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EQUITY MARKETS

India	Change %		
	10-Oct	1-day	1-mo 3-mo
Sensex	16,557	2.0	(1.8) (11.6)
Nifty	4,980	-	(1.6) (11.3)
Global/Regional indices			
Dow Jones	11,433	3.0	4.0 (8.6)
Nasdaq Composite	2,566	3.5	4.0 (8.4)
FTSE	5,399	1.8	3.5 (8.9)
Nikkei	8,776	2.0	0.4 (13.4)
Hang Seng	18,306	3.4	(7.9) (18.1)
KOSPI	1,805	2.2	(0.4) (16.3)
Value traded – India			
Cash (NSE+BSE)	128	132	137
Derivatives (NSE)	1,013	1,120	1,016
Deri. open interest	1,116	1,277	1,214

Forex/money market

	Change, basis points			
	10-Oct	1-day	1-mo	3-mo
Rs/US\$	48.9	(12)	163	438
10yr govt bond, %	8.7	14	42	38

Net investment (US\$m)

	7-Oct	MTD	CYTD
FIs	100	(452)	(601)
MFs	21	(47)	(282)

Top movers -3mo basis

Best performers	Change, %			
	10-Oct	1-day	1-mo	3-mo
ACC IN Equity	1131.2	1.6	10.0	17.5
ACEM IN Equity	144.6	(0.4)	4.2	16.5
IDEA IN Equity	92.1	2.0	(4.3)	15.1
MM IN Equity	806.9	1.3	1.9	11.2
UTCEM IN Equity	1085.1	(1.0)	(0.4)	10.9
Worst performers				
IVRC IN Equity	37.5	3.7	(15.5)	(47.5)
HDIL IN Equity	95.9	3.0	(9.2)	(43.3)
RCAPT IN Equity	336.0	4.5	(17.9)	(42.6)
CRG IN Equity	152.6	2.3	1.1	(37.9)
ESOIL IN Equity	79.2	2.7	(15.9)	(37.9)

OCTOBER 10, 2011

NEW RELEASE

BSE-30: 16,557

Exploring the money trail. Our analysis of exports from India and FII inflows into India in FY2011 shows wide gaps between reported official and bottom-up data. We attribute this to data limitations partly but highlight that a better understanding of the nature and type of exports and foreign inflows is critical (1) to fully appreciate the drivers of exports and implications for BOP, reserves and exchange rate and (2) to mitigate risks to the India economy from illicit 'foreign' flows, if any.

Difficult to explain surge in exports of engineering goods in FY2011 and the few prior years

Our study of exports data of major engineering companies (including automobiles and metals) shows that the increase in their exports does not reconcile with the steep increase in official exports data. In fact, the gap is quite substantial. Reported exports of engineering goods as per official data jumped 79% yoy (US\$30 bn) to US\$68 bn in FY2011. On the other hand, exports of the 'engineering' companies in the BSE-500 Index increased 11% yoy to ₹638 bn in FY2011 from ₹577 bn in FY2010. Our observation holds true for the past few years too.

Difficult to explain surge in FII inflows in FY2011

Our bottom-up study of flows of FII funds and ETFs does not reconcile with the reported US\$22 bn of FII inflows in FY2011. At best, we can account for US\$4.5 bn of FII flows based on data of listed FIIs, ETFs and estimates of EPFR Global. We admit that EPFR Global data does not capture all the sources of foreign institutional investment (sovereign and private equity funds, for example) that can invest in India. Nonetheless, the difference is stark.

A few examples of remarkable growth in exports; hard to reconcile with publicly available data

A study of official exports data shows remarkable growth in two areas in the broad category of engineering goods—(1) metal and metal products and (2) transport equipment. Exports of copper cathodes grew 444% to ₹317 bn in FY2011 and was the key driver of US\$17 bn growth in exports in metal products. Similarly, a huge jump in exports of cars, drilling rigs and unclassified ships accounted for the major portion of the US\$9 bn increase in exports of transport equipment. We didn't see the same growth in exports of large listed companies.

Looking for credible explanations; better and more disclosures imperative

The gap between the surge in exports as per official data and a more muted performance of the listed entities would suggest that (1) exports are largely being driven by smaller listed players or unlisted entities or (2) the quality of data is suspect. We would like to believe credible explanations exist for the aforementioned gaps with respect to (1) exports from India and (2) FII inflows into India.

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Manufactured goods, particularly engineering goods, have largely driven exports over the past few years, as per official data

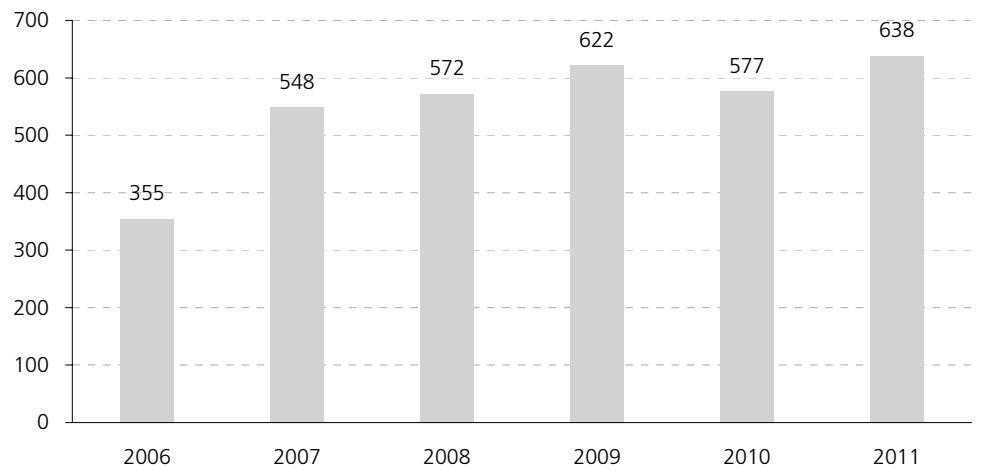
Total exports, manufactured goods exports and engineering goods exports data, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (US\$ bn)



Source: CMIE, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Kotak Institutional Equities

Exports of major engineering companies grew more modestly compared to official data

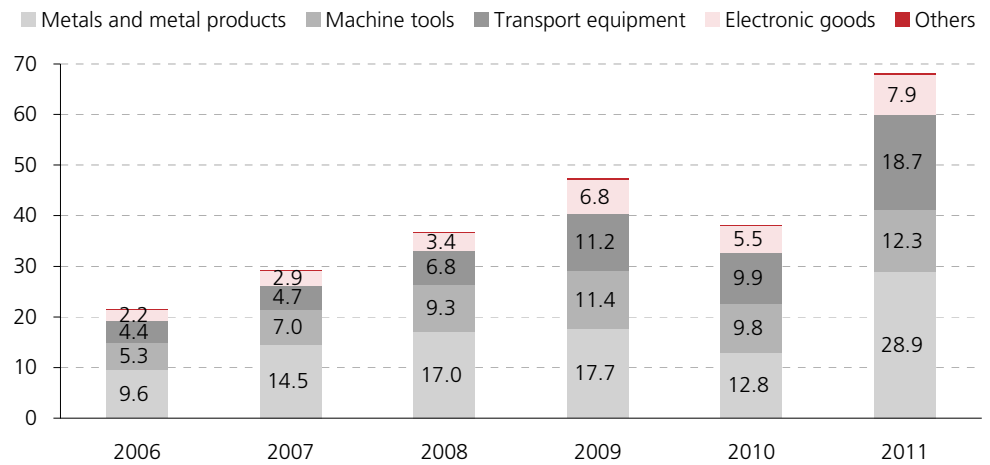
Export data of engineering companies in BSE-500 Index, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (Rs bn)



Source: Capitaline, Kotak Institutional Equities

Exports of engineering goods have grown quite sharply over the past few years

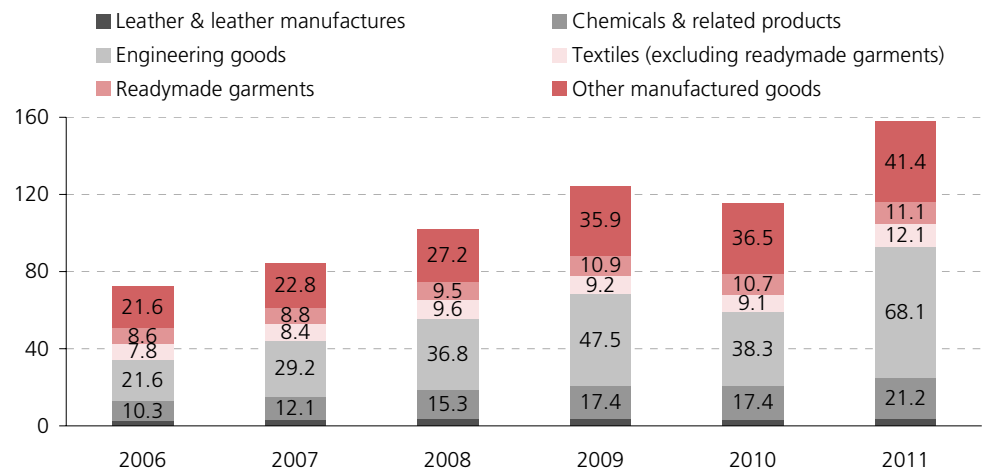
Breakdown of exports of engineering goods by major categories, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (US\$ bn)



Source: CMIE, Kotak Institutional Equities

Exports of traditional manufactured products have increased moderately versus exports of engineering goods

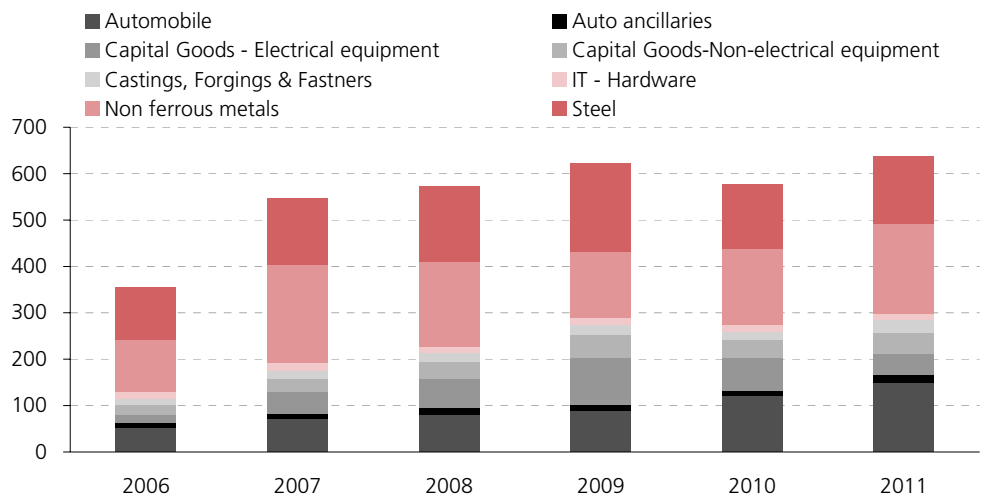
Breakdown of exports of manufactured goods by major categories, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (US\$ bn)



Source: CMIE, Kotak Institutional Equities

Exports of 'engineering' companies grew more modestly compared to official data

Exports data of engineering companies in BSE-500 Index, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (Rs bn)



Source: Capitaline, Kotak Institutional Equities

Breakdown of exports of major auto companies in BSE-500 Index, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (Rs bn)

Company	Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bajaj Auto	Automobile	9	17	20	26	32	46
Maruti Suzuki	Automobile	6	6	7	15	45	35
Tata Motors	Automobile	22	27	28	22	19	33
Ashok Leyland	Automobile	5	6	8	9	6	11
M & M	Automobile	5	6	8	6	7	11
TVS Motors	Automobile	2	3	3	5	5	9
Bosch	Auto ancillaries	4	6	7	7	6	8
Hero Motocorp	Automobile	3	3	2	2	3	4
Motherson Sumi	Auto ancillaries	1	2	2	2	2	3
SKF India	Auto ancillaries	0	1	1	1	1	2
Exide Industries	Auto ancillaries	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timken India	Auto ancillaries	1	1	1	2	1	1
Fag Bearings	Auto ancillaries	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amara Raja Battery	Auto ancillaries	0	0	0	0	1	1
Escorts	Automobile	1	2	2	1	2	1
Eicher Motors	Automobile	1	2	2	1	0	0
Total		63	83	95	102	133	167

Source: Capitaline, Kotak Institutional Equities

Breakdown of exports of capital goods companies in BSE-500 Index, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (Rs bn)

Company	Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cummins India	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	5	6	7	13	5	11
Crompton Greaves	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	4	6	7	10	10	8
HEG	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	3	5	7	8	8	8
B H E L	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	6	9	8	16	12	8
Thermax	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	2	3	3	6	7	6
Kalpataru Power	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	2	3	4	3	9	6
Graphite India	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	3	5	6	6	5	6
Areva T&D	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	0	1	2	4	8	5
A B B	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	2	4	3	5	5	5
K E C International	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	2	4	5	7	5	4
Jyoti Structures	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	—	1	3	7	4	3
Alstom Projects	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	0	2	1	5	5	3
Alfa Laval (I)	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	2	2	3	3	2	3
Carborundum	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	0	1	1	1	1	2
B E M L	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	0	1	0	3	1	2
Havells India	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	1	1	1	2	2	2
Praj Industries	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	1	1	3	3	2	2
Sujana Towers	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	—	—	—	1	0	2
Kirloskar Brothers	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	1	2	1	2	2	2
Kirloskar Oil	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	—	—	—	—	1	1
Elgi Equipment	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ingersoll-Rand	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walchand Industries	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	0	1	1	1	1	1
Elecon Engineering	Capital goods - Non-electrical equipment	0	0	0	0	1	1
Suzlon Energy	Capital goods - Electrical equipment	2	18	28	40	10	0
Total		39	76	100	149	108	91

Source: Capitaline, Kotak Institutional Equities

Breakdown of exports of metals companies in BSE-500 Index, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-11 (Rs bn)

Company	Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hindalco Industries	Non-ferrous metals	36	70	64	51	53	71
Sterlite Industries	Non-ferrous metals	42	72	70	46	59	63
Hindustan Zinc	Non-ferrous metals	9	42	23	20	28	37
JSW Steel	Steel	20	33	32	41	27	33
Tata Steel	Steel	21	20	21	33	20	23
National Aluminium	Non-ferrous metals	23	26	21	21	21	21
Jindal Saw	Steel	6	10	23	23	26	16
Uttam Galva	Steel	10	14	15	22	14	16
JSL Stainless	Steel	11	23	17	12	11	14
Bhushan Steel	Steel	10	15	13	15	12	12
Jindal Steel	Steel	4	6	7	10	4	11
S A I L	Steel	11	12	12	8	8	10
JSW ISPAT	Steel	17	8	15	9	7	4
Usha Martin	Steel	3	4	4	6	5	4
Tinplate Company	Non-ferrous metals	1	2	2	3	3	3
Adhunik Metal	Steel	—	0	1	1	0	1
Hindustan Copper	Non-ferrous metals	0	1	1	1	0	1
Maharashtra Seamless	Steel	—	—	5	9	3	1
Total		226	357	344	333	303	340

Source: Capitaline, Kotak Institutional Equities

We estimate total non-ETF and ETF flows at around US\$4.5 bn in FY2011 based on EPFR data
Consolidated EPFR data for country flows into India (US\$ mn)

	Asia (ex-Japan)	BRIC	Europe	Global	GEM	Global (ex-US)	India	Pacific	Total
Total non-ETF flows (US\$ mn)									
Apr-10	34	9	(1)	1	102	1	219	(1)	364
May-10	(33)	(56)	(2)	(14)	(88)	(27)	(279)	(1)	(499)
Jun-10	71	(12)	0	(7)	93	(10)	(58)	(3)	75
Jul-10	44	23	(0)	(0)	136	(5)	186	(0)	383
Aug-10	19	14	(1)	(3)	234	(12)	(119)	(5)	126
Sep-10	115	(10)	(2)	(3)	285	(24)	479	4	844
Oct-10	78	(14)	0	14	434	(12)	(110)	(1)	389
Nov-10	148	20	(2)	18	391	(12)	(117)	(1)	446
Dec-10	48	(22)	(0)	17	339	(13)	90	0	459
Jan-11	9	(41)	0	18	233	1	(15)	3	207
Feb-11	(246)	(133)	2	19	(142)	(3)	(437)	(8)	(948)
Mar-11	(127)	(122)	(4)	(4)	(11)	(4)	(277)	(21)	(570)
FY2011	160	(345)	(7)	55	2,006	(121)	(439)	(34)	1,275
Total ETF flows (US\$ mn)									
Apr-10	14	5	(0)	3	200	11	119	1	353
May-10	(6)	(18)	(1)	1	113	3	(20)	(0)	71
Jun-10	(3)	39	0	(1)	336	(10)	30	(2)	390
Jul-10	30	2	0	(1)	271	(0)	267	0	569
Aug-10	11	7	0	1	431	(1)	(30)	0	419
Sep-10	46	(1)	2	3	353	2	327	1	731
Oct-10	47	20	2	4	509	2	514	1	1,098
Nov-10	21	14	(0)	5	127	3	202	1	374
Dec-10	48	2	(1)	4	58	(0)	46	(2)	153
Jan-11	8	(54)	2	11	(112)	9	(73)	1	(208)
Feb-11	(68)	(1)	3	16	(630)	12	18	(1)	(649)
Mar-11	(41)	4	(2)	3	(64)	10	(170)	1	(260)
FY2011	107	18	5	47	1,592	41	1,230	1	3,040

Source: EPFR, Kotak Institutional Equities estimates

We estimate EPFR to cover ~34% of the total India FII exposure as of June 30, 2011
Comparison of tracked and untracked universe of FII investments in India, June 30, 2011 (US\$ mn)

	ETF	Non-ETF	Total
Asia ex-Japan regional	898	5,199	6,097
BRIC	558	2,421	2,979
Europe regional	35	133	168
Global	229	2,006	2,235
GEM funds	7,532	16,038	23,570
Global ex-US	534	1,966	2,500
India	5,307	23,106	28,413
Pacific regional	73	532	605
Total EPFR	15,166	51,402	66,568
KIE estimate of FII investment			195,000
EPFR proportion of universe tracked (%)			34
EPFR proportion of universe tracked (ex-ETF) (%) (a) (b)			29

Notes:

(a) All ETFs are listed while only a few non-ETF funds are listed.

(b) We assume total ETF exposure to India of around US\$17 bn.

Source: EPFR, Kotak Institutional Equities estimates

OCTOBER 10, 2011

UPDATE

BSE-30: 16,557

Draft NTP throws only broad contours; little in terms of specifics or timelines.

Even as Draft NTP 2011 (DNTP11) provided some clarity on the Government's directional stance on issues like spectrum management, licensing, roaming etc., it provided little in terms of specifics or timelines – a damp squib of sorts in light of the pre-draft excitement on the Street. Formulation of indicated Spectrum Act and TRAI-led recommendation process on licensing issues, as suggested in the policy document, could be long-drawn affairs. We remain constructive on Bharti/ Idea.

Broad contours, little clarity; overhang remains

DNTP11, while touching on a variety of issues like licensing framework, one-nation one-license, license-spectrum de-linking, market-based spectrum pricing, spectrum pooling/sharing/trading, spectrum refarming, free roaming, exit policy for telcos, infrastructure status for the Telecom sector, etc., failed to provide any specifics and/or timelines. Relatively better clarity emerged on the DoT's stance on roaming – it wants the industry to move towards free roaming. Nonetheless, here too, the path remains hazy – it was not clear whether abolition of roaming charges would follow the migration to one-nation, one-license framework or implemented as a standalone regulation.

Issues around spectrum management and pricing have been left to be addressed by a separate Spectrum Act, while the DoT intends to seek TRAI recommendations on issues around licensing framework. Both of these, Spectrum Act formulation and TRAI recommendation process, could be long-drawn affairs – wait for regulatory clarity has just gotten longer, overhang remains.

Directional stance towards a simplistic regulatory structure

- ▶ **Licensing framework** – (1) de-linkage of license and spectrum, (2) only two categories of operators – network service operator (spectrum/technology-neutral license) and service delivery operator (service-neutral license), and (3) one-nation, one-license framework. The first category of operators, i.e. NSOs, will be licensed to set up and maintain networks; **they would need to provide these networks on a non-exclusive basis (this sounds like Open Access, though we seek more clarity)**. The second category, i.e. SDOs, would be licensed to provide any type of telecom service; essentially no separate wireline, wireless, NLD, ILD, ISP or other licenses. Only pan-India licenses will be issued and spectrum will have to be leased separately. However, the policy document was unclear on whether spectrum grants would continue to be done at a circle-level or issued only pan-India. We presume spectrum grants would remain at a circle level. Also, the document talks about seeking recommendations from the TRAI on migration to one-license framework and other licensing issues.
- ▶ **Spectrum management/ pricing** – the policy document had absolutely no specifics on this area. It instead talks about enacting a separate Spectrum Act which would deal with all spectrum-related issues like spectrum grant, pricing, refarming, sharing, trading, withdrawal, etc. The policy did shed some light on the DoT's directional stance on some of these issues – (1) future spectrum grants to be based on market-linked prices; we do note that the policy document does not define 'market-linked' nor does it talk about any retrospective charges for past spectrum grants, (2) the DoT would 'encourage' spectrum refarming – the policy document offers nothing further on the exact mechanics or timelines, (3) spectrum pooling/sharing would be allowed and spectrum trading may be allowed at a later date, (4) periodic spectrum audits to be conducted, and (5) 300 MHz of additional spectrum to be made available to the industry by 2017 and another 200 MHz by 2020.

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- ▶ The entire telecom sector to be granted 'infrastructure' status – this would potentially translate into tax benefits as well as open up a few new sources of financing for the sector.
- ▶ **M&A regulations** – the policy was surprisingly completely silent on this one barring a mention of 'framing an appropriate exit policy' for licensees. We are unsure what this really means or what such a policy would entail.
- ▶ Policy specified certain rural tele-density (60% by 2017 and 100% by 2020) and BB subs (175 mn by 2017 and 600 mn by 2020) targets. The Telecom Minister also made a remark on potential 'right to broadband' for the citizens of the country.
- ▶ Regulatory levies – the draft document stated that the DoT would look to rationalize taxes and levies affecting the sector; whether this translates into a lower uniform license fees for the sector was not clear. **The Telecom Minister, in the press conference, did mention that "revenue generation for the Government would be a secondary objective (of the policy)".**

Free roaming – timing/ path unclear, ceteris paribus impact substantial

We now look at the impact of the only definitive policy directive mentioned in the draft, i.e. a move towards free roaming. Our understanding of this is that free roaming would essentially mean free 'home network' roaming and not free 'any network' roaming. With this assumption, we note the following

- ▶ Ceteris paribus, the fair value impact of free roaming works out to Rs28/share for Bharti, Rs12/share for Idea and Rs7/share for RCOM. FY2013E EPS impact would be 9% on Bharti, 22% on Idea, and 30% on RCOM. We base our computations on TRAI-disclosed data on roaming contribution to revenues and our assumptions on potential % loss within this revenue stream.
- ▶ Even as the extent may vary, roaming abolition likely hits all players in the industry. That the industry would pass on some of the impact in the form of higher pricing cannot be ruled out.
- ▶ Even as abolition of roaming premium appears to be more negative for incumbents (who presumably have a higher proportion of 'roaming' subs), we note that this may not necessarily be the case. This is because roaming premium would still be applicable if a sub moves out of his 'home' network, i.e. to another operator's network – this would place the incumbents (with their network coverage leadership) better in the eyes of frequent 'roaming' subs and may result in a market share gain of such subs. A counter-argument to this could be that a bulk of such frequent roaming (presumably high-ARPU) subs would likely be with the incumbents already and hence market share gain potential is limited.
- ▶ Abolition of roaming may also drive usage elasticity on roaming outgoing minutes.

Sector impact – little in immediate term; wait and watch continues. We remain positive on incumbents

As mentioned above, DNTP11 did not provide sufficient details in terms of specifics and timelines on various policy measures to assess impact on the industry and individual players. We have quantified the impact of free roaming earlier. Impact of other events remains to be seen – as also mentioned above, the Spectrum Act enactment and TRAI recommendation process on 'one-license framework' could be long-drawn affairs. We continue to believe that in the 'regulatory risks versus pricing power' tussle, we believe the incumbents have sufficient pricing power in the near-to-medium term to mitigate some of the regulatory headwinds. We remain constructive on Bharti and Idea.

Indian telecom companies valuation analysis, March fiscal year-ends, 2009-2013E

	Price (Rs)		P/E (X)					EV/EBITDA (X)				
	10-Oct-11	Target price (Rs)	2009	2010	2011	2012E	2013E	2009	2010	2011	2012E	2013E
Bharti	364	460	16.3	15.4	22.8	19.9	13.0	9.6	8.7	10.0	7.7	5.8
Idea	92	115	31.7	33.7	33.9	34.3	18.1	12.1	10.8	10.8	8.2	6.2
RCOM	74	80	2.5	3.3	11.4	28.0	13.8	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.4	5.5
TCOM	186	180	107.7	(6.5)	(7.5)	(6.5)	(5.5)	8.3	12.2	10.7	9.2	9.2

	KS rating	Market cap. (US\$ bn)	Revenues (Rs bn)					EBITDA (Rs bn)				
			2009	2010	2011	2012E	2013E	2009	2010	2011	2012E	2013E
Bharti	ADD	28.2	370	418	595	725	842	152	168	200	254	321
Idea	ADD	6.2	101	124	155	196	242	28	34	38	52	68
RCOM	SELL	3.2	223	215	224	224	250	86	72	84	74	84
TCOM	REDUCE	1.1	100	110	119	143	151	13	10	12	15	15

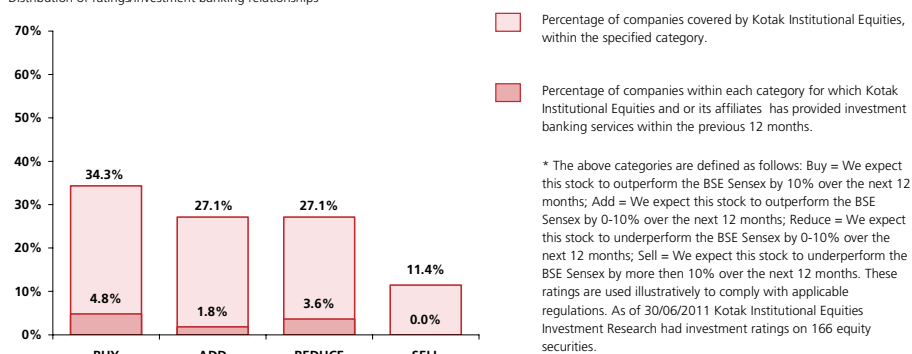
	Net Income (Rs bn)					EPS (Rs/share)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012E	2013E	2009	2010	2011	2012E	2013E
Bharti	84	90	60	69	106	22.3	23.6	15.9	18.2	28.0
Idea	9	9	9	9	17	2.90	2.73	2.72	2.68	5.08
RCOM	60	47	13	5	11	29.3	22.6	6.5	2.6	5.4
TCOM	0	(8)	(7)	(8)	(10)	1.7	(28.6)	(24.9)	(28.8)	(34.0)

Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Institutional Equities estimates

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Distribution of ratings/investment banking relationships



Source: Kotak Institutional Equities

As of June 30, 2011

Ratings and other definitions/identifiers

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BUY. We expect this stock to deliver more than 17.5% returns over the next 12 months.

ADD. We expect this stock to deliver 7.5-17.5% returns over the next 12 months.

REDUCE. We expect this stock to deliver 0-7.5% returns over the next 12 months.

SELL. We expect this stock to deliver less than 0% returns over the next 12 months.

Our target prices are also on a 12-month horizon basis.

Other definitions

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