287)	(46,753)	(56,057)	(59,522)	(65,806)
Operating EBIT	**202,618**	**321,426**	**228,020**	**169,226**	**137,215**
Financial Income/(Expense)	(5,415)	(6,843)	(6,739)	(11,860)	(11,860)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.	(86)	(81)			
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	39,045	65,507	61,868	70,458	81,908
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	**236,163**	**380,008**	**283,149**	**227,824**	**207,263**
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	**236,163**	**380,008**	**283,149**	**227,824**	**207,263**
Taxation	(62,379)	(98,759)	(73,571)	(59,196)	(53,853)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	**173,784**	**281,249**	**209,578**	**168,629**	**153,410**
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	**173,784**	**281,249**	**209,578**	**168,629**	**153,410**
Recurring Net Profit	173,784	281,249	209,578	168,629	153,410
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	**173,784**	**281,249**	**209,578**	**168,629**	**153,410**

Cash Flow

(Rs mn)	Mar-22A	Mar-23A	Mar-24F	Mar-25F	Mar-26F
EBITDA	246,905	368,179	284,078	228,748	203,022
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.					
Change In Working Capital	174,479	27,977	(145,686)	40,457	8,556
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions					
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	(25,013)	(79,713)	5,745	(90,189)	(81,057)
Other Operating Cashflow	82,759	116,116	121,891	138,624	152,919
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(5,415)	(6,843)	(6,739)	(11,860)	(11,860)
Tax Paid	(62,840)	(98,759)	(73,571)	(59,196)	(53,853)
Cashflow From Operations	**410,875**	**326,957**	**185,717**	**246,585**	**217,726**
Capex	(120,232)	(146,841)	(27,161)	(100,000)	(90,000)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries					
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments	(156,028)	25,670	51,665		
Other Investing Cashflow	11,450	40,743	48,392	56,919	68,101
Cash Flow From Investing	**(264,810)**	**(80,428)**	**72,896**	**(43,081)**	**(21,899)**
Debt Raised/(repaid)	(25,732)	8,050	23,190		
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(107,834)	(77,034)	(77,034)	(77,034)	(77,034)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(847)	(6,843)	(6,739)	(11,860)	(11,860)
Cash Flow From Financing	**(134,412)**	**(75,828)**	**(60,583)**	**(88,894)**	**(88,894)**
Total Cash Generated	11,652	170,702	198,031	114,609	106,933
Free Cashflow To Equity	**120,333**	**254,579**	**281,804**	**203,503**	**195,827**
Free Cashflow To Firm	**151,480**	**253,373**	**265,353**	**215,363**	**207,687**

SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

BY THE NUMBERS…cont'd

Balance Sheet

(Rs mn)	Mar-22A	Mar-23A	Mar-24F	Mar-25F	Mar-26F
Total Cash And Equivalents	364,589	439,759	598,246	712,855	819,789
Total Debtors	113,677	130,605	170,213	171,335	175,429
Inventories	70,757	81,547	83,215	83,764	85,765
Total Other Current Assets	379,407	428,917	343,434	343,647	344,016
Total Current Assets	**928,430**	**1,080,827**	**1,195,108**	**1,311,601**	**1,424,998**
Fixed Assets	595,741	695,829	666,933	707,411	731,605
Total Investments	24,270	30,854	18,732	18,732	18,732
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	253,993	304,557	231,414	257,842	263,725
Total Non-current Assets	**874,004**	**1,031,240**	**917,079**	**983,985**	**1,014,062**
Short-term Debt	80	85	44,326	44,326	44,326
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	85,918	85,492	117,885	118,662	121,497
Other Current Liabilities	496,139	601,770	379,484	421,049	433,233
Total Current Liabilities	**582,137**	**687,346**	**541,695**	**584,036**	**599,056**
Total Long-term Debt	33,018	41,063	20,012	20,012	20,012
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities	89,670	101,916	67,869	67,869	67,869
Total Non-current Liabilities	**122,688**	**142,978**	**87,880**	**87,880**	**87,880**
Total Provisions	659,440	701,586	769,911	819,375	871,453
Total Liabilities	**1,364,265**	**1,531,911**	**1,399,487**	**1,491,292**	**1,558,389**
Shareholders Equity	431,430	572,449	704,993	796,588	872,964
Minority Interests	6,738	7,707	7,707	7,707	7,707
Total Equity	**438,168**	**580,156**	**712,700**	**804,295**	**880,671**

Key Ratios

	Mar-22A	Mar-23A	Mar-24F	Mar-25F	Mar-26F
Revenue Growth	21.9%	26.0%	(0.1%)	0.7%	2.4%
Operating EBITDA Growth	32.9%	49.1%	(22.8%)	(19.5%)	(11.2%)
Operating EBITDA Margin	22.5%	26.6%	20.6%	16.5%	14.3%
Net Cash Per Share (Rs)	53.79	64.68	86.64	105.23	122.58
BVPS (Rs)	70.01	92.89	114.40	129.26	141.65
Gross Interest Cover	37.42	46.97	33.83	14.27	11.57
Effective Tax Rate	26.4%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	44.3%	27.4%	36.8%	45.7%	50.2%
Accounts Receivables Days	51.55	32.25	39.76	44.85	44.47
Inventory Days	246.68	208.23	192.87	169.97	159.61
Accounts Payables Days	249.86	234.35	238.07	240.78	226.11
ROIC (%)	16.6%	28.6%	17.7%	12.6%	9.9%
ROCE (%)	45.0%	58.1%	32.3%	20.6%	15.1%
Return On Average Assets	10.4%	14.6%	10.2%	8.0%	6.9%

SOURCE: INCRED RESEARCH, COMPANY REPORTS

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