

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam

MTNL IN

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India
Telecommunications

Initiation
21 November 2008

SO WHAT? THE BNP PARIBAS ANGLE

INDUSTRY OUTLOOK: ↑

- Our TP is 50% below street
- Our FY09 EPS is 36.4% below Street as we are modelling EBITDA margin of 9.7% versus Street at 14.2%
- We estimate cash/share to decline to INR39 from INR61 on payment of revised salaries and 3G spectrum fees

Net Profit 09..... INR2.8b

Diff from Consensus(36.4%)

Consensus (mean) INR4.4b

Consensus (momentum) ↓

Target Price INR55.00

Diff from Consensus(49.7%)

Consensus (median) ... INR109.38

Consensus (momentum) ↓

Current Price INR72.10

Upside/(Downside) (23.7%)

REDUCE

Recs in the Market

Positive..... 4

Neutral..... 4

Negative 6

Consensus (momentum) ↓

Sources: Thomson One Analytics; Bloomberg; BNP Paribas estimates

- Initiate with REDUCE and TP of INR55 (cash per share of INR39 and core business at INR16 or 2.5x FY09 EBITDA).
- Increased competition, market saturation and higher staff costs resulting in lower profitability and ROE for MTNL.
- Valuations converging towards cash/share; cash/share will decline due to spectrum costs and salary increments.

Cash levels set to decline – REDUCE

Initiating coverage with REDUCE rating and a TP of INR55

We initiate coverage on Mahanagar Telephone Nigam (MTNL), a government-owned telecom operator, with a REDUCE rating and TP of INR55 based on a cash per share of INR39 and a core business valuation of INR16 at 2.5x FY09 EBITDA. Historically MTNL traded close to its book value but the valuation is now converging towards its cash per share as its ROE has declined to 3.3%, well below its cost of capital, and one-fourth of its book value is amount recoverable from Department of Telecom, which is unconfirmed and outstanding for several years.

Cash per share will dip to INR39 from INR 61

Our proprietary cash analysis shows cash per share declining to INR39 from INR61 after paying for 3G spectrum and salary increments. We are conservatively modeling 3G spectrum payments at 2x reserve price in two most sought after circles, salary arrears at 25% increment on 1 January 2007 salary base and an income tax refund of INR 6b.

Wire-line revenue -- the lifeline of MTNL -- on the decline

We believe MTNL faces significant revenue risk as its wire-line segment, which contributes 70% of its revenue, will continue to decline due to subscriber loss and reduction in tariffs. The wire-line penetration in the two cities (Mumbai and Delhi) has reached a plateau and increasing competition is cannibalizing into MTNL's market share. MTNL is also losing market share in the Public Call Office (PCO) segment. The wire-line tariffs are under constant pressure from the declining wireless tariffs.

Unable to capitalize on broadband and mobile services

Our channel checks reveal that there is a delay of up to six months to get MTNL broadband connection due to which it is unable to capitalize on the broadband opportunity. MTNL's areas of operation have the highest wireless penetration and are close to saturation. We believe that MTNL will find it extremely difficult to protect its wireless market share in competition with more efficient private operators who are reducing tariffs leveraging scale economies, coupled with superior customer service.

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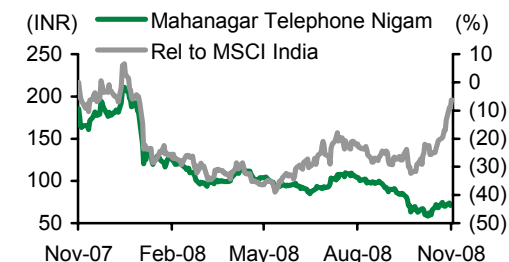
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Earnings Estimates And Valuation Ratios

YE Mar (INR m)	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E
Revenue	47,672	45,277	43,367	43,743
Reported net profit	3,863	2,773	(1,156)	(904)
Recurring net profit	3,863	2,773	(1,156)	(904)
Recurring EPS (INR)	6.13	4.40	(1.83)	(1.43)
Rec EPS growth (%)	(15.8)	(28.2)	neg	neg
Recurring P/E (x)	11.8	16.4	neg	neg
Dividend yield (%)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
EV/EBITDA (x)	2.1	1.9	neg	neg
Price/book (x)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
ROE (%)	3.3	2.3	(1.0)	(0.8)
Net debt/equity (%)	(32.1)	(30.4)	(30.3)	(29.3)

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Share Price Daily vs MSCI



Next results/event	January 2009
Market cap (USD m)	913
12m avg daily turnover (USD m)	7.3
Free float (%)	20
Major shareholder	Government of India (56%)
12m high/low (INR)	211.00/58.55
ADR (USD)	3.00
Avg daily turnover (USD m)	0.1
Discount/premium (%)	2.0
Disc/premium vs 52-wk avg (%)	(45.0)

Source: Datastream

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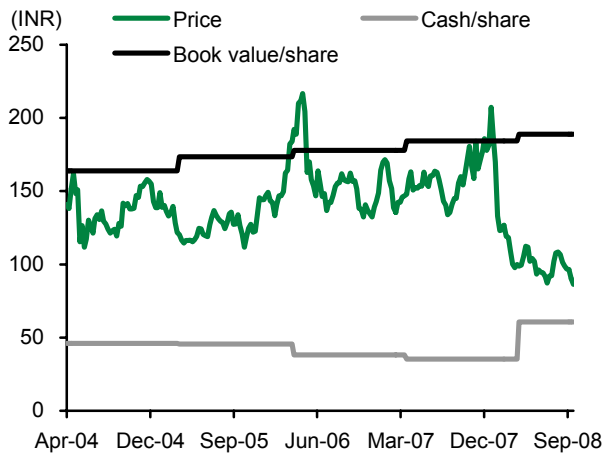
Please see India Research Team list on page 20.

VALUATIONS: CASH TO DIP

Dip in cash level will reduce valuations

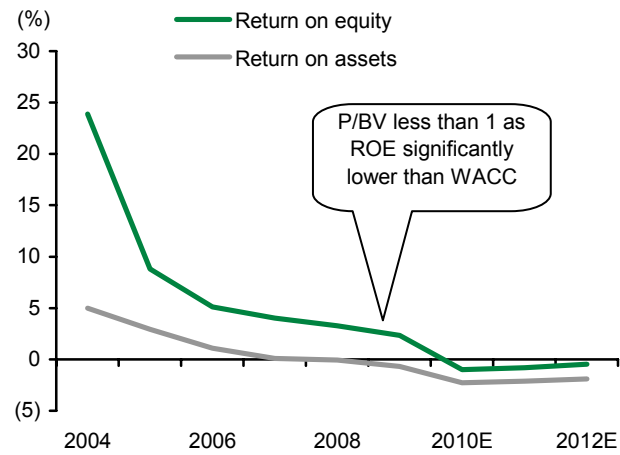
We value MTNL at INR55 based on adjusted cash per share of INR39 and a core business valuation of INR16 at 2.5x FY09 EBITDA. MTNL has historically traded close to its book value. However, the valuations are now converging towards its cash per share as its ROE has declined to 3.3%, well below the cost of capital. We expect the cash per share to decline from INR61 to INR39 with increased payout for 3G spectrum and higher employee costs putting further pressure on valuations. Our TP translates into a dividend yield of 7.3% based on a historical dividend payout of INR4 per year.

Exhibit 1: Price Converging From Book Value To Cash/Share



Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; Datastream; BNP Paribas

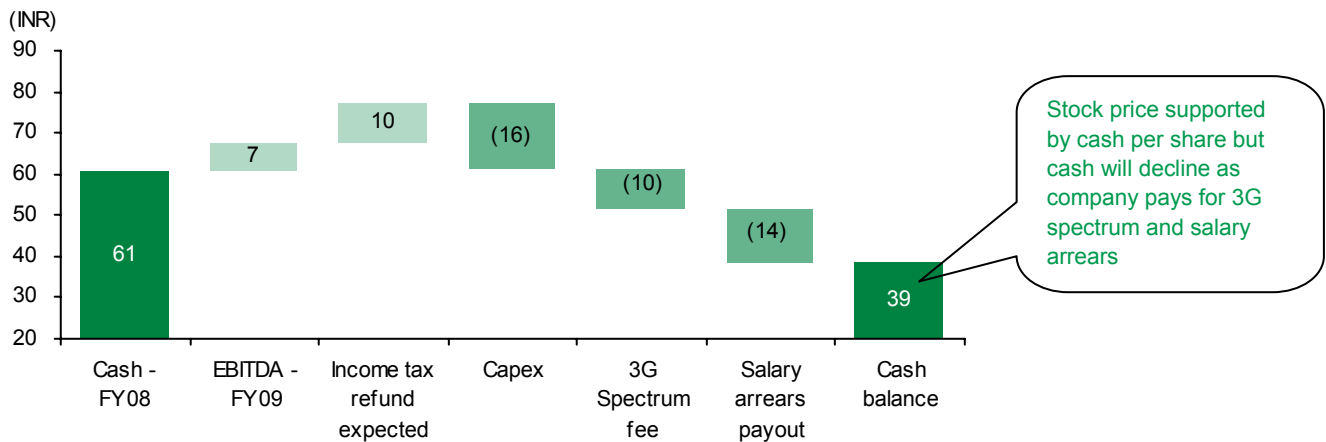
Exhibit 2: Price Below Book As ROE Below WACC



Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

MTNL has historically traded close to its book value per share. The stock valuation is now converging with the cash per share and is trading at 0.4x its book value as MTNL's ROE at 2-4% has dropped significantly below its cost of capital. We expect ROE to be depressed in the coming quarters due to lower profitability.

Exhibit 3: Estimated Change In Cash Balance Over The Next One Year



Source: BNP Paribas estimates

Exhibit 4: Valuation: Adjusted Cash + Operating Business (Ex Cash)

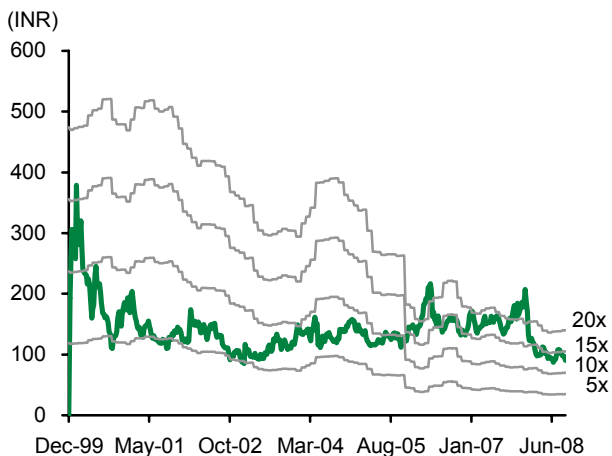
Details	Cash (INR m)	Per share (INR)	Methodology
Cash balance – FY08	33,823	54	FY08 balance
Investments – FY08	4,517	7	Taken at full value
Total cash	38,340	61	
EBITDA	4,398	7	FY09 EBITDA estimate
Capex	(9,961)	(16)	FY09E Capex estimate
3G Spectrum fees	(6,400)	(10)	Assumed at 2x the reserve price of INR1.6b for both Mumbai and Delhi
Salary arrears	(8,030)	(13)	Assumed 25% hike; Effect of lump sum salary arrears amount payable WEF 1 January 2007
Income tax refunds expected	6,000	10	
Adjustments	(13,993)	(22)	
Adjusted cash balance	24,347	39	
Core business		16	Valued at 2.5x FY09 EBITDA. We expect the EBITDA to turn negative in FY10 on salary revision as revenue would continue to decline
Target price		55	

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Cash per share set to decline

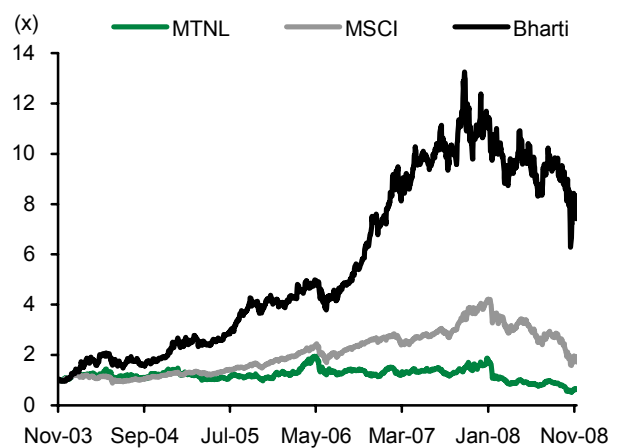
MTNL’s cash per share declined consistently until FY08 (increase in cash in FY08 was due to a non-recurring income tax refund). We believe that the cash per share will dip further to INR39 from INR61 due to the impending revision in employee salaries based on the government’s recommendations and 3G spectrum payment for two of the most sought after telecom circles in India.

Exhibit 5: Still Not Trading At Trough Earnings Multiple



Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; Datastream; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 6: Price Performance: Tough Times Ahead; Underperformance Will Continue



Source: Datastream

Trading above the trough P/E multiple: On a P/E basis, the stock is trading higher than its trough multiple of 5x witnessed in 2000-02. We believe that the profitability over the next two years will be significantly affected due to salary increases and 3G investments making the stock look more expensive on a P/E multiple.

MTNL has underperformed MSCI and Bharti: MTNL has underperformed MSCI and the private Indian telecom operators and we do not expect any reversal in this trend. MTNL has been a laggard, down 42% over the past five years compared to MSCI India and Bharti, which went up 82% and 663%, respectively over the same period. The decline occurred even though MTNL was part of the strong growth seen in the wireless and internet business during this period. We expect the future to be even more challenging for MTNL as wire-line revenue would continue to be under pressure and the best of the wireless growth behind us.

MTNL stock has underperformed MSCI India and Bharti significantly. We expect the trend to continue.

PROFITABILITY: SET TO DETERIORATE

Lower profits from falling revenue and higher staff costs

MTNL’s revenue has declined at a CAGR of 7% over FY04-08. We expect the revenue decline will continue due to increasing competition, market saturation and falling tariffs. We expect the expenditure will rise with the salary increases based on the Second Pay Commission’s recommendations and 3G investments. Combination of these factors would lead to a significant erosion of profitability.

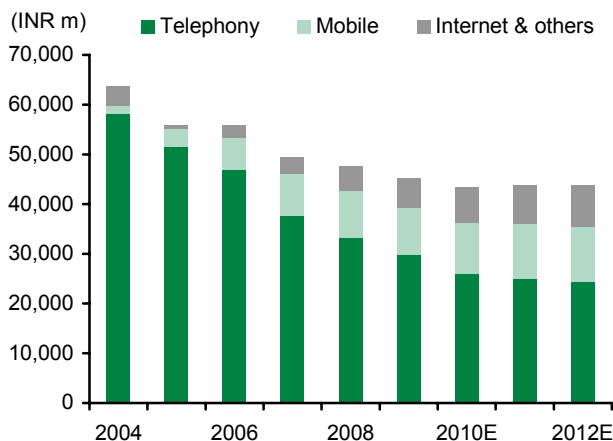
We believe MTNL’s profitability is set to deteriorate in the coming quarters.

- **Revenue will decline:** Wire-line revenue will decline due to a constrained market and reducing tariffs; wireless revenue would fall due to intensifying competition and saturated wireless penetration; and broadband segment growth would slow due to capacity constraints and inability to provide appropriate customer service experience.
- **Costs will rise:** MTNL’s operating expenses will increase as the employee cost, which accounts for ~35% of total revenue, is set for an increase on salary revisions. We are not factoring in any costs or revenue pertaining to 3G services. However, the profitability will further deteriorate if we incorporate 3G as initial revenue will be significantly lower than the operating cost of a 3G network.
- **Net income being driven by other income:** We observe that over FY07 and FY08, other Income has driven MTNL’s net income. Other income was INR6.7b or 99% of net income in FY07 and INR6.1b or 107% of net income in FY08. Other income included interest on income tax refund to the extent of INR3.2b in FY07 and INR1.8b in FY08.

MTNL revenue has been declining and we expect the trend to continue

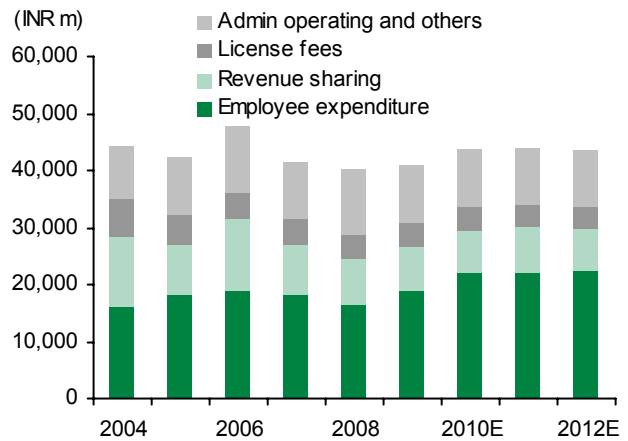
Over the last 3 years net income has been equal to other income

Exhibit 7: Revenue Would Fall Due To Increased Competition



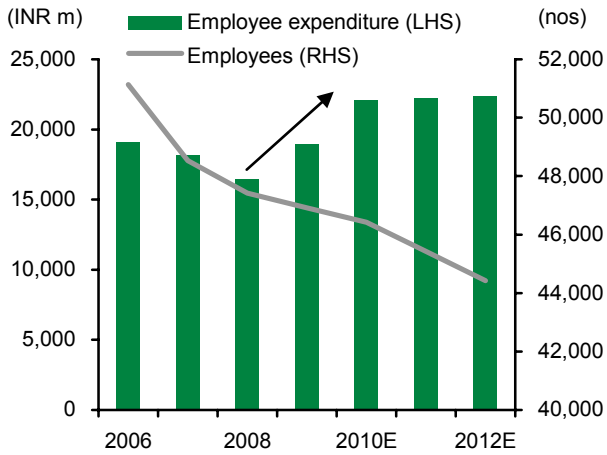
Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Exhibit 8: Total Cost Will Rise Led By Employee Costs



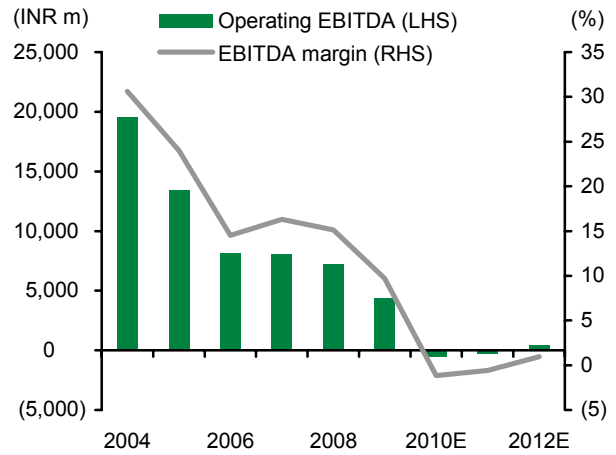
Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Exhibit 9: Staff Cost Set To Rise



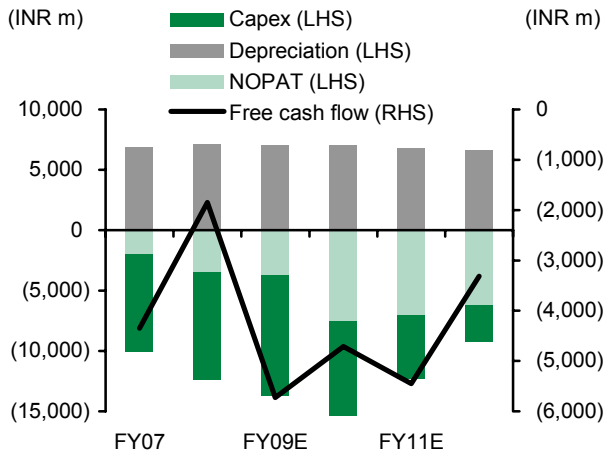
Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Exhibit 10: Reducing Revenue And Increasing Costs Would Lead To Decline In EBITDA Margin



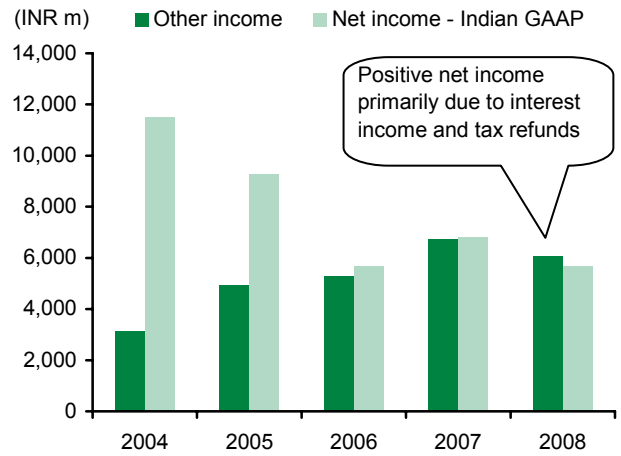
Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Exhibit 11: Cash Burn



Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Exhibit 12: Net Income Being Driven By Other Income Like Income Tax Refunds



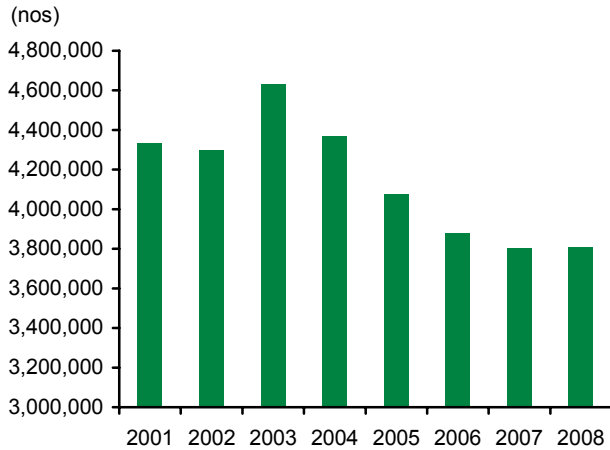
Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

FALLING REVENUES

Wire-line – the lifeline at risk

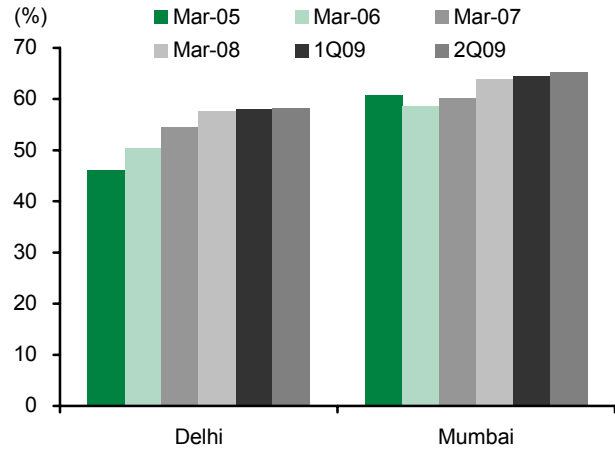
We believe MTNL will face significant revenue risk as the wire-line segment, which contributes 70% of its revenue, would continue to see a drop in revenue on the back of subscriber loss and reduction in tariffs. The wire-line penetration in the two metro cities (Mumbai and Delhi) has reached a plateau and increasing competition is cannibalizing into MTNL’s market share. MTNL is also losing market share in its Public Call Office (PCO) to private operators. The wire-line tariffs are under constant pressure from the declining wireless tariffs.

Exhibit 13: MTNL – Wire-line Subscriber Base Declining



Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 14: Mumbai And Delhi; Wire-line Penetration Has Peaked

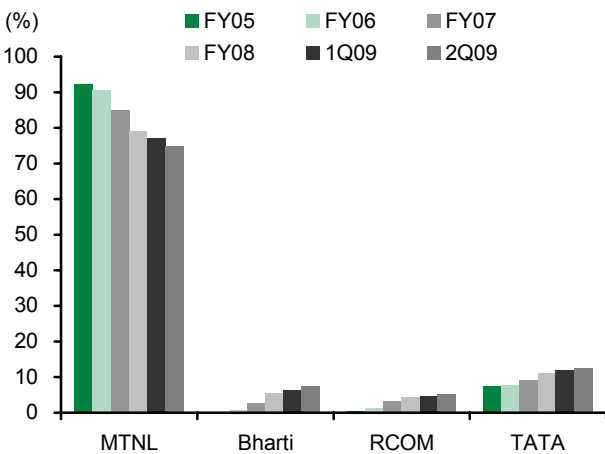


Sources: COAI; AUSPI; Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Wire-line penetration in India has stagnated at 4% levels over the past five years while wireless penetration has increased to 28% from 1%. The wire-line household penetration in Mumbai and Delhi has also reached a plateau, at about 60%. We believe that the wire-line segment would not contribute significantly to the future growth of telecom in India.

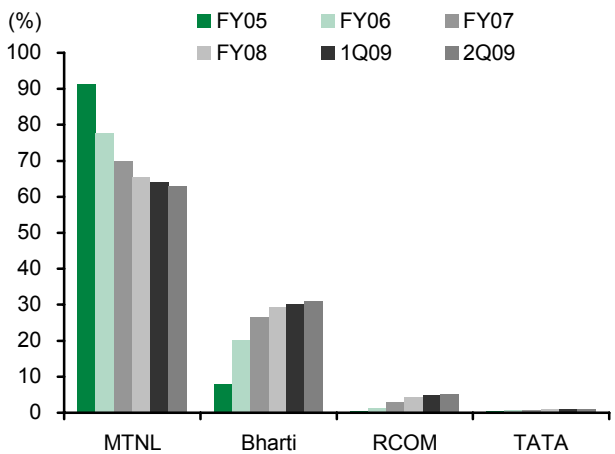
Losing market share in wire-line

Exhibit 15: Mumbai Landline – Losing Market Share



Sources: COAI; AUSPI; Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 16: Delhi Landline – Losing Market Share



Sources: COAI; AUSPI; Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

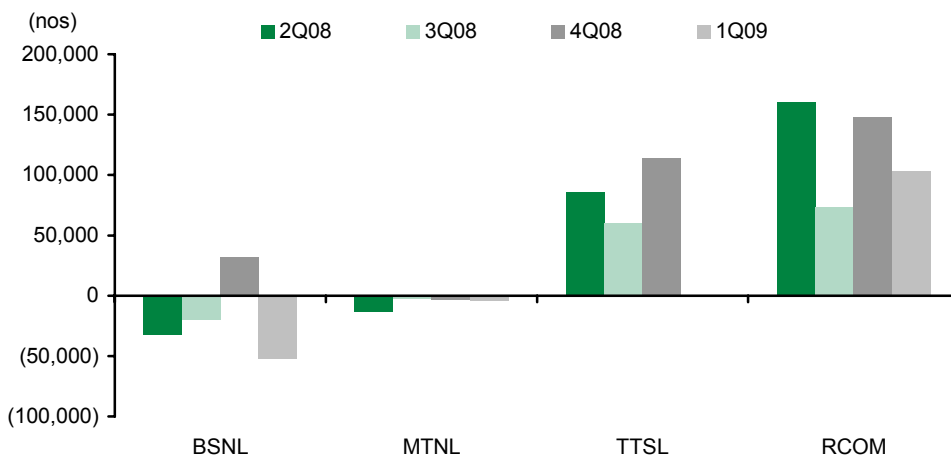
MTNL’s wireline subscriber base is declining due to market saturation as well as loss of market share to operators like Tata Teleservices in Mumbai and Bharti in Delhi. Government -owned telecom operators like MTNL lead in DSL based broadband subscribers owing to its control over the “last mile” telephone connectivity to the consumer’s home on which DSL technology operates. However, adoption of wireless broadband post the upcoming allocation of Broadband Wireless Access spectrum can be a long-term threat to MTNL.

MTNL is losing wire-line market share in both Mumbai and Delhi. The company has lost market share to private operators such as Bharti, RCOM and the Tatas. In Mumbai, MTNL’s market share has reduced to 75% in 2QFY09 from 90.6% in FY06. The market has expanded by 14% over FY06-2QFY09 but MTNL’s subscriber base reduced by 5%. The company has lost market share primarily to Tata Teleservices, which increased its market share to 12.4% in 2QFY09 from 7.6% in FY06. In Delhi, MTNL’s market share has reduced to 62.8% in 2QFY09 from 77.7% in FY06. The market has expanded by 19% but MTNL’s subscriber base reduced by 4% over FY06-2QFY09. The company has lost market share primarily to Bharti, which increased its market share from 20.3% in FY06 to 30.9% in 2QFY09.

Wire-line impacted by market saturation, increased competition and reduction in tariffs

PCO outlook gloomy

Exhibit 17: Quarterly PCO Net Additions; MTNL And BSNL Lose Market Share



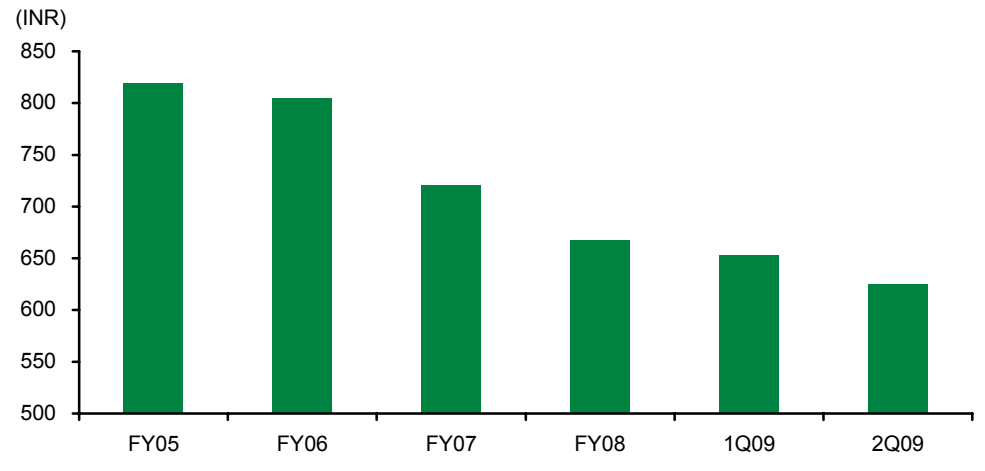
MTNL and BSNL loosing PCO subscriber base

Sources: TRAI; BNP Paribas

PCO or public phone booths account for 6% of MTNL’s wire-line subscriber base. MTNL as well as BSNL are losing market share in the PCO market to private operators such as Tata Teleservices and Reliance Communications. We believe that with reducing cost of telephony, rising cellular penetration and higher commissions offered by private operators, MTNL’s PCO revenue would continue to see a decline.

Tariffs would be under constant downward pressure

Exhibit 18: MTNL – Wire-line ARPU Headed Downward



Wire-line tariffs under pressure from reducing wireless tariffs. Average revenue per user would continue to decline

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

MTNL’s wireline ARPU has declined from INR819 in FY05 to INR625 in 2QFY09. We expect wire-line ARPU to continue to be under pressure as wire-line tariffs will have to align with reducing wireless tariffs.

FALLING REVENUES

Broadband and Triple-Play – losing steam

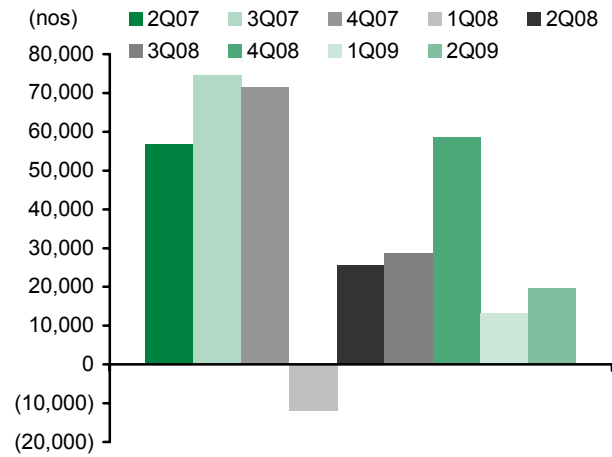
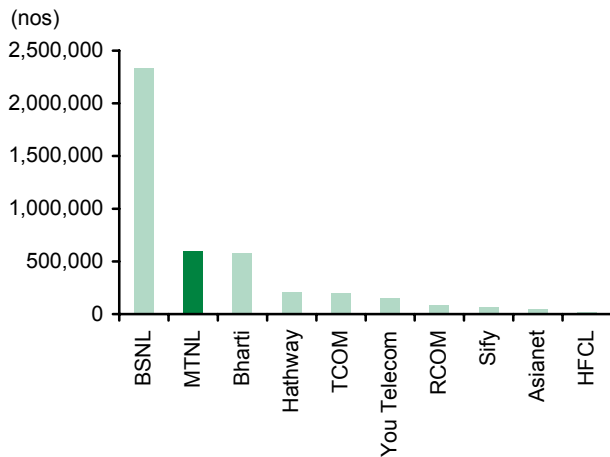
MTNL is unable to capitalize on the broadband opportunity due to capacity constraints, poor marketing and customer service and competition from private operators. Our checks reveal that there is a delay of up to six months, depending upon the area, to get MTNL broadband connection.

Internet & Broadband contributes ~7% to MTNL’s revenue. Broadband is the fastest growing segment for MTNL with its subscriber base rising by 21.5% in FY08. MTNL provides broadband through DSL and 17.6% of its wire-line subscribers use its DSL broadband connections. Providing broadband connections based on DSL technology have helped MTNL stem its loss of wire-line subscribers as it has limited competition from private operators in DSL connections due to its control of “last mile” telephone connectivity to the consumer’s home.

Broadband is the fastest growing segment; however growth restricted due to capacity constraints. Growth of wireless broadband would be a long term threat

Capacity constraints leading to delays in provisioning broadband connectivity is turning away potential customers from MTNL towards competitors. Private operators are steadily building out their broadband infrastructure and increasing their market shares. Unbundling of local loop could enable private operators realize the value of incumbent’s valuable wire-line assets, but do not see it happening in the near future due to protests by the incumbents such as MTNL and BSNL.

Exhibit 19: Broadband Subscriber Base By Operator | **Exhibit 20: MTNL: Broadband Net Additions Slowing Down**



Sources: TRAI; BNP Paribas

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Triple Play – lots of promises but unable to deliver

MTNL is one of the first telecom companies to offer Triple Play services i.e. bundled offering of telephone, broadband and IPTV connection. However, this service has had limited success due to high entry cost, limited availability of service and lack of skilled employee base to support these next generation services. The company had only ~7,000 IPTV subscribers as of FY08 and the segment’s contribution to overall revenue was negligible. We do not see any significant contribution from this segment going forward.

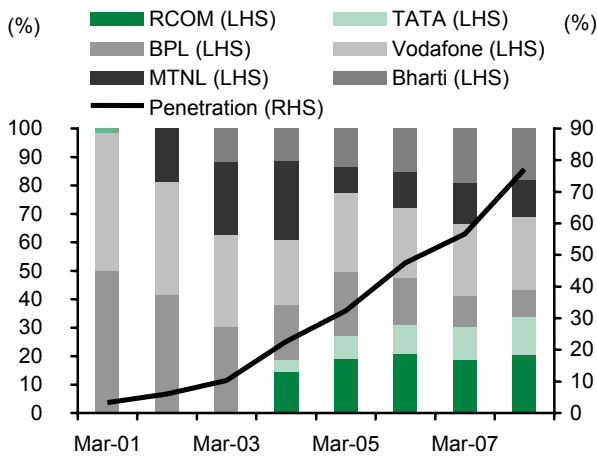
We do not expect IP TV services to contribute meaningfully to MTNL’s top-line

FALLING REVENUES

Wireless business: Survival of the fittest

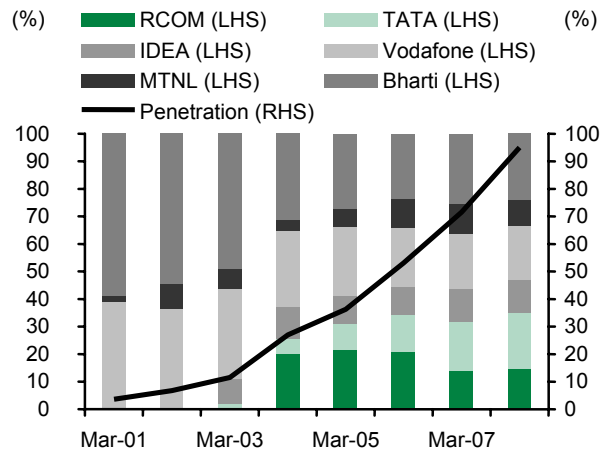
MTNL provides wireless services in Mumbai and Delhi circles, which have the highest wireless penetration in the country, and are close to saturation. Several new entrants will be launching operations in these two circles, further increasing the competitive intensity. We believe that MTNL will find it extremely difficult to protect its market share as more efficient private operators begin to capture market share by reducing tariffs due to scale economies coupled with superior customer service.

Exhibit 21: Mumbai Circle – Wireless Market Share Trend



Sources: COAI; AUSPI; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 22: Delhi Circle – Wireless Market Share Trend



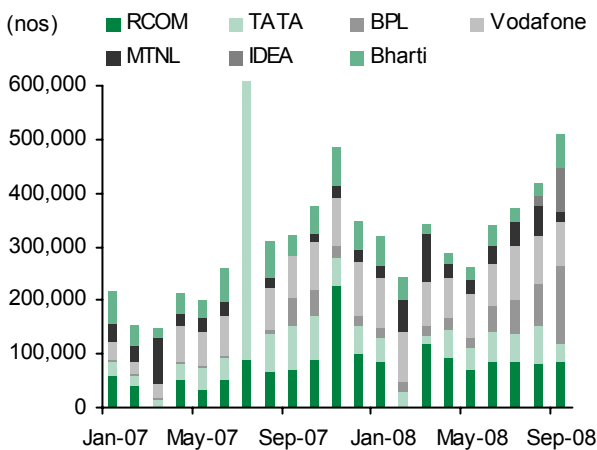
Sources: COAI; AUSPI; BNP Paribas

High penetration leaves little room for market expansion

MTNL provides wireless services in Mumbai and Delhi circles, which have wireless penetration of 89% and 106%, respectively. Currently there are seven operators in Mumbai and six operators in Delhi. However, the competitive intensity is set to increase with the entry of 8-9 new entrants in both the circles. We believe that with the entry of new operators and falling tariffs, it will be extremely difficult for MTNL to protect its market share. MTNL is an incumbent in both Mumbai and Delhi circles but it currently has the lowest market share in Delhi and is fifth in terms of market share in Mumbai.

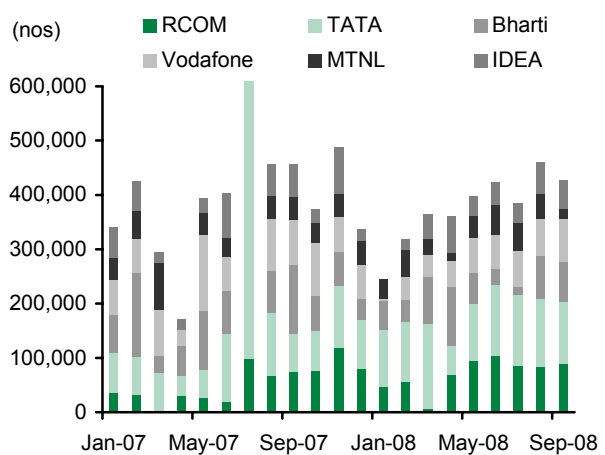
Intense competition, declining tariffs and high penetration leaves little growth prospects for MTNL's wireless offering

Exhibit 23: Mumbai Circle – MTNL Last In Terms Of Net Additions In Last 6 Months



Sources: COAI; AUSPI; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 24: Delhi Circle – MTNL Last In Terms Of Net Additions In Last 6 Months



Sources: COAI; AUSPI; BNP Paribas

INCREASING COSTS

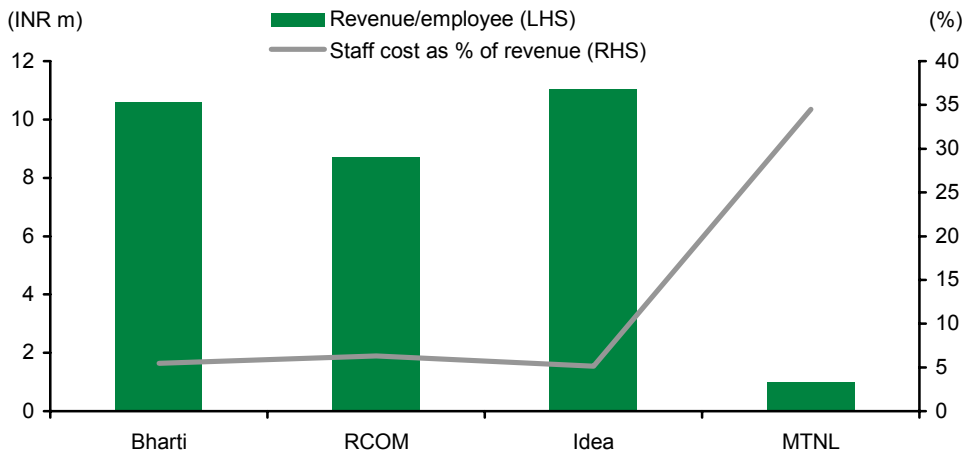
Employee costs will soar

MTNL's employee costs will rise with the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Payment of the salary arrears since 1 January 2007 will be a significant one-time impact on MTNL's financials. MTNL has the highest staff costs as a percentage of sales and the lowest productivity per employee among the telecom companies in India.

MTNL is a government-owned company and has to comply with pay revisions as mandated by the Department of Public Enterprises. Based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, MTNL has to revise employee salaries with retrospective effect from 1 January 2007. The salary revision will be executed in two phases. In the first phase, the Basic Salary was merged with the Dearness Allowance, which resulted in increasing employee cost by ~17% in FY09. In the second phase, a salary revision of about 15% is expected toward the end of FY09. These staff cost revisions are detrimental to the profitability of the company, as they do not translate into higher revenue.

Employee cost set to increase as company revises salary based on 2nd Pay Commission recommendation

Exhibit 25: Poor Employee Productivity



MTNL's revenue per employee is 1/10th of private operators. Employee cost is 35% of revenue compared to 5-6% for private operators

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

MTNL has the highest staff cost as a percentage of revenue in the industry. Its employee cost as a percentage of revenue is 35%, which is set to go above 40% with the impending salary revision. It is the least productive company in the sector, with its revenue per employee one-tenth of that of a private operator. The company has 47,422 employees in two circles compared to Bharti, which has 25,616 employees in 22 circles.

INCREASING COSTS

3G investments – a drag on free cash flows

3G spectrum could be a burden for MTNL instead of being a valuable asset as the company would have to match the high spectrum auction bids of private operators, spend on the 3G capex and is likely to fail to monetize its investment due to inability to attract potential 3G subscribers.

- **Expect aggressive bidding in Mumbai and Delhi:** MTNL will have to match the price paid by private operators through the auction process. Since spectrum availability in Mumbai and Delhi is limited, we expect aggressive bidding by private operators for 3G spectrum in Mumbai and Delhi. This will lead to a significant payout for acquiring the spectrum.

Exhibit 26: Reserve Price For 3G Spectrum Auction

Circle	Reserve price (INR m)
Mumbai, Delhi and Category A	1,600
Kolkata & Category B	800
Category C	300

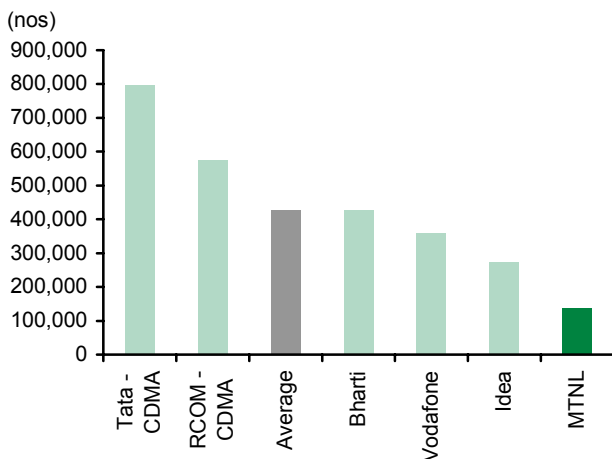
Source: TRAI

- **Capex:** Range of 3G spectrum is lower than 2G spectrum and the company would need to incur capex for additional towers and 3G BTS to provide uninterrupted 3G coverage.
- **Smaller and low-end subscriber base will limit revenue potential:** MTNL's subscriber base is smaller than competitors' are, and provides lower ARPU, which reduces its potential to capitalize on the 3G infrastructure. Also, it will be difficult for the company to compete against the private operators in terms of content and customer service.
- **Excess spectrum holding limits use in decongesting voice:** We believe that private operators would look at recovering their investment in 3G by a combination of incremental 3G revenue and decongesting their 2G voice network. However, considering that MTNL has the lowest number of users per Mhz of 2G spectrum in both Mumbai and Delhi, there is no need to decongest its 2G networks using 3G spectrum. MTNL will have to rely on pure play 3G services revenue to recover its investment, which is unlikely to appeal to its low ARPU subscriber base.

3G will increase costs (Spectrum + Capex + Network operating) but revenue potential limited due to low quality subscribers, low spectrum efficiency

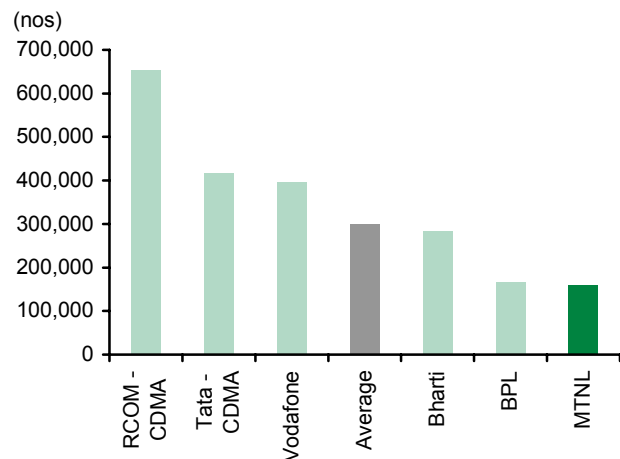
Inefficient utilization of valuable spectrum

Exhibit 27: Delhi Circle – Subscribers Per Mhz Of Spectrum



Sources: TRAI, COAI; AUSPI; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 28: Mumbai Circle – Subscribers Per Mhz Of Spectrum



Sources: TRAI, COAI; AUSPI; BNP Paribas

MTNL holds valuable 2G GSM and CDMA spectrum and has also been allotted 3G spectrum ahead of allocation through auction to private operators. However, the company has been unable to utilize this valuable spectrum resource.

Exhibit 29: Spectrum Efficiency Of Existing And New Wireless Operators In Mumbai And Delhi

Operator	State	Spectrum Mhz		— Subscribers —		Subscribers per Mhz		— Market share —		— Rank —	
		Delhi	Mumbai	Delhi (nos)	Mumbai (nos)	Delhi (nos)	Mumbai (nos)	Delhi (%)	Mumbai (%)	Delhi	Mumbai
Aircel	GSM	4.4	4.4								
Bharti	GSM	10.0	9.2	4,254,967	2,615,124	425,497	284,253	22.9	16.7	1	3
BPL	GSM		10.0		1,663,904		166,390		10.6		6
Idea	GSM	8.0	4.4	2,188,695	100,211	273,587	22,775	11.8	0.6	5	7
MTNL	CDMA	3.8	5.0								
MTNL	GSM	12.4	12.4	1,708,644	1,969,138	137,794	158,801	9.2	12.6	6	5
RCOM	CDMA	5.0	5.0	2,879,284	3,263,650	575,857	652,730	15.5	20.8	4	2
RCOM	GSM	4.4	4.4								
Shyam	CDMA	2.5	2.5								
Tata	CDMA	5.0	5.0	3,976,983	2,082,021	795,397	416,404	21.4	13.3	2	4
Tata	GSM	*	4.4								
Vodafone	GSM	10.0	10.0	3,602,249	3,960,444	360,225	396,044	19.4	25.3	3	1
Unitech	GSM	*	4.4								
Datacom	GSM	*	4.4								
Loop	GSM	*									
Swan	GSM	*	4.4								
S Tel	GSM	*									
Spectrum holders		10	15	18,610,822	15,654,492	428,059	299,628	100.0	100.0		

* License holders yet to receive Spectrum

Sources: TRAI; COAI; AUSPI; BNP Paribas estimates

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

Price to book: Low for a reason

MTNL looks attractive on a current P/BV of 0.4x. However, an analysis of its balance sheet shows a low Return on Assets of 1% in FY08 and that one-fourth of its net worth is amount recoverable from DoT, which is unconfirmed and outstanding for several years. Cash and cash equivalents are currently INR61 per share but we expect the same to decline to INR39 after payment of salary arrears and 3G spectrum fees.

Exhibit 30: MTNL FY08 Balance Sheet

	(INR m)	Comments
Sources of funds		
Shareholders' funds		
Share capital	6,300.0	
Reserves and surplus	112,698.6	Book value per share is INR88, however CMP and our TP is significantly lower due to low ROE and RNOA.
	118,998.6	
Loan funds		
Secured loans	106.2	Debt free balance sheet.
Unsecured loans		
Deferred tax liability (net)	4,850.0	
Total	123,954.7	
Application of funds		
Fixed assets		
Gross block (at cost)	159,386.8	Return on operating assets was 1% in FY08 and we expect it to be even lower in FY09. MTNL has got 3G spectrum and will invest in 3G network deployment;
Less : accumulated depreciation	95,451.9	however, we believe that it will be difficult for MTNL to recover its costs on 3G network .Company has significant surplus land holding, any strategic decision on
Net block	63,934.9	sale of land assets could be a risk to our thesis.
Capital work-in-progress	9,694.2	
Total	73,629.0	
Investments	4,516.7	Investment worth INR800m has been impaired in 1HF09 according to 20F filing.
Current assets, loans and advances		
Cash and bank balances	33,823.3	Cash per share is INR54, mostly in fixed deposits. However, MTNL will have to make payment for 3G spectrum and arrears related to salary revision, which will reduce the cash balance to INR32
Sundry debtors	9,670.9	No provision made for about INR3.1b outstanding for more than 6 months.
Inventories	1,629.3	
Loans and advances	96,949.1	Loans and advances include receivables from DoT INR30.8b, Advance Tax - INR32b, BSNL - INR6b. Receivable from DoT of INR 30.8b is almost 25% of MTNL's net worth. It pertains to amount borne by MTNL for employees transferred from DoT and the amount has been outstanding for several years. Receipt of cash from DoT will be a positive for the company but write-off of this amount would impact profitability significantly. According to the Auditor's report amounts receivable from DoT and BSNL are subject to reconciliation and confirmation
Total Current Assets	142,072.6	
Less : current liabilities and provisions		
Current liabilities	43,403.8	Current liabilities includes about INR10b of customer deposits and INR10b of employee payables.
Provisions	54,493.1	Provisions are for employees of about INR37b and for income tax of about INR16b. Difference between Advance Tax and Provision for Tax is INR16b. We believe that the majority of difference would be amount paid but not provided in income statement due to disputes on taxability.
Total Current Liabilities	97,897.0	
Net Working Capital	44,175.7	
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,633.4	
Total	123,954.7	

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

APPENDIX 1**Devil's advocate: Risks to our investment case****Sale of land assets**

MTNL holds valuable land in Mumbai and Delhi, which were transferred to it from Department of Telecom at the time of creation of the company. Any move by the government to create shareholder value by selling any of these assets would be a positive for the stock. However, we do not expect any sale of land holdings in the near future as the company categorically mentions that it does not intend to sell the land in its 20-F filing and that it will need the clearance from the President of India for sale of any property worth more than INR1m.

Single biggest risk to our thesis is monetisation of land, network and spectrum assets

Merger with BSNL

The possibility of unlocking of shareholder value via a merger with the other state owned operator BSNL is unlikely in the near term. BSNL's plans to list have been delayed in the current credit crunched markets and due to employee protests. We also believe that the employees of BSNL would resist any merger as it could involve reorganization and possible reduction in workforce.

Spectrum trading

The TRAI has invited proposals for trading of spectrum. If the regulator implements spectrum trading, MTNL can monetize its spectrum asset by trading, which may provide upside to our valuations.

Refund from DoT

MTNL claims INR30.8b as receivable from DoT pertaining to the amount borne by MTNL for employees transferred from DoT. Amount recoverable is significant and recovery of this amount could be a positive for the company.

Refund claim from DoT is sizeable but subject to reconciliation and confirmation

Payout of special dividend

Any payout of special dividend would be a positive for the shareholders. We believe that MTNL's cash levels are set for a decline due to the salary increments and 3G investments. We do not expect MTNL to be in a position to pay special dividends in addition to its annual dividend payout of INR4 due to the declining cash levels.

Success of 3G services

We believe that it will be difficult for MTNL to monetize its 3G infrastructure due to its small subscriber base, low ARPU subscribers and under utilized 2G network. If the company succeeds in converting a significant number of its low ARPU subscribers into high ARPU 3G subscribers or in attracting new 3G customers, it would be a risk to our thesis.

APPENDIX 2

Key company information

Exhibit 2.1: Industry Data

Industry structure : Oligopoly

Customers : Wire-line, Wireless & Broadband Subscribers

Competitors : Tata Tele, Reliance Comm, Bharti Airtel, Idea

Suppliers : ITI, Huawei, Ericsson

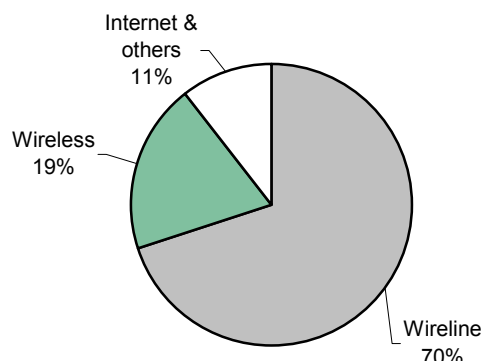
Markets : India

Distributors : Company offices and distributor network

Regulation : Medium

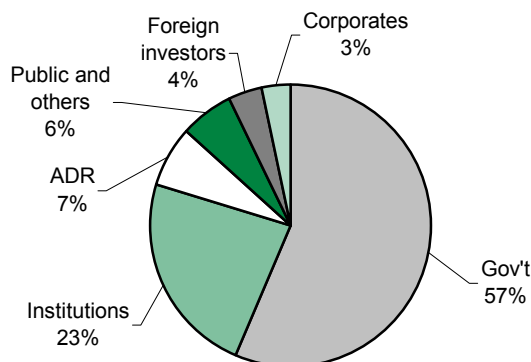
Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 2.2: Sales Breakdown – FY08



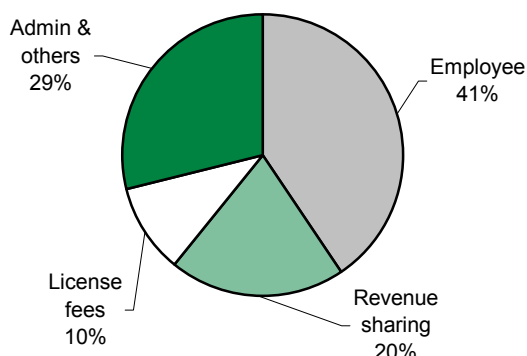
Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 2.3: Ownership Structure



Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 2.4: Cost Breakdown – FY08



Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 2.5: Company Background

MTNL is a government owned telecom operator providing wire-line and wireless telephony services in Mumbai and Delhi, India's financial and national capital cities respectively, which constitutes about 4% of India's population. The company has more than 60% of market share in wire-line telephony in Mumbai and Delhi circles. However, in wireless services, the competition is intense and it is fifth and sixth largest operator in terms of subscriber base in Mumbai and Delhi, respectively. Across these two circles, MTNL has 3.8m wire-line and 3.2m wireless subscribers. The company has recently got 3G spectrum and plans to launch 3G services in a few months.

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

Exhibit 2.6: Top Shareholders

Shareholder	Holding (%)
Government of India	56.3
LIC	17.4
Reliance Capital	1.2
Boston Asset Management	0.7
SBI Funds	0.4
ICICI Prudential	0.4
JM Financial	0.3
IDFC Asset Management	0.2
DSP Merrill Lynch	0.2
HDFC Asset Management	0.1
Mellon Capital	0.1
HSBC Global Asset Management	0.1
Union Investment Group	0.1
Genesis Investment	0.1
ABN AMRO Asset Management	0.0
Total	77.5

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam

Profit and Loss (INR m)					
Year Ending March	2007A	2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
Revenue	49,401	47,672	45,277	43,367	43,743
Cost of sales ex depreciation	(13,572)	(12,374)	(14,128)	(14,251)	(13,911)
Gross profit ex depreciation	35,829	35,299	31,149	29,117	29,832
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	(27,778)	(28,082)	(26,750)	(29,627)	(30,083)
Operating EBITDA	8,051	7,217	4,398	(510)	(251)
Depreciation	(6,892)	(7,132)	(7,033)	(7,021)	(6,765)
Goodwill amortisation	-	-	-	-	-
Operating EBIT	1,159	84	(2,634)	(7,530)	(7,016)
Net financing costs	6,696	6,039	6,509	5,879	5,725
Associates	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring non operating income	-	-	-	-	-
Non recurring items	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	7,855	6,124	3,874	(1,651)	(1,291)
Tax	(3,267)	(2,260)	(1,102)	495	387
Profit after tax	4,588	3,863	2,773	(1,156)	(904)
Minority interests	-	-	-	-	-
Preferred dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-
Reported net profit	4,588	3,863	2,773	(1,156)	(904)
Non recurring items & goodwill (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Recurring net profit	4,588	3,863	2,773	(1,156)	(904)
Per share (INR)					
Recurring EPS *	7.28	6.13	4.40	(1.83)	(1.43)
Reported EPS	7.28	6.13	4.40	(1.83)	(1.43)
DPS	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Growth					
Revenue (%)	(11.3)	(3.5)	(5.0)	(4.2)	0.9
Operating EBITDA (%)	(0.6)	(10.4)	(39.1)	neg	neg
Operating EBIT (%)	(26.8)	(92.7)	neg	neg	neg
Recurring EPS (%)	(19.1)	(15.8)	(28.2)	neg	neg
Reported EPS (%)	(19.1)	(15.8)	(28.2)	neg	neg
Operating performance					
Gross margin inc depreciation (%)	58.6	59.1	53.3	51.0	52.7
Operating EBITDA margin (%)	16.3	15.1	9.7	(1.2)	(0.6)
Operating EBIT margin (%)	2.3	0.2	(5.8)	(17.4)	(16.0)
Net margin (%)	9.3	8.1	6.1	(2.7)	(2.1)
Effective tax rate (%)	41.6	36.9	28.4	neg	neg
Dividend payout on recurring profit (%)	54.9	65.2	90.9	neg	neg
Interest cover (x)	na	na	na	na	na
Inventory days	49.2	56.9	42.1	41.7	42.7
Debtor days	94.5	80.5	76.0	75.7	73.7
Creditor days	1131.0	1285.7	1127.2	1164.5	1236.8
Operating ROIC (%)	0.8	0.1	(2.0)	(5.9)	(5.6)
Operating ROIC - WACC (%)	(15.6)	(16.4)	(18.5)	(22.3)	(22.1)
ROIC (%)	0.8	0.1	(2.0)	(5.8)	(5.5)
ROIC - WACC (%)	(15.6)	(16.4)	(18.4)	(22.2)	(21.9)
ROE (%)	4.0	3.3	2.3	(1.0)	(0.8)
ROA (%)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.7)	(2.3)	(2.1)
* Pre exceptional, pre-goodwill and fully diluted					
Key Assumptions (INR m)					
Wireline Subscribers - mn	3.80	3.81	3.64	3.60	3.57
Wireless Subscribers - mn	2.75	3.24	3.88	4.68	5.00
Wireline ARPU	789	712	667	599	581
Wireless ARPU	300.6	257.3	222.7	199.3	189.4
Revenue By Division (INR m)					
Wireline	37,642	33,385	29,824	26,039	24,993
Wireless	8,455	9,245	9,514	10,232	10,996
Internet & Others	3,305	5,043	5,939	7,096	7,754

Revenue would decline due to drop in wire-line subscriber, falling tariffs, increased competition and inability to capitalize on broadband

EBITDA margin will decline due to salary revision. Salary accounts for 40% of total expenditure

We are valuing the company significantly below Book Value due to low ROA and ROE

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

Cash Flow (INR m)					
Year Ending March	2007A	2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
Recurring net profit	4,588	3,863	2,773	(1,156)	(904)
Depreciation	6,892	7,132	7,033	7,021	6,765
Associates & minorities	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-cash items	(6,544)	10,245	-	-	-
Recurring cash flow	4,937	21,240	9,806	5,865	5,861
Change in working capital	(1,116)	3,416	937	3,605	50
Capex - maintenance	(4,052)	(4,442)	(4,980)	(3,903)	(2,625)
Capex - new investment	(4,052)	(4,442)	(4,980)	(3,903)	(2,625)
Free cash flow to equity	(4,284)	15,772	782	1,664	662
Net acquisitions & disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	(2,874)	(2,948)	(2,948)	(2,948)	(2,948)
Non recurring cash flows	5,149	2,996	-	-	-
Net cash flow	(2,009)	15,820	(2,166)	(1,285)	(2,287)
Equity finance	-	-	-	-	-
Debt finance	159	172	-	-	-
Movement in cash	(1,850)	15,991	(2,166)	(1,285)	(2,287)

Company intends to maintain the dividend per share

Per share (INR)					
Recurring cash flow per share	7.84	33.71	15.56	9.31	9.30
FCF to equity per share	(6.80)	25.03	1.24	2.64	1.05

Balance Sheet (INR m)					
Year Ending March	2007A	2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
Working capital assets	123,590	108,249	107,763	107,376	107,452
Working capital liabilities	(98,257)	(97,897)	(98,350)	(101,568)	(101,694)
Net working capital	25,333	10,352	9,413	5,808	5,758
Tangible fixed assets	72,418	73,629	76,557	77,343	75,827
Operating invested capital	97,751	83,981	85,970	83,151	81,585
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	2,248	1,633	1,633	1,633	1,633
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-
Invested capital	99,999	85,615	87,603	84,784	83,219
Cash & equivalents	(22,349)	(38,340)	(36,174)	(34,889)	(32,603)
Short term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Long term debt *	140	106	106	106	106
Net debt	(22,209)	(38,234)	(36,068)	(34,783)	(32,496)
Deferred tax	6,182	4,850	4,850	4,850	4,850
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	116,027	118,999	118,821	114,717	110,865
Minority interests	-	-	-	-	-
Invested capital	99,999	85,615	87,603	84,784	83,219

Cash will decline as company pays out salary arrears and 3G spectrum payments – NOT modelled in our assumptions

* Includes convertibles and preferred stock which is being treated as debt

Per share (INR)					
Book value per share	184.17	188.89	188.60	182.09	175.98
Tangible book value per share	180.60	186.29	186.01	179.50	173.38

Financial strength					
Net debt/equity (%)	(19.1)	(32.1)	(30.4)	(30.3)	(29.3)
Net debt/total assets (%)	(10.1)	(17.2)	(16.2)	(15.7)	(14.9)
Current ratio (x)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
CF interest cover (x)	na	na	na	na	na

We expect earnings and EBITDA to turn negative in FY10

Valuation	2007A	2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
Recurring P/E (x) *	9.9	11.8	16.4	neg	neg
Recurring P/E @ target price (x) *	7.6	9.0	12.5	neg	neg
Reported P/E (x)	9.9	11.8	16.4	neg	neg
Dividend yield (%)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
P/CF (x)	9.2	2.1	4.6	7.7	7.7
P/FCF (x)	neg	2.9	58.1	27.3	68.6
Price/book (x)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Price/tangible book (x)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
EV/EBITDA (x) **	2.8	2.1	1.9	neg	neg
EV/EBITDA @ target price (x) **	1.4	0.6	(0.6)	neg	neg
EV/invested capital (x)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

* Pre exceptional, pre-goodwill and fully diluted

** EBITDA includes associate income and recurring non-operating income

Sources: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; BNP Paribas estimates

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Unless otherwise specified, these recommendations are set with a 12-month horizon. Thus, it is possible that future price volatility may cause a temporary mismatch between upside/downside for a stock based on market price and the formal recommendation.

*In most cases, the target price will equal the analyst's assessment of the current fair value of the stock. However, if the analyst doesn't think the market will reassess the stock over the specified time horizon due to a lack of events or catalysts, then the target price may differ from fair value. In most cases, therefore, our recommendation is an assessment of the mismatch between current market price and our assessment of current fair value.

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