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### News Round-up

- ▶ **Larsen & Toubro** Ltd (L&T) has bagged a Rs 6,897-crore contract from **Maharashtra State Power Generation Co Ltd** (Mahagenco) for three 660 MW super-critical Boiler Turbine Generator (BTG) units. *(BS)*
- ▶ In other news, **L&T** is likely to raise over Rs 300 crore by selling one-third of its stake in Mahindra Satyam by Friday morning. *(ET)*
- ▶ **Tata Steel**, the world's eighth largest steel maker by output, has approved an exchange offer for an existing \$875 million of securities into foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs), in a move to reduce costs and ease repayment. The move gives an option to extend the repayment schedule by two years. *(BS)*
- ▶ India's second-biggest software exporter **Infosys Technologies** on Thursday acquired the US-based back-office firm McCamish Systems for around US\$38 million in order to tap into over US\$5-billion insurance services market in the country. *(ET)*
- ▶ Delhi-based Pramod Jain, who describes himself as a serial investor and has interests in telecom and real estate, has launched a hostile takeover bid for Sanjay Dalmia's **Golden Tobacco (GTL)**, saying that he wants to prevent a stripping of assets, and sparking a scramble for the stock. *(Mint)*
- ▶ The **RBI** on Thursday proposed to allow importers and exporters to write and sell "put" options both in foreign currency-rupee and cross-currencies and earn premium on them. *(Mint)*

Source: ET= Economic Times, BS = Business Standard, FE = Financial Express, BL = Business Line.

### EQUITY MARKETS

India	Change %			
	12-Nov	1-day	1-mo	3-mo
Sensex	16,696	(0.9)	(1.9)	11.2
Nifty	4,953	(1.0)	(2.0)	11.1
<b>Global/Regional indices</b>				
Dow Jones	10,197	(0.9)	3.2	8.9
Nasdaq Composite	2,149	(0.8)	0.5	7.5
FTSE	5,277	0.2	1.3	11.9
Nikkei	9,752	(0.5)	(3.2)	(7.3)
Hang Seng	22,351	(0.2)	4.1	7.1
KOSPI	1,564	(0.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)
<b>Value traded - India</b>				
Cash (NSE+BSE)	253.3	228.5	235.0	
Derivatives (NSE)	820.9	720.1	733	
Deri. open interest	1,058.1	1,009	761	

### Forex/money market

	Change, basis points			
	12-Nov	1-day	1-mo	3-mo
Rs/US\$	46.6	33	16	(172)
10yr govt bond, %	7.4	3	1	31
<b>Net investment (US\$mn)</b>				
	11-Nov	MTD	CYTD	
FIs	209	376	14,589	
MFs	5	155	(441)	

### Top movers -3mo basis

	Change, %			
	12-Nov	1-day	1-mo	3-mo
<b>Best performers</b>				
AL IN Equity	52.6	(3.7)	25.7	46.0
RBXY IN Equity	412.1	(1.1)	4.4	39.7
CRG IN Equity	394.7	(1.4)	16.3	39.3
SESA IN Equity	337.6	(4.3)	12.1	38.8
IH IN Equity	88.2	(0.6)	10.4	38.8
<b>Worst performers</b>				
IDEA IN Equity	50.8	2.8	(20.1)	(35.0)
RCOM IN Equity	174.6	2.1	(29.5)	(34.0)
IBULL IN Equity	133.9	(2.4)	(29.5)	(28.8)
BHARTI IN Equity	299.0	(0.3)	(14.9)	(27.6)
TCOM IN Equity	374.9	1.2	(23.7)	(23.9)

**NOVEMBER 13, 2009**
**UPDATE**

Coverage view: **Cautious**

Price (Rs): **91**

Target price (Rs): **95**

BSE-30: **16,696**

**Infinite possibilities.** We note that GSPL's valuation will vary widely depending on assumptions for transmission tariffs. GSPL stock is discounting a transmission tariff of Rs0.55/cu m in perpetuity, which may look low versus its current tariffs (Rs0.89/cu m in 2QFY10). However, the implied tariff results in average CROCI of 21% in perpetuity. This is well above the likely CROCI possible under the new regulatory regime, which restricts post-tax ROCE to 12%. We recommend investors book profits in the stock.

**Company data and valuation summary**

GSPL							
Stock data	Forecasts/Valuations						
	2009	2010E	2011E				
52-week range (Rs) (high,low)	96-25	2.2	6.4	11.8			
Market Cap. (Rs bn)	51.3	21.7	190.8	84.6			
<b>Shareholding pattern (%)</b>		P/E (X)	41.5	14.3	7.7		
Promoters	37.8	Sales (Rs bn)	4.9	9.6	15.5		
FIs	12.6	Net profits (Rs bn)	1.2	3.6	6.6		
MFs	9.8	EBITDA (Rs bn)	4.5	9.1	14.7		
<b>Price performance (%)</b>	<b>1M</b>	<b>3M</b>	<b>12M</b>	EV/EBITDA (X)	13.9	7.0	4.4
Absolute	9.6	29.5	200.7	ROE (%)	9.6	24.7	42.0
Rel. to BSE-30	11.3	16.5	71.7	Div. Yield (%)	0.8	2.4	11.6

**QUICK NUMBERS**

- Stock trading at **3.3X FY2010E book value and 1.7X FY2010E GCI**
- Outperformed **Sensex by 65% since July 1, 2009**

**Infinite possibilities but be wary of the risks attached**

Exhibit 1 gives the valuation of GSPL stock under different tariff assumptions. We note that the valuation of the stock can vary from Rs46 (based on tariffs resulting in 14% CROCI) to Rs181 (assuming 2QFY10 tariffs in perpetuity). However, we would advocate investors to focus on the corresponding CROCI at different tariff assumptions and resultant valuations. A fair valuation of Rs95 results in an average CROCI of 21% over FY2011-20E, which seems very high for a gas transmission company. We doubt a rational regulatory framework will allow a gas transmission company to earn such super-normal profits in perpetuity. Current regulations permit 12% post-tax or 18.18% pre-tax returns on capital employed.

**Appreciation of 79% in the past four months is a fabulous return; book it**

GSPL stock has rallied 79% since July 1, 2009 versus the BSE-30 Index's 14% rise over the same period. We believe this a fabulous performance and would advice investors take advantage of the gratuitous increase in stock price and book profits. The stock is currently trading at 3.3X FY2010E book value and 1.7X FY2010E gross cash invested (GCI). We find this expensive for a gas transmission company, which will earn regulated returns. Our reverse valuation exercise suggests that the current stock price is implying an average tariff of Rs0.55/cu m resulting in CROCI of 21% in perpetuity.

**Valuing the stock is an academic exercise pending clarity on regulations**

We maintain our REDUCE rating on the stock with a 12-month DCF-based target price of 95. However, valuing the stock is an academic plug-and-play exercise pending clarity on regulations and likely tariffs. As highlighted above, the fair value of the stock could swing meaningfully depending on tariff assumptions. We see significant risks to our earnings assumption arising from (1) lower-than-expected volumes and (2) lower-than expected tariffs. Exhibit 2 gives our key assumptions underlying our earnings model. We are unsure about the impact of new regulations for gas transportation pipelines on GSPL's tariffs (and earnings/cash flows) but are fairly sure that a strict application of the same will result in meaningfully lower tariffs versus our assumptions.

Sanjeev Prasad  
sanjeev.prasad@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1229

Gundeep Singh  
gundeep.singh@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1286

Tarun Lakhotia  
tarun.lakhotia@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1188

Kotak Institutional Equities Research  
kotak.research@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1100

### A simple cross-check may help

We note that our tariff and volume assumptions for FY2012E result in EBIT of Rs12.2 bn. We believe this is well above the likely EBIT possible under the new regulatory framework of 12% post-tax return on capital employed (EBIT X (1-t)/capital employed) or 18.2% pre-tax return on capital employed (EBIT/capital employed). We compute that 18.2% pre-tax return on 'capital employed' (gross fixed assets and net working) of Rs44 bn will result in EBIT of Rs8 bn. Assuming depreciation of 4% per annum on pipeline life of 25 years, GSPL's 'regulated' EBIT would be even lower.

We see significant downside risks to GSPL's valuation from lower transmission tariffs  
GSPL stock valuation and CROCI at various levels of average transmission tariff

Average tariff (Rs/cu m)	Valuation (Rs/share)	CROCI (%)	ROCE (%)	Comments
<b>0.89</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>2QFY10 tariffs in perpetuity</b>
0.68	116.4	24.0	49.2	
0.62	102.0	22.0	43.2	
<b>0.58</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>Base case</b>
0.50	73.9	18.0	31.4	
0.45	59.9	16.0	25.4	
<b>0.39</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>Likely regulated CROCI</b>

Source: Kotak Institutional Equities estimates

GSPL: Profit model, balance sheet, cash model, March fiscal year-ends, 2006-2012E (Rs mn)

	2006	2007	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E
<b>Profit model (Rs mn)</b>							
Net sales	2,635	3,176	4,179	4,875	9,594	15,490	16,718
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>8,903</b>	<b>14,547</b>	<b>15,653</b>
Other income	45	175	294	243	199	193	189
Interest	(413)	(457)	(815)	(870)	(1,044)	(1,369)	(1,416)
Depreciation	(791)	(1,026)	(1,632)	(1,705)	(2,640)	(3,333)	(3,412)
Pretax profits	783	1,369	1,491	1,914	5,418	10,039	11,013
Contribution towards GSEDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tax	(2)	(70)	(389)	(535)	(1,535)	(2,974)	(3,758)
Deferred taxation	(315)	(409)	(82)	(145)	(294)	(439)	14
<b>Net profits</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>7,270</b>
<b>Earnings per share (Rs)</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>Balance sheet (Rs mn)</b>							
Total equity	9,075	9,659	11,410	12,156	14,314	13,963	13,578
Deferred tax liability	508	917	999	1,144	1,438	1,877	1,862
Total borrowings	5,786	8,638	9,660	12,150	13,650	15,150	14,650
Current liabilities	1,771	1,845	5,106	4,148	3,808	3,266	1,067
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>17,140</b>	<b>21,059</b>	<b>27,175</b>	<b>29,599</b>	<b>33,211</b>	<b>34,256</b>	<b>31,159</b>
Cash	2,372	1,811	2,569	991	1,636	1,479	1,475
Current assets	995	2,126	2,928	2,795	3,044	3,372	3,440
Total fixed assets	13,651	17,029	21,259	25,394	28,112	28,987	25,825
Investments	—	—	356	356	356	356	356
Deferred expenditure	123	93	63	63	63	63	63
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17,140</b>	<b>21,059</b>	<b>27,175</b>	<b>29,599</b>	<b>33,211</b>	<b>34,256</b>	<b>31,159</b>
<b>Free cash flow (Rs mn)</b>							
Operating cash flow, excl. working capital	1,562	2,212	2,743	2,674	6,142	10,205	10,479
Working capital changes	471	(1,058)	2,460	(825)	(590)	(870)	(2,267)
Capital expenditure	(6,049)	(4,404)	(5,863)	(5,673)	(5,176)	(4,208)	(250)
Investments	—	—	(356)	—	—	—	—
Other income	40	146	—	243	199	193	189
<b>Free cash flow</b>	<b>(3,976)</b>	<b>(3,103)</b>	<b>(659)</b>	<b>(3,580)</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>8,151</b>
<b>Ratios (%)</b>							
Debt/equity	60.4	81.7	77.9	91.4	86.7	95.6	94.9
Net debt/equity	37.6	45.0	43.8	47.7	46.4	48.9	48.7
RoAE	6.8	8.8	8.8	9.6	24.7	42.0	46.5
<b>RoACE</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>CROCI</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Key assumptions</b>							
Volumes-old pipelines (mcm/d)	10.4	12.6	12.7	11.1	13.0	17.5	20.0
Volumes-new pipelines (mcm/d)	—	1.7	4.1	3.8	18.2	33.1	41.6
<b>Volumes (mcm/d)</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>61.6</b>
<b>Average tariff (Rs/cu m)</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.74</b>

Source: Company, Kotak Institutional Equities estimates

**NOVEMBER 13, 2009**
**UPDATE**

Coverage view: **Neutral**

Price (Rs): **41**

Target price (Rs): **37**

BSE-30: **16,696**

**HIT or miss—government approves Headend-in-the-Sky (HITS) policy.** We find the approval of Headend-in-the-Sky policy guidelines by the Government of India to be positive for large all-India MSOs as it would preclude the need to maintain digital head-ends in each city. However, the guidelines may have come in a tad late with digital expansion plans of most MSOs already halfway through. We find limited impact on DTH since it is already competing with digital cable in most large urban areas.

**Company data and valuation summary**

DishTV

**Stock data**

52-week range (Rs) (high,low) 60-13

Market Cap. (Rs bn) 38.7

**Shareholding pattern (%)**

Promoters 72.8

FIs 4.3

MFs 5.3

**Price performance (%)**

Absolute 1M 3M 12M (11.6) (10.7) 154.8

Rel. to BSE-30 (9.4) (19.7) 45.6

**Forecasts/Valuations**

2009 2010E 2011E

EPS (Rs) (6.6) (1.8) 0.0

EPS growth (%) (31.9) (72.2) (101.9)

P/E (X) (6.2) (22.4) 1,162.7

Sales (Rs bn) 7.4 12.2 17.0

Net profits (Rs bn) (4.5) (1.7) 0.0

EBITDA (Rs bn) (1.4) 1.6 3.8

EV/EBITDA (X) (35.9) 28.1 12.1

ROE (%) 83.9 59.0 8.5

Div. Yield (%) 0.0 0.0 0.0

**Headend-in-the-Sky (HITS) policy—HIT or miss**

- ▶ The salient features of the HITS policy approved by the Government of India are—(1) HITS to be allowed in both 'C-band' and 'Ku-band' transmission obviating the waiting period given the scarcity of transponders, (2) total foreign investment (direct and indirect) including FDI allowed upto 74%, similar to telecom, (3) continuation of cross-media holding restrictions of 20% among the various segments of the broadcasting services and (4) HITS operators not allowed to target subscribers directly but through the distribution network of an LCO (local cable operator). The detailed policy document release is awaited.
- ▶ We find that the national footprint of HITS will be cost effective for large MSOs (multi-system operators) eliminating the need to setup expensive digital terrestrial head-ends in each city. Also, the all-India digital network expansion can be completed in a much shorter timeframe. However, we highlight that most large MSOs have extant digital presence in key cities of India (see Exhibit 1) as they could not wait for the long-awaited government approval given competition from DTH. Also, HITS versus terrestrial digital head-ends is a classic 'opex versus capex' trade-off with the need for annual operating expenses on transponders in the former. Thus, the HITS policy may have come in a tad later in the day for most large MSOs.

**Impact on DTH industry—minimal, if at all**

- ▶ We highlight that DTH has stolen a march over cable as regards the digital television services in the country (see Exhibit 2); the number of DTH subscribers in India is likely to increase to 27 mn by end-FY2012E versus around 6.5 ,m digital subscribers. As discussed, DTH platforms are already competing against digital cable in most large urban areas.
- ▶ The positives for the DTH industry from the approval to HITS policy are largely on account of two factors—(1) increased likelihood of revision in foreign investment guidelines for DTH (49% foreign investment allowed currently), (2) likely acceleration in decision-making post the formation of the new government, which will help in quick resolution of critical issues pertaining to license fees, taxation and content costs.

Amit Kumar  
amit.ckumar@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1392

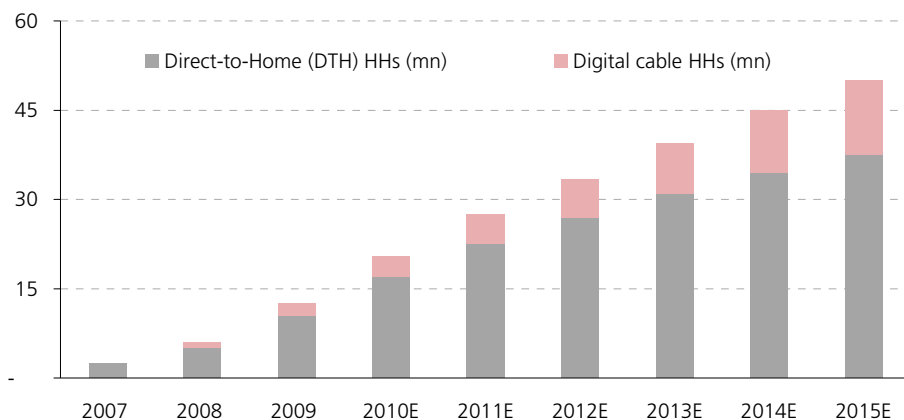
Kotak Institutional Equities Research  
kotak.research@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1100

## Location of digital headends of Hathway, DEN, Incable and WWIL

City	Hathway	DEN	Incable	WWIL
Delhi	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mumbai	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kolkata				YES
Bangalore	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hyderabad	YES			
Ahmedabad	YES		YES	
Pune		YES		
Surat	YES			
Ludhiyana	YES			
Indore	YES			
Jaipur	YES	YES		
Bhopal	YES			
Raipur	YES			
Lucknow	YES	YES		
Allahabad	YES			
Goa	YES			
Kanpur		YES		
Meerut		YES		
Cochin		YES		
Rajkot		YES		
Surat		YES		
Nasik		YES		
Baroda			YES	
Belgaun			YES	
Nagpur			YES	
Sholapur			YES	
Kolhapur			YES	
<b>Total digital headends</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Headend-in-the-Sky (HITS)</b>				<b>YES</b>

Source: Company data, Kotak Institutional Equities

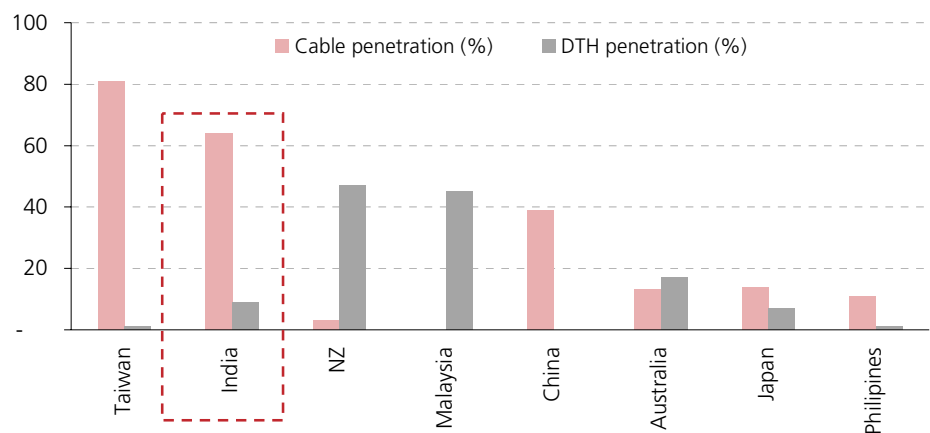
## Estimation of digital TV HHs in India, March fiscal year-ends, 2007-2015E (mn)



Source: Industry data, Kotak Institutional Equities

**HITS may drive consolidation and cable expansion in semi-urban areas.** HITS service provides a national footprint to large all-India MSOs to drive their digital cable expansion in multiple cities and geographic areas without the need for setting up expensive digital head-ends in multiple cities. The HITS policy guidelines may have come in a tad later in the day with most large all-India MSOs already halfway through their digital cable expansion through digital terrestrial head-ends (sunk cost now). However, HITS does provide an opportunity for some MSOs that are at the initial stage of their digital expansion (listed players WWIL and HVL) to drive digital penetration not only in their existing areas of operations but also new markets such as semi-urban areas, which are not easily accessible by cable. We highlight that cable is still the dominant television platform in India (see Exhibit 3) and HITS provides another avenue for MSOs to compete effectively against the new entrants, DTH.

Cable versus DTH penetration in India and its Asian peers, 2008 (%)



Source: Media Partners Asia, Kotak Institutional Equities

**Conditional Access System (CAS) would expand the scope for value creation but government does not appear to be keen.** The introduction of HITS services will help lower the cost of operations of digital cable services and improve the economics of scale thus resulting in savings for the MSOs as well as quick expansion of services across the country. However, the requirement that HITS operator cannot target the consumer directly but needs to go through the LCO network does nothing to change the fundamental problem of lack of addressability. Currently, LCOs appropriate a large portion of subscription revenues (see Exhibit 4) leaving a very small share for the MSOs. An addressable system (CAS) would improve transparency of subscription revenues but the government does not appear to be in favor of mandatory rollout. Voluntary CAS, delivered on a scalable digital platform like HITS, will still result in improved financials but at a much lower pace versus mandatory CAS.

## Share of revenues of various cable players under different scenarios (Rs)

	No CAS	CAS
<b>Average revenue of local cable operator (Rs/sub/month)</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
Service tax (@12.36%)	5	25
Entertainment tax (Rs20/sub/month)	4	20
<b>Total cost to subscriber</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>245</b>
% declaration of subscriber base (%)	20	100
Basic Tier package cost under CAS	—	78
Pay-TV channels rate	200	122
LCO's share of pay-channel fees under CAS (@25%)	—	31
MSO's share of pay-channel fees under CAS (@30%)	—	37
Broadcasters share of pay-channel fees under CAS (@45%)	—	55
<b>Net retention of cable operator</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Amount payable to broadcasters/MSOs</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>92</b>
Assumed share of MSO (%)	30	—
<b>Net retention of MSO</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Net retention of broadcaster</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>55</b>

Source: Industry data, Kotak Institutional Equities

**Limited impact on Dish TV; we focus on more substantive issues.** The nascent DTH industry in India and Dish TV have done well against the digital cable services of incumbent MSOs in key urban markets and the entry of the HITS platform will likely have only a marginal negative incremental impact. The positives coming from the HITS policy announcement stem from likely higher foreign investment (including FDI) limits for the DTH industry (currently 49%) given level playing field with HITS and Telecom (74% FII/FDI limit). However, we do not believe Dish TV derives significant benefit from the former since it has funding in place with its recently concluded rights issue. Another positive from the HITS policy approval may be the indication of quicker policy decisions on key issues such as license fees, taxation and content costs; we have already factored in 6% license fees (10% currently) for Dish TV from FY2012E. We retain our cautious view on Dish TV (12-month DCF-based target price of Rs37) given some substantive market (as opposed to regulatory) issues.

- ▶ **ARPU.** Dish TV reported relatively weak 2QFY10 ARPU of Rs139 (Rs142 in 1QFY10) versus our expectation of modest growth in (Rs144 in 2QFY10E). We highlight the inability of DTH operators to increase ARPUs given strong intra-segment and inter-segment (analog cable) competition as the key overhang on Dish TV stock.
- ▶ **Churn.** We highlight that Dish TV has substantial subscriber acquisition costs (Rs2,500-2.700 in recent times) due to the subsidy on STBs and various schemes on offer to attract new consumers to its DTH service. The loss of subscribers to new DTH players or to cable has implications on Dish TV valuation.
- ▶ **Competition.** Te competitive intensity in the DTH market is high with six players competing against one another (Videocon D2H+ is the latest entrant). The cable MSOs are also beefing up their services with the introduction of digital cable and broadband (dual-play) in their service offering.
- ▶ **Valuations not attractive.** Given the emerging nature of the DTH industry, limited visibility on ARPUs and churn with high competitive intensity, we believe Dish TV is trading at significant premium valuations. The recent experience of telecom has demonstrated (1) the price sensitive nature of the Indian subscriber and (2) low value of the Indian subscriber given low ARPUs.



## Summary financials of Dish TV, March fiscal year-ends, 2007-2012E (Rs mn)

	2007	2008	2009	2010E	2011E	2012E
<b>Profit model</b>						
Net revenues	1,909	4,127	7,377	12,181	17,018	20,899
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>(1,852)</b>	<b>(2,152)</b>	<b>(1,350)</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>5,706</b>
Other income	34	30	13	666	662	690
Interest (expense)/income	(118)	(513)	(1,019)	(1,117)	(917)	(1,017)
Depreciation	(565)	(1,480)	(2,144)	(2,948)	(3,703)	(3,602)
Amortization	(10)	(10)	(10)	—	—	—
<b>Pretax profits</b>	<b>(2,511)</b>	<b>(4,126)</b>	<b>(4,511)</b>	<b>(1,843)</b>	<b>(186)</b>	<b>1,777</b>
Extraordinary items	(5)	—	(244)	—	—	—
Tax	(3)	(6)	(7)	—	—	(201)
Deferred taxation	—	—	—	111	219	109
<b>Net income</b>	<b>(2,519)</b>	<b>(4,132)</b>	<b>(4,763)</b>	<b>(1,731)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,684</b>
<b>Earnings per share (Rs)</b>	<b>(5.9)</b>	<b>(9.6)</b>	<b>(6.9)</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>						
Total equity	(395)	(4,527)	(6,241)	376	409	2,093
Deferred taxation liability	—	—	—	(111)	(331)	(439)
Total borrowings	1,751	5,266	11,311	6,311	8,311	9,311
Current liabilities	8,596	11,376	15,899	16,662	15,937	14,667
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>9,952</b>	<b>12,116</b>	<b>20,969</b>	<b>23,238</b>	<b>24,327</b>	<b>25,632</b>
Cash	113	199	540	363	557	1,179
Other current assets	2,271	3,276	8,297	8,815	9,230	9,564
Total fixed assets	6,107	7,190	11,187	13,115	13,596	13,944
Intangible assets	516	506	—	—	—	—
Investments	945	945	945	945	945	945
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>9,952</b>	<b>12,116</b>	<b>20,969</b>	<b>23,238</b>	<b>24,327</b>	<b>25,632</b>
<b>Free cash flow</b>						
Operating cash flow, excl. working capital	(1,814)	(2,552)	(2,675)	440	2,855	4,487
Working capital changes	3,507	2,129	(883)	245	(1,140)	(1,605)
Capital expenditure	(2,921)	(2,579)	(5,102)	(4,876)	(4,183)	(3,950)
Investments	(451)	(293)	14	—	—	—
Other income	5	9	11	666	662	690
<b>Free cash flow</b>	<b>(1,674)</b>	<b>(3,287)</b>	<b>(8,635)</b>	<b>(3,525)</b>	<b>(1,807)</b>	<b>(377)</b>
<b>Ratios (%)</b>						
Debt/equity	(443.6)	(116.3)	(181.3)	1,678.3	2,030.4	444.8
Net debt/equity	(414.9)	(111.9)	(172.6)	1,581.7	1,894.4	388.5
ROAE (%)	(331.3)	167.9	88.5	57.9	19.4	194.4
<b>ROACE (%)</b>	<b>(283.2)</b>	<b>(345.3)</b>	<b>(120.4)</b>	<b>(11.7)</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>27.4</b>

Source: Company data, Kotak Institutional Equities

NOVEMBER 13, 2009

UPDATE

BSE-30: 16,696

**Case for an early 'exit' becomes stronger with IIP growth in full throttle.** IIP growth surprises once again (9.1% in September). We now see IIP growth for FY2010E at about 8.5%, led by double-digit IIP growth in 3QFY10E. Strong IIP numbers in a rising inflationary environment make a case for an early exit from fiscal and monetary stimulus. With a stretched fiscal position, GOI may consider a CENVAT tax cut roll-back before end-FY10 to help keep the 'on-budget centre's GFD' at about 7.0% of GDP.

**IIP growth headed for double digits in 3QFY10E; 8.5% in FY2010E**

India's industrial economy has quickly bounced back from a two-year industrial slowdown in FY2008 and FY2009. IIP growth has averaged 8.9% over last four months, up from an average of 0.9% in the eight months after the collapse of Lehman. We expect IIP growth to move to double-digits in 3QFY10E, moderate slightly in 4QFY10E and record a growth of about 8.5% in FY2010E.

**Case for early exit now becomes stronger**

With India's non-agricultural economy staging a sharp recovery, activity levels have returned to normal, and the case for an early exit from stimulus has become stronger. This is more so because in our assessment: (1) inflation is running high, with headline WPI inflation likely at 8.0% by end-FY10E from 1.5% currently, and (2) the fiscal gaps have spun out of control, with GFD/GDP ratio expected at 7.2% in FY2010E and about 6.5% in FY2011E.

**Consumer durables-led IIP growth extends to investment goods in September**

In September, capital goods output jumped 31.3% mom and 12.8% yoy, touching an 18-month-high production level, indicating better capacity utilization on back of strong order-book for investment goods supported by large pipeline investment. Consumer durables continued to outperform, with 12.9% mom and 22.2% yoy growth. However, it is still not clear if the IIP growth has become truly broad-based with modest performance of other sectors.

**Core sector, especially oil and electricity, remains a worry**

We reiterate our concerns on drag on overall IIP growth, arising from dismal performance of some core infrastructure industries, viz., crude oil, refinery products, steel and electricity. We also note that ramp-up in new capacities in some core industries are materializing at a lower rate than was earlier expected. Electricity output may record no growth next month, even though we expect the overall IIP growth to be in double digits. Strong base effects, contributing to high IIP growth in FY2010, may mask some of these weak spots.

### QUICK NUMBERS

- IIP growth at 8.9% during June-Sep.'09
- We expect IIP growth  $\geq$  10% in 3QFY10E
- Inflation at 8.0% by end-FY10E and GFD/GDP  $\geq$  7.0% in FY2010E may prompt early 'exit'

Dr. Mridul Saggarr  
mridul.saggarr@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1245

Kotak Institutional Equities Research  
kotak.research@kotak.com  
Mumbai: +91-22-6634-1100

### IIP growth surprise turns even bigger in September

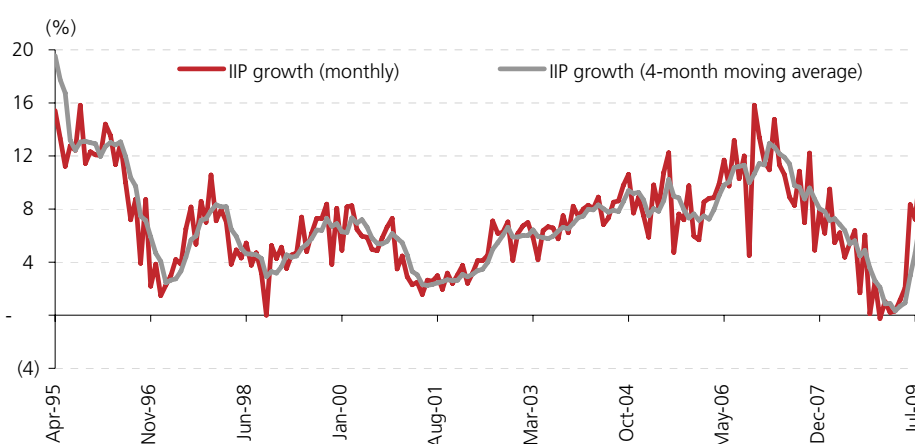
A V-shaped recovery in India's industrial economy is now a reality. IIP growth has been surprising on the upside since June 2009. It surprised once again clocking 9.1% yoy growth against a consensus of 7% and about a percentage higher than the best estimate. IIP growth has now:

- ▶ Averaged 6.5% in 1HFY10 versus 5.5% in 1HFY09 and 0.6% in 2HFY09
- ▶ Averaged 8.9% during last four months (June-September 2009).

On a 4-m MA basis, the increase in growth to 8.9% from 0.3% at end-FY2009 indicates a V-shaped industrial recovery (see Exhibit 1 and 2).

**Exhibit 1: V-shaped recovery in IIP growth in FY2010 YTD**

IIP growth on a monthly and 4-month moving average basis, March fiscal year-ends, 1996-2010 (%)



Source: Central Statistical Organization, compiled by Kotak Institutional Equities

**Exhibit 2: IIP growth surprises on the upside for the fourth straight month**

Sectoral classification of IIP growth, March fiscal year-ends, 2008-2010 (%)

	Mining (%)			Manufacturing (%)			Electricity (%)			General (%)		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
<b>Weights (%)</b>			<b>10.5</b>			<b>79.4</b>			<b>10.2</b>			<b>100.0</b>
April	2.6	6.1	3.4	12.4	6.7	0.4	8.7	1.4	7.1	11.3	6.2	1.1
May	3.8	5.5	3.4	11.3	4.5	1.8	9.4	2.0	3.3	10.6	4.4	2.1
June	1.5	0.1	14.2	9.7	6.1	8.0	6.8	2.6	8.0	8.9	5.4	8.3
July	3.2	2.8	9.0	8.8	6.9	7.4	7.5	4.5	4.2	8.3	6.4	7.2
August	14.7	2.8	11.0	10.7	1.7	11.0	9.2	0.8	10.6	10.9	1.7	11.0
September	4.9	5.8	8.6	7.4	6.2	9.3	4.5	4.4		7.0	6.0	9.1
October	5.1	3.2		13.8	(0.6)		4.2	4.4		12.2	0.1	
November	6.3	0.7		4.7	2.7		5.8	2.6		4.9	2.5	
December	5.0	2.2		8.6	(0.6)		3.8	1.6		8.0	(0.2)	
January	2.9	0.7		6.7	1.0		3.7	1.8		6.2	1.0	
February	7.9	(0.2)		9.6	0.2		9.8	0.7		9.5	0.2	
March	4.9	1.9		5.7	(0.3)		3.7	6.3		5.5	0.3	
<b>April-Sept (1H)</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>April-March (FY)</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>		<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>		<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>		<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	

Source: Central Statistical Organization, compiled by Kotak Institutional Equities

### Growth headed for double digits in the near term

We see further acceleration in IIP growth in the near term, even though on a sequential basis growth may taper off as the output levels have already recovered to normal levels in our view. As such, we see:

- ▶ IIP growth exceeding 10% 3QFY10E
- ▶ In spite of electricity decelerating sharply/stagnating in October, we see the possibility of strong manufacturing growth (likely at well above 10%) to drive overall IIP growth above 10% in October 2009
- ▶ We see FY2010E IIP growth at 8.5% or more, even with the possibility of slight moderation in IIP growth numbers in 4QFY10E on weaker private consumption demand

### Growth surprises may prompt an early exit

An early withdrawal of fiscal stimulus, *inter alia*, through:

- ▶ CENVAT tax cut roll-back in FY2011 budget, if not in 3QFY10, now looks a certainty. We see the possibility of a surprise roll-back of 2-ppt in the CENVAT rates in end-December itself. CENVAT was cut to 6% from 12% as part of the fiscal stimulus
- ▶ Possible CRR hike of 50 bps in December 2009 if strong capital flows on back of large IPOs, QIPs and disinvestments require dollar buying by RBI to prevent a sharp appreciation in the rupee
- ▶ Rate hikes in CY2010, along with more CRR hikes

See our Economy notes of October 27, 2009, '*RBI nudges a bit more firmly, starts exiting accommodation*'. Though concerns about low credit off-take may generate debate and strengthen arguments for delaying exit, we feel that on balance of considerations, the decision may be tilted in favor of an early exit on the following three grounds:

- (1) Sharp rise in price level in 1HFY10, followed with sharp expected rise in inflation in 2HFY10 may prompt policymakers to give more weight to inflation than growth. We continue to expect WPI inflation to touch 8% by end-March 2010.
- (2) Expected strong capital inflows, requiring active liquidity management to suck off some of the surplus liquidity, especially if dollar buying interventions in FX-markets become necessary.
- (3) Strong likelihood that GOI is unable to meet the budgeted GFD/GDP ratio of 6.8% in FY2010BE, leaving a choice between early partial roll-back of CENVAT tax cuts or resort to moderate extra-market borrowing once again in February and March 2010. The latter may lead to interest rates firming up.

### IIP internals suggest pick-up in investment demand

September IIP gives a strong indication that investment demand is picking up in addition to strong consumption demand for durables (see Exhibit 3).

**Exhibit 3: Capital goods add to consumer durables-lead recovery in FY2010; consumer non-durables disappoint**  
Use-based classification of IIP growth, March fiscal year-ends, 2008-2010 (%)

	Basic goods			Capital goods			Intermediate goods			Consumer goods			Consumer durables			Consumer non-durables		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
<b>Weights (%)</b>			<b>35.6</b>			<b>9.3</b>			<b>26.5</b>			<b>28.7</b>			<b>5.4</b>			<b>23.3</b>
April	8.6	4.0	4.5	10.9	12.4	(5.9)	10.6	3.1	7.9	14.7	8.5	(4.6)	2.4	3.2	17.6	18.7	10.0	(10.5)
May	10.3	3.0	3.8	22.4	4.3	(3.6)	8.8	1.9	6.6	8.7	7.4	(1.1)	(0.7)	2.8	13.2	12.1	9.0	(5.5)
June	9.2	2.2	10.7	23.1	7.8	13.4	8.6	2.8	7.9	3.6	9.9	4.4	(3.6)	4.6	16.2	6.3	11.6	0.7
July	8.7	5.3	4.7	12.3	17.9	1.7	7.7	3.0	9.8	7.1	5.9	9.8	(2.7)	13.9	21.3	10.5	3.4	5.8
August	12.7	3.9	9.6	30.8	0.9	8.7	13.8	(5.5)	14.2	(0.0)	6.4	10.5	(6.2)	3.9	22.3	2.4	7.3	6.4
September	6.5	5.0	6.7	20.9	20.8	12.8	10.1	(2.5)	10.8	(0.2)	7.4	8.2	(7.3)	14.7	22.2	2.6	4.8	2.6
October	6.5	3.2		20.9	(24.3)		13.9	(4.4)		13.7	(0.9)		9.0	(1.6)		15.8	(0.6)	
November	5.2	2.2		24.2	0.5		5.5	(3.9)		(2.9)	9.4		(5.5)	0.3		(2.0)	12.4	
December	3.4	2.0		17.6	6.6		7.6	(8.9)		8.7	1.7		2.8	(4.2)		10.3	3.2	
January	3.6	(0.7)		2.6	15.9		8.0	(7.2)		8.4	3.6		(0.5)	2.1		11.1	4.0	
February	7.3	(0.1)		10.7	11.8		8.5	(3.0)		11.7	(1.3)		3.1	6.0		14.3	(3.4)	
March	3.3	1.9		20.3	(6.3)		4.9	1.9		0.9	1.3		(2.0)	8.4		1.9	(1.0)	
<b>April-Sept (1H)</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>
<b>April-March (FY)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>		<b>18.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>		<b>8.9</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>		<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>		<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>4.5</b>		<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	

Source: Central Statistical Organization, compiled by Kotak Institutional Equities

- ▶ Capital goods output jumped 31.3% mom and 12.8% yoy, touching an 18-month high.
- ▶ Consumer durables continued to outperform, with 12.9% mom and 22.2% yoy growth.

However, some slack remains in basic and intermediate goods that declined by about 3.0% mom. Consumer non-durables continued to disappoint with 3.1% contraction mom on the back of agro-based industries getting adversely impacted due to Kharif output losses.

#### Risks to growth remain from core sector woes, easing of private demand

In our assessment, though the probability of IIP growth of 8.5% or more in FY2010E is high, risks to our estimate remain from (1) poor performance of the core sector, (2) possibility that private consumption demand may soften in 4QFY10 as demand stimulus policies may be reversed and (3) continued weak external demand, with very slow improvement in global trade.

Growth in the core sector has been dismal in case of crude oil, refinery products, electricity and steel due largely to supply-side constraints (see Exhibit 4).

**Exhibit 4: Core infrastructure industries shows continue to disappoint**  
Sector-wise growth rates in production for six infrastructure industries, March fiscal year-ends, 2009-2010 (%)

	Crude Oil		Refinery		Coal		Electricity		Cement		Finished Steel		General	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
<b>Weights (%)</b>		<b>4.2</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>3.2</b>		<b>10.2</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>5.1</b>		<b>26.7</b>
April	1.0	(3.1)	4.3	(4.5)	10.3	13.2	1.4	7.1	6.9	11.9	(0.6)	3.8	2.3	5.3
May	3.2	(4.3)	0.1	(4.3)	8.8	11.2	2.0	3.3	3.8	11.8	3.3	1.9	3.1	3.0
June	(4.7)	4.0	5.6	(3.8)	6.1	14.7	2.6	8.0	6.6	12.7	5.6	6.2	3.8	7.0
July	(3.0)	(0.4)	11.8	(14.4)	5.5	9.7	4.5	4.2	5.5	13.8	6.0	2.2	5.1	2.7
August	(1.0)	(2.5)	2.5	3.1	5.9	12.9	0.8	10.6	1.9	17.5	3.4	4.3	2.1	7.8
September	(0.4)	(0.5)	2.8	3.4	10.7	7.0	4.4	7.5	8.1	6.5	2.1	(0.4)	4.0	4.0
October	(0.3)		5.0		10.9		4.4		6.2		(4.9)		2.1	
November	0.5		(1.1)		9.6		2.6		8.7		(2.5)		1.9	
December	(0.3)		3.0		9.4		1.5		11.6		(6.0)		1.1	
January	(8.1)		(1.3)		6.3		1.8		8.3		1.6		1.8	
February	(6.2)		0.5		6.0		0.6		8.3		0.5		1.4	
March	(2.3)		3.3		5.2		6.3		10.1		(2.2)		3.2	
<b>April-July</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.6)</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: Central Statistical Organization, compiled by Kotak Institutional Equities





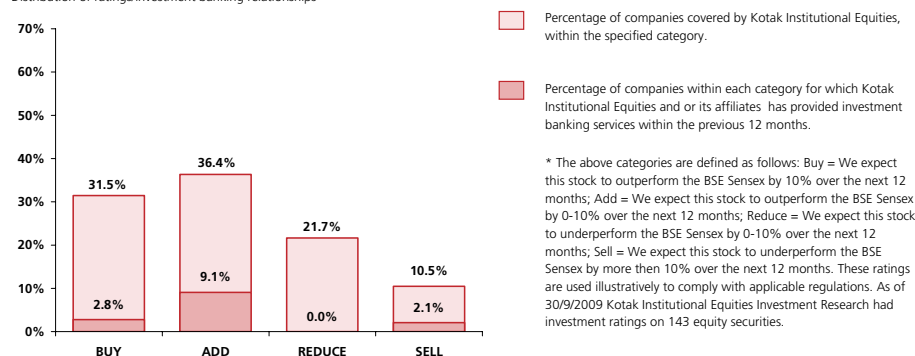




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### Corporate Office

Kotak Securities Ltd.  
Bakhtawar, 1st Floor  
229, Nariman Point  
Mumbai 400 021, India  
Tel: +91-22-6634-1100

### Overseas Offices

Kotak Mahindra (UK) Ltd  
6th Floor, Portsoken House  
155-157 The Minories  
London EC 3N 1 LS  
Tel: +44-20-7977-6900 / 6940

Kotak Mahindra Inc  
50 Main Street, Suite No.310  
Westchester Financial Centre  
White Plains, New York 10606  
Tel:+1-914-997-6120

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