Concerns overdone

Low near-term volume visibility, but in the price; key play for L-T gas growth; reiterate BUY

Action: Pause now but getting ready for next wave of growth

After sharp 45% growth over the past two years, to 120mmscmd at end FY11, gas volume growth will likely stagnate (we assume an average of 120/125mmscmd in FY12/13)—domestic gas production has disappointed and the next wave of LNG is nearly two years away. In the interim, GAIL is laying new pipelines for the next phase of growth. Petchem capacity is set to double by FY14F. We believe near-term gas volume concerns were known and factored in, and think GAIL's one-month share-price correction of 12% (21% since its January 2011 peak) is excessive. Reiterate BUY.

Catalyst: Easing subsidy concern

Though the ad-hoc subsidy mechanism is a concern, GAIL is least impacted, as its subsidy burden is only on under-recoveries on cookingfuels (~14% of one-third upstream share) and not auto-fuels. The recent increases in cooking fuels prices reduce this burden. The government is contemplating limiting the number of subsidised LPG cylinders per household. We believe such a move would be difficult to administer and might not lead to large benefits as it could encourage black-marketeering. However, effective implementation would reduce the subsidy burden.

Valuations: Favourable risk-reward; reiterate BUY

We believe our new volume assumption of 120/125mmscmd for FY12/13 (earlier 130/140) are conservative. We have also marginally adjusted our assumptions for tariff, petchem volumes/price, subsidy and other income. Our FY12/13F EPS falls by 6-9%. GAIL trades at an attractive 8x FY13F EV/EBITDA. Our new TP of INR565 (earlier INR600) implies 37% upside.

31 Mar	FY11		FY12F		FY13F		FY14F
Currency (INR)	Actual	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Revenue (bn)	325	388	381	427	412		487
Reported net profit (bn)	36	44	42	49	45		48
Normalised net profit (bn)	36	44	42	49	45		48
Normalised EPS	28.07	35.00	32.77	38.85	35.36		37.55
Norm. EPS growth (%)	13.4	20.0	16.7	11.0	7.9		6.2
Norm. P/E (x)	14.7	N/A	12.6	N/A	11.6	N/A	11.0
EV/EBITDA (x)	9.6	8.0	8.3	7.2	7.9		7.3
Price/book (x)	2.7	N/A	2.4	N/A	2.1	N/A	1.9
Dividend yield (%)	1.8	N/A	2.4	N/A	2.6	N/A	2.7
ROE (%)	19.8	21.5	20.2	20.8	19.2		18.0
Net debt/equity (%)	0.9	10.1	8.8	12.6	13.8		12.1

Key company data: See page 2 for company data and detailed price/index chart. Rating: See report end for details of Nomura's rating system.

August 25, 2011	

Rating Remains	Buy
Target price Reduced from INR600	INR 565
Closing price August 24, 2011	INR 412
Potential upside	+37.1%

Anchor themes

We continue to like GAIL as a key play on long-term gas growth in India.

Nomura vs consensus

Our FY12/13F earnings estimates are ~4% lower than Bloomberg consensus estimates. However,our TP is ~12% ahead of the Street as we are more positive on the long-term gas story in India.

Research analysts

India Oil & Gas/Chemicals

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See Appendix A-1 for analyst certification and important disclosures. Analysts employed by non US affiliates are not registered or qualified as research analysts with FINRA in the US.

Key data on GAIL

Income statement (INRbn)

Year-end 31 Mar	FY10	FY11	FY12F	FY13F	FY14F	Notes
Revenue	250	325	381	412	487	Despite near flat gas volumes, we
Cost of goods sold	-191	-258	-306	-333	-398	estimate 17% earnings growth in
Gross profit	59	67	74	79	90	FY12F
SG&A	-18	-18	-17	-18	-25	1 1 1 21
Employee share expense	0	0	0	0	0	
Operating profit	41	48	58	61	65	
EBITDA	47	55	65	71	76	
Depreciation	-6	-7	-8	-9	-11	
Amortisation	0	0	0	0	0	
EBIT	41	48	58	61	65	
Net interest expense	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	
Associates & JCEs	0	0	0	0	0	
Other income	5	5	5	6	7	
Earnings before tax	46	52	61	66	70	
Income tax	-14	-17	-20	-21	-22	
Net profit after tax	31	36	42	45	48	
Minority interests	0	0	0	0	0	
Other items	0	0	0	0	0	
Preferred dividends	0	0	0	0	0	
Normalised NPAT	31	36	42	45	48	
Extraordinary items	0	0	0	0	0	
Reported NPAT	31	36	42	45	48	
Dividends	-11	-11	-15	-16	-17	
Transfer to reserves	20	25	27	29	31	
Valuation and ratio analysis						
FD normalised P/E (x)	16.6	14.7	12.6	11.6	11.0	
FD normalised P/E (x)	22.8	20.1	12.0	16.0	11.0	
Reported P/E (x)	16.6	14.7	17.2	10.0	11.0	
	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	
Dividend yield (%)	1.0				8.8	
Price/cashflow (x)		17.0 2.7	10.6	9.9		
Price/book (x)	3.1		2.4	2.1	1.9	
EV/EBITDA (x)	10.6	9.6	8.3	7.9	7.3	Price and price relative chart (one year)
EV/EBIT (x)	12.1 23.6	10.9	9.4	9.1	8.5	Price
		20.5	19.5	19.2 17.1	18.4	(INR) — Rel MSCI India
Gross margin (%)		10.0			15.6	540 g f 115
EBITDA margin (%)	18.7	16.8	17.1			110
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%)	18.7 16.4	14.8	15.1	14.9	13.3	520 -
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%)	18.7 16.4 12.6	14.8 11.0	15.1 10.9	14.9 10.9	13.3 9.8	500
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4	14.8 11.0 32.0	15.1 10.9 32.2	14.9 10.9 32.0	13.3 9.8 32.0	520 -
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9	520 - 500 - 480 -
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2	520 - 500 - 480 - 440 - 420 -
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7	
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0	
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7	520 500 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 40
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5	520 500 400 400 400 400 400 400 40
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5	(%) 1M 3M 12M
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4	$(\%) \\ (\%) \\ Absolute (INR) \\ (NR) \\ (M) $
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8	(%) 1M 3M 12M
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2	$(\%) \qquad 1M \qquad 3M \qquad 12M \\ Absolute (INR) \qquad -11.8 \qquad -4.3 \qquad -9.6 \\ Absolute (USD) \qquad -14.9 \qquad -6.0 \qquad -7.8 \\ Relative to index \qquad 1.1 \qquad 5.6 \qquad 3.7 \\ (\%) \qquad 1.1 \qquad 5.6 \qquad 3.7 \\ (\%) \qquad -7.8 \\ (\%) \qquad -7.8$
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8	(%) 1M 3M 12M Absolute (INR) -11.8 -4.3 -9.6 Absolute (USD) -14.9 -6.0 -7.8 Relative to index 1.1 5.6 3.7 Market cap (USDmn) 11.347.2
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2	$ \begin{pmatrix} 500 \\ 4$
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS Per share	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0 12.0	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4 13.4	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7 16.7	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9 7.9	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2 6.2	$ \begin{pmatrix} \% \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS Per share Reported EPS (INR)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0 12.0 24.75	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4 13.4 28.07	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7 16.7 32.77	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9 7.9 35.36	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2 6.2 37.55	$ \begin{pmatrix} 500 \\ 4$
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS Per share Reported EPS (INR) Norm EPS (INR)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0 12.0 24.75 24.75	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4 13.4 13.4 28.07 28.07	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7 16.7 16.7 32.77 32.77	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9 7.9 35.36 35.36	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2 6.2 37.55 37.55	$ \begin{cases} \frac{500}{400} & \frac{1}{400} &$
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS Per share Reported EPS (INR) Norm EPS (INR) Fully diluted norm EPS (INR)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0 12.0 24.75 24.75 24.75	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4 13.4 13.4 28.07 28.07 28.07	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7 16.7 16.7 32.77 32.77	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9 7.9 7.9 35.36 35.36 35.36	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2 6.2 37.55 37.55 37.55	
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS Per share Reported EPS (INR) Norm EPS (INR) Fully diluted norm EPS (INR) Book value per share (INR)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0 12.0 24.75 24.75 24.75 24.75 132.43	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4 13.4 13.4 28.07 28.07 28.07 28.07 151.78	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7 16.7 16.7 32.77 32.77 32.77 173.12	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9 7.9 7.9 35.36 35.36 35.36 35.36 196.14	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2 6.2 6.2 37.55 37.55 37.55 220.59	$ \begin{pmatrix} \% \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS Per share Reported EPS (INR) Norm EPS (INR) Fully diluted norm EPS (INR)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0 12.0 24.75 24.75 24.75	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4 13.4 13.4 28.07 28.07 28.07	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7 16.7 16.7 32.77 32.77	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9 7.9 7.9 35.36 35.36 35.36	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2 6.2 37.55 37.55 37.55	
EBITDA margin (%) EBIT margin (%) Net margin (%) Effective tax rate (%) Dividend payout (%) Capex to sales (%) Capex to depreciation (x) ROE (%) ROA (pretax %) Growth (%) Revenue EBITDA EBIT Normalised EPS Normalised FDEPS Per share Reported EPS (INR) Norm EPS (INR) Fully diluted norm EPS (INR) Book value per share (INR)	18.7 16.4 12.6 31.4 35.4 14.3 6.4 19.9 17.2 5.1 15.2 17.5 12.0 12.0 24.75 24.75 24.75 24.75 132.43	14.8 11.0 32.0 31.1 14.3 7.1 19.8 17.2 29.9 16.8 17.0 13.4 13.4 13.4 28.07 28.07 28.07 28.07 151.78	15.1 10.9 32.2 34.9 13.1 6.6 20.2 17.7 17.3 19.6 19.9 16.7 16.7 16.7 32.77 32.77 32.77 173.12	14.9 10.9 32.0 34.9 12.1 5.4 19.2 16.4 8.4 8.3 6.7 7.9 7.9 7.9 35.36 35.36 35.36 35.36 196.14	13.3 9.8 32.0 34.9 8.2 3.7 18.0 15.5 18.1 7.4 5.8 6.2 6.2 6.2 37.55 37.55 37.55 220.59	

Cashflow (INRbn)

Year-end 31 Mar	FY10	FY11	FY12F	FY13F	FY14F	Not
EBITDA	47	55	65	71	76	V
Change in working capital	15	-10	3	2	5	ir
Other operating cashflow	-15	-13	-19	-20	-21	
Cashflow from operations	47	31	49	53	60	
Capital expenditure	-36	-46	-50	-50	-40	
Free cashflow	11	-16	-1	3	20	
Reduction in investments	-3	-5	-5	-5	-5	
Net acquisitions	0	0	0	0	0	
Reduction in other LT assets	0	0	0	0	0	
Addition in other LT liabilities	1	2	0	0	0	
Adjustments	4	2	5	5	5	
Cashflow after investing acts	13	-17	-1	3	20	
Cash dividends	-7	-11	-15	-16	-17	
Equity issue	0	0	0	0	0	
Debt issue	3	8	10	10	8	
Convertible debt issue	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	
Cashflow from financial acts	-5	-4	-6	-8	-11	
Net cashflow	7	-20	-8	-5	9	
Beginning cash	35	42	21	14	9	
Ending cash	42	21	14	9	17	
Ending net debt	-27	2	19	34	34	
Source: Nomura estimates						

Balance sheet (INRbn)

Cash & equivalents422114917Debt levels have been increasingMarketable securities000000B/S remains strong	ng but
B/S remains strong	-
Accounts receivable 13 19 22 24 27	
Inventories 6 9 9 10 11	
Other current assets 76 63 63 63 64	
Total current assets 137 112 108 106 120	
LT investments 21 26 31 36 41	
Fixed assets 143 183 226 267 297	
Goodwill 0 0 0 0 0	
Other intangible assets 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Other LT assets 0 0 0 0 0	
Total assets 300 320 365 409 458	
Short-term debt 0 0 0 0 0	
Accounts payable 20 25 35 37 45	
Other current liabilities 83 63 61 63 66	
Total current liabilities 104 88 96 101 111	
Long-term debt 15 23 33 43 51	
Convertible debt 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Other LT liabilities 14 16 16 16 16	
Total liabilities 132 128 145 160 178	
Minority interest 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Preferred stock 0 0 0 0 0	
Common stock 13 13 13 13 13 13	
Retained earnings 153 178 205 234 265	
Proposed dividends 0 0 0 0 0	
Other equity and reserves 2 2 2 2 2 2	
Total shareholders' equity 168 193 220 249 280	
Total equity & liabilities 300 320 365 409 458	
Liquidity (x)	
Current ratio 1.32 1.27 1.13 1.05 1.08	
Interest cover 58.7 58.0 52.6 41.4 32.9	
Leverage	
Net debt/EBITDA (x) net cash 0.03 0.30 0.49 0.45	
Net debt/equity (%) net cash 0.9 8.8 13.8 12.1	
Activity (days)	
Days receivable 20.4 18.0 19.7 20.2 19.2	
Days inventory 11.8 10.5 10.7 10.8 9.9	
Days payable 38.3 32.4 35.8 39.4 37.8	
Cash cycle -6.0 -3.8 -5.4 -8.4 -8.7	
Source: Nomura estimates	

We estimate capex of INR50bn each in FY12/13F

Gas volumes: Slow growth near term

GAIL, the key long-distance gas transmission company, has been the key beneficiary of a sharp ramp-up in gas production at the KG-D6 block since the start of production in April 2009.

As KG-D6 production saw a ramp-up to 60mmscmd by end 2009, GAIL's gas transmission volume also increased sharply, from ~83mmscmd at the end of FY09 to 115mmscmd by end FY10 (an increase of ~32mmscmd). To put these numbers in perspective, over the previous nine years, from FY00 to FY09, GAIL's volume had increased by only ~23mmscmd, a CAGR of 3.7%.

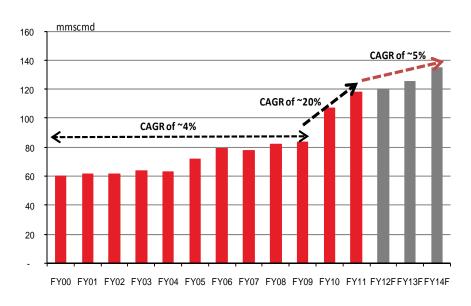
Even as KG-D6 volumes started to fizzle in FY11, GAIL's transmission volumes continued to increase (although at a slower pace) to ~120mmscmd due to higher LNG imports. Overall, gas transmission volumes for GAIL have grown by a sharp 45% over the past two years to 120mmscmd in end FY11.

We think that GAIL's gas volume growth is likely to slow in the near term. Domestic gas production is likely to disappoint (production decline continues at KG-D6 block) and after the sharp increase of last year, the next wave of new LNG supply is nearly two years away. Any meaningful ramp-up in KG-D6 production is at least two to three years away (we assume 48/45/45mmscmd for FY12/13 /14F) and near-term visibility on production ramp-up in other domestic blocks is also limited, in our view.

Also, even as we continue to believe that LNG would be the key source of gas growth in the medium term, we note that after a sharp increase in LNG import volumes over the past year (in 1QFY12 Petronet LNG's volumes were up 40% y-y and Dahej terminal operated at 105% utilisation), there may not be any further significant growth in LNG volumes in the near term. The new incremental LNG capacity of ~15mmt (or ~54mmscmd) would come only in a staggered way over the next two years, starting with ~1.5 - 2.0mmt of capacity at Dabhol early next year and followed by ~5mmt of capacity at Kochi in 2HFY13F.

Thus, we conservatively assume that gas transmission volumes for rest of FY12 would remain at their current levels of ~120mmscmd. We also reduce our FY13F estimate of gas transmission volume to 125mmscmd (from 140mmscmd earlier) and think that gas transmission volume would see a meaningful ramp-up only in FY14 (est. avg. FY14 volume at 135mmscmd) with the commissioning of incremental LNG capacity.





GAIL's transmission volumes saw sharp increases in FY10, driven by KG-D6

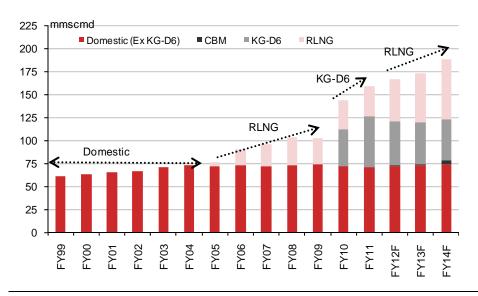
Despite a decline in KG-D6 volumes, higher LNG imports sustained growth in FY11

With low visibility of domestic growth and LNG re-gas capacity reaching full utilisation, nearterm growth will likely be muted

After a sharp 20% CAGR volume growth over the past two years, we estimate volume growth would be much more moderate, at a CAGR of ~5% over the next three years

Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

Fig. 2: Incremental RLNG supply to drive next leg of volume growth for GAIL



As expected incremental LNG capacities of ~15mmt (54mmscmd) would come only in stages over next two years, any meaningful volume growth for GAIL would be visible only in FY14 and beyond

Source: PPAC, Nomura estimates

Fig. 3: Status of key pipelines in work-in-progress stage

	Length	Approved	Capacity	Likely completion
	(km)	Cost (INRbn)	(mmscmd)	Date
DVPL GREP Upgradation Project				
- Dahej-Vijaipur Phase II (48")	610	58.4	24-78	Mainline compressor at Jabhua / Vijaipur commissioned.
				Standby machine at Jhabua - June11, and Vijaipur - Dec11.
- Vijaipur - Dadri Pipeline (48")	499	49.3	20-80	Vijaipur Dadri Pipeline commissioned
				Compressors at Kailaras/Chainsa - Dec -11
Dadri - Baw ana - Nangal	594	23.6	31	Phase I - up to Baw ana - March 2010
				Phase II - up to Nangal - Dec 11
Chainsa - Jhajjar - Hissar	349	13.2	35	Phase I - Upto Sultanpur - Mar 2010
				Chainsa - Sultanpur - Neemrana - April 2011
				Phase II - Upto Hissar - FY12
Jagdishpur - Haldia	2,050	76.0	32	Implementation in phased manner - FY14 onw ards
Dabhol - Bagalore	1,414	49.9	16	Phase I - Aug 2012
				Phase II - Dec 2012
Kochi - Koottanad -	1,126	32.6	16	Phase I - Aug 2012
Mangalore - Bangalore				Phase II - Dec 2012
	6,642	302.9		

Source: Company data, Nomura research

Surprise likely on tariffs/marketing margins

Even as we reduce our near-term gas transmission volume assumptions for GAIL and expect gas volumes to remain largely flat, we think that the increasing share of LNG in the overall gas supply portfolio would provide some respite to GAIL in the form of higher tariff and marketing gains.

We also highlight that most of GAIL's existing contracts have 'ship or pay' provisions, and typically if volumes drop below 90-95% daily contracted quantities (DCQ), the contracts require customers to keep paying the capacity charges. This means that typically GAIL's revenue decline is lower than the actual volume decline.

As GAIL transmits incremental gas volumes of LNG through its new HVJ pipeline (where the tariff is more than double the tariff approved for the old HVJ pipeline), its average realised tariff keeps on increasing.

The 'ship or pay provisions' on existing contracts, and higher LNG imports fetching higher tariffs, have meant that despite cuts in tariffs by the regulator, GAIL's average realized tariffs have kept on increasing over the past few years, with an average annual increase of ~5% since FY08. With most of the additional gas likely to flow on the expansion HVJ/GREP network, the trend of higher tariffs is likely to continue, in our view.

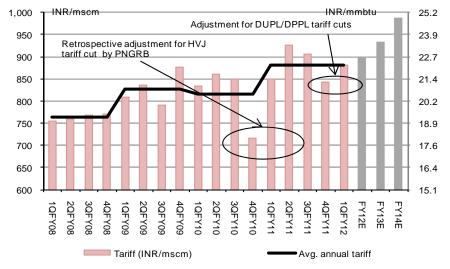
Fig. 4: GAIL' overall headline tariffs were cut by the regulator

Pipeline Network	Order Date	Applied from	Old Tariff	New tariff	Change
HVJ - GREP - DVPL	April-10	November-08	28.5	25.5	-11%
DV PL / GREP upgradation	April-10	April-10	NA	53.7	
DUPL / DPPL	February-11	November-08	26.1	24.5	-6%

Source: PNGRB, Nomura research

Fig. 5: Nonetheless, average tariffs realised have kept on increasing . . .

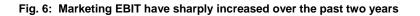
... and are likely to move up further

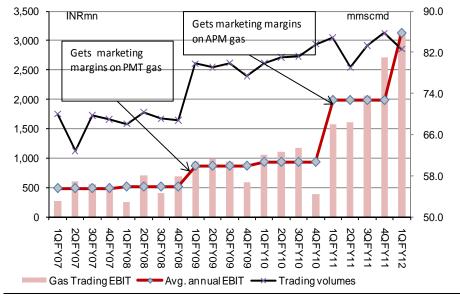


Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

Marketing margins also keep surprising

Apart from higher tariffs, GAIL also charges marketing gains on gas that it markets. From June 2010, the government has allowed GAIL to charge marketing margins on INR200/scm (~11cents/mmbtu), which has significantly boosted marketing earnings for GAIL. As the demand for RLNG has been very strong in recent few quarters due to a drop in domestic gas production, GAIL has been making high marketing gains on incremental LNG volumes.





Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

PE margins resilient; doubling capacity

Even after the recent corrections from peak levels, polymer prices have remained strong. As GAIL commissioned its sixth furnace to raise the capacity of its PATA petrochemical plant to 450kta (from 410kta) only in 1Q2011, the full benefit of the increased capacity would accrue only in FY12.

After flat volumes of ~420kta over the past three years, we estimate that polymer production will increase by ~8% to 450kta in FY12F. As GAIL further de-bottlenecks capacity, petchem production is likely to increase further, although marginally in FY13/14F (we estimate 460/470kta).

The capacity at GAIL's Pata complex is set to double by FY14. Work is currently ongoing for this expansion and the company is installing a 450kta gas-cracker unit and a 400kta downstream polymer unit.

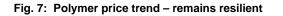
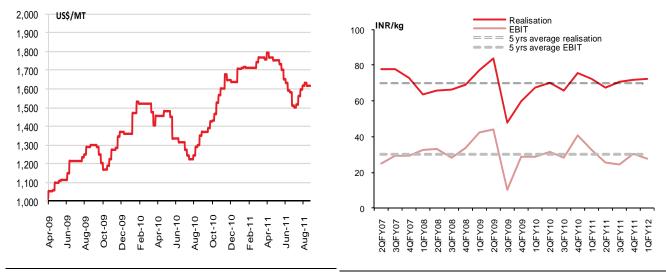


Fig. 8: Despite sharp increase in gas costs over past years, polymer's profitability also remains resilient

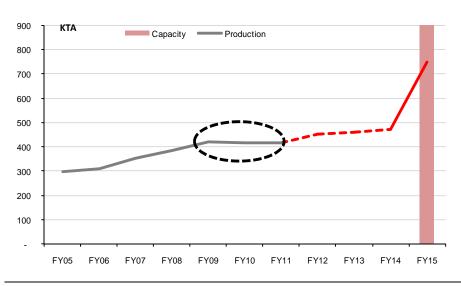


Source: Datastream

Source: Company data, Nomura research

Any meaningful increase in its polymer production would be visible as GAIL completes the doubling of capacity at its PATA plant, likely in 2014

Fig. 9: Petchem volume ramp-up



Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

Easing subsidy concerns

Even though the subsidy sharing mechanism has been ad-hoc and non-transparent and is a concern, the one redeeming factor has been that GAIL is sharing under-recoveries only on cooking fuels losses (~14% of the 1/3rd upstream share). As the price of oil rises, the bulk of incremental under-recoveries are due to diesel, which GAIL does not share.

Recent increases in the retail prices of domestic LPG and kerosene have also reduced subsidy outgoings. The government is contemplating limiting the number of subsidised LPG cylinders per household. We believe such a decision would be difficult to implement administratively and might not lead to large benefits as, over the longer term, price arbitrage could encourage black-marketeering. However, effective implementation is likely to reduce subsidy outgoings, in our view. In our current numbers, we have not included any potential gains from lower subsidy outgoings.

Reported Profit INR	on	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Avg (FY07-09)	Avg (FY08-10)	Avg (FY09-11)
Upstream companies		172	185	184	194	218	180	187	198
GAIL		24	26	28	31	36	26	28	32
		196	211	212	225	254	206	216	230
Ratio for sharing of	cooking fuel	losses					FY10	FY11	FY12
Upstream companies							87.4%	86.8%	86.3%
GAIL							12.6%	13.2%	13.7%
							FY10	FY11	1QFY12
GAIL's share	А						12.6%	13.2%	13.7%
Under-recoveries									
Auto fuels	В						144	366	286
Cooking fuels	С						316	416	149
Total	D=B+C						461	782	435
Upstream share %	E						33.3%	38.7%	33.3%
Upstream share	F=C*E						105	161	50
GAIL's share	G=A*F						13.3	21.1	6.8

Fig. 10: Subsidy-sharing mechanism for GAIL

Source: PPAC, Company data, Nomura estimates

Fig. 11: Despite the volatile subsidy burden, GAIL's net LPG realisation (ex subsidy) remains resilient

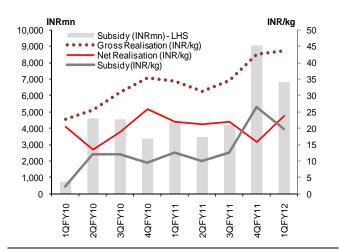
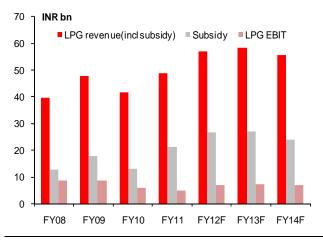


Fig. 12: Higher LPG prices offset incremental subsidy burden and LPG EBIT remains largely un-impacted



Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

Earnings revision

We reduce our FY12/13F EPS estimate by 6-9%. Key changes in assumptions are:

- Lower gas transmission volume at 120/125mmscmd in FY12/13F (130/140mmscmd earlier).
- Marginally adjust average transmission tariff due to lower volumes.
- Raise marketing margins on RLNG in line with recent quarterly trends.
- Fine-tune our assumptions for petchem volumes/realisation, LPG prices and subsidy burden, and other income.

Fig. 13: Key changes in our assumptions

	FY10	FY11	FY 1	12F	FY1	3F	FY14F
Gas Transmission			New	Old	New	Old	
Volume (mmscmd)	107	118	120	130	125	140	135
Avg Tariff (INR/mscm)	813	880	900	920	933	953	986
Petrochemicals							
Polymers production (KT)	417	416	450	475	460	480	470
Avg. realisation (INR/kg)	71	70	70	72	74	77	74
LPG & Other liquid HC							
LPG sales (KT)	1,101	1,073	1,079	1,157	1,100	1,180	1,122
Other HC sales (KT)	343	300	315	320	323	328	331
LPG prices (US\$/MT)	610	784	932	905	944	899	883
Subsidy (INR mn)	13,267	21,112	26,610	25,207	27,100	23,317	24,040

Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

Fig. 14: EBIT break-down by segment

Gas business contributing ~2/3rd of EBIT

	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12F	FY13F	FY14F
EBIT Break-down (INR br	ו)					
Transmission & Trading	21.7	28.9	36.6	41.7	43.4	47.8
Petrochemicals	12.1	13.3	11.9	12.2	13.9	13.8
LPG & Liquid HC	8.6	6.1	4.9	7.1	7.3	7.0
EBIT Break-down (%)						
Transmission & Trading	51%	60%	69%	68%	67%	70%
Petrochemicals	29%	28%	22%	20%	22%	20%
LPG & Liquid HC	20%	13%	9%	12%	11%	10%

Source: Company data, Nomura estimates

Fig. 15: EPS sensitivity to key variables

	FY12F	-	FY13F 35.4		
Base case EPS (INR/share)	32.8				
EPS Change	INR/Share	%	INR/Share	%	
Gas transmission volume					
Base volumes (mmscmd)	120		125		
+10 mmscmd	1.2	3.7%	1.3	3.6%	
Gas transmission tariffs					
Base avg tariff (Rs/'000 SCM)	900		933		
5% higher tariff	1.1	3.2%	1.1	3.2%	
Polymer prices					
Base case (\$/MT)	1600		1700		
10% higher prices	1.7	5.2%	1.8	5.1%	
Subsidy burden					
Base (INRbn)	26.6		27.1		
10% higher subsidy	-1.4	-4.3%	-1.5	-4.1%	

Source: Nomura estimates

Risk-reward favourable; re-iterate BUY

We believe that near-term gas volume concerns are known and factored in, and we think that GAIL's share-price correction of 12% over the past month (and 21% since its peak in January 2011) is excessive.

Compared with multiples of 7-13x 2012F EV/EBITDA for regional gas and utilities stocks, and multiples of 11.6x FY13F EV/EBITDA for Indian PSU power utilities, GAIL currently trades at a multiple of 8x FY13F EV/EBITDA.

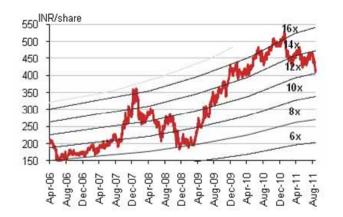
Our revised TP of INR565 (earlier INR600) implies 37% upside potential. Reiterate BUY.

Fig. 16: SOTP valuation for GAIL

	(INRbn)	(US\$bn)	INR / Share	INR /Share (Old)	Comments
Gas transmission	499	11.4	393	411	10x FY13F EBITDA
Petrochemicals	110	2.5	87	100	7x FY13F EBITDA
LPG & liquid HC	50	1.1	39	49	6x FY13F EBITDA
E&P upside	18	0.4	14	15	
Investments	62	1.4	49	46	
Enterprise value	738	16.9	582	621	
Less: net debt	19	0.4	15	18	FY12F
Equity value	719	16.4	567	603	
Price target			565	600	

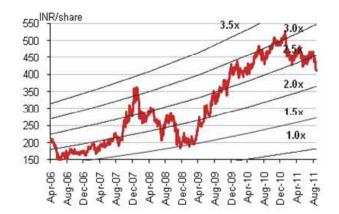
Source: Nomura estimates

Fig. 17: 1-yr fwd P/E multiple



Source: Bloomberg, Nomura estimates

Fig. 18: 1-yr fwd P/B multiple



Source: Bloomberg, Nomura estimates

Fig. 19: Comparative valuation matrix of Indian and Regional gas and power utilities

Company	Ticker	Rating	Price	M Cap		P/E		E	V/EBITDA	
			(LC)	(US\$bn)	2010	2011F	2012F	2010	2011F	2012F
India Power Utilities										
NTPC	NTPC IN	BUY	171.4	31.0	20.6	19.2	17.4	15.1	14.3	12.5
Pow er Grid	PWGR IN	BUY	101.2	10.3	19.9	17.4	15.6	13.3	12.3	10.7
Average					20.3	18.3	16.5	14.2	13.3	11.6
China Gas Utilities										
ENN Energy	2688 HK	BUY	24.6	4.0	22.4	16.2	12.0	10.1	6.9	5.6
Tow ngas China	1083 HK	Neutral	4.2	1.3	21.0	18.9	15.0	14.3	11.1	9.3
China Resources Gas	1193 HK	BUY	11.0	2.6	21.6	18.0	15.7	11.6	7.5	6.3
China Gas	384 HK	Neutral	2.5	1.4	12.2	20.6	12.4	12.4	7.0	5.2
Beijing Enterprises	392 HK	BUY	35.9	5.2	16.2	14.3	12.2	6.9	6.5	6.0
Average					18.7	17.6	13.4	11.1	7.8	6.5
HK Utilities										
Power Assets Holdings Ltd	6 HK	BUY	61.4	16.8	17.9	15.3	14.8	15.8	13.2	12.6
CLP Holdings	2 HK	Neutral	70.7	21.8	16.9	17.6	16.4	11.1	10.2	9.6
Hong Kong & China Gas	3 HK	Reduce	17.9	18.2	26.6	24.3	22.5	17.5	16.5	15.4
CKI	1038 HK	Neutral	47.1	14.1	21.0	14.2	13.6	21.7	14.8	14.4
Average					20.6	17.9	16.8	16.5	13.7	13.0

Note - Prices as of 23th August

Source: Bloomberg, Nomura estimates

Appendix A-1

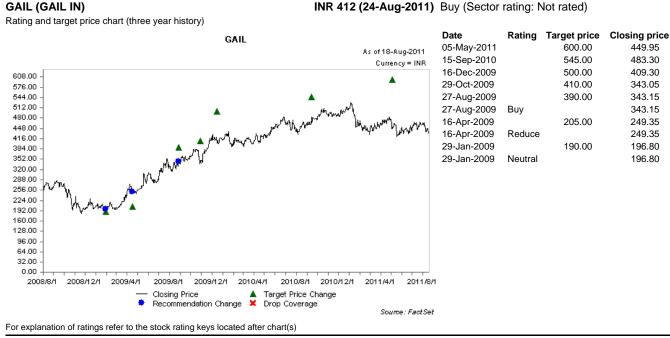
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Issuer Specific Regulatory Disclosures Mentioned companies

Issuer name	Ticker	Price	Price date	Stock rating	Sector rating	Disclosures
GAIL	GAIL IN	INR 412	24-Aug-2011	Buy	Not rated	
Previous Rating						
I TEVIOUS Mailing						
Trevious Rating						
Issuer name				Previous R	ating	Date of change





Valuation Methodology We have used sum-of-the-parts as our primary tool to value GAIL's diversified business. We have valued its gas transmission business (including gas trading) at 10x its FY13F EBITDA. We have assigned a multiple of 7x FY13F EBITDA for petrochemical and 6x FY12F estimated EBITDA for the LPG business. We also value E&P upside at a conservative INR14/share. Our target price is INR565.

Risks that may impede the achievement of the target price Key downside risks: lower transmission volume growth, a sharp cut in overall tariffs by the regulator (we do not assume any cut), a sharper decline in polymer prices and higher subsidy burden than our assumption.

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A rating of 'Buy', indicates that the analyst expects the stock to outperform the Benchmark over the next 12 months.

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Explanation of Nomura's equity research rating system for Asian companies under coverage ex Japan published from 30 October 2008 and in Japan from 6 January 2009 STOCKS

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A 'Bullish' stance, indicates that the analyst expects the sector to outperform the Benchmark during the next six months.

A 'Neutral' stance, indicates that the analyst expects the sector to perform in line with the Benchmark during the next six months.

A 'Bearish' stance, indicates that the analyst expects the sector to underperform the Benchmark during the next six months.

Benchmarks are as follows: Japan: TOPIX; United States: S&P 500, MSCI World Technology Hardware & Equipment; Europe, by sector -Hardware/Semiconductors: FTSE W Europe IT Hardware; Telecoms: FTSE W Europe Business Services; Business Services: FTSE W Europe; Auto & Components: FTSE W Europe Auto & Parts; Communications equipment: FTSE W Europe IT Hardware; Ecology Focus: Bloomberg World Energy Alternate Sources; Global Emerging Markets: MSCI Emerging Markets ex-Asia.

Explanation of Nomura's equity research rating system for Asian companies under coverage ex Japan published prior to 30 October 2008

STOCKS

Stock recommendations are based on absolute valuation upside (downside), which is defined as (Fair Value - Current Price)/Current Price, subject to limited management discretion. In most cases, the Fair Value will equal the analyst's assessment of the current intrinsic fair value of the stock using an appropriate valuation methodology such as Discounted Cash Flow or Multiple analysis etc. However, if the analyst doesn't think the market will revalue the stock over the specified time horizon due to a lack of events or catalysts, then the fair value may differ from the intrinsic fair value. In most cases, therefore, our recommendation is an assessment of the difference between current market price and our estimate of current intrinsic fair value. Recommendations are set with a 6-12 month horizon unless specified otherwise. Accordingly, within this horizon, price volatility may cause the actual upside or downside based on the prevailing market price to differ from the upside or downside implied by the recommendation.

A 'Strong buy' recommendation indicates that upside is more than 20%.

A 'Buy' recommendation indicates that upside is between 10% and 20%.

A 'Neutral' recommendation indicates that upside or downside is less than 10%.

A 'Reduce' recommendation indicates that downside is between 10% and 20%.

A 'Sell' recommendation indicates that downside is more than 20%.

SECTORS

A 'Bullish' rating means most stocks in the sector have (or the weighted average recommendation of the stocks under coverage is) a positive absolute recommendation.

A 'Neutral' rating means most stocks in the sector have (or the weighted average recommendation of the stocks under coverage is) a neutral absolute recommendation.

A 'Bearish' rating means most stocks in the sector have (or the weighted average recommendation of the stocks under coverage is) a negative absolute recommendation.

Target Price

A Target Price, if discussed, reflect in part the analyst's estimates for the company's earnings. The achievement of any target price may be impeded by general market and macroeconomic trends, and by other risks related to the company or the market, and may not occur if the company's earnings differ from estimates.

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