

## India

Neutral (Initiating coverage)

### **Highlighted Companies**

### Bharat Electronics Ltd ADD, TP Rs120, Rs97 close

BEL has better revenue visibility vs. other capital goods companies with orders unlikely to be deferred/cancelled amid COVID-19 concerns. Working capital and EBITDA margin concerns for FY21F have subsided and valuations are reasonable, in our view.

## Larsen & Toubro Ltd ADD, TP Rs1,180, Rs1052 close

We believe L&T's strong order backlog and strong balance sheet will insulate it from near-term uncertainties, while its core business valuations remain inexpensive.

#### Schaeffler India Ltd

ADD, TP Rs4,200, Rs 3782 close

The company's focus on increasing content per vehicle and localisation, building local R&D capabilities, export opportunities and cost measures augur well for revenue growth and margins with the revival in auto volumes, in our view.

#### **Summary Valuation Metrics**

P/E (x)	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Bharat Electronics Ltd	15.4	12.5	11.2
Larsen & Toubro Ltd	25.3	17.6	14.8
Schaeffler India Ltd	45.8	30.0	24.1
P/BV (x)	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Bharat Electronics Ltd	2.2	2.0	1.8
Larsen & Toubro Ltd	2.2	2.1	1.9
Schaeffler India Ltd	3.8	3.5	3.1
Dividend Yield	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Bharat Electronics Ltd	2.5	3.0	3.4
Larsen & Toubro Ltd	1.8	1.9	2.0
Schaeffler India Ltd	0.8	0.9	1.1

#### Analyst(s)



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# **Industrial - Overall**

# Recovery visible, but sustainability is key

- Demand uptick seen across varied sectors needs to sustain for capex recovery.
   Government spending on infrastructure is key to kickstart capex revival, in our view.
- We initiate coverage on the sector with a Neutral rating. We prefer companies with strong order backlogs, balance sheets and reasonable valuations. We have Add ratings on BEL, L&T. Schaeffler.

## Lower capacity utilisations push back capex recovery

The RBI's capacity utilisation data has shown a declining trend since 4QFY19, before the pandemic, and touched decadal lows in 4Q20, which the lockdown aggravated in 1QFY21. Capex could get deferred due to lower utilisations in core industries like power, steel, cement (except oil & gas), even though orders from consumption sectors as well as productivity-enhancing orders/ enquiries were steady as at 2QFY21. Though there are economic indicators pointing to green shoots in demand recovery across various sectors, we need to monitor whether demand sustains. We believe defence sector expenditure concerns are unwarranted, considering ongoing border tensions, and have not been impacted by COVID-19 concerns.

#### Government capex on infra is key to kickstart investment cycle

With private capex taking a backseat, government capex on infra is key to kickstart economic revival. Central/ states government capital expenditure grew 13%/16% CAGR over FY05-20 respectively, with the states spending ~1.5x the Centre in FY20 (combined spend of Rs8.8tr in FY20). In YTD FY21 (till Sep), the Centre's capital expenditure was down 11.5% yoy, while available data (Source: CAG) shows it fell ~35% yoy for state governments.

# Infrastructure pipeline target ambitious but provides strategic direction

To close the infrastructure deficit, the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) has projected capital expenditure in infrastructure projects at Rs111tr over FY20-25F (Centre/states/private share 39%/40%/21%) which seems ambitious, in our view, though pipelines provide colour on estimated expenditure on varied sectors, project visibility and resource planning. Increased spending opportunities lie in water, metro rails, roads, renewable energy, urban infrastructure, data centres, healthcare infra. In our view, industrial revival would only follow increased infra spending and revival in consumption segment.

#### Neutral on sector with Add ratings on BEL, L&T, Schaeffler

The order backlog (OB) was thin for most companies considering the slowdown prevalent before the COVID-19 pandemic, while the capex push back is impacting new orders. We like companies with better revenue visibility, strong balance sheet, and reasonable valuations and initiate coverage with Add on BEL and L&T. We initiate coverage on Schaeffler/ SKF with Add as auto revival and increased content per vehicle will likely aid their financials, in our view. Private capex delays, expensive valuations lead us to initiate coverage on ABB with Reduce. Lower valuations reflect near-term uncertainties on new order inflows and thin OBs. Hence, we initiate coverage on the sector with a Neutral stance. Earlier-than-expected capex recovery is the upside risk. Higher commodity prices and demand revival delays are downside risks.

Figure 1: \	/aluatio		mma Price	ary TP	Mkt cap		P/E (x)			P/BV (x)		EV	/EBITDA (	v)	Div	ridend Yie	old (%)
Company	Ticker	Recom.	Rs	Rs	(US\$ m)	FY21F	FY22F	FY23F	FY21F	FY22F	FY23F	FY21F	FY22F	FY23F	FY21F		FY23F
ABB India	ABB IN	Reduce	1,000	900	2,675	96	54	43	5.8	5.4	4.9	66	36	28	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bharat Heavy Electrical	BHEL IN	Hold	28	30	1,402	-10	37	12	0.3	0.3	0.3	-9	12	7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cummins India	KKC IN	Hold	478	480	1,723	26	20	17	3.1	2.9	2.8	25	19	16	2.7	3.6	3.6
Larsen & Toubro	LT IN	Add	1,052	1,180	18,723	25	18	15	2.2	2.1	1.9	19	15	14	1.8	1.9	2.0
Siemens India	SIEM IN	Hold	1,370	1,380	6,125	70	44	35	5.2	4.8	4.4	47	29	23	0.7	0.9	0.9
Thermax	TMXIN	Hold	787	825	1,267	44	33	23	2.8	2.7	2.5	27	20	14	1.0	1.0	1.3
Voltas	VOLT IN	Hold	759	770	3,152	56	36	31	5.6	5.0	4.5	51	30	26	0.7	0.7	0.8
SKF	SKF IN	Add	1,498	1,720	1,008	35	25	21	5.0	4.4	3.7	24	17	14	8.7	0.9	1.0
Schaeffler	SCHFL IN	Add	3,782	4,200	1,535	46	30	24	3.8	3.5	3.1	23	16	14	0.8	0.9	1.1
Timken	TMKN IN	Hold	1,141	1,200	1,114	50	34	27	6.2	5.4	4.6	28	20	17	4.4	0.4	0.6
Bharat Electronics	BHE IN	Add	97	120	2,968	15	13	11	2.2	2.0	1.8	10	8	8	2.5	3.0	3.4
Bharat Dynamics	BDL IN	Hold	306	325	748	17	15	9	2.0	1.8	1.6	10	9	5	2.4	2.7	4.4
Hindustan Aeronautics	HNAL IN	Add	761	850	3,181	12	10	10	1.8	1.6	1.4	7	6	6	3.4	3.8	4.0

SOURCES: EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES, COMPANY REPORTS, BLOOMBERG PRICED AT CLOSE OF 13 NOV 2020

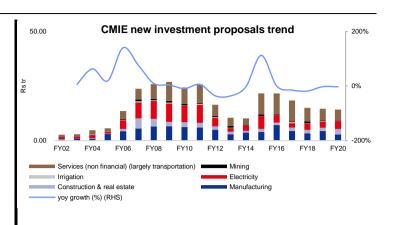




### **KEY CHARTS**

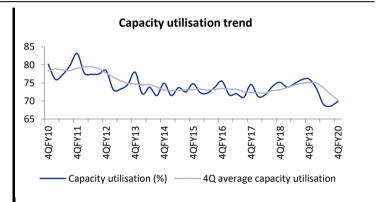
# CMIE's new investment proposals have been flattish over the last three years at Rs14tr-15tr (47% lower than FY09 peak)

According to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) data, the decline from the peak in FY09 was mainly impacted by the decline in conventional power sector orders. Projects completion fell by 21% yoy in FY20 (near peak in FY19) impacted by 27%/54% decline in electricity/services (largely transportation sector) respectively which was offset by a 17% increase in the manufacturing segment. Government sector projects completion was down 42% yoy, while it was up 4% yoy in FY20 for the private sector. Projects under implementation but stalled formed almost 12% (flat yoy) of projects under implementation.



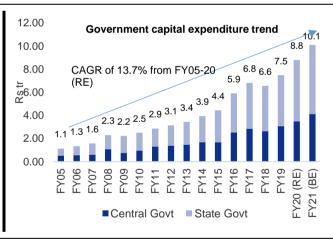
# Lockdowns aggravated already declining capacity utilisation trend before pandemic and would push back capex revival

RBI data on capacity utilisation shows a declining trend since 4QFY19 and reported just below 70% utilisation in 4QFY20 (closer to decadal lows), indicating capex would be deferred till utilisation improves. This has been reflected in manufacturing IIP growth, sluggish since 4QFY19 and negative from 3QFY20. GDP growth at 4.2% in FY20 was the slowest since FY09, while the share of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in GDP was the lowest in FY20 since FY07 after improving in FY19.



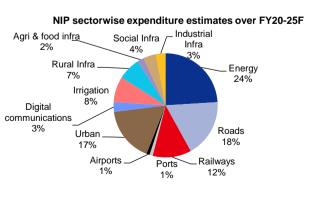
# Central government capex was flattish YTD FY21 (till Sept 2020) despite pandemic; states capex impacted

State government capital expenditure spends of ~Rs5.3tr in FY20 was ~1.5x the Centre's spend of ~Rs3.5tr in FY20. Central government/ state governments' capital expenditure grew at 13.4%/15.6% CAGR over FY05-20. From available data for majority of states from Apr-Aug/ Sept, like-to-like capital expenditure was down by ~35%. State government capex revival is essential in 2HFY21F for growth revival. For PSUs capex, the Centre has directed them to ensure their targeted capex in FY21F. Note that RE indicates revised estimates and BE budget estimates in the adjoining chart.



# National Infrastructure Pipeline's target is ambitious, but infrastructure spending is key to kickstart economy

Infrastructure spending was to the tune of Rs80tr over FY08-19 (6% of GDP), with spends of ~Rs10tr in FY18-19. To close the infrastructure deficit, the NIP-2020-25 document has projected capital expenditure in infrastructure at Rs111tr over FY20-25F (average annual spend of Rs18tr), led by energy, transportation and urban infra sectors (Centre/states/private share 39%/40%/21%). The target spending seems to be ambitious in some sectors, in our view, though the pipeline provides colour on estimated expenditure on varied sectors, project visibility to developers, resource planning in terms of finance and project execution.



SOURCES: EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES, CMIE, NIP DOCUMENT, RBI, COMPANY REPORTS



Industrial Goods and Services | India Industrial Machinery | November 17, 2020

Figure 2: Valuation Summary

Company	Bloomberg	Recom.	Price	TP	Mkt cap		P/E (x)			P/BV (x)		EV	/EBITDA (	x)	Div	idend Yie	eld (%)
Company	Ticker	Recoil.	Rs	Rs	(US\$ m)	FY21F	FY22F	FY23F	FY21F	FY22F	FY23F	FY21F	FY22F	FY23F	FY21F	FY22F	FY23F
ABB India	ABB IN	Reduce	1,000	900	2,675	96	54	43	5.8	5.4	4.9	66	36	28	0.5	0.5	0.5
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SOURCES: EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES, COMPANY REPORTS, BLOOMBERG. PRICED AT CLOSE OF 13 NOV 2020





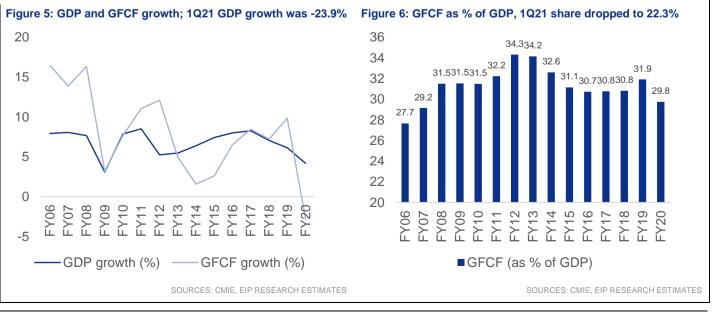
# Capacity utilisation drop would hinder capex revival

# RBI capacity utilisation data shows a declining trend since 4QFY19, before the pandemic

RBI data on capacity utilisation (CU) showed an improvement from 1QFY18 (71.2%) to 4QFY19 (76.1%) raising hopes of a revival in industrial capex. However, the capacity utilisation trend began to decline from 4QFY19 and was just below 70% utilisation in 4QFY20 (close to decadal lows) indicating capex would be pushed back /deferred till utilisation improves. This has been reflected in manufacturing IIP growth which has been sluggish since 4QFY19 and negative from 3QFY20. 1QFY21 capacity utilisations further dropped to 47% due to the lockdowns.

GDP growth at 4.2% in FY20 was the slowest since FY09, while the GFCF share in GDP was the lowest in FY20 since FY07 after improving in FY19.

Figure 3: RBI data on capacity utilisation show declining trend Figure 4: Manufacturing IIP yoy growth negative from 3QFY20; since 4QFY19; CU dropped to 47% in 1Q21 due to lockdown 40% yoy decline in 1QFY21 85 83 10 81 8 79 77 6 75 4 73 71 2 69 0 67 65 -6 Capacity utilisation (%) -8 4Q average capacity utilisation Manufacturing IIP yoy growth (%) SOURCES: RBI, CMIE, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES SOURCES: CMIE, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

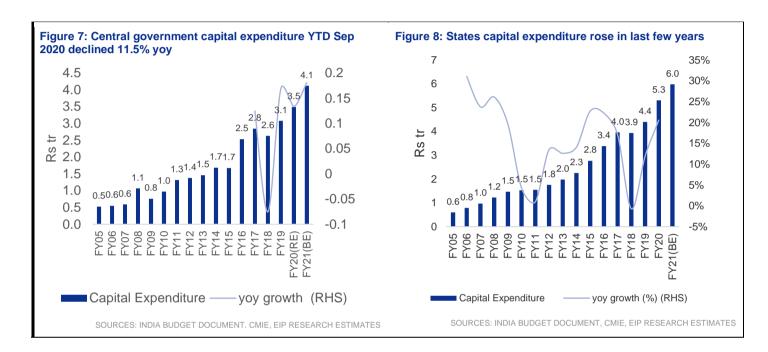






Central/ state government capital expenditure grew at 13.4%/15.6% CAGR over FY05-20. States' capital expenditure of ~Rs5.3tr in FY20 was ~1.5x central government spending ~Rs3.4tr in FY20.

In FY21, from Apr-Sep, the Centre's capital expenditure was down 11.5%. However, according to available data (Source: Comptroller and Auditor general of India [CAG]) for the majority of states from Apr-Aug/ Sep, like-to-like capital expenditure fell by ~35%. We believe state government capex revival is essential for growth recovery in 2HFY21F. For PSU capex, the government has directed them to ensure they fulfil their targeted capex in FY21F.

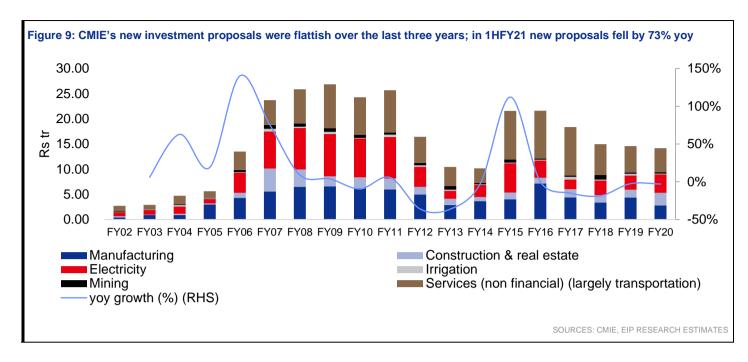


# CMIE's new investment proposals were flattish in last three years, while completion was hit in FY20

According to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) capex data, new investment proposals were in the Rs14tr-15tr range over FY18-20, lower than ~Rs21tr in FY15-16 and the peak of Rs26tr in FY07-08. Excluding airport transport, new investment proposals declined over the last four years mainly impacted by the transportation sector (due to the high base over FY15-17). The decline from the peak in FY08 was mainly impacted by the decline in conventional power sector orders. New proposals in 1HFY21 fell by 73% yoy.

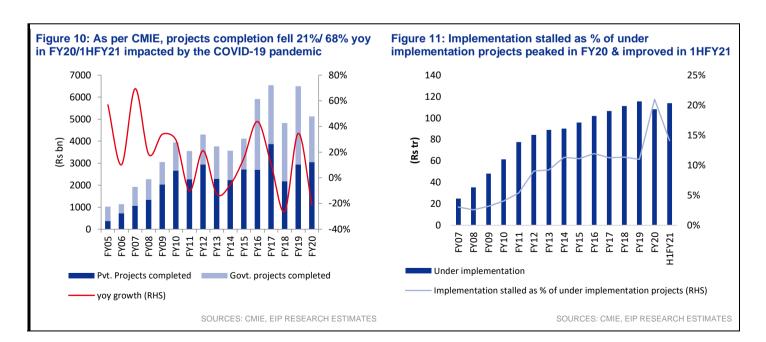






According to CMIE, projects (across sectors) completion fell by 21% yoy in FY20 to Rs5.1tr (FY19 was close to peak project completion) impacted by 27%/54% decline in electricity/ services (largely transportation sector) respectively, offset by 17% increase in the manufacturing segment. Government sector projects completion fell 42% yoy, while private sector projects completion was up 4% yoy in FY20. Project completions for 1HFY21 were down 68% yoy due to pandemic-related lockdowns.

According to CMIE, projects under implementation but currently stalled were up 1% yoy to Rs14.2tr in 2QFY21F but declined in the last two quarters from a peak of Rs22.7tr in FY20 (an aberration due to the impact of the lockdown). Projects under implementation but stalled formed almost 12% (flat yoy) of projects under implementation. Projects under implementation improved 3.2% yoy as at 2QFY21 as some stalled projects have been revived. Electricity, transport and metal sectors were key contributors to projects under implementation but currently stalled.



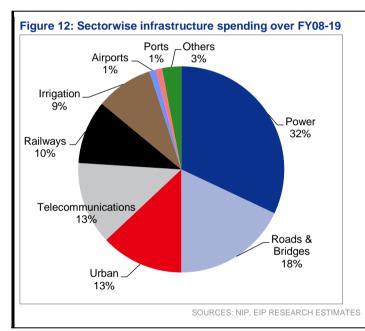


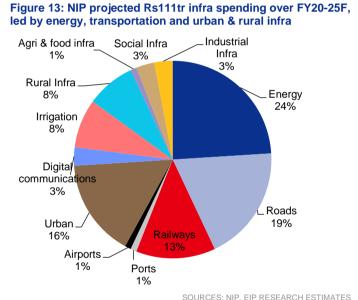


# National Infrastructure pipeline (NIP): ambitious target, in our view, but infra spending is key to kickstart economy

We believe ramping up infrastructure spending is the best way to revive the economy as it helps trigger a virtuous cycle of higher investments, growth and employment generation in the economy. In our view, capacity utilisation will then catch up, resulting in an improved investment cycle. Infrastructure spending was to the tune of Rs80tr over FY08-19 (6% of GDP), with ~10tr of spend in FY18-19 (Source: NIP document). However, infra spend as a share of GDP dropped from 7.2% in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (FY08-12) to 5.7% in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan (FY13-17) and 5.2% in FY19.

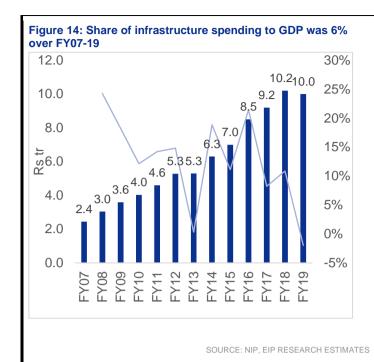
To close the infrastructure deficit, the NIP-2020-25 document has projected capital expenditure in infrastructure at Rs111tr over FY20-25F through the bottom-up approach, taking into account all projects under implementation, development and conceptual stages aggregated through various stakeholders. According to the NIP document, the Centre (39%) and states (40%) are estimated to have almost an equal share in implementing the NIP, followed by the private sector (21%).

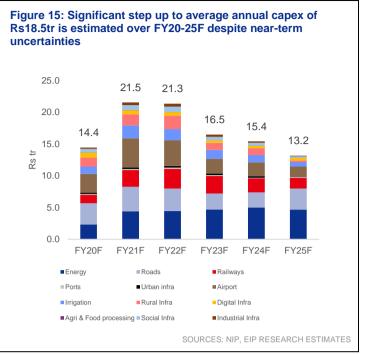












A reading of the NIP indicates the next few years are likely to see increased public sector spends in water, metro rail networks, roads, renewable energy, urban infrastructure, apart from which L&T highlighted a prospects list from government buildings, data centres, healthcare infrastructure, airports, as well as onshore and offshore hydrocarbon projects. Projected investments by the private sector, however, appear optimistic, despite corporate tax cuts, in our view.

The target spending seems to be ambitious in some sectors (budgetary spending needs to increase at 21% CAGR over FY20-25F to support infrastructure pipeline), but directionally incremental focus on overall infrastructure spending with government framework for key monitorables and action plans would be positive in terms of execution due to cutting down on delays.





Sector	Outlook	View
Pow er		
	Conventional power sector will continue to face challenges like availability of funds, falling plant load factor,	
	muted demand from the private sector and excess manufacturing capacity of suppliers (which continue to put	
Conventional pow er	pressure on prices) and incremental focus on renew ables.	
	Renewables has seen strong capacity addition in the last four years but slowed as investors have become	
	wary of state government utilities not honouring PPAs. NIPs target looks ambituous but renewables could add	
Renew able energy	~8-10GW pa.	
	Nuclear fleet procurement opportunities (700 MWe PHWR projects) are expected as per L&T annual report but	
Atomic energy	w e think timelines are uncertain.	
	Slow down in conventional power has affected central transmission capex. A driver would be the green	
	energy corridor, for the evacuation of renew able energy, expected to be finalised in the near term as per T&D	
	companies. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has approved 24 projects worth Rs320 bn as per L&T	
Pow er T&D	annual report for bidding under tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB), but the timelines are uncertain.	
	Over the next 5 years, the government plans to expand the National Highway network by ~60,000 km, with	
Roads	about 20,000 km in major economic corridors, strategic areas and major tourist destinations.	
	Tackling mainline capacity constraints, capacity augmentation, electrification, building MRT systems across	
	cities, new dedicated freight corridors (packages worth Rs680bn expected [source: L&T annual report] in the	
Railw ays	next 5 years) would continue to drive investments in this segment.	
Urban infrastructure	Urban transport, Jal Jeevan mission and affordable housing would drive growth in the next few years.	
	May slow in the near term and rebound only in the latter part of FY 21F. How ever, the government envisages	
	100 new airports and a new cargo policy [source: NIP, L&T annual report], Rs1.43tr investments in airport in	
Airport construction	NIP over 5 years.	
	Increase in the irrigation coverage area, use of efficient irrigation methods (penetration of micro-irrigation) and	
	river interlinking projects likely to drive capex. However, the majority of capex has to come from the states	
Irrigation	w hich w ould be a challenge in the near term.	
	The Ministry of Defence has identified an urgent need to upgrade the country's defence infrastructure,	
Defence	modernisation capex and is unlikely to defer capex with ongoing tensions at India's North-East border.	
	We expect volatility and uncertainty in oil prices to delay project awards in the hydrocarbons segment from	
Oil & gas	the Middle East. How ever, domestic players would continue with their capex plans with some delays.	
Commercial and	Could witness prolonged impact of pandemic.	
residential real estate		
	Low capacity utilisation would delay industrial capex. Becoming an alternative for manufacturing in China	
Industrial infrastructure	would be a key driver to monitor.	
Social infrastructure	Healthcare would see increased government spending.	

# Power sector: Conventional power outlook muted; focus on renewables stays but with ambitious target

The power sector saw huge thermal capacity additions over FY11-18 (orders were robust over FY08-11) leading to healthy supply growth, while demand growth lagged supply growth. The power deficit fell from 8-10% over FY08-10 to below 1% from FY17, while thermal PLF (plant load factor) declined from peak 79% in FY08 to 56% in FY20. There was sluggish demand growth in the industrial and commercial sectors, discoms did not contract capacity leading to significant thermal capacities becoming surplus and there were no fresh power purchase agreements (PPAs). Given this – along with financial distress and technical constraints – discoms have resorted to load shedding, resulting in suppressed demand and lower capacity offtake. A further ~60 GW of thermal power is under construction, of which ~40 GW capacity under construction is from the Central and state public sector undertakings and 20 GW from private sector and incremental focus has shifted to renewables. Hence, the conventional power sector outlook remains muted for the next three to four years.

Renewables power has seen strong capacity addition in the last four years but has slowed as investors have become wary of state government utilities not honouring earlier PPAs. Some state governments have identified higher tariffs of wind and solar power PPAs as the reason for the financial woes of state discoms and attempted to renegotiate PPAs. We believe the sanctity of contracts and timely dispute resolution are key to retain and attract private sector participation besides protecting investments already made in these projects.

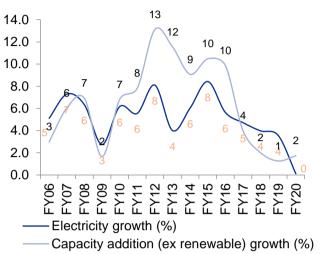




The green energy corridor intended to connect renewable capacities and state utilities upgrading their infrastructure has led to a stable outlook for the T&D sector. However, most investments come in the lower kVA range where competition remains intense.

Power capacity addition (in GW)

Figure 18: Leading to supply growth much higher than demand growth



SOURCES: CEA, CMIE, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

SOURCES: CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY, CMIE, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

Figure 19: Thermal PLF at all-time low, ~60GW capacity is under construction and power deficit is already low

85
80
74
74
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61
60
64

FY 05 FY 06 FY 07 FY 08 FY 12 FY 13 FY 13 FY 14 FY 15 FY 16 FY 16 FY 17 FY 18 FY 18

Thermal PLF (%)

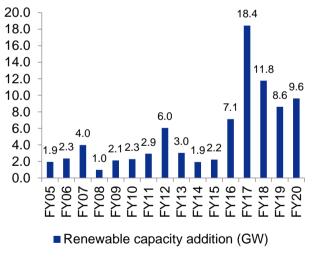
Power deficit (%) (RHS)

45

40

SOURCES: CEA, CMIE, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

Figure 20: Greater focus on renewables exerts pressure on thermal capacity addition



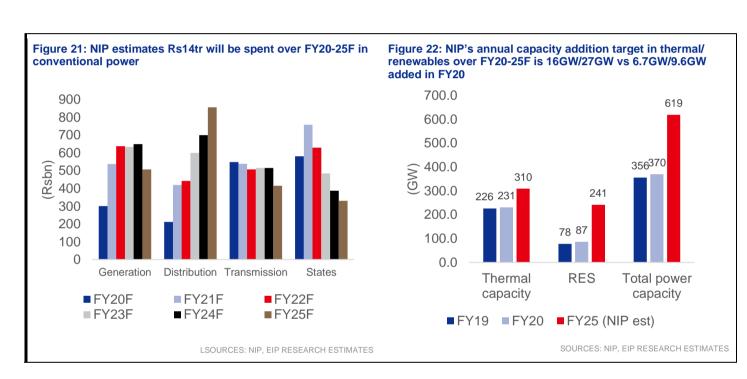
SOURCES: CEA, CMIE, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

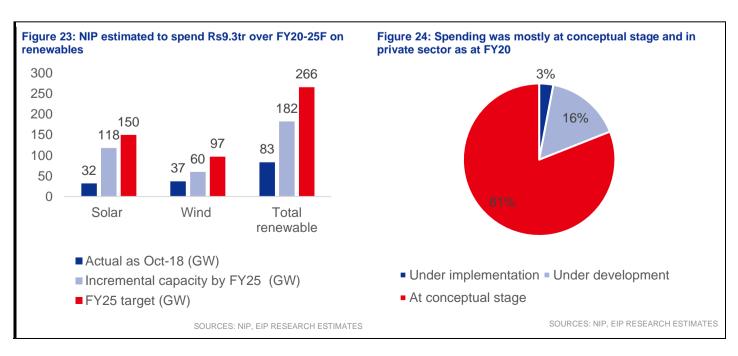




#### NIP - Ambitious capacity addition target for conventional and renewable energy

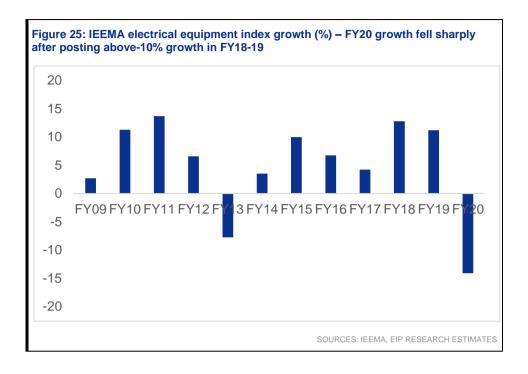
- NIP's estimated capacity of 619GW in FY25 vs 356 GW in FY19 (370 GW in FY20), ie, an annual addition of 43 GW (vs our base case annual addition of 15-16 GW), seems overambitious, in our view, as it expects 16GW annual addition in thermal capacity addition (~5-7GW in FY19-20) and 27GW in renewables (8-10GW in FY19-20). This is despite current thermal PLF being below 60%.
- Also, of the Rs14tr of investments over FY20-25F in conventional power, almost 51% comes from state governments (Source: NIP report), which have had reasonable chances to slip considering their balance sheets, in our view. The Central government accounts for 41% of this investment and the private sector 8%.
- Of the Rs9.3tr of investments over FY20-25F in renewable power, most of the capex would come from the private sector (Source: NIP report). The annual target of over 27-30 GW is ambitious considering the end customers are largely the state governments, however ~10 GW pa capacity addition could sustain.
- NIP estimates per capita electric consumption of 1,616 kWh in FY25 compared to 1,181 kWh in FY19 (CAGR of 5.4% over FY20-25F vs 4.3% over FY14-19).











# Road sector: Focus on expanding national highways, connecting economic corridor & strategic areas

The roads sector has attracted significant investments over the past 10 years. The share of roads investments in the overall infrastructure investment was ~17% between FY13-17, according to NIP. The land acquisition cost tripled from around Rs8m per hectare to around Rs24m per hectare in the same period. To avoid project delays, the NHAI only issues tenders for projects that have achieved 80% land acquisition. NIP expects approximately 18% of the Rs111 tr investment targeted for FY20-25 by NIP to be made in the roads sector – the bulk of it augmenting road length and safety features. Over the next five years, the government plans to expand the National Highway network by ~60,000 km, with about 20,000 km in major economic corridors, strategic areas and major tourist destinations. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) constructed 3,951km worth of roads in 1HFY21 (21.6 km per day) despite COVID-19 difficulties. The National Highways

Authority of India (NHAI) awarded 40 projects for a total cumulative length of 1,330 km (1.6x

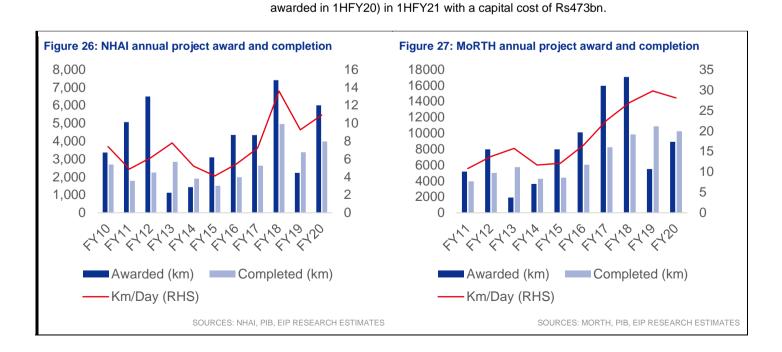






Figure 28: Road has the highest allocation from NIP of ~Rs20tr over FY20-25

	No of Projects	Length (Km)	Capex 2020-25 (Rs bn)
National Highways	1,815	87,162	12,806
Expressways	5	2,142	1,017
Center	1,820	89,304	13,824
States			6,514
Total			20,338

Figure 29: NIP's funds allocation equals average annual capex of Rs3.1tr, ~38% of which was expected from private sector



SOURCES: NIP, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

# Railways: Significant set-up in investment happened in FY16-20 and NIP expects trend to continue

Investments in railways saw a significant pick-up from FY16 as capex increased by 139% in FY16-20 over FY11-15 with the key focus areas decongestion of overutilised rail networks, construction of new lines, the doubling, tripling and quadrupling of rail lines and the purchase of rolling stock such as wagons, locomotives, coaches, etc.

NIP estimated spends of Rs13.7tr over FY20-25 of which almost 87% would be implemented by central agencies and 60% of the projects considered for investment are under implementation. The bulk of the investments are in the construction of new lines, capacity augmentation and major projects like dedicated freight corridors and high-speed rail.

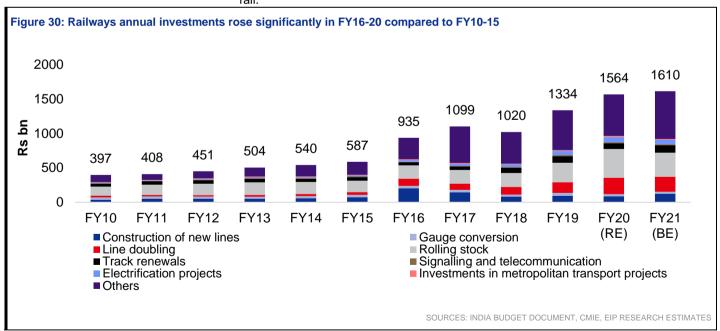
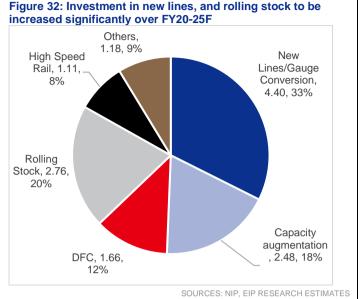
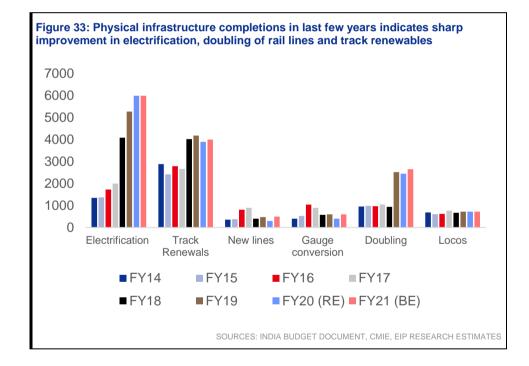




Figure 31: NIP estimated railways to spend Rs13.7tr over FY20-25F; Rs2.3tr annually vs Rs1.6tr for FY21 (budgeted estimates) 3.50 3.09 3.00 2.74 2.62 2.50 2.21 2.00 1.68 1.33 1.50 1.00 0.50 0.00 FY20F FY21F FY22F FY23F FY24F FY25F SOURCES: NIP. EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES





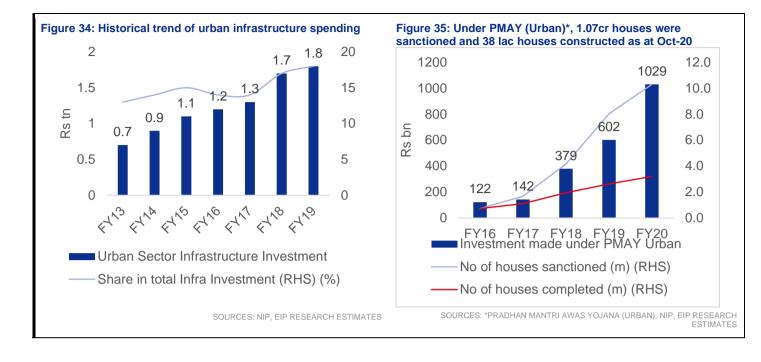
# Urban Infra: Metros, urban housing and smart cities will likely drive investments

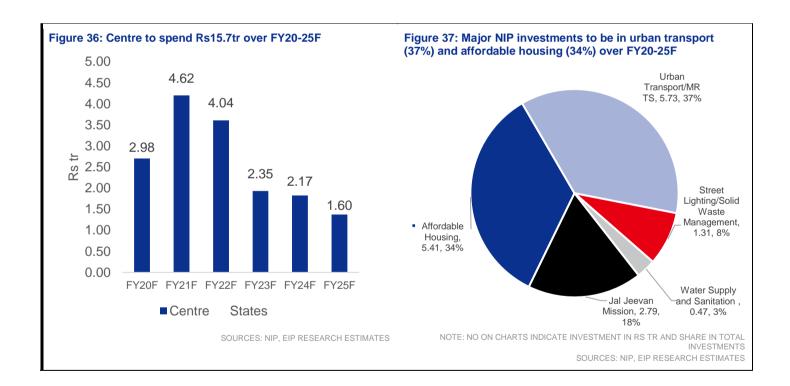
Historical share of urban infra on overall infra spending was closer to 13-14% over FY13-17 as per NIP and in recent years increased with flagship programmes like Smart Cities, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY), 10.7m houses have been sanctioned and 38 lac houses were constructed as on Oct 2020 with the Centre releasing Rs767.5bn of the committed Rs1.7tr.

According to the NIP, of the Rs19tr to be spent over FY20-25F, ~Rs15.7tr will come from the Centre and Rs3.46tr from the states. Major projects include the Surat Metro Rail, Kanpur Metro, Affordable Housing and Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban).









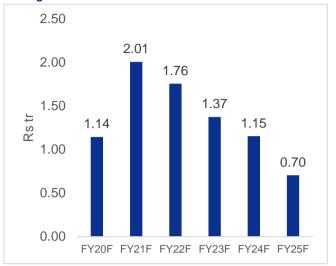
# Irrigation: Focus on increase in coverage, efficient method of irrigation and river linking

According to NIP, the irrigation capex focus over FY19-25 will increase irrigation coverage from ~68m hectare (49% of total) in FY19 to ~85m hectare (~61% of total), using efficient methods of irrigation (micro-irrigation penetration rose from ~12% in FY15 to ~17% in FY19 and is to be raised to ~28% by FY25), and river interlinking projects. The NIP identified the Ken-Betwa and the Godavari-Cauvery river linkings as priority.



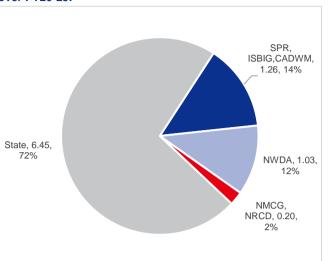


Figure 38: NIP estimates overall spend of Rs8tr over FY20-25F on irrigation



SOURCES: NIP, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

Figure 39: States account for most of the irrigation expenditure over FY20-25F

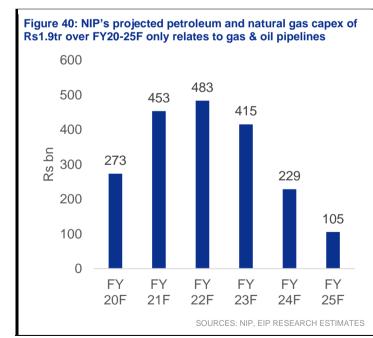


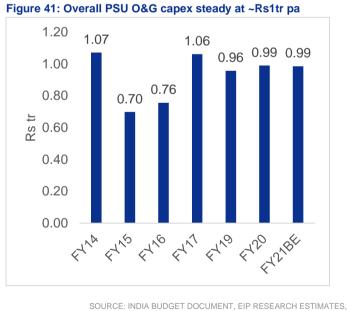
NOTE: SPR - STATE PROJECTS, ISBIG - INCENTIVISATION SCHEME FOR BRIDGING IRRIGATION GAP, CADWM - COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT, NWDA - NATIONAL WATER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, NMCG - NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA, NRCD - NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE,

NOTE: NOS ON CHARTS INDICATE INVESTMENTS IN RS TR AND SHARE OF TOTAL INVESTMENT

SOURCES: NIP, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

# Oil & Gas: Steady capex to continue despite volatile oil prices







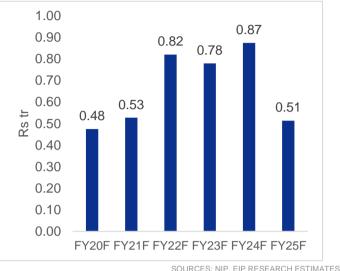


# Airports: Capex to increase capacity and connectivity

Figure 42: Centre to spend Rs893bn on 58 projects over FY20-

	No of Projects	Capex 2020-25 (Rs bn)
Greenfield Projects	8	361
Expansion and Modernisation of Existing Airports	50	532
Total	58	893

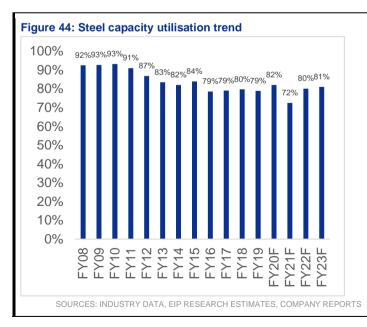
Figure 43: NIP estimates overall capex of Rs1.4tr over FY20-25F; 39% to come from private sector

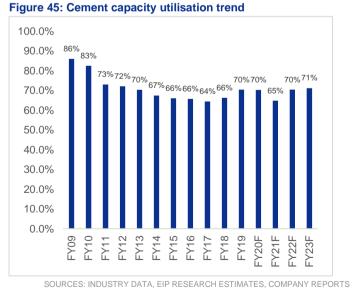


SOURCES: NIP, EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES

# Steel and cement drop in utilisations levels would lead to deferment in capex

Steel and cement capacity utilisation levels will drop in FY21F due to the lockdowns vs FY20 levels and, even after considering the strong revival in FY22F, it is unlikely to surpass FY20 utilisation levels, as per our Commodities Team. Hence, this would defer any capex plans for both sectors, though opportunities lie in waste-heat recovery and emission-related orders in the cement sector.





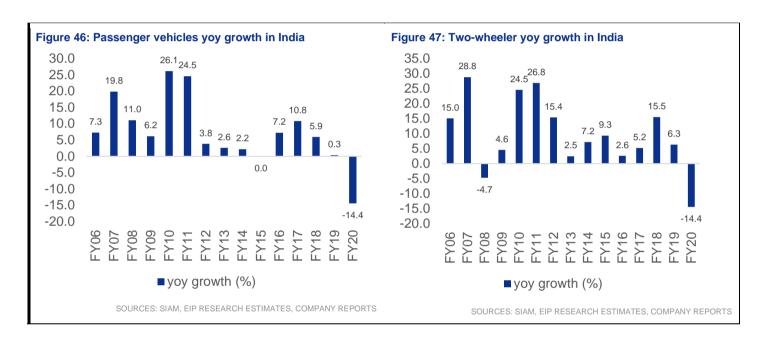


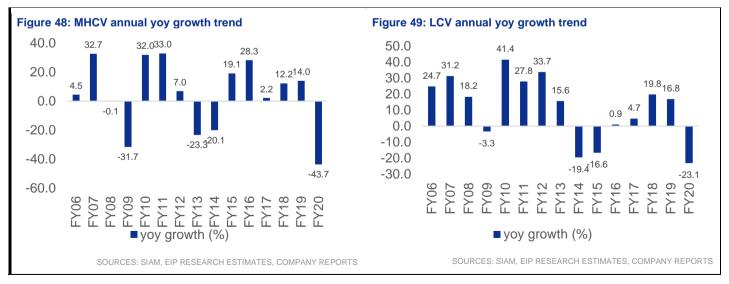


# **Auto: On course of demand recovery**

The COVID-19 shock in the Jun 2020 quarter led to the two-year cyclical demand bottoming, a decline beginning in Aug 2018. COVID-19's impact on the Mar-Jul 2020 demand and supply chain will continue to haunt YTD FY21F growth performance. However, with automobile purchases for personal consumption increasing and leading to strong demand recovery supported by festival demand, total automobile sales volume dipped just 2% yoy in the Sep quarter (led by car sector growth of 8% yoy and 2W +0.2%) overcoming macro challenges.

According to our Autos Team, pent-up demand and travel challenges resulting from COVID-19 will help sustain cyclical demand recovery in cars and 2Ws beyond festivals. Personal mobility demand rebounded quickly post the Unlock phases as consumers preferred vehicles to effect social distance and get around weak public transport availability. However, as per our Autos Team, considering challenges from GDP contraction and people movement restrictions, fleet demand for vehicles like trucks, buses, 3Ws and taxi cars will remain subdued and sharply underperform the rest of the segments.



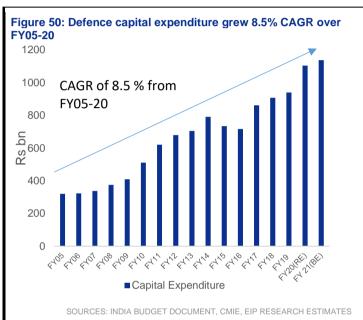


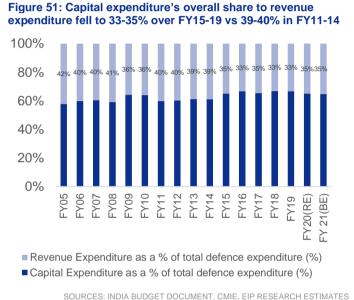




# Defence: Capex to be the least impacted despite pandemic and considering tensions near India's Line of Control

Capital outlay for defence rose by 3% to Rs1,137bn (vs FY20RE), but on a high base as FY20RE increased by 16% over FY19 and 7% higher than FY20BE (BE: Budget estimates and RE: Revised estimates). Considering current ongoing tensions at India's border, we believe the defence budget may not be curtailed heavily as was the concern among investors. With the focus on indigenisation and a recent proposal for a different domestic budget, some concerns with respect to payments to defence PSUs have lessened, in our view.





# Key risks on sector's Neutral call

#### Upside risk

- Government stimulus to boost infrastructure/ manufacturing spending.
- Stronger-than-expected revival aided by shift in manufacturing base to India due to geopolitical tensions.
- Increased government steps for indigenisation by raising customs duty on imports would drive capex.
- · Continued low interest rates

#### Downside risk

- Government (Central and states) postponing capital expenditure due to financial constraints would impact new orders and working capital.
- Increase in commodity prices before demand revival would have an adverse impact on margins.
- Delays in awarding orders due to demand uncertainties would impact overall growth for sector.
- Intense competition could lead to pricing pressure.





# Companies section ABB Ltd

# Macro headwinds constrain justification of high valuations

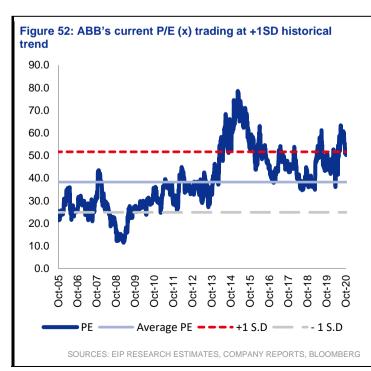
ABB has laid out a strategy to manage macro headwinds by focusing on emerging high growth areas, deeply penetrating tier-2 markets, focusing on exports and services, digitalising its portfolio to optimise processes and efficiencies of various industrial customers, leveraging e-commerce models and addressing the mid-range market with new products and solutions. Management believes the market will consolidate and investments will go into productivity, robotics, automation and energy-efficient products and rapidly expanding data centres.

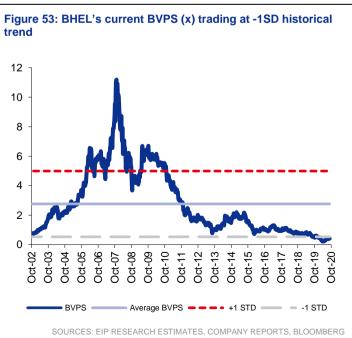
The 9MCY20 order inflow totalled Rs44.6bn (-17% yoy). ABB India sales grew by 6% CAGR over CY17-19, led by 23% CAGR in exports (18% of CY19 sales), while domestic sales grew by only 2.4%. 2QCY20 exports were impacted by delays in customer offtake and transportation, but management expects exports to benefit going forward given geopolitical tensions, like US-China tensions, which could lead to India becoming an alternative manufacturing source. However, we do not see the share of exports increasing materially from current levels. Current orders under execution were effected in good times before the pandemic. With the current market situation, the company will strive for similar gross margins for new orders despite higher competition.

Management's focus remains on cash and cost management by reducing discretionary expenses across 16 businesses, focusing on cash collection, and investing in only critical investments. Cost measures include reducing a) materials costs through localisation, cheaper raw material sources and optimising the use of inventory, b) employee expense, and c) discretionary spends like logistics costs, power and fuel and third-party service engagements, travel and rents.

**Valuation and risks**: We believe weak macros and intensifying competition could limit margin expansion. With a flattish order backlog and near-term headwinds to new order inflows, the stock remains expensive with downside risks to our earnings estimates. Hence, we initiate coverage on the stock with a Reduce rating and a 12-month TP of Rs900, valued at 40x P/E on Sep FY22F EPS (10-year average).

Key upside risks are a) strong traction in digital segment growth, and b) better-thanestimated orders inflow (OI) with higher margins leading to higher-than-estimated profitability for ABB. Continued margin pressure on the industrial automation segment impacting overall margins could be a de-rating catalyst.









# **Bharat Heavy Electricals**

# Weak thermal power outlook continues to have a bearing on company till diversification plays out, if at all

We do not expect conventional power sector orders to pick up in the near to medium term considering lower capacity utilisation, weaker demand growth, incremental focus on renewables and almost 60GW still under construction (of which 20GW is from the Centre and 20GW from the states). Also, we believe supply side overcapacity puts pressure on margins. Highlights from the FY21 annual report included the company's focus on: a) maintaining leadership in the core business with a push into spares and services and strengthening the emissions control business; b) growing the non-power business; c) timely and cost-efficient project execution; d) cost optimisation; and e) receivables management. For diversification, management said the company has signed three MoUs in transportation, marine defence and armoured trucks, and is in talks for collaborations in propulsion, signalling and air defence guns. However, discussions are in preliminary stages and could take time; manufacturing of smaller contracts could start materially from year-end, according to management.

We believe risks to the orders timeline persist for thermal power orders. Emissions-related orders were the saving grace for the last two years, but most of the orders from NTPC have been completed. Emissions-related orders from the states and private sector remain, where liquidity is an issue. Successful diversification from thermal power is critical due to its weak outlook, where the company has not had major successes in the last few years.

**Valuation and risks**: We initiate coverage on Bharat Heavy Electricals with a Hold rating as current inexpensive valuations have factored in concerns with respect to the weak outlook for the thermal power business, while any success from diversification, though uncertain, could provide upside trigger from the current low valuations. Our 12-month TP is Rs30 as we value the stock at 0.35x FY21F P/BV, its two-year average. We use P/BV due to near-term earnings volatility, and have employed the two-year P/BV average as it rightly reflects the muted outlook on the thermal power sector.

Upside risks include a) success in diversification into new segments and b) improvements in receivables. Downside risks are a) continued margin pressure, and b) delays in new orders vs our current order inflows estimates. Improvement in receivables and increased capacity utilisation through diversifications aiding cash flows are re-rating catalysts.

### **Cummins**

## Putting its house in order for future growth

Our key concerns for Cummins India are its power gen sales growth outlook, competitive pressure and capital allocation. Cummins's FY20 annual report highlighted its focus on: a) new fit-for-market products (e.g., 40 kVA for enhanced power density, low kVA for Europe compliance), b) investing in new technologies: R&D expense of 3.7% of sales in FY20 (+5.3x yoy) due to higher R&D capex to prepare for the new upcoming emission norms, c) portfolio diversification and market penetration, and d) cost reduction measures to offset pressures from weak demand and higher competition. FY20 royalties and support services increased by 19% yoy to Rs1.67bn (+77bp to 3.3% of sales).

In the industrial segment, management expects the government's focus on infrastructure to aid the construction sector, while new railway products should offset any decline in the diesel portfolio. The implementation of new emission norms for construction equipment vehicle (CEV) applications has been pushed from Oct 2020 to Apr 2021, and the company expects a similar delay for the powergen CPCB IV+ norms. Unlike the last change in emission norms, the upcoming change (though delayed) could be a potential growth driver from FY22F and could open doors for higher exports. Any improvement in exports from a low base would be a trigger for sales/margins as witnessed in 2QFY21 (which was led by pent-up demand).

**Valuation and risks:** We initiate coverage on Cummins with a Hold rating, as our concerns with respect to the muted outlook for the powergen segment are factored into our valuations. We value its core business at 15x Sep FY22F EV/EBITDA (a 20% discount to

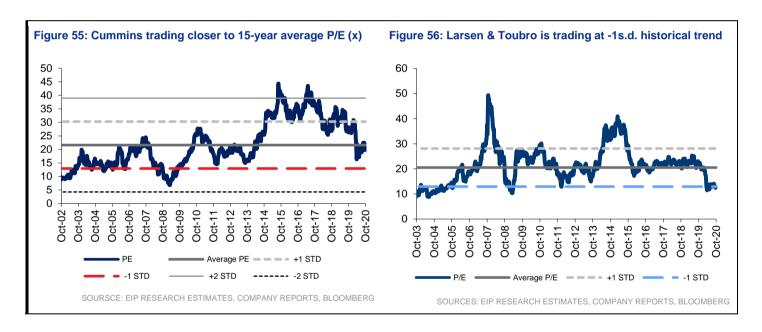




its 15-year average due to muted outlook for the powergen segment) with SOP-based TP at Rs480, implying 18.5x Sep FY22F EPS. (We use the SOP to reflect valuations of JV/associate and cash on books).

Upside risks are the upcoming change in new emission norms as potential growth drivers of domestic and export sales and concurrent margin uptick; while downside risks are continued pressure on power gen sales and any further delays in implementation of new emission norms.

Figure 54: SOP target price Cummins EBITDA/ PAT stake Value per Value (Rs m) Segment Basis Multiple (x) Stake (%) (Rs m) value (Rs share (Rs) m) Core business 20% discount to long term average EV/EBITDA 15x Sept-22 EBITDA 7.536 1.12.215 100.0% 1.12.215 405 Valvoline 10x FY22F EPS 1,562 15,619 50.0% 7,810 28 Cummins Generator Technologies P/E multiple discount to standalone 10x FY22F EPS 839 8,392 48.5% 4,070 15 Cash 1x FY21F net cash 9.051 9,051 33 Total value per share 480 SOURCES: EIP RESEARCH ESTIMATES, COMPANY REPORTS



### Larsen & Toubro Ltd

# Good show in tough times

Notwithstanding near-term uncertainties, the government's focus on infrastructure with a Rs111tr pipeline provides medium-term opportunities as the government's finances revive. In our view, government capex is the only way to revive the economy and create jobs, and, hence, the government is periodically reviewing Central and PSU capex execution plans. 1HFY21 ex-service order inflows were down by 54% yoy, however recent mega EPC orders for Mumbai Vadodara bullet trains packages provided a solid boost to curtail shortfall in order inflows for FY21. L&T still had solid order prospects of Rs6.1tr as at end 2QFY21 (Rs5.2tr as at end 2QFY20), of which Rs4tr was from the domestic market and Rs1.3tr from international orders. Domestic order prospects were from water, heavy civil, power T&D (each worth ~Rs1tr) and the remainder from building and factories and transportation segments. Currently our estimates have an ex service order inflow decline of 12% in FY21F. According to L&T's FY20 annual report, the combined budgetary capex spends (including PSU capex) amounted to over Rs16tr for FY21. However, post pandemic, there could be shortfall of ~20% in FY21 capex. Almost 82% of L&T's domestic OB came from the public sector and 18% from the private. Almost 13% of the domestic OB is from the





Central government, 37% from the states and 32% from PSUs. L&T's focus remains on cash flows and, hence, to curtail working capital requirements, we believe the company could go slow on execution in FY21F where project cash flows have dried. Incremental working capital was up by just Rs5bn in 1HFY21 and net cash from operations stood at Rs36.5bn in 1HFY21 vs. -Rs24bn in 1HFY20. The sale of the E&A deal completion will strengthen the balance sheet. Net borrowings as at end 1HFY21 stood at Rs998bn in 1HFY21 from Rs1,132bn in 4QFY20. Of the post-tax cash-flows of Rs110bn from E&A transactions, Rs50bn was earmarked for debt repayment, Rs20bn each for investments in the service business, Hyderabad Metro and special dividend. Also, we believe L&T would benefit from ordering in naval and land systems considering the import embargo on artillery guns, submarines, and various other missiles and rocket launchers. Any success for submarine orders would boost order inflows.

Valuation and risks: Concerns regarding near-term challenges due to the strain on government finances and losses in Hyderabad metro have been factored in. The stock currently trades at reasonable valuations as the ex service business trades at 13x FY22F, providing downward protection to the stock price. We initiate coverage on the stock with an Add rating and SOP-based 12-month target price of Rs1,180 as L&T would be a key beneficiary of the Government's focus on infrastructure spending apart from inexpensive valuations, in our view. Potential catalysts are a revival in execution, orders and any efforts to monetise Nabha Power Ltd and Hyderabad Metro. (SoP is used for the conglomerate business. The 16x multiple is used for the E&C ex services business which is at a 25% discount to the 10-year average P/E for the company due to uncertainties in the near term, Government finances and slower growth potential due to high base.)

Downside risks are a) slower-than-expected OI and execution, b) deterioration in working capital, and c) margin pressure on new incremental orders.

	Basis	Multiple (x)	Earnings/Book (Rs m)	Value (Rs m)	Stake (%)	L&T's stake value (Rs m)	Value per share (Rs)
L&T E&C (ex-services)	P/E	16	62,299	9,92,417	100.0	9,92,417	710
Subsidaries/Associates							
L&T Infotech	Market price			5,17,460	74.4	3,84,783	274
L&T Technology Services	Market price			1,83,210	74.4	1,36,235	97
L&T Finance Holdings	Market price			1,26,713	63.7	80,678	58
Mindtree Limited	Market price			2,33,415	61.0	1,42,477	102
L&T IDPL							
- Road SPVs	P/BV	1.5	18,824	28,235	51.0	14,400	10
- Kudgi Transmission	P/BV	1.0	1,926	1,926	51.0	982	1
L&T Metro (Hyderabad)	P/BV	1.0	24,272	24,272	97.4	23,641	17
L&T Power Development	P/BV	1.0	32,451	32,451	100.0	32,451	23
Total						7,83,196	582
Holding company discount (%)		20%				1,56,639	112
Total (less holding co. disc) (B)						6,26,556	469
Total Fair value (A + B)							1,180





## **Siemens Ltd**

## Near-term growth challenges

Siemens' sales from the private sector/ government stood at 73%/ 27% in FY19 (Sep-end) leaning heavily towards the private sector. However, the end customer could have exposure to the government sector. According to recent management commentary, the private sector has deferred its capex plans due to muted demand and uncertainty of revival in demand post COVID-19. Also, a lot of orders are being renegotiated due to pricing. According to management, only government spending on infrastructure can revive demand in the country. In our view, lower finalisations of large orders have led to lower OIs (9M OI fell by 20% yoy), while the order backlog was Rs131.4bn (~1x FY19 revenues). Some green shoots were visible as cement and steel saw demand uptick in recent months, though sustainability is key, in our view. Pharma, fertilisers and food have not seen a slowdown. The company's near-term priorities lie in stabilising factory production, digitalisation for remote solutions to customers, and optimising cost structures and cash flows. The focus on digitalisation and Industry 4.0 has become more relevant for the MSME sector. The government's focus on increasing localisation in some industries should aid orders in electrification, automation and digitalisation for the company. On the software side, the company already has 150 references with orders for digitalisation and growing. Challenges have been seen in private sector pick-up, and it is finding ways to save through digitalisation post pandemic. C&S Electric Ltd acquisition announced in Jan 2020 provides synergies in the low voltage segment where Siemens has been active in the industrial side and C&S in the utility and infrastructure side, while Siemens can also provide export linkages to C&S. Valuation and risks: Given its flattish order book and dearth of large orders, we see sales

**Valuation and risks:** Given its flattish order book and dearth of large orders, we see sales growth challenges sustaining over the next two years. Balance sheet remains strong with cash of Rs44.6bn as at end 9MFY20. We believe growth challenges remain in the gas & power segment, where its sales/EBIT were 35%/47% in FY20F. Hence, we initiate coverage on the stock with a Hold rating and 12-month TP of Rs1,380, valued at 35x Sep FY22F EPS (10-year average).

Key downside risks are a) subdued growth in its largest segment of gas & power, b) delays in new order inflows and margin pressure, while the upside risk is higher-than-expected pick-up in its digital industries segment with concurrent margin uptick.







### **Thermax**

## Well-equipped to combat near-term uncertainties

Thermax is exposed to various industries and though consumption sector orders remain steady and provide base orders of Rs5bn-7bn per quarter, large bulk orders which come from heavy industries would take some time to revive due to lower capacity utilisations, except for likely orders from domestic oil & gas, and waste heat recovery orders in the cement sector. Emissions-related orders were the saving grace for the last two years, but most of the orders from NTPC have been completed, while emissions-related orders from the states and private sectors are yet to play out as both are facing liquidity issues. Thermax is focused on selective internationalisation and expanding its product footprint for growth and diversifying to reduce dependance on one particular market and product categories. The company stabilised production its new manufacturing facilities, both at Dahej, Gujarat, and in Indonesia and began commercial production at Sri City, Andhra Pradesh. Management expects these three units to generate Rs10bn revenue over the next five years. The chemicals business is a bright spot and the company expects it to grow double digits even in FY21 after missing ~40 days of production.

**Valuation and risks**: Considering the weak order backlog in the energy segment, revenue growth concerns would remain for FY21-22F. We believe Thermax is equipped to combat near-term uncertainties considering its diversified industry/geographical exposure, steady chemicals business and strong balance sheet (cash & equivalent form ~12% of current market cap). Hence, we initiate coverage on Thermax with a Hold rating and a 12-month TP of Rs825, based on a P/E of 28x Sep FY22F EPS (10-year average).

Key upside risks are a) margin uptick sustained in the chemical segment, b) better-thanexpected improvement in profitability in new/ overseas ventures from a low base. Key downside risks are sustained margin pressure on new incremental orders and delays in large orders.

### **Voltas Ltd**

### Reaping benefits of leading key growing consumer segment

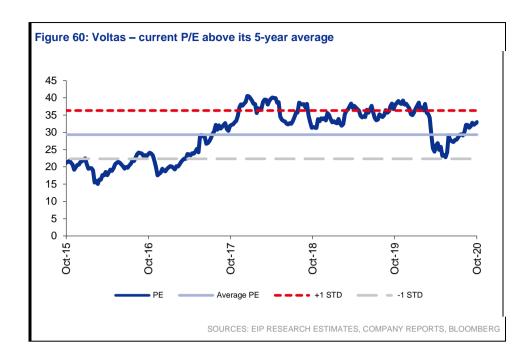
In the last few years, the company improved its market share in the competitive AC industry, which has strong players, and maintained unitary cooling products (UCP) segment margins of 12-14%. The company's AC market share was 26.4% YTD vs. 24.2% in FY20. This has led to significant operating leverage vs. the competition and bargaining power with suppliers, in our view. Though the high inventory due to the lockdown in a key seasonal period is a near-term concern, we expect this low-cost inventory to normalise in two quarters. Its electro-mechanical segment (EMP) enjoys the highest-ever order backlog, while near-term concerns on execution due to labour issues, delays in certifications, customers delaying project completion, idling costs and provisions could impact margins. But management does not see any risk to the order backlog especially in the domestic market as at 2QFY21.

Voltas Beko (50% JV) (not listed, NR) leverages Voltas's distribution with 6k touch points currently and will progressively increase as supply capacity improves. The company maintains its guidance of increasing market share to 10% by 2025 with likely breakeven by 2024.

**Valuation and risks**: We have a positive view on structural growth for ACs as a consumer category over the next few years where Voltas enjoys a strong competitive position. Due to the recent run-up in Voltas's stock price, we initiate coverage on Voltas with a Hold rating and 12-month TP of Rs770, which is 32x Sep FY22F EPS, based on a five-year average P/E (a five-year average of P/E is used, which we believe correctly depicts the strong competitive position of Voltas in the room AC segment).

Key downside risks are prolonged weak consumer sentiment and pressure on margins due to intensifying competition. Key upside risks are fringe players leaving the industry, leading to some pricing uptick and earlier-than-expected success in the Voltas Beko JV.





# Defence companies Bharat Electronics

# Stable even in tough times

Bharat Electronics has guided for double-digit sales growth in FY21 despite COVID-19's impact on 1Q which will be aided by strong order backlog and the execution of large orders like LRSAM, Akash and coastal surveillance orders and ventilator orders. The company expects order inflows of ~Rs120-130bn in FY21 as it already has orders for sonars, communication systems and fast track orders from the defence forces. It expects more fast track orders and to execute some of them by FY21. The 1HFY21 order backlog stood at Rs521.5bn (4.13x FY20 sales), providing revenue visibility for the near term. Bharat Electronics also has a strong order pipeline of ~Rs400bn for the next three to four years. It is constantly working to enter several new areas in defence and non-defence and expanding into new markets to sustain growth. The company is focused on enhancing capabilities and competitiveness through indigenisation, diversification, continuous modernisation, R&D and cost reduction. Bharat Electronics aims to increase its nondefence segment sales share to 20-25% in coming years (18% in FY20) and focus on increasing exports (achieved its highest export order inflow in FY20). Even after margins fell from 12% to 7.5% for nominated contracts, BEL expects long-term sustainable EBITDA margins of 17-18% as it has been able to pass on some costs which was not possible earlier.

**Valuation and risks**: At the current price, the stock is trading at 12x FY22F EPS estimates. We believe the current price more than factors in concerns with respect to high working capital and margins on new incremental nominated contracts, while BEL has substantially better revenue visibility vs. other capital goods companies. Hence, we initiate coverage on BEL with an Add rating and 12-month target price of Rs120, based on a P/E of 15x Sep FY22F EPS (10-year average).

Key downside risks are a) lower-than-expected order inflows and higher working capital due to stretched Government finances, b) lower-than-estimated EBITDA margins on new incremental orders. Any large order inflow and consistent operating margin beat could be the re-rating catalyst.





## **Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd**

# Delays in new orders, but strong prospects

Hindustan Aeronautics has a strong order pipeline of Rs2.8tr (US\$37bn) over the next five to seven years. According to management, both LCA Mk1A and LCH orders could be finalised by Dec 2020, which has been delayed for two years. The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) cleared procurement of 12 Su-30 MKI aircraft at an estimated cost of Rs107.3 bn (higher than our estimates, but we need to understand any additional payment to Russia for the same) and procurement of 106 Basic Trainer Aircraft from HAL worth Rs88bn. However, the timeline for the finalisation of orders post the DAC's approval is important as delays could push back revenues.

However, we believe a declining order backlog due to delays in order finalisation could strain near-term financials, with revenue likely declining in FY21F post order execution of Su-30. HAL's revenues in the last five years was led by 22% CAGR growth in service sales (43% of sales in FY20), while product sales declined over the last five years. However, it would be difficult to grow the service business at the current pace with a high base.

**Valuation and risks**: Post stock correction by 23% after an offer of sale price of Rs1,001 as at 28 Aug 2020, vs the Nifty 50 gain of 9% during the same period, the stock trades at 10x FY22F EPS. We initiate coverage on HAL with an Add rating post the sharp correction in stock price and likely large order finalisation by December 2020. Our 12-month TP is at Rs850, based on a P/E of 12x FY22F – a 25% discount to BEL's 10-year average P/E due to lower revenue visibility for HAL vs BEL and HAL's limited trading history. Any order finalisation of HTT-40 order in FY21F and execution from FY22F and Sukhoi order execution from FY22F at prices indicated by the DAC approval could pose substantial upside in EPS and would be rerating catalysts.

Downside risks are a) continued delays in order inflows, b) government budget constraints due to the ongoing pandemic would continue to have a bearing on HAL's working capital.

# **Bharat Dynamics Ltd**

## Strong opportunities, but near-term pain

Bharat Dynamics Ltd (BDL) is the key manufacturer of missiles in India with products like surface-to-air missiles, anti-tank guided missiles and torpedoes. BDL's products addressed 54% of the US\$24.5bn guided missile and torpedo market in India over CY17-26F, according to Frost & Sullivan. The company expects some high-value orders which are in advanced stages of order placement and include Akash (3rd & 4th Regiment), Akash (IAF), MRSAM (IAF), Milan2T, VSHORAD and refurbishment orders. We project a strong order pipeline of Rs400bn over the next two to three years. We believe the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is in advanced stages of development for some of these missiles, which will subsequently go to production. According to BDL, it is developing lightweight torpedoes called TAL, heavyweight torpedos called Varunastra, the Akash Weapons System and the surface-to-air missile MR-SAM. To gain access to the latest technologies, the company is constantly trying to tie up with major foreign defence companies through MoUs with Almaz Antey, Russia (to create a JV where parts of the Russian weapons systems will be manufactured). Javelin, USA (JV to manufacture Javelin missiles in India and then export them), Roxel, France (to establish propulsion systems). Also, the company is looking to expand exports from a low base of 2% in FY19 to 5% in FY20 to 7-8% in the next few years.

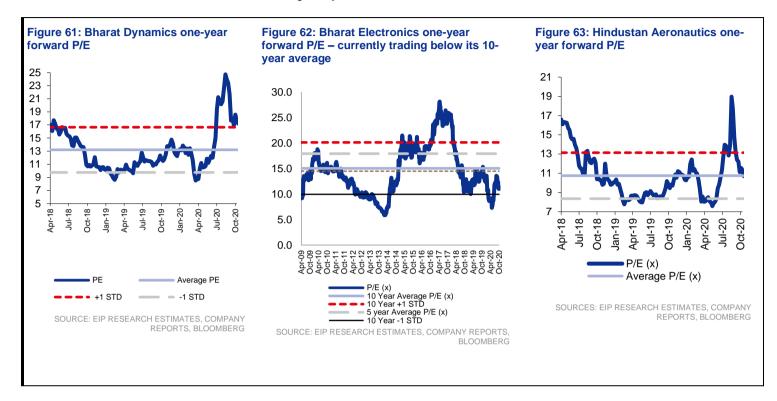
However, we believe the timeline for finalisation of orders is key, as continued delays would have a substantial impact on the financials. Post a bulk order for Akash SAM in FY11, revenues/PAT recorded a CAGR of 25%/37% over FY11-18. But due to muted order inflows over FY12-20, order book/sales declined from 21x in FY11 to 2.4x in FY20.

**Valuation and risks**: BDL could have strong order inflows due to good order prospects over FY21-22F, but weak earnings, in our view. Hence, we initiate coverage on BDL with a Hold rating and 12-month TP of Rs325 based on 12x Sep FY22F EPS (a 25% discount to BEL's 10-year average P/E due to lower revenue visibility for BDL vs BEL and BDL's limited trading history).





Key downside risks are continued delays in awarding order inflows and lower-thanexpected margins. Key upside risks are large order finalisations and success in tying up with new JVs providing consistent new orders. Any finalisation of large orders could be rerating catalysts.



# Bearings companies Schaeffler India Ltd

#### Future growth drivers in place

The demand slump in autos, decline in diesel car share and slowdown in the industrial segment has impacted Schaeffler's financials over the last few quarters, aggravated by the lockdowns in 1Q-2QCY20. The share of diesel cars in the overall mix declined from 36% in FY19 to 30% in FY20 and is continuing to fall. However, some clients are working on BS-VI emission compliant diesel engines for some higher cc vehicles, which provides business continuity for Schaeffler India. To offset the loss of sales due to the decline in diesel cars, the company has increased its offerings with a range of products for petrol cars in engine and transmission applications with the largest OEM. The company has increased content per vehicle in light CVs; however, content per passenger car has also improved, though there is room for further improvement as there have been project delays at the customer end, in our view. New product launches (across engine, chassis, and transmission segments) helped Schaeffler protect its market share, and it wants to increase its content per vehicle by 30% by CY21. Schaeffler India does not expect any significant changes in exports in CY20 but sees an improvement in CY21. Exports offer good opportunities from CY21 in the Asia-Pacific region. Schaeffler India is now part of the parent's Asia-Pacific region (previously under Europe), which has increased the scope for exports to Asia Pacific. The company sees potential in the Australian market for exports from India which is currently catered to by Europe. It plans to leverage product offerings for cylindrical bearings, large bearings and a large part of roller bearings.

**Valuation and risks:** Schaeffler India plans to further strengthen local manufacturing (enhancing capacity), increase localisation (to rationalise cost), build local R&D capabilities (develop innovative products locally vs depending on parent), and optimise its logistics network (save 6.4% in freight costs in CY19). All these steps will aid revenue growth and margins as auto volumes revives. Hence, we initiate coverage on the stock with an Add rating and 12-month TP of Rs4,200, valued at 28x Sep FY22F EPS (10-year average P/E).





Potential re-rating catalysts are a strong margin uptick from CY21F, with better export outlook, costs normalising to a low level, and higher content per vehicle.

Key downside risks are a) revival in auto/industrial demand not sustaining, b) increase in content per vehicle not materialising vs our expectations, and c) higher commodity prices impacting margins.

# **SKF India Ltd**

## Better cost controls to ride tough environment

The auto/ industrial share of SKF India's 1HFY21 revenues was ~47%/53%. With auto sales declining more sharply than industrial goods in FY20, the traded goods share increased to 47% in FY20 from 45% of sales in FY19 and 40% in FY18 as industrials largely depended on traded goods. However, the company's effort at cost control measures arrested the decline in margins due to adverse sales mix and lower volumes. The SKF 2025 strategy revolves around six focus areas - digitalisation (faster product development, automated manufacturing processes, digitising service platforms), new business models (expanding the portfolio of fee-based Rotating Equipment Performance (REP) contracts will help reduce the impact of commoditisation, which is critical to sustain margins in the longterm), innovation, world-class manufacturing, cleantech (strives to reduce the use of natural resources), and future workforce (reskilling workforce, develop competencies). The company's REP solutions has evolved into a knowledge-driven integrated solutions provider through a combination of digitalised insights, advanced predictive diagnostics and technologically superior products. The increasing demand for precision bearing from aerospace, the miniature bearings requirement in industrial robots, and in office automation, medical equipment, and audiovisual equipment are demand drivers for the future. Also, the development of application-specific bearings is a factor enabling growth. This, in turn, is encouraging manufacturers to offer customised bearings. Exports form 10.7% in FY20 vs 6.5% in FY19 vs 9.8% in FY18 (export share average was 8.2% in last ten years). Exports are mainly to automotive customers in Europe where the products are delivered mainly to four-wheeler OEMs and the automotive & industrial aftermarket in Europe, Asia and USA. In FY20, the company developed and launched some products in the Australia market for industrial application.

**Valuation and risks**: We expect SKF's revenue to benefit from reviving auto demand, increase in demand for third-generation bearings (HUB3) for passenger cars, increasing market share, increasing scope for bearing supply for freight railways, while indigenisation, cost measures, mix change (as auto revives) would aid margins from a low base. SKF has resorted to buybacks and special dividends that reward shareholders. Hence, we initiate coverage on the stock with an Add rating and our 12-month TP to Rs1,720, valued at 26x Sep FY22F EPS (10-year average P/E).

Key downside risks are a) revival in auto growth not sustaining, with an adverse impact on margins, and b) higher commodity prices passed on through price hikes to OEMs coming with lags and negotiations.





# **Timken India Ltd**

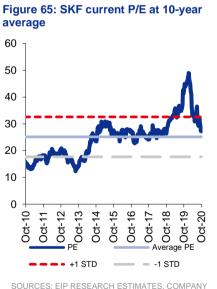
# Valuations likely factoring in most of the positives

Timken has done fairly well vs peers in terms of strong margin uptick barring last quarter (impacted by lockdown) led by a) gradual improvement in supply chain with localisation and improving yield with aid of technology, b) Improving product mix with cutting of low margin business, c) further expanding exports market and d) improving utilisation of recently acquired ABC bearings. Though sales have seen negative growth in last four quarters due to downturn in the CV market which affected its mobility and ABC bearings segments, according to management, the company has done well in railways, wind and export market. It expects exports to be 50% in the next few years with the addition of the Bharuch capacity for exports. Timken India is the most cost competitive among Timken's global counterparts, which aided exports despite end markets not being encouraging. Exports from Jamshedpur would be used to replace products made globally in other regions, while the Bharuch capacity is largely for new business. Over the years, Timken has doubled its capacity at the Jamshedpur plant, which has become a centre for rail mobility serving The Timken Company (ultimate parent company) and its global affiliates. The merger with ABC Bearings has enabled enhanced capacity and is likely to serve customers better, in our view.

**Valuation and risks**: ABC sales could increase by 2x in the next two to three years with the revival of the Indian commercial vehicles (CV) market and exports, in our view. Segments such as railways and distribution are expected to post steady growth. Considering the higher valuation providing limited upside potential, we initiate coverage on the stock with a Hold rating and our 12-month TP of Rs1,200, valued at 30x Sep FY22F EPS (10-year average P/E).

Key downside risks are a) lower-than-expected growth in its key segment of railways and exports, b) the company not being able to sustain its high margins due to competition and higher commodity prices. Upside risks include faster-than-expected revival in CVs and increase in exports share with a concurrent improvement in margins.







REPORTS, BLOOMBERG





# BY THE NUMBERS (ABB Ltd)



(Rsm)	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
Total Net Revenues	66,901	73,151	59,996	69,486	78,807
Gross Profit	21,765	24,539	20,399	23,625	26,794
Operating EBITDA	4,578	5,312	3,007	5,402	6,863
Depreciation And Amortisation	(928)	(904)	(1,016)	(1,041)	(1,110)
Operating EBIT	3,650	4,408	1,990	4,361	5,752
Financial Income/(Expense)	(539)	(214)	(130)	(151)	(171)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	840	943	1,246	1,180	1,223
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	3,951	5,137	3,107	5,391	6,804
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	3,951	5,137	3,107	5,391	6,804
Taxation	(1,410)	(1,418)	(901)	(1,455)	(1,837)
Exceptional Income - post-tax		(697)	588		
Profit After Tax	2,542	3,022	2,794	3,935	4,967
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	2,542	3,022	2,794	3,935	4,967
Recurring Net Profit	2,542	3,719	2,206	3,935	4,967
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	2,542	3,719	2,206	3,935	4,967

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
EBITDA	4,578	5,312	3,007	5,402	6,863
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.					
Change In Working Capital	(1,641)	2,846	(2,766)	642	(1,143)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions	126	(238)			
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	1,458	1,040	1,016	1,041	1,110
Other Operating Cashflow	3,982	(553)	(735)	(860)	(929)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(539)	(214)	(130)	(151)	(171)
Tax Paid	(2,248)	(1,738)	(901)	(1,455)	(1,837)
Cashflow From Operations	5,716	6,455	(509)	4,619	3,892
Capex	(2,437)	(1,374)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	576	160			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments					
Other Investing Cashflow	3,298	(2,693)	965	999	1,042
Cash Flow From Investing	1,437	(3,907)	(535)	(501)	(458)
Debt Raised/(repaid)	(6,000)				
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(1,124)	(1,226)	(1,165)	(1,165)	(1,165)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(260)	(78)			
Cash Flow From Financing	(7,384)	(1,304)	(1,165)	(1,165)	(1,165)
Total Cash Generated	(231)	1,244	(2,209)	2,952	2,269
Free Cashflow To Equity	1,153	2,548	(1,043)	4,118	3,434
Free Cashflow To Firm	7,692	2,762	(913)	4,268	3,606





# BY THE NUMBERS...cont'd

Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
Total Debtors	16,869	19,475	17,000	18,776	21,314
Inventories	9,279	8,617	10,207	9,383	10,607
Total Other Current Assets	10,935	19,598	20,892	20,473	21,109
Total Current Assets	51,834	63,667	62,524	65,079	71,907
Fixed Assets	9,762	8,012	8,495	8,955	9,344
Total Investments	2	1	1	1	1
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	29,172	5,329	5,329	5,329	5,329
Total Non-current Assets	38,935	13,342	13,825	14,285	14,674
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	18,745	19,016	17,810	17,837	20,248
Other Current Liabilities	10,668	19,969	18,817	19,965	20,808
Total Current Liabilities	29,413	38,985	36,627	37,802	41,056
Total Long-term Debt	55	106	106	106	106
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities	21,227	2,716	2,716	2,716	2,716
Total Non-current Liabilities	21,282	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	50,696	41,807	39,450	40,624	43,879
Shareholders' Equity	40,073	35,201	36,829	39,599	43,401
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	40,073	35,201	36,829	39,599	43,401
Total Debtors	16,869	19,475	17,000	18,776	21,314

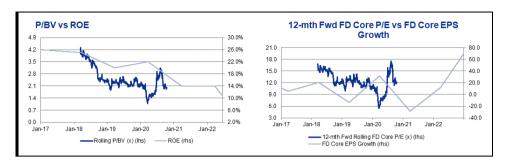
Key Ratios					
	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
Revenue Growth	9.9%	9.3%	(18.3%)	16.0%	13.5%
Operating EBITDA Growth	10.4%	16.0%	(43.4%)	79.7%	27.0%
Operating EBITDA Margin	6.9%	7.3%	5.1%	7.9%	8.8%
Net Cash Per Share	69.4	74.9	67.6	77.1	88.6
BVPS	189.1	166.1	173.8	186.9	204.8
Gross Interest Cover	6.77	20.63	15.31	28.93	33.61
Effective Tax Rate	35.7%	27.6%	29.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	36.7%	27.3%	52.8%	29.6%	23.5%
Accounts Receivables Days	132.15	133.19	142.08	122.53	88.42
Inventory Days	73.66	67.63	90.38	83.24	69.77
Accounts Payables Days	165.32	161.69	181.51	178.95	136.82
ROIC (%)	5.0%	14.5%	5.6%	12.7%	15.8%
ROCE (%)	9.7%	11.4%	5.1%	11.2%	14.7%
Return On Average Assets	3.6%	4.7%	2.8%	4.9%	6.2%

Key Drivers					
	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
Order inflow (Rs m)	67290	69710	61254	70992	82569
yoy growth (%)	-29	4	-12	16	16
Order backlog (Rs m)	42270	41230	43080	44817	48860
yoy growth (%)	-63	-2	4	4	9
Revenue (Rs m)					
Robotics & Discrete Automation	2,526.7	2,718.2	1,707.7	2,428.9	2,818.8
Motion	22,495.2	26,184.6	23,194.8	26,418.1	30,471.7
Electrification products	26,160.7	30,193.8	23,153.3	27,276.1	30,537.9
Industrial Automation	15,400	15,632	12,889	14,926	16,751
Revenue growth (%)					
Robotics & Discrete Automation		8	(37)	42	16
Motion	16	16	(11)	14	15
Electrification products	7	15	(23)	18	12
Industrial Automation	9	2	(18)	16	12
EBIT margin (%)					
Robotics & Discrete Automation	12	9	3	9	11
Motion	9	9	8	10	10
Electrification products	10	10	9	10	11
Industrial Automation	12	6	3	9	11





# **BY THE NUMBERS (Bharat Dynamics Ltd)**



(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	30,693	30,952	27,428	29,914	42,429
Gross Profit	14,163	15,555	12,891	13,910	18,669
Operating EBITDA	6,221	7,276	4,755	5,285	8,408
Depreciation And Amortisation	(825)	(964)	(999)	(1,030)	(1,074)
Operating EBIT	5,396	6,311	3,756	4,255	7,335
Financial Income/(Expense)	(42)	(47)	(40)	(40)	(40)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	1,360	1,160	995	1,120	1,220
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	6,714	7,425	4,712	5,335	8,515
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	6,714	7,425	4,712	5,335	8,515
Taxation	(2,488)	(2,076)	(1,317)	(1,491)	(2,380)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	4,226	5,349	3,394	3,844	6,135
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	4,226	5,349	3,394	3,844	6,135
Recurring Net Profit	4,226	5,349	3,394	3,844	6,135
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	4,226	5,349	3,394	3,844	6,135

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	6,221	7,276	4,755	5,285	8,408
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	492	149	(43)	50	107
Change In Working Capital	(2,856)	(868)	(1,300)	1,031	2,971
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions	121	192			
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	825	964	999	1,030	1,074
Other Operating Cashflow	(979)	(897)	(915)	(1,040)	(1,140)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(42)	(47)	(40)	(40)	(40)
Tax Paid	(2,948)	(1,727)	(1,317)	(1,491)	(2,380)
Cashflow From Operations	834	5,042	2,138	4,824	8,999
Capex	(883)	(569)	(800)	(800)	(800)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries					
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments					
Other Investing Cashflow	2,581	237	995	1,120	1,220
Cash Flow From Investing	1,698	(332)	195	320	420
Debt Raised/(repaid)	(28)	(33)	(40)	(40)	(40)
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(2,653)	(1,867)	(1,358)	(1,537)	(2,454)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow		(9)			
Cash Flow From Financing	(2,681)	(1,909)	(1,398)	(1,577)	(2,494)
Total Cash Generated	(149)	2,802	935	3,567	6,925
Free Cashflow To Equity	2,504	4,678	2,293	5,105	9,379
Free Cashflow To Firm	2,574	4,757	2,373	5,185	9,459





# BY THE NUMBERS...cont'd

Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	3,713	6,635	7,549	11,116	18,042
Total Debtors	5,872	3,384	3,382	4,508	5,231
Inventories	16,645	8,565	8,266	8,278	11,741
Total Other Current Assets	17,659	27,942	25,221	26,933	36,109
Total Current Assets	43,889	46,526	44,418	50,835	71,123
Fixed Assets	10,040	9,744	9,546	9,315	9,042
Total Investments	37	39	39	39	39
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	718	543	543	543	543
Total Non-current Assets	10,795	10,326	10,127	9,897	9,623
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	5,195	3,455	3,062	3,339	4,736
Other Current Liabilities	26,786	27,307	23,378	26,981	41,918
Total Current Liabilities	31,981	30,762	26,440	30,320	46,654
Total Long-term Debt	18	22			
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	18	22			
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	31,999	30,783	26,440	30,320	46,654
Shareholders' Equity	22,685	26,068	28,105	30,411	34,092
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	22,685	26,068	28,105	30,411	34,092

Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	(32.9%)	0.8%	(11.4%)	9.1%	41.8%
Operating EBITDA Growth	(6.9%)	16.9%	(34.6%)	11.2%	59.1%
Operating EBITDA Margin	20.3%	23.5%	17.3%	17.7%	19.8%
Net Cash Per Share	20.2	36.1	41.2	60.7	98.4
BVPS	123.8	142.2	153.3	165.9	186.0
Gross Interest Cover	127.55	135.55	93.90	106.37	183.36
Effective Tax Rate	37.1%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	60.9%	28.3%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Accounts Receivables Days	80.72	54.57	45.01	48.13	41.89
Inventory Days	396.38	298.81	211.30	188.65	153.76
Accounts Payables Days	169.02	102.52	81.81	72.99	62.02
ROIC (%)	28.5%	32.5%	18.3%	22.1%	45.8%
ROCE (%)	25.5%	25.9%	13.9%	14.5%	22.7%
Return On Average Assets	7.1%	9.7%	6.2%	6.7%	8.7%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Order inflows	26860	32500	30000	130000	105000
yoy growth (%)	23.5	21.0	-7.7	333.3	-19.2
Sales	30693	30950	27428	29914	42429
yoy growth (%)	(33.1)	0.8	(11)	9	42
Order backlog	72,580	74,130	76,702	176,788	239,359
yoy growth (%)	(18.3)	2.1	3.5	130.5	35.4
EBITDA margin(%)	20.3	23.5	17.3	17.7	19.8





# **BY THE NUMBERS (Bharat Electronics Ltd)**



Profit & Loss					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	117,892	126,078	125,255	148,850	166,363
Gross Profit	58,415	55,026	55,738	64,005	70,704
Operating EBITDA	25,667	24,168	23,658	28,761	31,959
Depreciation And Amortisation	(3,162)	(3,496)	(3,979)	(4,409)	(4,879)
Operating EBIT	22,505	20,671	19,679	24,353	27,080
Financial Income/(Expense)	(122)	(33)			
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	1,695	1,019	1,235	1,439	1,735
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	24,078	21,658	20,915	25,792	28,814
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	24,078	21,658	20,915	25,792	28,814
Taxation	(7,759)	(6,853)	(5,647)	(6,964)	(7,780)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	16,319	14,805	15,268	18,828	21,034
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	16,319	14,805	15,268	18,828	21,034
Recurring Net Profit	16,319	14,805	15,268	18,828	21,034
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	16,319	14,805	15,268	18,828	21,034

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	25,667	24,168	23,658	28,761	31,959
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	1,365	624	(2,744)	(2,970)	(3,145)
Change In Working Capital	(7,796)	3,013	2,645	(4,152)	(3,099)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions					
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	3,162	3,496	3,979	4,409	4,879
Other Operating Cashflow	375	(233)	(1,235)	(1,439)	(1,735)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(122)	(33)			
Tax Paid	(7,669)	(5,684)	(5,647)	(6,964)	(7,780)
Cashflow From Operations	14,982	25,351	20,657	17,646	21,081
Capex					
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	3	9			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments	(8,537)	(8,852)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)
Other Investing Cashflow	(325)	2,298	1,235	1,439	1,735
Cash Flow From Investing	(8,860)	(6,546)	(5,765)	(5,561)	(5,265)
Debt Raised/(repaid)	(333)	(250)			
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(5,463)	(9,793)	(5,802)	(7,155)	(7,993)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(489)	(534)			
Cash Flow From Financing	(6,285)	(10,577)	(5,802)	(7,155)	(7,993)
Total Cash Generated	(163)	8,229	9,090	4,930	7,822
Free Cashflow To Equity	5,789	18,556	14,892	12,085	15,815
Free Cashflow To Firm	6,244	18,839	14,892	12,085	15,815





# BY THE NUMBERS...cont'd

Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	8,840	15,577	24,667	29,597	37,419
Total Debtors	53,692	67,329	66,917	73,405	82,042
Inventories	44,548	39,628	39,464	46,898	52,416
Total Other Current Assets	54,592	67,961	62,407	70,084	73,772
Total Current Assets	161,672	190,495	193,455	219,985	245,650
Fixed Assets	28,057	32,025	35,046	37,637	39,758
Total Investments	10,194	11,618	11,618	11,618	11,618
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	4,712	4,974	4,974	4,974	4,974
Total Non-current Assets	42,962	48,616	51,637	54,229	56,349
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	87,521	112,362	105,631	117,152	127,497
Other Current Liabilities	26,924	28,220	31,466	37,393	41,793
Total Current Liabilities	114,445	140,582	137,097	154,545	169,289
Total Long-term Debt					
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities					
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	114,445	140,582	137,097	154,545	169,289
Shareholders' Equity	90,189	98,529	107,995	119,669	132,710
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	90,189	98,529	107,995	119,669	132,710

Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	17.8%	6.9%	(0.7%)	18.8%	11.8%
Operating EBITDA Growth	52.4%	(5.8%)	(2.1%)	21.6%	11.1%
Operating EBITDA Margin	21.8%	19.2%	18.9%	19.3%	19.2%
Net Cash Per Share	3.6	6.3	10.0	12.0	15.2
BVPS	36.7	40.1	44.0	48.7	54.0
Gross Interest Cover	184.31	634.09			
Effective Tax Rate	32.2%	31.6%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	31.4%	51.0%	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%
Accounts Receivables Days	161.28	175.18	195.60	172.04	170.53
Inventory Days	282.11	216.21	207.64	185.76	189.47
Accounts Payables Days	87.03	99.15	125.37	110.65	112.86
ROIC (%)	31.6%	29.0%	27.4%	31.0%	32.4%
ROCE (%)	26.8%	21.9%	19.1%	21.4%	21.5%
Return On Average Assets	8.4%	6.7%	6.3%	7.3%	7.3%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Order inflows	234310	132000	118800	160380	176418
yoy growth (%)	134.3	-43.7	-10.0	35.0	10.0
Sales	120846	129211	125248	148843	166358
yoy growth (%)	16.2	6.9	(3)	19	12
Book to bill ratio	30.1	24.9	24.1	29.0	31.7
Order backlog	517,980	519,700	513,252	524,789	534,849
yoy growth (%)	29.1	0.3	(1.2)	2.2	1.9
EBITA margin	23.68%	21.13%	18.89%	19.32%	19.21%





# **BY THE NUMBERS (Bharat Heavy Electricals)**



(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	304,227	214,861	187,239	249,873	267,691
Gross Profit	125,762	77,745	67,406	89,954	96,369
Operating EBITDA	21,320	(2,329)	(9,522)	6,821	11,064
Depreciation And Amortisation	(4,748)	(5,029)	(4,684)	(4,852)	(5,053)
Operating EBIT	16,572	(7,357)	(14,206)	1,970	6,011
Financial Income/(Expense)	(2,873)	(5,070)	(4,374)	(4,064)	(3,239)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	6,776	5,806	4,401	4,742	5,090
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	20,475	(6,621)	(14,179)	2,647	7,862
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	20,475	(6,621)	(14,179)	2,647	7,862
Taxation	(8,389)	(8,109)	4,805		
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	12,087	(14,730)	(9,374)	2,647	7,862
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	12,087	(14,730)	(9,374)	2,647	7,862
Recurring Net Profit	12,087	(14,730)	(9,374)	2,647	7,862
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	12,087	(14,730)	(9,374)	2,647	7,862

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	21,320	(2,329)	(9,522)	6,821	11,064
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	(845)	(4,292)	(4,657)	(4,174)	(3,202)
Change In Working Capital	(75,892)	(26,195)	7,512	5,395	4,636
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions	19,754	2,444			
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	4,748	5,029	4,684	4,852	5,053
Other Operating Cashflow	(151)	(162)			
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(3,283)	(185)	(27)	(677)	(1,851)
Tax Paid	(4,207)	(3,219)	4,805		
Cashflow From Operations	(38,556)	(28,910)	2,795	12,216	15,700
Capex	(4,240)	(4,252)	(3,500)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries					
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments					
Other Investing Cashflow	23,389	22,617	4,401	4,742	5,090
Cash Flow From Investing	19,149	18,365	901	(258)	90
Debt Raised/(repaid)	24,862	24,767	(1,754)	(5,000)	(10,000)
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(7,870)	(5,046)		(1,323)	(3,931)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(950)	(3,104)	(4,374)	(4,064)	(3,239)
Cash Flow From Financing	16,042	16,617	(6,128)	(10,388)	(17,170)
Total Cash Generated	(3,365)	6,073	(2,431)	1,570	(1,380)
Free Cashflow To Equity	5,455	14,223	1,943	6,958	5,790
Free Cashflow To Firm	(16,124)	(10,359)	3,724	12,635	17,641





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	75,033	64,186	56,449	57,591	55,044
Total Debtors	157,960	123,781	115,421	123,225	124,678
Inventories	77,973	89,055	84,642	85,573	91,675
Total Other Current Assets	259,653	270,156	266,238	262,538	259,257
Total Current Assets	570,619	547,176	522,750	528,927	530,654
Fixed Assets	32,024	31,281	30,096	30,245	30,191
Total Investments	6,694	6,695	6,695	6,695	6,695
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	34,974	27,562	27,562	27,562	27,562
Total Non-current Assets	73,692	65,538	64,354	64,502	64,449
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	189,177	166,191	162,990	168,146	175,000
Other Current Liabilities	115,544	104,624	98,646	103,920	105,976
Total Current Liabilities	304,721	270,815	261,636	272,066	280,976
Total Long-term Debt	25,272	50,088	48,334	43,334	33,334
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	25,272	50,088	48,334	43,334	33,334
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	329,993	320,902	309,970	315,400	314,310
Shareholders' Equity	314,318	291,812	282,438	283,762	287,693
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	314,318	291,812	282,438	283,762	287,693

Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	5.6%	(30.4%)	(13.4%)	34.9%	7.3%
Operating EBITDA Growth	10.4%	(110.9%)	308.9%	(171.6%)	62.2%
Operating EBITDA Margin	7.2%	(1.1%)	(5.4%)	2.8%	4.3%
Net Cash Per Share	14.3	4.0	2.3	4.1	6.2
BVPS	90.3	83.8	81.1	81.5	82.6
Gross Interest Cover	5.77	-1.45	-3.25	0.48	1.86
Effective Tax Rate	41.0%				
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	54.0%	-28.4%		50.0%	50.0%
Accounts Receivables Days	199.74	239.31	233.15	174.30	169.01
Inventory Days	143.74	222.31	264.53	194.25	188.81
Accounts Payables Days	236.67	292.52	294.44	221.65	218.75
ROIC (%)	3.6%	(-5.7%)	(-3.6%)	0.5%	1.6%
ROCE (%)	5.0%	(-2.2%)	(-4.2%)	0.6%	1.9%
Return On Average Assets	2.1%	(-0.7%)	(-1.1%)	0.9%	1.7%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Order Intake (Rs m)					
Power	154900	137840	129670	148529	184529
Industry	70160	87570	61299	73559	80915
Order intake growth (%)					
Power	(53.5)	(11.0)	(5.9)	14.5	24.2
Industry	(6.6)	24.8	(30.0)	20.0	10.0
Revenues (Rs m)					
Power	234,739	149,604	124,944	176,803	187,346
Industry	59,490	55,302	52,515	62,658	69,697
Revenue growth					
Power	2.6	(36.3)	(16.5)	41.5	6.0
Industry	19.7	(7.0)	(5.0)	19.3	11.2





### **BY THE NUMBERS (Cummins India Ltd)**



Profit & Loss					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	56,590	51,577	43,618	53,065	59,664
Gross Profit	20,455	17,899	15,921	18,838	21,479
Operating EBITDA	8,641	5,862	5,277	6,898	8,174
Depreciation And Amortisation	(1,103)	(1,187)	(1,266)	(1,337)	(1,397)
Operating EBIT	7,537	4,676	4,011	5,562	6,776
Financial Income/(Expense)	(162)	(203)	(180)	(180)	(180)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	2,928	3,315	2,975	3,298	3,544
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	10,303	7,789	6,806	8,680	10,141
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	10,303	7,789	6,806	8,680	10,141
Taxation	(3,078)	(1,297)	(1,624)	(2,083)	(2,438)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	7,225	6,492	5,182	6,597	7,703
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	7,225	6,492	5,182	6,597	7,703
Recurring Net Profit	7,225	6,492	5,182	6,597	7,703
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	7,225	6,492	5,182	6,597	7,703

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	8,641	5,862	5,277	6,898	8,174
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	1,663	1,728	1,529	1,782	1,967
Change In Working Capital	319	144	(138)	(382)	(1,269)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions	24	123			
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	1,103	1,187	1,266	1,337	1,397
Other Operating Cashflow	(1,219)	(1,399)	(2,795)	(3,118)	(3,364)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(162)	(203)	(180)	(180)	(180)
Tax Paid	(2,361)	(1,609)	(1,624)	(2,083)	(2,438)
Cashflow From Operations	8,008	5,834	3,336	4,254	4,287
Capex	(2,823)	(2,577)	(2,000)	(1,700)	(1,500)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	89	210			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments					
Other Investing Cashflow	(1,084)	232	2,975	3,298	3,544
Cash Flow From Investing	(3,817)	(2,135)	975	1,598	2,044
Debt Raised/(repaid)	576	1,762			
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(5,641)	(5,681)	(3,604)	(4,712)	(4,712)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(121)	(190)	(180)	(180)	(180)
Cash Flow From Financing	(5,186)	(4,109)	(3,784)	(4,892)	(4,892)
Total Cash Generated	(996)	(410)	527	960	1,439
Free Cashflow To Equity	4,767	5,461	4,310	5,852	6,332
Free Cashflow To Firm	4,352	3,902	4,490	6,032	6,512





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	10,079	6,038	6,745	7,885	9,504
Total Debtors	12,727	11,316	11,711	12,358	13,894
Inventories	6,254	5,729	5,378	5,815	6,539
Total Other Current Assets	4,910	4,774	4,037	4,912	5,522
Total Current Assets	33,970	27,857	27,871	30,969	35,459
Fixed Assets	21,713	23,444	24,177	24,541	24,643
Total Investments	2,853	8,240	8,240	8,240	8,240
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets					
Total Non-current Assets	24,566	31,683	32,417	32,780	32,883
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	8,251	6,964	6,931	7,560	8,500
Other Current Liabilities	4,901	5,173	4,374	5,322	5,984
Total Current Liabilities	13,152	12,137	11,306	12,882	14,484
Total Long-term Debt	3,092	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	3,092	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854
Total Provisions	988	800	800	800	800
Total Liabilities	17,231	17,791	16,960	18,536	20,138
Shareholders' Equity	41,305	41,750	43,328	45,214	48,204
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	41,305	41,750	43,328	45,214	48,204

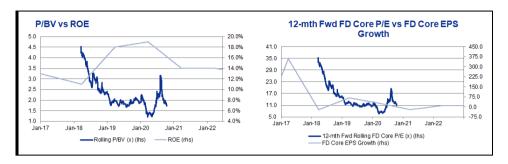
Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	11.6%	(8.4%)	(15.5%)	21.7%	12.4%
Operating EBITDA Growth	18.0%	(32.2%)	(10.0%)	30.7%	18.5%
Operating EBITDA Margin	15.6%	11.6%	12.3%	13.2%	14.0%
Net Cash Per Share	25.2	4.3	6.8	10.9	16.8
BVPS	149.0	150.6	156.3	163.1	173.9
Gross Interest Cover	46.53	23.09	22.28	30.90	37.65
Effective Tax Rate	29.9%	16.7%	23.9%	24.0%	24.0%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	65.2%	64.1%	69.5%	71.4%	61.2%
Accounts Receivables Days	83.81	85.07	96.35	82.78	80.30
Inventory Days	58.73	64.93	73.18	59.68	59.04
Accounts Payables Days	79.96	82.45	91.56	77.27	76.76
ROIC (%)	16.7%	12.1%	9.1%	12.2%	14.1%
ROCE (%)	17.1%	10.1%	8.3%	11.1%	12.9%
Return On Average Assets	12.9%	11.3%	8.9%	10.9%	11.9%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Segmental Revenues (Rs m)					
Powergen	15920.0	14340.0	10468.2	14132.1	15827.9
Industrial	9380	9750	7800	10062	11773
Auto					
Distribution	13,450.0	13,440.0	12,230.4	13,942.7	15,336.9
Domestic	38,730	37,710	30,962	38,623	43,448
Exports	16,520	12,910	11,815	13,451	15,102
Revenue growth					
Powergen	19.4	(9.9)	(27.0)	35.0	12.0
Industrial	23.4	3.9	(20.0)	29.0	17.0
Auto					
Distribution	8.2	(0.1)	(9.0)	14.0	10.0
Domestic	14.7	(2.6)	(17.9)	24.7	12.5
Exports	5.0	(21.9)	(8.5)	13.8	12.3





# **BY THE NUMBERS (Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd)**



(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	200,085	214,384	203,240	224,024	240,550
Gross Profit	111,723	120,422	112,798	120,525	127,492
Operating EBITDA	45,609	48,621	40,964	43,860	46,372
Depreciation And Amortisation	(10,245)	(9,976)	(10,378)	(11,018)	(11,658)
Operating EBIT	35,364	38,645	30,587	32,842	34,714
Financial Income/(Expense)	(1,696)	(3,484)	(3,700)	(3,000)	(2,550)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)					
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	33,668	35,161	26,887	29,842	32,164
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	33,668	35,161	26,887	29,842	32,164
Taxation	(13,963)	(10,960)	(7,678)	(8,590)	(9,220)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	19,706	24,201	19,208	21,252	22,944
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	23,461	27,134	21,854	24,448	26,240
Recurring Net Profit	19,706	24,201	19,208	21,252	22,944
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	19,706	24,201	19,208	21,252	22,944

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	45,609	48,621	40,964	43,860	46,372
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	(8,186)	(9,338)	(11,432)	(10,822)	(10,912)
Change In Working Capital	(128,247)	(32,680)	(1,536)	7,144	(25,160)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions	28	366			
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	12,736	10,294	10,378	11,018	11,658
Other Operating Cashflow	13,742	6,312	4,754	2,804	1,804
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(1,696)	(3,484)	(3,700)	(3,000)	(2,550)
Tax Paid	(10,922)	(18,199)	(7,678)	(8,590)	(9,220)
Cashflow From Operations	(76,936)	1,893	31,750	42,413	11,992
Capex	(10,887)	(8,899)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(8,000)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	16	16			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments	848	(750)			
Other Investing Cashflow	(396)	(3,608)	2,646	3,196	3,296
Cash Flow From Investing	(10,418)	(13,241)	(5,354)	(4,804)	(4,704)
Debt Raised/(repaid)	32,889	16,414		(15,000)	
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(7,982)	(13,404)	(8,579)	(9,597)	(10,301)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(1,696)	(3,483)	(3,700)	(3,000)	(2,550)
Cash Flow From Financing	23,212	(473)	(12,279)	(27,597)	(12,851)
Total Cash Generated	(64,143)	(11,822)	14,117	10,012	(5,563)
Free Cashflow To Equity	(54,465)	5,065	26,396	22,609	7,288
Free Cashflow To Firm	(85,659)	(7,865)	30,096	40,609	9,838





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	954	2,979	21,797	31,809	26,247
Total Debtors	124,590	115,834	116,933	122,753	131,808
Inventories	196,848	194,539	194,888	202,542	217,484
Total Other Current Assets	83,335	110,630	112,002	117,318	125,973
Total Current Assets	405,727	423,982	445,619	474,422	501,512
Fixed Assets	89,533	93,916	91,538	88,521	84,863
Total Investments	9,018	9,402	9,402	9,402	9,402
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	29,172	0	0	0	0
Total Non-current Assets	98,551	103,318	100,940	97,922	94,265
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	26,328	40,892	38,767	42,731	45,883
Other Current Liabilities	318,632	301,457	304,866	326,836	331,176
Total Current Liabilities	344,960	342,349	343,632	369,567	377,059
Total Long-term Debt	41,162	57,752	57,752	42,752	42,752
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities	21,227	2,716	2,716	2,716	2,716
Total Non-current Liabilities	41,162	57,752	57,752	42,752	42,752
Total Provisions	(0)				
Total Liabilities	386,121	400,101	401,384	412,319	419,811
Shareholders' Equity	120,750	131,900	145,175	160,026	175,966
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	120,750	131,900	145,175	160,026	175,966

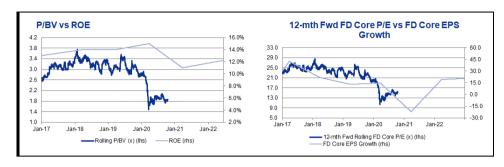
Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	8.0%	7.1%	(5.2%)	10.2%	7.4%
Operating EBITDA Growth	32.0%	6.6%	(15.7%)	7.1%	5.7%
Operating EBITDA Margin	22.8%	22.7%	20.2%	19.6%	19.3%
Net Cash Per Share	(120.2)	(163.8)	(107.5)	(32.7)	(49.4)
BVPS	361.1	394.5	434.2	478.6	526.2
Gross Interest Cover	20.85	11.09	8.27	10.95	13.61
Effective Tax Rate	41.5%	31.2%	28.6%	28.8%	28.7%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	33.6%	45.9%	44.7%	45.2%	44.9%
Accounts Receivables Days	175.22	204.67	209.01	195.26	193.13
Inventory Days	806.73	760.18	785.81	700.79	678.01
Accounts Payables Days	88.84	130.56	160.74	143.71	143.04
ROIC (%)	23.7%	22.4%	17.8%	20.3%	19.0%
ROCE (%)	25.7%	22.0%	15.6%	16.2%	16.5%
Return On Average Assets	4.4%	5.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Sales of products	117348	116096	99644	110652	118510
yoy growth (%)	-4.1	-1.1	-14.2	11.0	7.1
Sales of services	79698	96914	101762	109904	118698
yoy growth (%)	29.5	21.6	5	8	8
Total Sales (yoy growth%)	197,046	213,010	201,407	220,556	237,208
Book to bill ratio	3.0	2.5	4.4	4.0	3.6
Order backlog	585,880	529,650	888,244	880,687	856,479
yoy growth (%)		(9.6)	67.7	(0.9)	(2.7)
EBITDA margin	22.4	22.7	19.6	18.9	18.6





### **BY THE NUMBERS (Larsen & Toubro Ltd)**



Profit & Loss					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	1,352,203	1,454,524	1,393,479	1,556,448	1,740,346
Gross Profit	395,873	480,897	470,996	535,418	598,679
Operating EBITDA	153,296	163,290	141,615	174,654	198,642
Depreciation And Amortisation	(19,230)	(24,623)	(27,336)	(28,414)	(29,681)
Operating EBIT	134,066	138,667	114,279	146,240	168,961
Financial Income/(Expense)	(18,026)	(27,967)	(41,492)	(36,992)	(35,360)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.	(210)	720	(1,400)	400	800
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	18,365	23,609	25,500	27,000	28,000
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	134,196	135,029	96,887	136,648	162,400
Exceptional Items	2,948		(35,076)		
Pre-tax Profit	137,143	135,029	61,811	136,648	162,400
Taxation	(40,671)	(32,632)	(25,555)	(35,424)	(42,016)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	96,473	102,397	36,257	101,224	120,384
Minority Interests	(13,115)	(13,453)	(12,942)	(17,433)	(20,460)
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax		6,546	81,531		
Net Profit	83,358	95,490	104,845	83,791	99,924
Recurring Net Profit	81,285	95,490	125,420	83,791	99,924
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	81,285	95,490	125,420	83,791	99,924

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	153,296	163,290	141,615	174,654	198,642
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	(10,435)	(20,148)	(43,328)	(38,406)	(37,042)
Change In Working Capital	(20,913)	(77,914)	(63,826)	2,376	(40,400)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions					
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense					
Other Operating Cashflow	(122,327)	37,298	31,536	(23,614)	(60,511)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(22,369)	(18,896)	(15,992)	(9,992)	(7,360)
Tax Paid	(48,828)	(40,465)	(25,555)	(35,424)	(42,016)
Cashflow From Operations	(71,576)	43,165	24,451	69,594	11,313
Capex	(34,994)	(32,994)	(27,100)	(18,500)	(19,100)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	6,534	22,453	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments	(18,624)	(18,706)			
Other Investing Cashflow	(70,606)	(61,816)			
Cash Flow From Investing	(117,690)	(91,063)	(37,100)	(28,500)	(29,100)
Debt Raised/(repaid)	178,653	138,176	229,929	5,000	55,000
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares	113	176	2	2	
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(26,471)	(45,513)	(27,017)	(28,421)	(29,825)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	31,938	2,482	(13,992)	(34,144)	(17,117)
Cash Flow From Financing	184,233	95,321	188,921	(57,564)	8,058
Total Cash Generated	(5,033)	47,423	176,272	(16,470)	(9,729)
Free Cashflow To Equity	(10,613)	90,278	217,279	46,094	37,213
Free Cashflow To Firm	(159,435)	(20,501)	28,843	78,085	17,574





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	117,262	151,178	292,024	292,665	280,392
Total Debtors	368,459	407,315	427,588	477,595	534,024
Inventories	64,139	57,467	64,902	72,492	81,057
Total Other Current Assets	635,948	710,057	708,639	748,873	837,354
Total Current Assets	1,185,808	1,326,016	1,493,153	1,591,625	1,732,827
Fixed Assets	351,208	513,317	513,081	503,166	492,585
Total Investments	1,212,268	1,203,603	1,225,395	1,297,414	1,404,967
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	31,078	23,935	23,935	23,935	23,935
Total Non-current Assets	1,594,554	1,740,855	1,762,411	1,824,516	1,921,488
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	802,793	859,453	823,383	919,679	1,028,340
Other Current Liabilities	30,008	34,906	33,441	37,352	41,765
Total Current Liabilities	832,802	894,359	856,824	957,031	1,070,106
Total Long-term Debt	1,255,552	1,410,071	1,640,000	1,645,000	1,700,000
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	1,255,552	1,410,071	1,640,000	1,645,000	1,700,000
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	2,088,353	2,304,431	2,496,824	2,602,031	2,770,106
Shareholders' Equity	623,748	667,232	663,531	718,902	789,001
Minority Interests	68,261	95,208	95,208	95,208	95,208
Total Equity	692,009	762,441	758,739	814,110	884,209

Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	13.0%	7.6%	(4.2%)	11.7%	11.8%
Operating EBITDA Growth	12.4%	6.5%	(13.3%)	23.3%	13.7%
Operating EBITDA Margin	11.3%	11.2%	10.2%	11.2%	11.4%
Net Cash Per Share	(811.5)	(896.7)	(960.2)	(963.3)	(1,011.2)
BVPS	444.7	475.3	472.6	512.1	562.0
Gross Interest Cover	7.44	4.96	2.75	3.95	4.78
Effective Tax Rate	29.7%	24.2%	41.3%	25.9%	25.9%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	27.9%	41.2%	19.3%	33.9%	29.8%
Accounts Receivables Days	94.43	97.34	109.34	106.14	106.08
Inventory Days	21.49	22.79	24.21	24.56	24.55
Accounts Payables Days	291.54	311.58	332.92	311.56	311.40
ROIC (%)	14.5%	11.4%	8.7%	11.3%	12.6%
ROCE (%)	7.4%	6.7%	5.0%	6.0%	6.7%
Return On Average Assets	4.1%	4.4%	5.7%	3.8%	4.1%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue (Rs m)	1410071	1454524	1469998	1641374	1819374
Growth(%)	17.8	3.2	1.1	11.7	10.8
EBITDA margin(%)	11.6	11.2	10.2	11.1	11.8
Core PAT	86,104	89,880	70,056	90,657	1,08,901
Growth(%)	18.8	4.4	(22.1)	29.4	20.1
Order data (Rs m)					
Order inflow	17,68,340.0	18,63,560.0	17,99,964.1	20,14,498.3	22,37,411.8
Growth(%)	16	5	(3)	12	11
Total OI (ex Services)	14,47,570.0	15,21,557.5	13,60,593.4	15,29,078.3	16,85,204.4
Growth(%)	14	5	(11)	12	10
Order backlog	29,34,270.0	30,38,570.0	33,25,101.8	36,21,499.3	39,55,089.5
Growth(%)	11.5	3.6	9.4	8.9	9.2





# **BY THE NUMBERS (Schaeffler India Ltd)**



(Rsm)	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
Total Net Revenues	45,615	43,606	36,452	44,874	51,239
Gross Profit	16,880	16,110	13,633	16,828	19,215
Operating EBITDA	7,396	6,336	4,848	6,776	8,096
Depreciation And Amortisation	(1,485)	(1,587)	(1,920)	(2,034)	(2,157)
Operating EBIT	5,911	4,749	2,928	4,742	5,939
Financial Income/(Expense)	(70)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	908	632	641	692	827
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	6,749	5,346	3,534	5,400	6,731
Exceptional Items	(432)	(3)			
Pre-tax Profit	6,317	5,343	3,534	5,400	6,731
Taxation	(2,119)	(1,666)	(954)	(1,458)	(1,817)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	4,198	3,676	2,580	3,942	4,914
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	4,198	3,676	2,580	3,942	4,914
Recurring Net Profit	4,485	3,679	2,580	3,942	4,914
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	4,485	3,679	2,580	3,942	4,914

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
EBITDA	7,396	6,336	4,848	6,776	8,096
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	(1,079)	(993)	(1,314)	(1,376)	(1,365)
Change In Working Capital	(2,473)	231	(728)	244	(1,325)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions					
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	1,485	1,587	1,920	2,034	2,157
Other Operating Cashflow	(730)	(465)	(641)	(692)	(827)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(70)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
Tax Paid	(2,287)	(1,633)	(954)	(1,458)	(1,817)
Cashflow From Operations	2,241	5,028	3,097	5,493	4,884
Capex	(2,439)	(3,203)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(1,500)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries		4			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments	(17)	(1,030)			
Other Investing Cashflow	622	606	641	692	827
Cash Flow From Investing	(1,834)	(3,622)	(2,359)	(2,308)	(673)
Debt Raised/(repaid)					
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(282)	(937)	(938)	(1,094)	(1,250)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(245)	(804)	35	35	35
Cash Flow From Financing	(527)	(1,741)	(903)	(1,059)	(1,216)
Total Cash Generated	(119)	(335)	(165)	2,125	2,995
Free Cashflow To Equity	408	1,406	738	3,184	4,210
Free Cashflow To Firm	478	1,441	772	3,219	4,245





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
Total Cash And Equivalents	8,981	9,745	9,580	11,705	14,699
Total Debtors	7,513	6,319	6,491	7,131	8,142
Inventories	9,101	7,205	6,991	7,377	8,423
Total Other Current Assets	122	174	174	174	174
Total Current Assets	25,717	23,443	23,236	26,385	31,438
Fixed Assets	8,921	10,606	11,685	12,652	11,995
Total Investments					
Intangible Assets	3	3	3	3	3
Total Other Non-Current Assets	3,032	2,401	3,231	2,940	3,323
Total Non-current Assets	11,956	13,009	14,919	15,594	15,321
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	7,878	4,992	4,993	5,532	6,317
Other Current Liabilities	2,157	1,839	1,898	2,336	2,667
Total Current Liabilities	10,035	6,831	6,891	7,868	8,984
Total Long-term Debt	577	106	106	106	106
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities	21,227	2,716	2,716	2,716	2,716
Total Non-current Liabilities	577	2,823	2,823	2,823	2,823
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	10,612	6,831	6,891	7,868	8,984
Shareholders' Equity	27,061	29,622	31,264	34,111	37,774
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	27,061	29,622	31,264	34,111	37,774

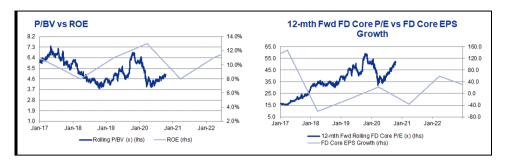
Key Ratios					
	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
Revenue Growth	15.9%	(3.2%)	(16.4%)	23.1%	14.2%
Operating EBITDA Growth	8.4%	(14.3%)	(23.5%)	39.8%	19.5%
Operating EBITDA Margin	16.4%	14.5%	13.3%	15.1%	15.8%
Net Cash Per Share	268.8	311.7	306.4	374.4	470.2
BVPS	865.7	947.6	1,000.1	1,091.2	1,208.4
Gross Interest Cover	83.97	136.85	84.37	136.67	171.15
Effective Tax Rate	33.5%	31.2%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	6.1%	25.5%	36.4%	27.8%	25.4%
Accounts Receivables Days	55.67	57.89	64.14	55.40	54.40
Inventory Days	95.95	108.23	113.53	93.49	90.04
Accounts Payables Days	87.73	85.42	79.86	68.49	67.53
ROIC (%)	31.7%	23.9%	13.5%	21.2%	25.7%
ROCE (%)	22.9%	16.6%	9.6%	14.5%	16.5%
Return On Average Assets	13.5%	10.0%	7.0%	9.9%	11.2%

Key Drivers					
	Dec-18A	Dec-19A	Dec-20F	Dec-21F	Dec-22F
yoy growth					
Passenger Cars	10.5%	-15.0%	-20.0%	27.0%	12.0%
Two-Wheelers	9.5%	-16.0%	-20.0%	30.0%	12.0%
CV	21.5%	-30.0%	-25.0%	35.0%	20.0%
Tractors	7.7%	0.4%	-20.0%	27.0%	10.0%
Auto AM	23.1%		-13.0%	15.0%	12.0%
Automotive segment	13.2%	-13.7%	-19.4%	26.3%	12.7%
Industrial OE	20.7%	13.7%	-13.8%	21.3%	16.4%
Industrial AM	17.7%	8.0%	-10.0%	14.0%	16.0%
Industrial segment	19.6%	11.6%	-12.4%	18.6%	16.3%
TOTAL	15.5%	-4.4%	-16.4%	22.8%	14.2%
Exports	8.6%	-1.7%	-20.0%	30.0%	10.0%





### **BY THE NUMBERS (Siemens Ltd)**



Profit & Loss					
(Rsm)	Sep-18A	Sep-19A	Sep-20F	Sep-21F	Sep-22F
Total Net Revenues	127,953	137,672	103,230	127,808	144,997
Gross Profit	41,677	43,950	36,131	44,094	50,024
Operating EBITDA	13,273	14,903	9,173	14,422	18,385
Depreciation And Amortisation	(1,977)	(2,182)	(2,761)	(2,810)	(2,932)
Operating EBIT	11,296	12,721	6,412	11,612	15,454
Financial Income/(Expense)	(82)	(117)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	2,801	3,990	3,385	3,793	3,946
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	14,015	16,594	9,497	15,105	19,099
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	14,015	16,594	9,497	15,105	19,099
Taxation	(5,003)	(5,600)	(2,517)	(4,003)	(5,061)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	9,012	10,994	6,980	11,102	14,038
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	9,012	10,994	6,980	11,102	14,038
Recurring Net Profit	9,012	10,994	6,980	11,102	14,038
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	9,012	10,994	6,980	11,102	14,038

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Sep-18A	Sep-19A	Sep-20F	Sep-21F	Sep-22F
EBITDA	13,273	14,903	9,173	14,422	18,385
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	742	1,691	324	683	714
Change In Working Capital	(7,885)	4,973	3,857	(4,446)	(3,510)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions	257	378			
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	1,977	2,182	2,761	2,810	2,932
Other Operating Cashflow	(1,628)	(5,025)	(3,085)	(3,493)	(3,646)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(82)	(117)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Tax Paid	(5,846)	(6,185)	(2,517)	(4,003)	(5,061)
Cashflow From Operations	808	12,800	10,213	5,674	9,514
Capex	(1,906)	(1,197)	(1,494)	(1,500)	(1,500)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	115	861			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments	1,019				
Other Investing Cashflow	5	(11,192)	3,385	3,793	3,946
Cash Flow From Investing	(767)	(11,528)	1,891	2,293	2,446
Debt Raised/(repaid)					
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares			(0)		
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(3,000)	(3,005)	(3,560)	(4,272)	(4,272)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(53)	(111)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Cash Flow From Financing	(3,053)	(3,116)	(3,860)	(4,572)	(4,572)
Total Cash Generated	(3,012)	(1,844)	8,244	3,395	7,388
Free Cashflow To Equity	41	1,272	12,104	7,967	11,960
Free Cashflow To Firm	123	1,389	12,404	8,267	12,260





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Sep-18A	Sep-19A	Sep-20F	Sep-21F	Sep-22F
Total Cash And Equivalents	36,916	50,019	58,102	63,204	70,350
Total Debtors	37,469	38,841	30,132	37,441	42,579
Inventories	11,504	11,197	9,588	11,232	12,774
Total Other Current Assets	40,340	38,315	27,553	34,236	38,933
Total Current Assets	126,229	138,372	125,375	146,114	164,636
Fixed Assets	14,437	12,493	11,226	9,916	8,485
Total Investments		550	550	550	550
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	2,697	2,442	2,410	2,410	2,410
Total Non-current Assets	17,134	15,485	14,186	12,876	11,445
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	49,340	51,579	37,234	46,266	52,614
Other Current Liabilities	11,034	11,784	8,905	11,065	12,583
Total Current Liabilities	60,374	63,363	46,139	57,331	65,197
Total Long-term Debt					
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities					
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	60,374	63,363	46,139	57,331	65,197
Shareholders' Equity	82,989	90,494	93,914	100,745	110,511
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	82,989	90,494	93,914	100,745	110,511

Key Ratios					
	Sep-18A	Sep-19A	Sep-20F	Sep-21F	Sep-22F
Revenue Growth	11.2%	8.4%	(25.4%)	24.3%	13.7%
Operating EBITDA Growth	25.9%	12.3%	(38.4%)	57.2%	27.5%
Operating EBITDA Margin	10.7%	11.1%	9.2%	11.6%	13.0%
Net Cash Per Share	103.7	140.5	163.2	177.5	197.6
BVPS	233.1	254.2	263.8	283.0	310.4
Gross Interest Cover	137.76	108.73	21.37	38.71	51.51
Effective Tax Rate	35.7%	33.7%	26.5%	26.5%	26.5%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	27.7%	22.7%	51.0%	38.5%	30.4%
Accounts Receivables Days	103.20	101.16	121.94	96.49	100.72
Inventory Days	45.94	44.20	56.53	45.39	46.13
Accounts Payables Days	(197.88)	(196.51)	(241.56)	(182.03)	(190.01)
ROIC (%)	20.1%	18.3%	11.8%	22.4%	27.3%
ROCE (%)	14.1%	14.7%	7.0%	11.9%	14.6%
Return On Average Assets	6.6%	7.5%	4.9%	7.6%	8.5%

Key Drivers					
	Sep-18A	Sep-19A	Sep-20F	Sep-21F	Sep-22F
Revenues	127251	136838	103230	127808	144997
yoy growth (%)	16.2	7.5	-24.6	24	13
EBIT	11194	12584	6412	11612	15454
EBIT margins (%)	8.8	9.2	6	9	11
Order inflow	1,27,413	1,32,377	1,11,972	1,33,032.7	1,51,855.1
yoy growth (%)	(5.6)	3.9	(15.4)	18.8	14.1
Order backlog	1,23,520.0	1,18,790.0	1,27,531.6	1,32,755.9	1,39,613.8
yoy growth (%)	0.7	(3.8)	7.4	4.1	5.2
Bill to Book ratio (x)	0.68	0.72	0.59	0.66	0.69





### **BY THE NUMBERS (SKF India Ltd)**



Profit & Loss	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar 225
(Rsm) Total Net Revenues			25,031		Mar-23F
Gross Profit	30,731 12,966	28,873	9.337	29,591	33,249
		10,968		11,245	12,801
Operating EBITDA	5,245	3,952	2,981	4,065	4,848
Depreciation And Amortisation	(464)	(571)	(601)	(681)	(742)
Operating EBIT	4,781	3,381	2,379	3,383	4,106
Financial Income/(Expense)	(77)	(95)	(50)		
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	924	1,039	466	556	707
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	5,628	4,325	2,795	3,940	4,813
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	5,628	4,325	2,795	3,940	4,813
Taxation	(1,884)	(978)	(707)	(996)	(1,217)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	3,744	3,347	2,089	2,944	3,596
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	3,744	3,347	2,089	2,944	3,596
Recurring Net Profit	3,744	3,347	2,089	2,944	3,596
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	3,744	3,347	2,089	2,944	3,596

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
ÈBITDA	5,245	3,952	2,981	4,065	4,848
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	(3)	(84)	(185)	(125)	(35)
Change In Working Capital	(1,072)	906	106	(298)	(552)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions					
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	464	571	601	681	742
Other Operating Cashflow	(624)	(737)	(466)	(556)	(707)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(77)	(95)	(50)		
Tax Paid	(2,123)	(1,215)	(707)	(996)	(1,217)
Cashflow From Operations	1,810	3,298	2,280	2,771	3,079
Capex	(457)	(953)	(900)	(800)	(500)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	45	361			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments	1,094	(1,530)			
Other Investing Cashflow	2,382	582	466	556	707
Cash Flow From Investing	3,064	(1,540)	(434)	(244)	207
Debt Raised/(repaid)	50	(969)	(218)		
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased	(3,996)				
Dividends Paid	(743)	(715)	(6,427)	(643)	(742)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(77)	(95)			
Cash Flow From Financing	(4,765)	(1,779)	(6,645)	(643)	(742)
Total Cash Generated	109	(21)	(4,799)	1,884	2,545
Free Cashflow To Equity	4,924	789	1,628	2,527	3,286
Free Cashflow To Firm	4,951	1,852	1,896	2,527	3,286





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	6,034	6,183	1,434	3,318	5,863
Total Debtors	5,213	4,357	4,800	4,864	5,466
Inventories	4,610	4,518	4,252	4,864	5,283
Total Other Current Assets	2,977	3,568	2,781	2,894	3,094
Total Current Assets	18,834	18,626	13,267	15,940	19,706
Fixed Assets	3,463	3,927	4,226	4,345	4,102
Total Investments	442	1,972	1,972	1,972	1,972
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	228	228	228	228	228
Total Non-current Assets	4,133	6,127	6,426	6,545	6,302
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	3,491	4,120	3,772	4,054	4,555
Other Current Liabilities	1,605	1,303	1,148	1,357	1,525
Total Current Liabilities	5,097	5,423	4,919	5,410	6,079
Total Long-term Debt	900	218			
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	900	218			
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	5,997	5,641	4,919	5,410	6,079
Shareholders' Equity	16,970	19,053	14,714	17,015	19,869
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	16,970	19,053	14,714	17,015	19,869

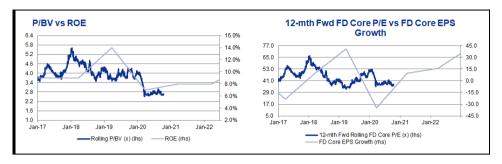
Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	11.8%	(6.4%)	(11.9%)	18.2%	12.4%
Operating EBITDA Growth	20.6%	(24.7%)	(24.6%)	36.4%	19.3%
Operating EBITDA Margin	17.3%	13.9%	11.9%	13.7%	14.6%
Net Cash Per Share	103.8	120.6	29.0	67.1	118.6
BVPS	343.2	385.4	297.6	344.2	401.9
Gross Interest Cover	62.41	35.66	47.59		
Effective Tax Rate	33.5%	22.6%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	15.8%	17.7%	307.7%	21.8%	20.6%
Accounts Receivables Days					
Inventory Days					
Accounts Payables Days					
ROIC (%)	42.0%	30.3%	20.9%	28.7%	33.9%
ROCE (%)	26.8%	17.5%	16.2%	19.9%	20.7%
Return On Average Assets	16.6%	13.9%	10.9%	13.1%	13.8%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Two-wheeler	6.0%	-20.0%	-13.0%	28.0%	11.0%
Four-wheeler	11.2%	-25.0%	-3.0%	20.0%	11.0%
After market	20.5%	-8.0%	-6.0%	15.0%	12.0%
Auto	12.1%	-17.8%	-7.5%	20.7%	11.3%
Exports	-27.2%	60.0%	-20.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Total Auto Segment	4.8%	-7.7%	-10.3%	18.6%	11.1%
OEM	15.7%	-6.0%	-17.0%	20.0%	12.0%
After market	16.5%	-4.0%	-10.0%	16.0%	15.0%
Total Industrials	15.7%	-6.0%	-17.0%	20.0%	12.0%
Total Sales	10.1%	-6.8%	-13.8%	19.3%	11.6%





### **BY THE NUMBERS (Thermax Ltd)**



Profit & Loss					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	59,732	57,313	48,192	52,602	62,953
Gross Profit	26,365	26,456	22,168	24,407	29,462
Operating EBITDA	4,573	4,061	2,843	3,787	5,351
Depreciation And Amortisation	(920)	(1,166)	(1,210)	(1,288)	(1,366)
Operating EBIT	3,653	2,895	1,633	2,499	3,985
Financial Income/(Expense)	(143)	(150)	(127)	(127)	(127)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	1,499	1,000	1,130	1,265	1,404
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	5,008	3,745	2,635	3,637	5,262
Exceptional Items			(247)		
Pre-tax Profit	5,008	3,745	2,389	3,637	5,262
Taxation	(849)	(1,621)	(597)	(931)	(1,347)
Exceptional Income - post-tax	(895)				
Profit After Tax	3,264	2,124	1,792	2,706	3,915
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax	(11)				
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	3,253	2,124	1,792	2,706	3,915
Recurring Net Profit	4,148	2,124	1,976	2,706	3,915
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	4,148	2,124	1,976	2,706	3,915

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	4,573	4,061	2,843	3,787	5,351
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	(459)	(316)	(453)	(149)	(88)
Change In Working Capital	(4,485)	218	1,302	(98)	(1,398)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions					
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	920	1,166	1,210	1,288	1,366
Other Operating Cashflow	(1,059)	(382)	(1,003)	(1,138)	(1,277)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(143)	(150)	(127)	(127)	(127)
Tax Paid	(1,870)	(1,313)	(597)	(931)	(1,347)
Cashflow From Operations	(2,522)	3,285	3,175	2,631	2,479
Capex	(1,547)	(480)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	5,465	14			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments					
Other Investing Cashflow	(233)	(1,219)	1,130	1,265	1,404
Cash Flow From Investing	3,686	(1,685)	(370)	(235)	(96)
Debt Raised/(repaid)	159	(397)	(127)	(127)	(127)
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(813)	(1,901)	(901)	(901)	(1,126)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow		(28)			
Cash Flow From Financing	(654)	(2,325)	(1,028)	(1,028)	(1,253)
Total Cash Generated	510	(725)	1,777	1,369	1,130
Free Cashflow To Equity	1,322	1,204	2,678	2,270	2,256
Free Cashflow To Firm	1,306	1,750	2,931	2,524	2,510





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	3,691	4,761	6,665	8,161	9,418
Total Debtors	14,385	14,785	12,543	13,691	16,385
Inventories	5,086	4,546	4,225	4,612	5,174
Total Other Current Assets	20,805	11,772	11,436	12,483	13,732
Total Current Assets	43,967	35,864	34,869	38,946	44,710
Fixed Assets	13,520	13,390	13,680	13,891	14,025
Total Investments	8,293	8,752	8,752	8,752	8,752
Intangible Assets					
Total Other Non-Current Assets	2,120	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510
Total Non-current Assets	23,933	23,651	23,941	24,153	24,287
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	13,994	10,000	9,687	10,477	11,211
Other Current Liabilities	21,563	17,121	15,837	17,531	19,905
Total Current Liabilities	35,557	27,120	25,525	28,008	31,116
Total Long-term Debt	2,201	2,115	2,115	2,115	2,115
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	2,201	2,115	2,115	2,115	2,115
Total Provisions					
Total Liabilities	37,758	29,236	27,640	30,123	33,232
Shareholders' Equity	30,143	30,279	31,170	32,976	35,765
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	30,143	30,279	31,170	32,976	35,765

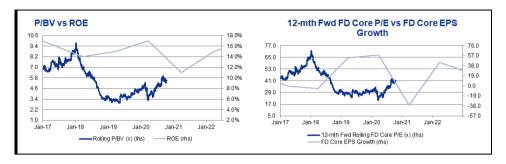
Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	34.7%	(3.9%)	(14.8%)	9.2%	19.7%
Operating EBITDA Growth	14.1%	(11.2%)	(30.0%)	33.2%	41.3%
Operating EBITDA Margin	7.8%	7.2%	5.9%	7.2%	8.5%
Net Cash Per Share	13.2	23.5	40.4	53.7	64.8
BVPS	267.7	268.9	276.8	292.8	317.6
Gross Interest Cover	25.51	19.27	12.86	19.69	31.39
Effective Tax Rate	17.0%	43.3%	25.0%	25.6%	25.6%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	9.1%	37.1%	23.5%	16.6%	14.4%
Accounts Receivables Days	83.65	92.88	103.49	91.02	87.19
Inventory Days	47.87	56.97	61.51	57.20	53.33
Accounts Payables Days	134.55	141.91	138.06	130.52	118.18
ROIC (%)	10.6%	11.7%	7.6%	9.2%	13.5%
ROCE (%)	11.8%	8.9%	5.0%	7.3%	10.9%
Return On Average Assets	11.8%	6.8%	6.7%	9.0%	12.0%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenues (Rs m)					
-Energy	47995	46770	35340	35328	43512
-Environment	8283	7220	8804	12352	13812
-Chemical	4,151	4,213	4,634	5,561	6,395
Revenue growth (%)					
-Energy	37.2	(2.6)	(24.4)	(0.0)	23.2
-Environment	19.4	(12.8)	21.9	40.3	11.8
-Chemical	15.0	1.5	10.0	20.0	15.0
EBIT margin (%)					
-Energy	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.8	6.5
-Environment	6.8	5.3	5.0	6.4	6.8
-Chemical	14.9	18.5	22.5	20.0	20.0





### **BY THE NUMBERS (Timken Ltd)**



Profit & Loss					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	16,644	16,178	14,111	17,905	20,896
Gross Profit	7,358	7,583	6,491	8,200	9,570
Operating EBITDA	2,886	3,633	2,902	3,995	4,767
Depreciation And Amortisation	(793)	(769)	(756)	(782)	(800)
Operating EBIT	2,093	2,864	2,147	3,213	3,968
Financial Income/(Expense)	(18)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	163	227	206	221	317
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	2,238	3,064	2,325	3,407	4,257
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	2,238	3,064	2,325	3,407	4,257
Taxation	(752)	(603)	(593)	(869)	(1,086)
Exceptional Income - post-tax					
Profit After Tax	1,487	2,461	1,732	2,538	3,172
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax					
Net Profit	1,487	2,461	1,732	2,538	3,172
Recurring Net Profit	1,487	2,461	1,732	2,538	3,172
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	1,487	2,461	1,732	2,538	3,172

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
EBITDA	2,886	3,633	2,902	3,995	4,767
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	(648)	(569)	(577)	(588)	(510)
Change In Working Capital	(796)	326	(33)	(325)	(561)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions					
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	793	769	756	782	800
Other Operating Cashflow	(76)	(184)	(178)	(194)	(290)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(18)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Tax Paid	(754)	(838)	(593)	(869)	(1,086)
Cashflow From Operations	1,389	3,109	2,249	2,774	3,093
Capex	(1,174)	(1,263)	(800)	(800)	(800)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	0	60			
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments					
Other Investing Cashflow	77	128	206	221	317
Cash Flow From Investing	(1,097)	(1,075)	(594)	(579)	(483)
Debt Raised/(repaid)	(125)	(48)			
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(75)	(75)	(3,760)	(381)	(476)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(33)	(43)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Cash Flow From Financing	(233)	(166)	(3,788)	(408)	(503)
Total Cash Generated	59	1,868	(2,133)	1,787	2,107
Free Cashflow To Equity	167	1,986	1,654	2,195	2,610
Free Cashflow To Firm	309	2,061	1,682	2,223	2,638





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	240	4,167	2,062	3,876	6,011
Total Debtors	3,054	2,958	2,900	3,434	4,007
Inventories	3,171	2,914	2,900	3,434	4,007
Total Other Current Assets	915	538	487	618	721
Total Current Assets	7,380	10,577	8,348	11,362	14,747
Fixed Assets	6,768	7,232	7,276	7,295	7,295
Total Investments	1,758	132	132	132	132
Intangible Assets	1,813	1,813	1,813	1,813	1,813
Total Other Non-Current Assets					
Total Non-current Assets	10,339	9,177	9,221	9,240	9,240
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	2,335	2,139	2,126	2,698	3,149
Other Current Liabilities	1,235	1,293	1,127	1,430	1,669
Total Current Liabilities	3,570	3,432	3,254	4,128	4,818
Total Long-term Debt	231	200	200	200	200
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	231	200	200	200	200
Total Provisions	549	377	377	377	377
Total Liabilities	4,350	4,008	3,830	4,705	5,395
Shareholders' Equity	13,407	15,767	13,739	15,896	18,592
Minority Interests					
Total Equity	13,407	15,767	13,739	15,896	18,592

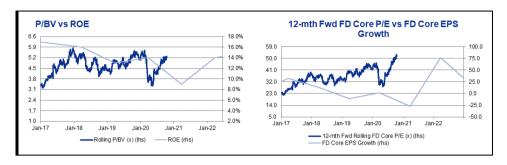
Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	35.3%	(2.8%)	(11.8%)	26.9%	16.7%
Operating EBITDA Growth	76.8%	25.8%	(20.1%)	37.7%	19.3%
Operating EBITDA Margin	17.5%	22.7%	20.6%	22.3%	22.8%
Net Cash Per Share	0.1	52.8	24.8	48.9	77.3
BVPS	178.3	209.7	182.7	211.4	247.2
Gross Interest Cover	118.99	104.10	78.03	116.81	144.23
Effective Tax Rate	33.6%	19.7%	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	5.1%	3.1%	217.1%	15.0%	15.0%
Accounts Receivables Days	58.20	67.82	75.76	64.55	64.99
Inventory Days	110.55	129.21	139.24	119.10	119.91
Accounts Payables Days	84.52	95.00	102.16	90.73	94.21
ROIC (%)	21.0%	18.6%	12.9%	17.8%	21.3%
ROCE (%)	19.6%	18.8%	14.0%	20.9%	22.3%
Return On Average Assets	10.9%	13.3%	9.4%	13.4%	14.3%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Rail	36.7%	30.0%	-7.0%	14.0%	10.00%
Mobility	13.6%	-35.0%	-32.0%	60.0%	30.00%
Process	29.1%	25.0%	-6.0%	16.0%	16.00%
Distribution	36.6%	-3.8%	-8.0%	20.0%	12.00%
Domestic	27.5%	-1.6%	-12.4%	23.7%	12.35%
Exports	13.3%	1.2%	-12.0%	25.0%	16.00%
Sale of service	17.9%	24.8%		10.0%	10.00%
Total sales	23.3%	0.0%	-11.8%	23.4%	13.20%





### **BY THE NUMBERS (Voltas Ltd)**



(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Net Revenues	71,241	76,581	68,574	82,472	91,608
Gross Profit	18,618	21,031	19,201	23,092	25,650
Operating EBITDA	6,117	6,867	4,902	8,309	9,423
Depreciation And Amortisation	(240)	(320)	(309)	(354)	(390)
Operating EBIT	5,877	6,547	4,593	7,955	9,033
Financial Income/(Expense)	(330)	(211)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Pretax Income/(Loss) from Assoc.					
Non-Operating Income/(Expense)	1,863	2,306	2,471	2,427	2,527
Profit Before Tax (pre-EI)	7,410	8,642	6,864	10,182	11,360
Exceptional Items					
Pre-tax Profit	7,410	8,642	6,864	10,182	11,360
Taxation	(1,635)	(2,233)	(1,785)	(2,647)	(2,954)
Exceptional Income - post-tax	(118)	(512)			
Profit After Tax	5,657	5,898	5,079	7,535	8,406
Minority Interests					
Preferred Dividends					
FX Gain/(Loss) - post tax					
Other Adjustments - post-tax	(518)	(687)	(600)	(500)	(400)
Net Profit	5,139	5,211	4,479	7,035	8,006
Recurring Net Profit	5,257	5,722	4,479	7,035	8,006
Fully Diluted Recurring Net Profit	5,257	5,722	4,479	7,035	8,006

Cash Flow					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
ÈBITDA	6,117	6,867	4,902	8,309	9,423
Cash Flow from Invt. & Assoc.	657	1,264	1,962	1,873	1,937
Change In Working Capital	(6,456)	(1,103)	936	(1,663)	(945)
(Incr)/Decr in Total Provisions	(119)	16	16	16	16
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Expense	240	320	309	354	390
Other Operating Cashflow	(945)	(1,583)	(2,271)	(2,227)	(2,327)
Net Interest (Paid)/Received	(330)	(211)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Tax Paid	(2,708)	(1,971)	(1,785)	(2,647)	(2,954)
Cashflow From Operations	(3,544)	3,598	3,870	3,815	5,340
Capex	(818)	(616)	(1,200)	(800)	(800)
Disposals Of FAs/subsidiaries	13				
Acq. Of Subsidiaries/investments		426	(750)	(750)	(750)
Other Investing Cashflow	147	1,794	2,471	2,427	2,527
Cash Flow From Investing	(657)	1,604	521	877	977
Debt Raised/(repaid)	1,724	(968)			
Proceeds From Issue Of Shares					
Shares Repurchased					
Dividends Paid	(1,577)	(1,596)	(2,153)	(2,368)	(2,584)
Preferred Dividends					
Other Financing Cashflow	(329)	(211)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Cash Flow From Financing	(183)	(2,775)	(2,353)	(2,568)	(2,784)
Total Cash Generated	(4,384)	2,428	2,038	2,125	3,534
Free Cashflow To Equity	(2,478)	4,235	4,391	4,693	6,318
Free Cashflow To Firm	(3,871)	5,414	4,591	4,893	6,518





Balance Sheet					
(Rsm)	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Total Cash And Equivalents	24,468	23,241	24,863	26,671	29,989
Total Debtors	18,330	18,336	18,599	20,335	21,584
Inventories	10,907	14,689	10,821	11,388	12,649
Total Other Current Assets	14,268	17,222	15,198	16,629	18,471
Total Current Assets	67,972	73,489	69,482	75,024	82,694
Fixed Assets	2,864	3,344	4,234	4,680	5,089
Total Investments	2,602	3,276	4,026	4,776	5,526
Intangible Assets	723	723	723	723	723
Total Other Non-Current Assets	1,059	729	729	729	729
Total Non-current Assets	7,248	8,071	9,712	10,907	12,067
Short-term Debt					
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					
Total Creditors	23,745	26,889	22,996	24,403	27,106
Other Current Liabilities	6,815	9,312	8,512	9,176	9,880
Total Current Liabilities	30,560	36,201	31,508	33,579	36,986
Total Long-term Debt	3,147	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179
Hybrid Debt - Debt Component					
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Total Non-current Liabilities	3,147	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179
Total Provisions	66	14	14	14	14
Total Liabilities	33,772	38,394	33,701	35,771	39,179
Shareholders' Equity	41,100	42,802	45,128	49,795	55,218
Minority Interests	348	365	365	365	365
Total Equity	41,447	43,167	45,493	50,160	55,582

Key Ratios					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Revenue Growth	11.2%	7.5%	(10.5%)	20.3%	11.1%
Operating EBITDA Growth	(7.7%)	12.3%	(28.6%)	69.5%	13.4%
Operating EBITDA Margin	8.6%	9.0%	7.1%	10.1%	10.3%
Net Cash Per Share	64.4	63.7	68.6	74.0	84.0
BVPS	124.2	129.4	136.4	150.5	166.9
Gross Interest Cover	17.82	31.03	22.96	39.77	45.16
Effective Tax Rate	22.1%	25.8%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%
Net Dividend Payout Ratio	25.2%	23.1%	36.9%	25.9%	24.8%
Accounts Receivables Days	87.18	87.38	98.30	86.16	83.51
Inventory Days	66.02	84.09	94.30	68.26	66.51
Accounts Payables Days	157.83	166.35	184.39	145.68	142.52
ROIC (%)	23.8%	28.0%	17.1%	26.6%	28.4%
ROCE (%)	13.7%	14.5%	9.9%	15.9%	16.4%
Return On Average Assets	7.4%	7.5%	5.7%	8.7%	9.0%

Key Drivers					
	Mar-19A	Mar-20A	Mar-21F	Mar-22F	Mar-23F
Segmental Revenues (Rs m)					
Electro-mechanical Projects	36191	32461	32807	36777	39676
Engineering Products and services	3117	3317	3283	3809	4190
Unitary Cooling Products	31,556	40,737	32,182	41,515	47,327
Growth (%)					
Electro-mechanical Projects	27.2	(10.3)	1.1	12.1	7.9
Engineering Products and services	0.6		(1.0)	16.0	10.0
Unitary Cooling Products	(2.2)	29.1	(21.0)	29.0	14.0
EBIT margin (%)					
Electro-mechanical Projects	7.7	5.2	2.5	6.6	7.0
Engineering Products and services	33.7	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0
Unitary Cooling Products	10.3	12.6	13.0	14.0	14.0





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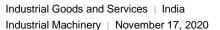
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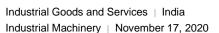
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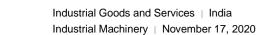
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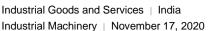
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- 1 CG Score 2019 from Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- 2 AGM Level 2018 from Thai Investors Association
- 3 Companies participating in Thailand's Private Sector Collective Action Coalition Against Corruption programme (Thai CAC) under Thai Institute of Directors (as of November 30, 2018) are categorised into:

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4 The Stock Exchange of Thailand: the record of listed companies with corporate sustainable development "Thai sustainability Investment 2018" included:

SET and mai listed companies passed the assessment conducted by the Stock Exchange of Thailand: THSI (SET) and THSI (mai)

SET listed companies passed the assessment conducted by the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI)

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Add	The stock's total return is expected to exceed 10% over the next 12 months.
Hold	The stock's total return is expected to be between 0% and positive 10% over the next 12 months.
Reduce	The stock's total return is expected to fall below 0% or more over the next 12 months.
i -	of a stock is defined as the sum of the: (i) percentage difference between the target price and the current price and (ii) the forward net k. Stock price targets have an investment horizon of 12 months.
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Neutral	A Neutral rating means stocks in the sector have, on a market cap-weighted basis, a neutral absolute recommendation.
Underweight	An Underweight rating means stocks in the sector have, on a market cap-weighted basis, a negative absolute recommendation.
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