

Industrials
Autos
Equity – India

Overweight (V)

Target price (INR)	990.00
Share price (INR)	788.85
Potential total return (%)	25.5
Performance	1M 3M 12M
Absolute (%)	-13.7 -13.3 -10.0
Relative^ (%)	-1.7 -8.2 -22.7
Index^	BOMBAY SE IDX
RIC	MRTI.BO
Bloomberg	MUL IN
Market cap (USDm)	5,170
Market cap (INRm)	227,907
Enterprise value (INRm)	190802
Free float (%)	27.5

Note: (V) = volatile (please see disclosure appendix)

21 March 2007

Sanjay Satpathy *
Analyst
HSBC Securities and Capital Markets
(India) Private Limited
+9122 2268 1241
sanjaysatpathy@hsbc.co.in

Sachin Gupta *
Associate
HSBC Securities and Capital Markets
(India) Private Limited
+9122 2268 1079
sachin1gupta@hsbc.co.in

*Employed by a non-US affiliate of HSBC Securities (USA) Inc, and is not registered/qualified pursuant to NYSE and/or NASD regulations.

Issuing office: Mumbai

Disclaimer & Disclosures.

This report must be read with the disclosures and the analyst certifications in the Disclosure appendix, and with the Disclaimer, that form part of it.

Maruti Udyog

On top

- ▶ **We forecast car sales to grow 14% in FY08 and 13% in FY09 compared to 22% in FY07, affected by rising interest rates**
- ▶ **Maruti likely to gain 200bp in market share in FY08e and maintain this in FY09e on the back of new products**
- ▶ **Upgrade Maruti to Overweight (V) from Neutral due to correction in share price, but cut target price from INR1,080 to INR990 as we cut FY08e and FY09e EPS by 2.1% and 3.4% respectively**

Return to trend line growth

Domestic demand has grown at a CAGR of 12% in the decade ending FY97 to FY07, nearly 1.8 times the average GDP growth. We expect total car demand to grow at 14% in FY08 and 13% in FY09 which is almost in line with the trend line growth of the last decade. Our expectation of a decline in the growth rate to 13% from 22% in FY07 is due to the following changes to key drivers:

- ▶ Slower sales growth: Reduction in excise duty in February 2006 will, we expect, increase sales by 22% in FY 07 vs 8.7% in FY 06, thus leading to a high base for comparison in FY08. We do not expect any further excise reductions for FY07 and FY08, and hence expect car sales growth to slow down slightly in FY08 and FY09 vis-à-vis FY07.
- ▶ Higher interest rates: Interest rates on car loans has gone up by over 250bp over the past year, and our economist, Robert Prior-Wandesforde, in his report *India Watch: Has inflation peaked?* dated 9 March 2007, expects rates to rise further. This could impact sales growth as affordability could decline.
- ▶ Slower GDP growth: According to Robert, the average GDP growth in FY08 and FY09 could be lower at 7.3% compared to an average of 9.1% in the last two years.

We, however, believe that new product launches have the most significant influence in driving growth in this segment. We expect to see significant sales growth for Maruti, driven by a number of new product launches in FY08 and FY09, compared to the past two to three years. This is likely to mitigate the impact of an adverse macro environment in our view.

We believe that affordability of a car in terms of overall ownership cost is likely to be the key driver of a product's success in India over the next five years. Maruti scores very high in terms of affordability criteria, including the upfront cost of buying the car, operating cost in terms of fuel efficiency and type of fuel, and maintenance cost. We therefore expect Maruti to gain market share in the car segment.

India – Car sales trend and expectations, vis-à-vis macro environment

YE Mar	Borrowing rate at the end of year	Change in borrowing rate (bp)	GDP growth	Excise duty*	Domestic car sales (no.)	y-o-y car sales growth
FY 98	15.50	(50)	5.0%	40%	388,015	3.7%
FY 99	14.50	(100)	6.6%	40%	384,483	-0.9%
FY 00	13.75	(75)	6.1%	40%	615,544	60.1%
FY 01	12.75	(100)	4.4%	40%	567,734	-7.8%
FY 02	12.25	(50)	5.8%	32%	570,473	0.5%
FY 03	10.75	(150)	4.0%	32%	591,870	3.8%
FY 04	9.75	(100)	8.5%	24%	755,335	27.6%
FY 05	10.00	25	7.5%	24%	872,795	15.6%
FY 06	10.50	50	9.0%	16%*	948,460	8.7%
FY 07e	13.00	250	9.2%	16%*	1,157,121	22.0%
FY 08e	13.75	75	8.2%	16%*	1,307,547	14.0%
FY 09e	14.75	100	6.3%	16%*	1,477,528	13.0%

* On small cars

Source: CMIE, SIAM, HDFC, HSBC estimates

Maruti on top

We expect Maruti to maintain its H2 FY07 market share of 53%, driven by new product launches. We expect Maruti's market share in FY08 to be 200bp higher than its average market share of 51% in FY07. Maruti has launched three new products, including a modified *WagonR* in Q2FY07, *Zen Estilo* in Q3FY07 and *Swift Diesel* in Q4FY07 (year end Mar 2007) – averaging one new product per quarter. We expect the trend to continue into Q1 FY08, when the company is likely to introduce a new sedan in the place of *Baleno*, whose production it stopped recently. Essentially, we expect Maruti to maintain its leadership despite increasing competition, with the following strategies:

- ▶ It plans to introduce two to three new products per annum, a higher rate than its competitors.
- ▶ Maruti is likely to gain market share in the cheaper fuel car segment - diesel, CNG and LPG as the company is increasing its presence in these categories much faster than its competition.
- ▶ It plans to expand presence in premium car and utility vehicles, where its current market share is relatively low. Maruti's market share in big cars is only 11%. Maruti's market share in utility vehicles and van segment is 29%, significantly lower than its share in the compact car segment.

Upgrade rating to Overweight (V), lower target price to INR990

We upgrade Maruti to Overweight (V) from Neutral as our target price now shows 27% potential total return compared to the current price due to the recent sharp correction in the stock price (down 13% over the past 3 months). Note that the stock is now considered volatile under the HSBC rating system.

However, we cut our DCF-based target price to INR990 per share from INR1,080 for two reasons.

Firstly, because of the 2.1% and 3.4% cut in our estimated FY07 and FY08 EPS due to our lower volume growth assumptions for FY08 and FY09, following the increase in borrowing costs for buying cars.

Secondly, we have also increased our assumption of capex for Maruti during FY11 to FY20 to reflect the growing capital intensity of the car business. This has pulled down ROIC and has affected our DCF valuation.

We continue to assume the cost of equity to be 13.5% for our DCF valuation. We have explicit estimates until FY10. In our semi-explicit forecast period of 10 years starting FY11, we have assumed the NOPLAT to grow at 14.7% CAGR compared to FY10 NOPLAT. We have assumed the fade period to start in FY21. During the fade period, we have assumed ROIC to decline to the level of cost of capital. We have assumed the fade period to start in FY21 and last for 17 years.

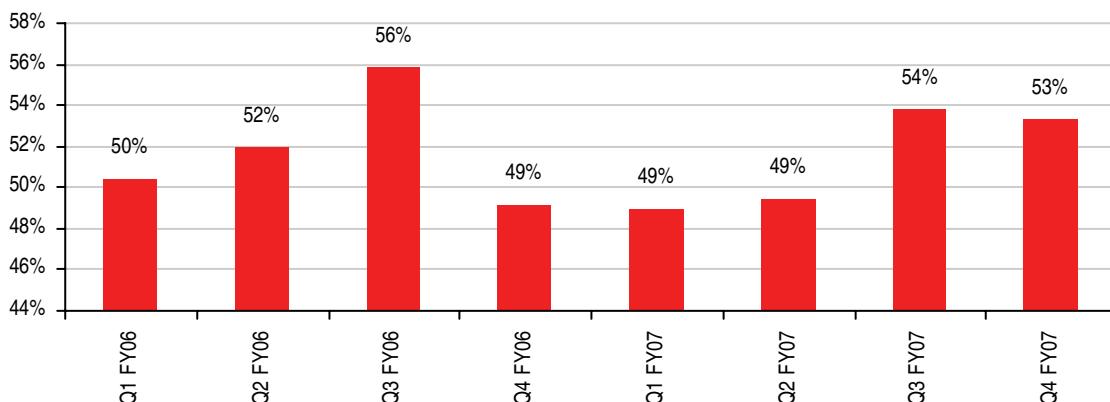
At our one-year target price of INR990, we expect the stock to trade at a PE of 15.5x FY08e EPS of INR63.97 and 13.9x FY09e EPS of INR71.2.

Maruti – HSBC segmental volume growth and market share assumptions

y-o-y growth (%)	FY 06	FY 07e	FY 08e	FY 09e
Small & Compact (a)	9.5%	22.3%	18.6%	12.6%
Premium (b)	7.8%	-14.7%	9.4%	27.1%
Total domestic car (a) + (b)	9.4%	19.7%	18.2%	13.3%
Domestic UV and Van	0.7%	22.8%	12.8%	11.2%
Exports	-28.9%	4.0%	15.0%	50.0%
Total sales	4.8%	19.1%	17.3%	15.0%
Market Share (%)				
Small & Compact	64.1%	62.7%	65.6%	65.0%
Premium	14.5%	11.1%	10.6%	12.0%
Total domestic car	51.7%	50.9%	52.9%	52.9%

Source: SIAM, Company, HSBC estimates

Maruti's market share in cars is inching up



SIAM's Q4FY07 data assumes same market share in Mar07 as in Jan and Feb07
Source: SIAM]

Key risks

The key downside risk to Maruti is increase in competition. A host of new entrants and capacity expansion by existing competition are likely to put pressure on Maruti's market share and margin. We expect industry capacity to double by FY10 compared to FY07, while Maruti's capacity is likely to grow by 70%, in our view. However, most of the new capacity should come in a phased manner from early 2008e and capacity utilisation of the industry is unlikely to drop below 67%, in our view.

Maruti – FY08 and FY09 earnings downgrade and assumptions

	FY08e			FY09e		FY09 vs. FY08 (New)	
	Old	New	Difference	Old	New	Difference	
Sales Volume (No. of units)	794,776	785,136	-1.2%	939,936	902,889	-3.9%	15.0%
EBITDA (INRm)	28,692	28,127	-2.0%	32,430	31,413	-3.1%	11.7%
PAT (INRm)	18,871	18,482	-2.1%	21,292	20,571	-3.4%	11.3%
EPS (INR)	65.3	64.0	-2.1%	73.7	71.2	-3.4%	11.3%

Source: HSBC estimates

Financials

Financial statements

Year to	03/2006a	03/2007e	03/2008e	03/2009e
Profit & loss summary (INRm)				
Revenue	124,954	149,650	180,543	209,505
EBITDA	19,207	24,439	28,127	31,413
Depreciation & amortisation	-2,891	-2,721	-3,300	-4,064
Operating profit/EBIT	16,316	21,718	24,827	27,349
Net interest	1,590	1,500	1,673	2,038
PBT	17,906	23,217	26,501	29,387
HSBC PBT	17,906	23,217	26,501	29,387
Taxation	-5,740	-7,197	-7,950	-8,816
Net profit	12,191	16,000	18,482	20,571
HSBC net profit	12,191	16,000	18,482	20,571
Cash flow summary (INRm)				
Cash flow from operations	16,672	19,330	21,596	24,396
Capex	-3,945	-15,229	-8,830	-15,000
Cash flow from investment	-9,259	-24,687	-18,662	-22,312
Dividends	-1,153	-1,443	-1,764	-2,084
Change in net debt	-11,080	-3,087	-9,832	-7,312
FCF equity	12,727	4,101	12,766	9,396
Balance sheet summary (INRm)				
Intangible fixed assets	0	0	0	0
Tangible fixed assets	20,491	32,877	39,577	50,513
Current assets	61,908	66,705	81,615	93,688
Cash & others	39,214	42,105	51,937	59,249
Total assets	84,206	101,081	122,693	145,701
Operating liabilities	20,875	23,370	28,194	32,717
Gross debt	6,696	6,500	6,500	6,500
Net debt	-32,518	-35,605	-45,437	-52,749
Shareholders funds	55,730	70,287	87,005	105,491
Invested capital	22,310	34,107	41,061	52,235

Ratio, growth and per share analysis

Year to	03/2006a	03/2007e	03/2008e	03/2009e
Y-o-y % change				
Revenue	10.1	19.8	20.6	16.0
EBITDA	12.3	27.2	15.1	11.7
Operating profit	30.7	33.1	14.3	10.2
PBT	33.8	29.7	14.1	10.9
HSBC EPS	38.5	31.2	15.5	11.3
Ratios (%)				
Revenue/IC (x)	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5
ROIC	49.0	53.1	46.2	41.0
ROE	24.3	25.4	23.5	21.4
ROA	16.5	17.5	16.8	15.5
EBITDA margin	15.4	16.3	15.6	15.0
Operating profit margin	13.1	14.5	13.8	13.1
EBITDA/net interest (x)	-	-	-	-
Net debt/equity	-58.2	-50.6	-52.1	-49.9
Net debt/EBITDA (x)	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7
CF from operations/net debt	-	-	-	-
Per share data (INR)				
EPS reported (fully diluted)	42.20	55.38	63.97	71.20
HSBC EPS (fully diluted)	42.20	55.38	63.97	71.20
DPS	3.99	5.00	6.11	7.21
NAV	192.90	243.28	301.15	365.13

Valuation data

Year to	03/2006a	03/2007e	03/2008e	03/2009e
EV/sales	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8
EV/EBITDA	10.1	7.8	6.4	5.5
EV/IC	8.7	5.6	4.4	3.3
PE*	18.7	14.2	12.3	11.1
P/NAV	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.2
FCF yield (%)	5.6	1.8	5.6	4.2
Dividend yield (%)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9

Note: * = Based on HSBC EPS (fully diluted)

Price relative



Source: HSBC

Note: price at close of 19 Mar 2007

Disclaimer & Disclosures. This report must be read with the disclosures and the analyst certifications in the Disclosure appendix, and with the Disclaimer, that form part of it.

Disclosure appendix

Analyst certification

The following analyst(s), who is(are) primarily responsible for this report, certifies(y) that the views expressed herein accurately reflect their personal view(s) about the subject security(ies) and issuer(s) and that no part of their compensation was, is or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendation(s) or views contained in this research report: Sanjay Satpathy and Sachin Gupta

Important disclosures

Stock ratings and basis for financial analysis

HSBC believes that investors utilise various disciplines and investment horizons when making investment decisions, which depend largely on individual circumstances such as the investor's existing holdings, risk tolerance and other considerations. Given these differences, HSBC has two principal aims in its equity research: 1) to identify long-term investment opportunities based on particular themes or ideas that may affect the future earnings or cash flows of companies on a 12 month time horizon; and 2) from time to time to identify short-term investment opportunities that are derived from fundamental, quantitative, technical or event-driven techniques on a 0-3 month time horizon and which may differ from our long-term investment rating. HSBC has assigned ratings for its long-term investment opportunities as described below.

This report addresses only the long-term investment opportunities of the companies referred to in the report. As and when HSBC publishes a short-term trading idea the stocks to which these relate are identified on the website at www.hsbcnet.com/research. Details of these short-term investment opportunities can be found under the Reports section of this website.

HSBC believes an investor's decision to buy or sell a stock should depend on individual circumstances such as the investor's existing holdings and other considerations. Different securities firms use a variety of ratings terms as well as different rating systems to describe their recommendations. Investors should carefully read the definitions of the ratings used in each research report. In addition, because research reports contain more complete information concerning the analysts' views, investors should carefully read the entire research report and should not infer its contents from the rating. In any case, ratings should not be used or relied on in isolation as investment advice.

Rating definitions for long-term investment opportunities

Stock ratings

HSBC assigns ratings to its stocks in this sector on the following basis:

For each stock we set a required rate of return calculated from the risk free rate for that stock's domestic, or as appropriate, regional market and the relevant equity risk premium established by our strategy team. The price target for a stock represents the value the analyst expects the stock to reach over our performance horizon. The performance horizon is 12 months. For a stock to be classified as Overweight, the implied return must exceed the required return by at least 5 percentage points over the next 12 months (or 10 percentage points for a stock classified as Volatile*). For a stock to be classified as Underweight, the stock must be expected to underperform its required return by at least 5 percentage points over the next 12 months (or 10 percentage points for a stock classified as Volatile*). Stocks between these bands are classified as Neutral.

Our ratings are re-calibrated against these bands at the time of any 'material change' (initiation of coverage, change of volatility status or change in price target). Notwithstanding this, and although ratings are subject to ongoing management review, expected returns will be permitted to move outside the bands as a result of normal share price fluctuations without necessarily triggering a rating change.

*A stock will be classified as volatile if its historical volatility has exceeded 40%, if the stock has been listed for less than 12 months (unless it is in an industry or sector where volatility is low) or if the analyst expects significant volatility. However, stocks which we do not consider volatile may in fact also behave in such a way. Historical volatility is defined as the past month's average of the daily 365-day moving average volatilities. In order to avoid misleadingly frequent changes in rating, however, volatility has to move 2.5 percentage points past the 40% benchmark in either direction for a stock's status to change. Prior to this, from 7 June 2005 HSBC applied a ratings structure which ranked the stocks according to their notional target price vs current market price and then categorised (approximately) the top 40% as Overweight, the next 40% as Neutral and the last 20% as Underweight. The performance horizon is 2 years. The notional target price was defined as the mid-point of the analysts' valuation for a stock.

From 15 November 2004 to 7 June 2005, HSBC carried no ratings and concentrated on long-term thematic reports which identified themes and trends in industries, but did not make a conclusion as to the investment action that potential investors should take.

Prior to 15 November 2004, HSBC's ratings system was based upon a two-stage recommendation structure: a combination of the analysts' view on the stock relative to its sector and the sector call relative to the market, together giving a view on the stock relative to the market. The sector call was the responsibility of the strategy team, set in co-operation with the analysts. For other companies, HSBC showed a recommendation relative to the market. The performance horizon was 6-12 months. The target price was the level the stock should have traded at if the market accepted the analysts' view of the stock.

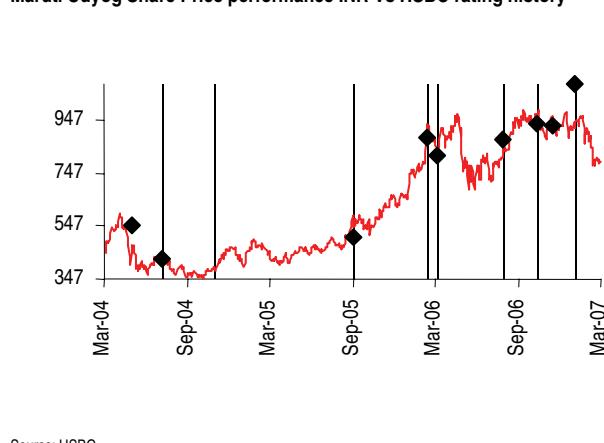
Rating distribution for long-term investment opportunities

As of 20 March 2007, the distribution of all ratings published is as follows:

Overweight (Buy)	44%	(17% of these provided with Investment Banking Services)
Neutral (Hold)	36%	(15% of these provided with Investment Banking Services)
Underweight (Sell)	20%	(11% of these provided with Investment Banking Services)

Share price and rating changes for long-term investment opportunities

Maruti Udyog Share Price performance INR Vs HSBC rating history



Source: HSBC

Recommendation & price target history

From	To	Date
Buy	Hold	27 July 2004
Hold	N/R	15 November 2004
N/R	Underweight	21 September 2005
Underweight	Neutral	01 March 2006
Neutral	Underweight	24 March 2006
Underweight	Neutral	18 August 2006
Neutral	Underweight	31 October 2006
Underweight	Neutral	23 January 2007
Target Price	Value	Date
Price 1	550.00	18 May 2004
Price 2	423.00	27 July 2004
Price 3	N/R	15 November 2004
Price 4	506.00	21 September 2005
Price 5	877.00	01 March 2006
Price 6	807.00	24 March 2006
Price 7	869.70	18 August 2006
Price 8	931.00	31 October 2006
Price 9	925.00	05 December 2006
Price 10	1080.00	23 January 2007

Source: HSBC

HSBC & Analyst disclosures

Disclosure checklist

Company	Ticker	Recent price	Price Date	Disclosure
MARUTI UDYOG	MRTI.NS	788.85	19-Mar-2007	4

Source: HSBC

- 1 HSBC* has managed or co-managed a public offering of securities for this company within the past 12 months.
- 2 HSBC expects to receive or intends to seek compensation for investment banking services from this company in the next 3 months.
- 3 At the time of publication of this report, HSBC is a market maker in securities issued by this company.
- 4 As of 28 February 2007 HSBC beneficially owned 1% or more of a class of common equity securities of this company.
- 5 As of 31 January 2007, this company was a client of HSBC or had during the preceding 12 month period been a client of and/or paid compensation to HSBC in respect of investment banking services.
- 6 As of 31 January 2007, this company was a client of HSBC or had during the preceding 12 month period been a client of and/or paid compensation to HSBC in respect of non-investment banking-securities related services.
- 7 As of 31 January 2007, this company was a client of HSBC or had during the preceding 12 month period been a client of and/or paid compensation to HSBC in respect of non-securities services.
- 8 A covering analyst/s has received compensation from this company in the past 12 months.
- 9 A covering analyst/s or a member of his/her household has a financial interest in the securities of this company, as detailed below.
- 10 A covering analyst/s or a member of his/her household is an officer, director or supervisory board member of this company, as detailed below.

Analysts are paid in part by reference to the profitability of HSBC which includes investment banking revenues.

For disclosures in respect of any company, please see the most recently published report on that company available at www.hsbcnet.com/research.

* HSBC Legal Entities are listed in the Disclaimer below.

Additional disclosures

- 1 This report is dated as at 21 March 2007.
- 2 All market data included in this report are dated as at close 19 March 2007, unless otherwise indicated in the report.
- 3 HSBC has procedures in place to identify and manage any potential conflicts of interest that arise in connection with its Research business. HSBC's analysts and its other staff who are involved in the preparation and dissemination of Research operate and have a management reporting line independent of HSBC's Investment Banking business. Chinese Wall procedures are in place between the Investment Banking and Research businesses to ensure that any confidential and/or price sensitive information is handled in an appropriate manner.

Disclaimer

*Legal entities as at 5 September 2006

HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Dubai; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong; HSBC Securities (Asia) Limited, Taipei Branch; HSBC Securities (Canada) Inc, Toronto; HSBC Bank, Paris branch; HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG, Dusseldorf; 000 HSBC Bank (RR), Moscow; HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited, Mumbai; HSBC Securities (Japan) Limited, Tokyo; HSBC Securities Egypt S.A.E., Cairo; HSBC Investment Bank Asia Limited, Beijing Representative Office; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore branch; The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Seoul Securities Branch; HSBC Securities (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg; HSBC Pantelakis Securities S.A., Athens; HSBC Bank plc, London, Madrid, Milan, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc, New York; HSBC Yatirim Menkul Degerler A.S., Istanbul; HSBC Stockbroking (Australia) Pty Limited.

Issuer of report

HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited
Registered Office
52/60 Mahatma Gandhi Road
Fort, Mumbai 400 001, India
Telephone: +91 22 2267 4921
Fax: +91 22 2263 1983
Website: www.hsbcnet.com/research

This document has been issued by HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited ("HSBC") for the information of its customers only. HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India. If it is received by a customer of an affiliate of HSBC, its provision to the recipient is subject to the terms of business in place between the recipient and such affiliate. This document is not and should not be construed as an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase or subscribe for any investment. HSBC has based this document on information obtained from sources it believes to be reliable but which it has not independently verified; HSBC makes no guarantee, representation or warranty and accepts no responsibility or liability as to its accuracy or completeness. Expressions of opinion are those of the Research Division of HSBC only and are subject to change without notice. HSBC and its affiliates and/or their officers, directors and employees may have positions in any securities mentioned in this document (or in any related investment) and may from time to time add to or dispose of any such securities (or investment). HSBC and its affiliates may act as market maker or have assumed an underwriting commitment in the securities of companies discussed in this document (or in related investments), may sell them to or buy them from customers on a principal basis and may also perform or seek to perform investment banking or underwriting services for or relating to those companies and may also be represented in the supervisory board or any other committee of those companies. The information and opinions contained within the research reports are based upon publicly available information and rates of taxation applicable at the time of publication which are subject to change from time to time. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. The value of any investment or income may go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount invested. Where an investment is denominated in a currency other than the local currency of the recipient of the research report, changes in the exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the value, price or income of that investment. In case of investments for which there is no recognised market it may be difficult for investors to sell their investments or to obtain reliable information about its value or the extent of the risk to which it is exposed. In the UK this report may only be distributed to persons of a kind described in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2001. The protections afforded by the UK regulatory regime are available only to those dealing with a representative of HSBC Bank plc in the UK. It may be distributed in the United States solely to "major US institutional investors" (as defined in Rule 15a-6 of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as amended)); such recipients should note that any transactions effected on their behalf will be undertaken through HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. in the United States. Note, however, that HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. is not distributing this report, has not contributed to or participated in its preparation, and does not take responsibility for its contents. In Singapore, this publication is distributed by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore Branch for the general information of institutional investors or other persons specified in Sections 274 and 304 of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) ("SFA") and accredited investors and other persons in accordance with the conditions specified in Sections 275 and 305 of the SFA. This publication is not a prospectus as defined in the SFA. It may not be further distributed in whole or in part for any purpose. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Singapore Branch is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. In Australia, this publication has been distributed by HSBC Stockbroking (Australia) Pty Limited (ABN 60 007 114 605) for the general information of its "wholesale" customers (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001). It makes no representations that the products or services mentioned in this document are available to persons in Australia or are necessarily suitable for any particular person or appropriate in accordance with local law. No consideration has been given to the particular investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any recipient. In Japan, this publication has been distributed by HSBC Securities (Japan) Limited. In Hong Kong, this document has been distributed by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited in the conduct of its Hong Kong regulated business for the information of its institutional and professional customers; it is not intended for and should not be distributed to retail customers. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited makes no representations that the products or services mentioned in this document are available to persons in Hong Kong or are necessarily suitable for any particular person or appropriate in accordance with local law. All inquiries by such recipients must be directed to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited. (121105)

© Copyright. HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited 2007, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, on any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited. (March 2005)
MICA (P) 137/08/2006