## Sector Thematic

## Autos: Two wheelers

## A changed landscape

The two-wheeler landscape has changed particularly for the global premium lifestyle biking category, which is witnessing multiple structural/cyclical headwinds. While near term demand will be impacted due to the COVID situation, longer term demand for cruiser bikes is stagnating due to changing consumer habits, which is prompting Harley Davidson to diversify beyond its traditional segment. We believe these factors will impact Eicher Motors' (REDUCE) export initiatives. Further, Royal Enfield's (RE) strategy of driving sales from Tier III/IV towns in India will be delayed at a time when demand in key southern states will be impacted due to falling remittances from overseas. In the mass market segment, we prefer Hero (BUY) due to the OEMs dominant market leadership in the entry/executive (Hero has $52 \%$ market share in the domestic motorbike segment). However, Bajaj (ADD) will be impacted by a weakening outlook for the high growth export markets, which account for almost half of its volumes.


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## Autos

## Two wheelers - A changed landscape

The two-wheeler landscape has changed particularly for the global premium lifestyle biking category, which is witnessing multiple structural/cyclical headwinds. While near term demand will be impacted due to the COVID situation, longer term demand for cruiser bikes is stagnating due to changing consumer habits, which is prompting Harley Davidson to diversify beyond its traditional segment. We believe these factors will impact Eicher Motors' (REDUCE) export initiatives. Further, Royal Enfield's (RE) strategy of driving sales from Tier III/IV towns in India will be delayed at a time when demand in key southern states will be impacted due to falling remittances from overseas. In the mass market segment, we prefer Hero (BUY) due to the OEMs dominant market leadership in the entry/executive (Hero has $52 \%$ market share in the domestic motorbike segment). However, Bajaj (ADD) will be impacted by a weakening outlook for the high growth export markets, which account for almost half of its volumes.

- Global Premium Biking category to witness multiple headwinds; to impact Royal Enfield: As demand for premium bikes in mature markets, particularly the US has been falling, the world's foremost cruiser bike manufacturer - Harley Davidson is diversifying its product range to ADVs (Pan America 1250), Street fighters (Bronx) as well as to smaller powered sub 500cc bikes (HD 350). Exports is an emerging growth driver for Royal Enfield, with the contribution expected to rise to $10-20 \%$ of sales (from $6 \%$ currently). However, with changing consumer habits, rising competition in the global mid-size segment as well as a downturn in developed markets, export initiatives will be impacted, in our view.
- Domestic premium segment sales to be impacted: We expect demand for luxury bikes ( $300 \mathrm{cc}+$ ) to be affected as RE's traditional markets in southern India will be impacted by an expected decline in remittances from overseas. Further, the OEMs strategy to attract new customers from Tier III/IV centers will be delayed as customers postpone their decision to upgrade to higher powered bikes. Sales from these new format stores was expected to account for 6-7\% of incremental volumes.
- Mass Segment -we prefer Hero Moto: We expect Hero Motocorp to benefit from its domestic centric model (over $90 \%$ of its sales). We expect the share of entry segment bikes (currently at $\sim 30 \%$ of the market) to rise further due to BSVI related price hikes as well as higher mix of rural sales, which will benefit Hero. While Bajaj has a diversified domestic portfolio, exports ( $\sim 47 \%$ of volumes) will face headwinds. A significant portion of Bajaj's shipments are to frontier markets such as Africa, which are resource driven economies. Due to the correction in crude oil prices and the COVID impact, countries such as Nigeria are facing rising deficits. We expect exports to decline $10 \%$ in FY21E after growing at 16\% CAGR over FY17-20.
- COVID - expect gradual scale up of operations: OEMs have commenced limited operations in single shifts as they face restricted availability of labor as well as components. Dealers in large cities remain impacted by the red zone classification, while those in the semi urban markets are gradually opening up.

| Company | Reco |
| :--- | :---: |
| Bajaj Auto | ADD |
| Eicher | REDUCE |
| Hero Motocorp | BUY |

Global sales of Harley Davidson are declining (in units)


Source: Company, HSIE Research

Rising share of Economy Segment in 2W Bikes (\%)


Source: Company, HSIE Research

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Harley Davidson sales have been declining since CY14

The global market for luxury lifestyle bikes remains static at $\sim 0.5 \mathrm{mn}$

## Exports market: A weakening outlook

We believe that the global premium biking category will witness multiple headwinds, which will impact Eicher Motors (REDUCE) export initiatives. A weakening outlook for the high growth export markets, which now account for $18 \%$ of the industry volumes will be a headwind for Bajaj Auto (ADD).

## Global Premium biking segment - Changing consumer habits

- The sales of the lifestyle biking leader, Harley Davidson have declined 5\% in 2019 and have been falling steadily since CY14 as the demand for traditional cruising bikes has been receding in large markets such as USA.

Global sales of Harley Davidson were down 5\% YoY in 2019 (in units)


Source: Company, HSIE Research

- The global market for luxury lifestyle bikes remains static at $\sim 0.5 \mathrm{mn}$ and we expect sales to contract in CY20. We believe that demand for luxury bikes will be hit across geographies due to the challenging environment over CY21-22.

Annual Volumes for Lifestyle Biking OEMs (unit nos)

|  | CY18 | CY19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Harley Davidson | 228,051 | 218,273 |
| Triumph | 62,000 | 62,000 |
| Source: Company, HSIE Research |  |  |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

In USA, sales declined across major brands including HarleyDavidson, Triumph and Ducati in 2019

Large markets in Europe which include Italy and Spain, have been severely impacted by the COVID crises

- US Market is witnessing falling volumes since 2016: In US, sales declined for the fourth year in a row in 2019 hitting the lowest level in a decade, declining $4 \%$ YoY. Sales declined across major brands including Harley-Davidson, Triumph and Ducati. The sales trends in USA have been weakening ever since the GFC crisis, with sales down by half as compared to ' 08 .

USA 601cc+ Premium Motorcycle sales


Source: Company, HSIE Research

- The European continent has fared relatively better in CY19, with sales up $8 \%$ YoY. However, the initial estimates for CY20 suggest that sales are likely to decline by over $20 \%$ due to the COVID outbreak.
Europe 601cc Motorbike Sales


Source: Industry, HSIE Research

- Already, demand is down $35 \%$ in March, which has resulted in sales in 1 Q declining $13 \%$ YoY. The large markets in Europe which include Italy and Spain, have been severely impacted by the COVID crises. We believe a recovery in sales is expected to take longer in these markets.

Demand for luxury bikes will be impacted across geographies due to the challenging environment


Source: Industry, HSIE Research, Data is on YTD Basis

- HD reported a $17 \%$ YoY decline in volumes in 1Q. Within the international segment, Europe sales were down $28 \%$ and LATAM was down $22 \%$. Currently, $55 \%$ of the international dealers have shut operations due to the COVID 19 issue. The company has suspended its guidance due to the outbreak of the COVID situation and has pushed back its new product rollout schedule.
- Harley management has highlighted that an important segment of its customers are from the oil belts in the southern US region. With the sharp fall in oil prices, they expect demand to be adversely impacted.
Harley Davidson Sales (in units)

| Motorcycles | 1QCY20 | \% YoY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Worldwide | 40,439 | $-17.7 \%$ |
| $-\quad$ US | 23,732 | $-15.5 \%$ |
| $-\quad$ International | 16,707 | $-20.7 \%$ |

[^0]
## Harley - Moving beyond cruisers:

- Harley-Davidson has been the leading cruiser bikes brand globally. However, the company has witnessed a global drop in sales of its products since the last few years as highlighted above. As the cruiser segment volumes are shrinking, especially with the millennial generation moving away from these bikes, Harley has decided to expand its product portfolio. It will now be venturing in the adventure touring space as well as launch street fighters, as the brand now seeks the favors of a new generation of riders.


## Harley Davidson - More roads to Harley Davidson strategy



[^1]- Harley to launch ADV/street fighter bikes: Harley-Davidson is working on a ADV bike - the Pan America 1250, which is expected to be launched this year and a street fighter - the Bronx. It's the first time Harley-Davidson has designed models such as these and it heralds a changing mindset at the over 100-year-old company. The OEM intends to diversify its product mix over the medium term, with these initiatives.
- To compete effectively in the ADV segment, the Pan America gets a high ground clearance, adjustable windscreen, wide handlebars and wire spoke rims with knobby tyres. The machine will be powered by a 1,250cc engine.


## Harley - PAN AMERICA 1250 ADV



[^2]Harley Davidson has launched 500cc bike and is now downsizing the product range further

- Harley has displayed first glimpses of the Bronx street fighter with Carbon-fiber fenders, TFT instrumentation and minimalistic angular bodywork. The aggressive styling is further accentuated with the stainless-steel exhaust amongst other features. These are a few of the design elements which give this 975 cc bike the much-needed form factor.


## Harley Davidson Bronx - ‘streetfighter'



Source: Company, HSIE Research

- Harley Davidson to launch sub 500cc bike: Harley has already launched the 500cc Street bike in the world markets and they are now downsizing the product range further. Harley Davidson has partnered with Chinese motorcycle maker Zhejiang Qianjiang Motorcycle. Together, the duo will launch a 338 cc motorcycle by end 2020. This motorcycle will first be launched in China, followed by other Asian markets. The new Harley Davidson 338 cc motorcycle could be christened the Harley Davidson Street 350 and will be positioned below the Street 500 and Street 750 in the company line-up. The Street series is a successful range for Harley Davidson.
- Competition is rising internationally in the mid-size lifestyle biking segment: The stagnating demand for lifestyle bikes in the West is forcing 'legacy' brands to search for younger riders in developed economies as well as for new customers in EMs. Both Harley Davidson and Triumph have announced partnerships to produce smaller sized 300cc-750cc bikes. We believe that competition will structurally increase over the medium term. Eicher Motors will face rising competition from global majors including Harley Davidson, Triumph (along with Bajaj) and the M\&M backed Jawa Motorcycles. We have highlighted in our initiation report on Eicher Motors - Legacy Wars that globally two wheeler sales have been static especially in the mature western markets.

Triumph is expanding into emerging markets including India. The pricing of the product in India will be under Rs 200,000, ensuring that the model competes with Royal Enfield

Royal Enfield's Export initiatives will take longer to fructify due to rising competition globally in the mid-size segment as well as with a downturn in developed markets

## Bajaj Triumph have finalized their partnership for mid-sized bikes (200-750cc) in CY19

- Bajaj to manufacture bikes for Triumph: Bajaj will produce mid-sized bikes (200cc750 cc ) for Triumph's international markets including India. The two OEMs are building a new vehicle platform and the bikes will be produced from the Chakan facility from 2022 onwards. However, there is no equity partnership between the two.
- Triumph to expand into Emerging markets, new riders in the European markets: With the new range, Triumph is expanding into emerging markets including India. Further, the new range will be launched in the mature European markets to appeal to new riders. The pricing of the product in India will be under Rs.200,000 - ensuring that the model competes with Royal Enfield (Classic pricing starts at Rs. 165,000).
- In most geographies (particularly in Western countries), Triumph will sell the bikes through their existing network. The Triumph distribution in India will be now taken over by Bajaj Auto, where the entire product range will be sold (similar to the KTM arrangement).


## TVS Motors - Norton Acquisition

- TVS Motor acquired British motorcycle OEM 'Norton Motorcycle' for a cash deal of $\sim$ Rs 1.5bn. The acquisition includes Norton's manufacturing facility and brands. In FY19, the sales of Norton were around GBP 7mn (~Rs 700mn).
- Norton manufactures \& sells products in the range of 800 cc to 1200 cc across 21 countries and competes with Harley-Davidson, MV Agusta, etc. Currently, Norton has been struggling with intense competition from global players, which has resulted in the sale.
- The initial focus of TVS will be on strengthening the existing presence of Norton in global markets. Subsequently, TVS might introduce the brand in the Indian market along with lower powered products.


## Amidst this challenging environment, Eicher's export initiatives to be impacted:

- Despite a tepid market for lifestyle bikes, Eicher hopes to make inroads with its mid-sized lifestyle bikes across the mature US and European markets. The Twins have received an encouraging initial response, albeit on a small base. The annual exports of RE is now $\sim 40 \mathrm{~K}$ units - which is $\sim 6 \%$ of sales.

Royal Enfield - Monthly exports (unit nos)


We are building in a $10 \%$ Yo Y decline in Royal Enfield's exports in FY21

- While we were banking on growth in export markets to offset some of the demand pressures in the home segment, the forecasts will now be recaliberated downwards. Further, exports is a medium term driver for the stock, with the contribution from the same expected to rise to $10-20 \%$ of sales. However, with rising competition globally in the mid size segment as well as with a downturn in developed markets, we believe that export initiatives will take longer to fructify.
Royal Enfield export volumes


Industry exports are at 3.5 mn units in FY20, accounting for $17 \%$ of the industry volumes

Export cycles are uneven as a significant portion of shipments are to frontier markets, which have their own share of challenges

## Mass market export outlook: Weak oil, weakening economies:

- Industry Exports have grown at 14\% CAGR: Export volumes have risen from 0.6 mn units in FY07 to 3.5 mn units in F20. A significant growth market for the motorbikes is Africa followed by South Asia and LATAM geographies. Exports to the developed markets are minimal as these are largely premium markets (above 500cc).
- However, the growth has been volatile, with phases of underperformance. Sales had weakened in FY13-14 and in FY16-17. The export cycles are uneven as a significant portion of shipments are to frontier markets such as Africa, which have their own share of challenges.

India two-wheeler exports (in mn)


Source: SIAM, HSIE Research

- The industry two-wheeler exports has witnessed healthy growth in the past three years, growing at $15 \%$ CAGR over FY17-20. Sales growth has been led by rising contribution to Africa, where the economies benefited from higher oil prices. Crude oil prices remained above \$65/bbl through FY19 and most of FY20 as well, which drove economic growth in many international markets. Improved foreign exchange availability in Africa further aided the growth of exports coupled with growth in other countries.


## Two-wheeler exports outlook (in mn)



[^3]- Exports have also derisked the industry from the local cycles. Currently, exports account for $17 \%$ of the total industry as compared to $7 \%$ in FY07.


## Exports as \% of total Industry Sales over FY07-20



Source: SIAM, HSIE Research

- The industry growth in exports has been driven by Bajaj Auto and TVS Motors, which have forayed aggressively into overseas markets - in order to broad base away from local competition from Hero and Honda.

Exports as \% of total Sales for Indian OEMs as of FY20


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Bajaj Auto now derives over $45 \%$ of its volumes from exports and has diversified its business model.

Bajaj - Exports as \% of total volumes


[^4]Share of Boxer bikes (used as bike taxi's) accounts for over $50 \%$ of Bajaj's total exports

Nigeria's economy has been affected by the Coronavirus pandemic and the oil price crash

The Nigerian economy is expected to witness headwinds due to the current environment

- Bajaj has benefitted from the uptrend in exports over the past three years as it is amongst the leading OEMs (top 3 by market share) in several countries in Africa. The share of Boxer bikes (used as bike taxi's) now accounts for over $50 \%$ of Bajaj's total exports.

Bajaj's export composition (Brand-wise)


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- However, oil prices have corrected sharply, which will impact the rising trend of past few years. As highlighted above, these frontier markets are typically commodity intensive and derive substantial portion of their revenues from oil.

Brent Crude Prices (in \$/bbl)


Source: Industry, HSIE Research

- Nigeria has requested a bail out; which is Bajaj Autos largest export market: Nigeria's economy has been affected by the Coronavirus pandemic and the oil price crash. Africa's biggest crude producer has warned of an imminent recession and has requested $\$ 7 \mathrm{bn}$ in emergency funding. The finance minister has flagged of that Nigeria would fall into its second recession in five years if action was not taken to cushion the economic impact. The FM has estimated that the economy could shrink as much as $3.4 \%$ this year without a stimulus plan. The warning has come as the IMF began considering Nigeria's request for $\$ 3.4$ bn grant.


## Bajaj exports growth and Crude price

——Avg. Brent crude (USD/bbl) ——2W Exports vol growth (\% YoY) - RHS


Source: Industry, Company, HSIE Research

- Nigeria accounts for $\sim 25 \%$ of overall exports for Bajaj. If oil prices were to remain weak over a longer period of time, the exports of Bajaj Auto would be at risk.

Bajaj's Export Composition


After three years of double digit growth in exports, we expect sales for Bajaj to decline in FY21E

Source: Industry, Company, HSIE Research

- We expect sales for Bajaj's exports to decline $10 \%$ in FY21E after witnessing healthy growth over the past 3 years.

| Volume assumption <br> (in units) | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Motorcycles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | $13,94,757$ | $16,95,553$ | $18,69,220$ | $16,82,298$ | $18,00,059$ |
| $\%$ YoY | 14.5 | 21.6 | 10.2 | $(10.0)$ | 7.0 |
| Source: Company, HSIE Research |  |  |  |  |  |

## Domestic market outlook

## Premium segment to be impacted

- Overall Premium segment sales declined 17\% in FY20: The premium segment has witnessed strong growth over FY16-19, with growth rates in double digits. However, sales fell by $\sim 17 \%$ in FY20 due to the slowing economy as well as price hikes due to regulatory/insurance related increases.

Sales of overall Premium segment Motorbikes


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Super Premium segment had benefitted from strong growth over FY14-18 as customers steadily upgraded from their 100/150cc bikes to Royal Enfield's 350cc cruisers. Consequently, the share of RE reached 7\% of the overall motorbike industry as compared to just $2 \%$ in FY14. In fact, the state wise analysis reflected that the RE penetration had reached over $20 \%$ in regions such as Delhi and Kerala in 2018, however....

Share of Super Premium segment (\%)


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- ... sales for Royal Enfield moderated sharply over FY19-20. RE sales were flat in FY19 and declined 18\% in FY20, as demand in the mature markets started easing (Punjab, Delhi, etc). We had highlighted that growth for RE will now come from underpenetrated northern states and we believed that growth rates for RE will normalize, closer to that of industry. Please see our initiation note: Legacy Wars. The slowdown in large states, price hikes driven by regulatory factors and increase in road taxes affected growth. A high base effect as well as the impact of the economic downturn has impacted sales further.

Royal Enfield and Industry Sales Growth (\%)


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Even prior to the COVID outbreak, OEMs were launching lower powered variants to cope with the BSVI related price hike. To this effect, Bajaj Auto has launched the Pulsar 125cc bike in 3QFY19, ahead of the emissions rollover, which is at a significantly lower price point ( $20 \%$ cheaper) as compared to its larger 150cc sibling.

Bajaj Pulsar Variants

| Variant | Price (Ex showroom Delhi) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Pulsar 125cc | Rs 69,997 |
| Pulsar 150 cc Neon | Rs 85,536 |
| Pulsar 160 NS | Rs 103,398 |
| Pulsar 220F | Rs 117,286 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

- Consequently, Bajaj's sales in the Premium category have declined by just 5\% YoY in FY20 vs. a decline of $17 \%$ for the broader category. Amongst the other large competitors in this segment, Royal Enfield witnessed a decline of $18 \%$ while TVS Motors sales fell $22 \%$.
- The share of Bajaj in the overall premium segment has increased to $37 \%$ of sales (up from 29\% in FY18) while that of Royal Enfield declined to 25\% in FY20 (from 28\% in FY18).

Share of OEMs in the Premium segment


[^5]RE has embanked on new strategies to revive sales

Royal Enfield is banking on consumers from the small format stores to drive growth as sales

The motorbike prices have risen by $\sim 20 \%$ due to the impact of safety regulations including ABS, insurance costs, emission rollover, amongst others

- Royal Enfield's entry strategy to revive sales: As demand for the mainstay 'Classic' started declining due to sales 'fatigue' from mid FY19 onwards, RE has embanked on new strategies to revive sales, including launching small format stores as well as introducing entry variants of its 350 cc models.

RE Classic 350cc Quarterly Sales


Source:: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

## Customers likely to postpone uptrading in semi-rural markets

- Royal Enfield introduced small format stores to attract consumers from semi urban/rural India as the product is perceived as an 'aspirational' purchase in smaller towns. RE was banking on these consumers to drive growth as sales in the mature markets i.e. big cities and richer states (see our initiation report) have been stagnating. Incremental growth was expected from new markets in the north India including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc.
- Under the new management of Mr. Dasari, the OEM has opened ~500 Studio Stores across India in CY19, as RE believes that focusing on smaller towns is the way forward. Until now, Royal Enfield was primarily focused on large format stores and had ~950 such stores in the country.
- The average size of these small format stores is around $500 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}(225 \mathrm{sqft}$ of retail space and 275 sqft of service facility) with the breakeven point at below 10 bikes a month. These stores are expected to bring in an incremental 3,500 to 4,000 units a month, which is $\sim 6-7 \%$ of monthly sales. The management was planning to expand these stores further in the hinterland of the country.
- Entry level variants: Further, RE has launched entry variants of the Classic 350, the Classic S and similarly the Bullet $X$. These models are $\sim$ Rs 10,000 lower than the regular variants and were introduced to partially offset the impact of price hikes, similar to the strategy adopted by other OEMs. The product prices have risen by $\sim 20 \%$ due to the impact of safety regulations including ABS, insurance costs, emission rollover, amongst others.
- However, Royal Enfield's new strategy of driving sales from Tier III centers will be impacted in our view. A majority of their customers are those who uptrade from $100 \mathrm{cc} / 125 \mathrm{cc}$ motorcycles to the cruiser segment. We believe that as economic activity is impacted, customers in semi-rural areas will postpone their purchase decision of these luxury products. In our conversation with the industry participants, they expect consumers to downtrade towards the executive/entry segment bikes.

We expect remittances to decline in FY21
$R E$ volumes are expected to decline due to multiple headwinds across domestic and export markets

We expect sales to be further impacted in FY21.

- Traditional markets such as Kerala are likely to be impacted due to the fall in overseas remittances, post the COVID situation. Due to the weak economic environment in the Gulf region, where nearly 10 million Indians work in unskilled or semi-skilled workers, overseas inflows are expected to slow down by $-22 \%$ YoY to $\$ 64$ bn in 2020. Every fifth house in Kerala comprises of persons who have migrated to the Gulf. Their remittances, which crossed ₹ 1 trillion in 2019, make up $36 \%$ of Kerala's gross state domestic product. Thus, demand for discretionary products will be impacted further in this important southern market.


## Overseas remittances to India (\$ bn)



Source: Industry, HSIE Research

- We have already witnessed sales for RE declining along with that of the broader industry over FY19-20 as consumers have been impacted by the aggressive price hikes.

RE Volume Assumptions

| in units | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Domestic | $8,01,229$ | $8,03,003$ | $6,56,651$ | $5,64,720$ | $6,21,192$ |
| \% YoY | 23.1 | 0.2 | $(18.2)$ | $(14.0)$ | 10.0 |
| Exports | 19,264 | 20,825 | 39,188 | 37,229 | 40,951 |
| \% YoY | 25.2 | 8.1 | 88.2 | $(5.0)$ | 10.0 |
| Total RE | $\mathbf{8 , 2 0 , 4 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 2 3 , 8 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 9 5 , 8 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 0 1 , 9 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 6 2 , 1 4 3}$ |
| \% YoY | $\mathbf{2 3 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 5 . 5 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 3 . 5 )}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0}$ |

Source: Company, HSIE Research
Royal Enfield volumes forecast


[^6]
## Decline in sales is expected to be higher in metro areas

Share of entry level bikes has risen in the overall motorbike sales mix and now accounts for $\sim 30 \%$ of the market

## Two-wheeler domestic mass segment outlook:

- While the demand in the overall segment will be impacted in FY21, the decline in sales is expected to be higher in metro areas as the cities are witnessing a larger impact due to the virus, while sales in the rural segments will be relatively less impacted as agri activity continues.
- We have already witnessed that growth rates for scooters, which are more urban centric products, have started declining since FY19. Scooter sales came off in FY19 (flat YoY) and declined 18\% YoY in FY20. However, motorbikes have fared relatively better as sales were up 8\% YoY in FY19 before declining in FY20 due to their more semi-rural tilt.

Domestic scooter and motorbike growth \%


Source: SIAM, HSIE Research

## Entry Segment to benefit:

- Over the past few years, the share of entry level bikes has risen in the overall motorbike sales mix and now accounts for $\sim 30 \%$ of the market. The share of entry segment bikes has risen due to various factors including introduction of aggressively priced models such as the CT100, higher demand in rural areas, amongst others.

Rising share of Economy Segment Motorbikes in overall Sales Mix (\%)
Economy


[^7]Initial forecasts in FY21 suggest that monsoons will be normal. Agri production will benefit in the current year with normal rainfalls likely for two consecutive years

- Agri economy to be supported by normal monsoons: The agri economy benefitted from normal rainfall in FY20 (rains were at $110 \%$ of LPA). Further, initial forecasts in FY21 suggest that monsoons will be normal as well - in its first long-range forecast for Southwest Monsoon 2020, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted a normal season with rainfall at $100 \%$ of the Long Period Average (LPA). This will be beneficial for agri production in the current year with good rainfalls likely for two consecutive years. Further, we believe that the governments focus on agriculture and rural economy will continue. This will cushion the fall for the mass segment products, in our view.


## Annual rainfall as \% of LPA



Source: GoI, HSIE Research
Rural Benefits from Government of India

| Rs bn | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 - 2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 - 2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 - 2 0 2 1}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) | A | RE | $\mathbf{B E}$ |
| Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee | 12 | 544 | 750 |
| Program | 618 | 710 | 615 |
| Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) | 254 | 253 | 275 |
| Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers | 115 | 179 | 212 |
| Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna | 154 | 141 | 195 |
| Crop Insurance Scheme | 119 | 136 | 157 |
| Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna | 81 | 79 | 111 |
| Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) | 129 | 83 | 100 |
| Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna | 32 | 37 | 11 |
| Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada | 6 | 9 | 11 |

Source: GoI, HSIE Research

Product prices have risen by 15\% post the emission roll over

- Further, as BSVI related price hikes are in excess of $10 \%$, the entry level bikes will benefit in our view.
Product Prices post BSVI - Increase of 15\%

| Ex Showroom Delhi (Rs) | BSIV | BSVI | \% Increase |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Hero HF Deluxe | 48,575 | 56,675 | $17 \%$ |
| Hero Splendor | 52,500 | 60,350 | $15 \%$ |
| Source: Company, HSIE Research |  |  |  |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

- The management of Hero Moto highlights that as incomes are impacted post the COVID outbreak, consumers are expected to purchase entry level variants. We believe that Hero will benefit as it dominate this segment with c. two thirds market share.


## Motorbikes - Entry Level market share (\%)



Hero Motocorp has sustained its market share in the domestic motorbike market at above $50 \%$ over the past several years

Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Hero has sustained its elevated market share in the domestic motorbike market over the past several years. The OEMs dominant positioning in the entry and executive segments has contributed to the same. Further, Hero derives almost half of its volumes from the rural segment. This segment has benefitted from sustained government support and under penetration.

Hero Moto Motorbikes - Market Share (\%)


[^8]the executive and economy segment with nominal contribution from the premium segment.

## Hero - Sales Mix comprised of entry/executive segment



## Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Bajaj Auto also derives half of its domestic volumes from the economy segment with premium bikes accounting for the balance. However, Bajaj's dependence on the domestic segment is restricted to $53 \%$ of its volumes in FY20, with exports accounting for the rest.

Bajaj Auto Domestic Product mix (\%)


[^9]
## COVID - Expect gradual resumption of operations

As OEMs gradually commence operations, we interacted with industry personnel to understand the on ground reality. Most auto plants will operate in single shifts and are awaiting more clarity from the government. The managements have highlighted difficulties in commencing operations due to restricted availability of labor as well as components.

## OEMs to gradually restart operations:

- The OEMs are now gradually commencing production, albeit at an extremely slow pace. They are facing difficulties at the plants as several states have restrictive rules in place, which makes transporting the labour work force difficult.
- Hero Motocorp has commenced operations in three of its manufacturing plants Gurugram and Dharuhera (both in Haryana), Haridwar (Uttarakhand). The Company's R\&D facility - the Centre of Innovation and Technology (CIT) - has also received the necessary permission to reopen and will resume functioning soon.
- Bajaj Auto has factories in both Maharashtra and Uttarakhand. According to Rajiv Bajaj, things are much smoother and efficient in the northern state.
- Maruti Suzuki announced that it would restart production on 12th May at its Manesar facility.
- Hyundai has resumed production and the management intends to move into the second shift after 18th May.
- Escorts has received permission from government authorities to resume its operations in single shift at all its plants at Faridabad for the predefined workforce.
- Components manufacturers are also working towards restarting their factories. However, there have been hindrances in getting approvals especially in states like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.


## Table: OEM Plant Status

| OEM | Recommence operations on | Plants |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bajaj Auto | Last Week | Chakan, Waluj, Uttaranchal |
| Hero Motocorp | Last Week | Gurugram, Dharuhera, Haridwar |
| Eicher Motors | Last Week | Tamil Nadu |
| Escorts | Last Week | Faridabad |
| Hyundai | Last Week | Tamil Nadu |
| Maruti Suzuki | $12^{\text {th }}$ May | Gurgaon and Manesar |
| Toyota | Last Week | Bangalore |

Souce: Companies, HSIE Research

## Dealerships:

- Dealers in large cities remain impacted by the red zone classification, while those in the semi urban markets are gradually opening up.
- Several dealers we spoke with highlighted that they are opening the service workshops in the initial phase and will commence new vehicles sales towards the month end.
- Hero Motocorp stated that with the easing of restrictions in several parts of the country, the Company's extensive customer touch-points, including dealerships, workshops and the secondary network, are expected to open gradually.
- Maruti has also re-opened 600 dealerships which were closed due to coronavirusled lockdown. The company has around 3,080 dealerships across 1,960 cities and towns in the country.


## Investment Thesis

## Eicher Motors

We have a Reduce Rating on Eicher Motors - as the demand environment for premium bikes is likely to be impacted in this downturn across local and global markets. We believe that consumers in Tier III/IV towns will postpone purchases for luxury bikes while customers in the traditional southern markets will be impacted by a decline in remittances. Further, the export markets are likely to witness headwinds due to weak sale trends in the developed economies as well as due to changing consumer preferences in these markets. The stock is trading at 26.4/21.1 on FY21/22E estimates.

Volume Assumptions

| in units | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| RE | $8,20,493$ | $8,23,828$ | $6,95,839$ | $6,01,948$ | $6,62,143$ |
| \% YoY | 23.1 | 0.4 | $(15.5)$ | $(13.5)$ | 10.0 |
| VECV | 65,932 | 72,969 | 48,721 | 41,626 | 48,753 |
| \% YoY | 12.6 | 10.7 | $(33.2)$ | $(14.6)$ | 17.1 |
| Total volumes | $8,86,425$ | $8,96,797$ | $7,44,560$ | $6,43,574$ | $7,10,897$ |
| \% YoY | 22.3 | 1.2 | $(17.0)$ | $(13.6)$ | 10.5 |

Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Global Premium lifestyle biking segment is undergoing structural and cyclical headwinds:
- The US Market is witnessing falling volumes since 2016: In 2019, sales in the US declined for the fourth year in a row hitting the lowest level in a decade, declining $4 \%$ YoY. Volumes declined across major brands including HarleyDavidson, Triumph and Ducati. The sales trends in USA have been weakening ever since the GFC crisis, with sales down by half as compared to ' 08 .
- The global market for luxury lifestyle bikes remains static at $\sim 0.5 \mathrm{mn}$ and we expect sales to contract in CY20 due to the COVID situation.
- As the cruiser segment volumes are shrinking, especially with the millennial generation moving away from these bikes, Harley has decided to expand its product portfolio. It will now be venturing in the adventure touring space as well as launch street fighter bikes, as the brand now seeks the favors of a new generation of riders.
- Competition is rising internationally in the mid-size lifestyle biking segment: The stagnating demand for lifestyle bikes in the West is forcing 'legacy' brands to search for younger riders in developed economies as well as for new customers in EMs. Both Harley Davidson and Triumph have announced partnerships to produce smaller sized 200cc-750cc bikes. We believe that competition will structurally increase over the medium term. Eicher Motors will face rising competition from global majors including Harley Davidson (Chinese JV), Triumph (along with Bajaj) and the M\&M backed Jawa Motorcycles.
- Amidst this challenging environment, Eichers export initiatives to be impacted. Despite a tepid market for lifestyle bikes, Eicher hopes to make inroads with its mid-sized lifestyle bikes globally. The Twins have received an encouraging initial response, albeit on a small base. The annual exports of RE is now $\sim 40 \mathrm{~K}$ units - which is $\sim 6 \%$ of sales.
- While we were banking on growth in export markets to offset some of the demand pressures in the home segment, the forecasts will now be recaliberated downwards. Further, exports is a medium term driver for the stock, with the
contribution from the same expected to rise to $10-20 \%$ of sales (up from $\sim 6 \%$ currently). However, due to the above factors, we believe that export initiatives will take longer to fructify.
- Domestic Segment outlook: Royal Enfield introduced small format stores to attract consumers from semi urban/rural India. RE was banking on these consumers to drive growth as sales in the mature markets i.e. big cities and richer states (see our initiation report) have been stagnating. Incremental growth was expected from new markets in the north India including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. These stores are expected to bring in an incremental 3,500 to 4,000 units a month, which is $\sim 6-7 \%$ of monthly sales. However, consumers will push forward their 'discretionary' purchases in our view.
- Traditional markets such as Kerala are likely to be impacted due to the fall in overseas remittances, post the COVID situation. Due to the weak economic environment in the Gulf region, overseas inflows are expected to decline by $22 \%$ YoY to $\$ 64$ bn in 2020. Every fifth house in Kerala comprises of persons who have migrated to the Gulf. Their remittances, which crossed ₹ 1 trillion in 2019, make up $36 \%$ of Kerala's gross state domestic product. Thus, demand for discretionary products will be impacted further in this important southern market.


## Hero Motocorp

We have a Buy recommendation on Hero Motocorp: We expect downtrading trends to benefit Hero as it has a two thirds market share in the entry/executive segments (overall market share of $52 \%$ in motorbikes). The stock trades at reasonable valuations of 18.6/15.1x on FY21/22E and has a dividend yield of $\sim 4 \%$.

Hero Motocorp 2W volume assumption (in units)


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Over the past few years, the share of entry level bikes has risen in the overall motorbike sales mix and now accounts for $\sim 30 \%$ of the market, where Hero is the market leader with a $\sim 65 \%$ market share. The share of entry segment bikes has risen due to various factors including introduction of aggressively priced models and higher demand in rural areas, amongst others. The management of Hero Moto highlights that as incomes are impacted post the COVID outbreak, consumers are expected to purchase entry level variants.

Hero - Sales Mix comprised on entry/executive segment


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- While the demand environment will be impacted in FY21, the decline in sales is expected to be higher in metro areas as the cities are witnessing a larger impact due to the virus, while sales in the rural segments will be relatively less impacted.
- Agri economy to be supported by normal monsoons: The agri economy benefitted from normal rainfall in FY20 (rains were at $110 \%$ of LPA). Further, initial forecasts in FY21 suggest that monsoons will be normal as well - the IMD has predicted normal rainfall at $100 \%$ of the Long Period Average (LPA). This will be beneficial for agri production in the current year with good rainfalls likely for two consecutive years. Further, we believe that the governments focus on agriculture and rural economy will continue. This will cushion the impact for mass segment demand of two wheelers in our view.
- Hero has sustained its market share in the domestic motorbike market at above $50 \%$ over the past several years. The OEM derives almost half of its volumes from the rural segment. As this segment has benefitted from sustained government support and under penetration, the OEM is expected to retain its dominant position.


## Bajaj Auto

We have an ADD rating on Bajaj Auto: While Bajaj has a broad-based domestic portfolio, sales in the export markets (which account for over $45 \%$ of sales) are expected to be impacted due to the slowdown in the frontier markets. The OEM has healthy cash on its books at Rs220bn, which accounts for $32 \%$ of market cap and the stock is trading at relatively inexpensive valuations of 18.6/16.2x FY21/22E. This will cap downsides for the stock.

| Volume assumption (in units) | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motorcycles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 33,69,331 | 42,36,873 | 39,47,568 | 34,48,894 | 37,43,314 |
| \% YOY | 4.6 | 25.7 | (6.8) | (12.6) | 8.5 |
| Three Wheelers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6,37,457 | 7,81,839 | 6,67,644 | 6,00,880 | 6,40,799 |
| \% YOY | 42.9 | 22.6 | (14.6) | (10.0) | 6.6 |
| Total sales |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Domestic | 23,44,211 | 29,40,768 | 24,44,107 | 20,95,779 | 22,98,773 |
| - Exports | 16,62,577 | 20,77,944 | 21,71,105 | 19,53,995 | 20,85,340 |
|  | 40,06,788 | 50,18,712 | 46,15,212 | 40,49,773 | 43,84,113 |
| \% YOY | 9.3 | 25.3 | (8.0) | (12.3) | 8.3 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

- Bajaj Auto has a diversified domestic segment portfolio, which accounts for $53 \%$ of its sales. Within the local motorbike portfolio, Bajaj derives over half of its sales from the economy segment bikes. Within premium bikes, Bajaj has launched downsized variants of the Pulsar to offset a decline in the broader segment volumes.

Bajaj Auto 2W volume assumption


Source: SIAM, Company, HSIE Research

- Bajaj has benefitted from the uptrend in exports over the past three years as it is amongst the leading OEMs (top 3 by market share) in several countries in Africa. Consequently, exports share has risen to $47 \%$ of sales. However, oil prices have corrected sharply, which will impact the rising trend of past few years. As highlighted above, these frontier markets are typically commodity intensive and derive substantial portion of their revenues from oil.
- Nigeria has requested a bail out; which is Bajaj Autos largest export market: Nigeria's economy has been affected by the Coronavirus pandemic and the oil price crash. The Finance Minister has estimated that the economy could shrink as much as $3.4 \%$ this year in the absence of a stimulus plan.
- We expect sales for Bajaj's exports to decline $10 \%$ in FY21E after witnessing healthy growth over the past 3 years.


## Peer set comparison

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mcap } \\ \text { (Rs bn) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CMP } \\ \text { (Rs/sh) } \end{gathered}$ | Reco | TP | Adj EPS (Rs/sh) |  |  | P/E (x) |  |  | RoE (\%) |  |  | EV/EBITDA (x) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| AUTOS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bajaj Auto | 742 | 2,566 | ADD | 2,695 | 162.6 | 138.0 | 158.4 | 15.8 | 18.6 | 16.2 | 20.4 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 10.7 |
| Eicher | 390 | 14,304 | REDUCE | 13,800 | 645.0 | 542.3 | 677.2 | 22.2 | 26.4 | 21.1 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 13.8 |
| Hero <br> Motocorp | 417 | 2,086 | BUY | 2,210 | 151.9 | 112.3 | 138.1 | 13.7 | 18.6 | 15.1 | 22.0 | 14.8 | 17.1 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 9.4 |

## RoE (\%)



Source: Company, HSIE Research

Eicher Motor's RoE (\%)


[^10]Bajaj Auto's RoE (\%)


Source: Bloomberg, Company, HSIE Research

2W Companies RoE (\%)


## Autos: Sector Thematic

## One Year Forward Price/Book Value (x)

Hero Motocorp


Source: Bloomberg, Company, HSIE Research

Eicher Motors


Source: Bloomberg, Company, HSIE Research

## Auto Companies: One year forward Enterprise Value/Sales (x)

Hero Motocorp


[^11]
## Bajaj Auto



[^12]Eicher Motors


Source: Bloomberg, Company, HSIE Research

## Auto Companies: One year forward Price/Earnings (x)

Hero Motocorp


Source: Bloomberg, Company, HSIE Research

Bajaj Auto


[^13]Eicher Motors


[^14]
## Eicher Motors financials (Consolidated)

INCOME STATEMENT (Rs mn)

| Year ending March | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Revenues | 70,334 | 89,650 | 97,971 | 90,065 | 82,026 | 92,399 |
| Growth (\%) | 13.9 | 27.5 | 9.3 | (8.1) | (8.9) | 12.6 |
| Material Expenses | 37,045 | 46,435 | 50,574 | 49,341 | 45,674 | 51,175 |
| Employee Expenses | 4,263 | 5,737 | 7,024 | 7,201 | 6,806 | 7,390 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 7,287 | 9,402 | 11,341 | 11,699 | 11,660 | 12,342 |
| Total Expenses | 48,594 | 61,573 | 68,940 | 68,241 | 64,140 | 70,907 |
| EBITDA | 21,740 | 28,076 | 29,031 | 21,823 | 17,886 | 21,492 |
| EBITDA Margin (\%) | 30.9 | 31.3 | 29.6 | 24.2 | 21.8 | 23.3 |
| EBITDA Growth (\%) | 28.7 | 29 | 3 | (25) | (18) | 20 |
| Depreciation | 1,538 | 2,233 | 3,003 | 3,587 | 3,623 | 3,913 |
| EBIT | 20,201 | 25,843 | 26,028 | 18,236 | 14,263 | 17,580 |
| Other Income (Including EO Items) | 1,813 | 601 | 4,259 | 5,263 | 5,298 | 5,864 |
| Interest | 36 | 53 | 73 | 134 | 137 | 144 |
| PBT | 21,979 | 26,390 | 30,214 | 23,365 | 19,424 | 23,300 |
| Tax (Incl Deferred) | 7,203 | 9,359 | 10,770 | 5,491 | 4,642 | 5,545 |
| Share of profit from JV | 1,895 | 2,566 | 2,584 | 256 | 1 | 706 |
| RPAT | 16,671 | 19,597 | 22,027 | 18,131 | 14,783 | 18,461 |
| EO (Loss) / Profit (Net Of Tax) | (460) | $(2,201)$ | (175) | 548 | - | - |
| APAT | 17,131 | 21,797 | 22,203 | 17,583 | 14,783 | 18,461 |
| APAT Growth (\%) | 28.0 | 27.2 | 1.9 | (20.8) | (15.9) | 24.9 |
| Adjusted EPS (Rs) | 629.6 | 799.6 | 814.5 | 645.0 | 542.3 | 677.2 |
| EPS Growth (\%) | 27.8 | 27.0 | 1.9 | (20.8) | (15.9) | 24.9 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research
BALANCE SHEET (Rs mn)

| As at March | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Share Capital - Equity | 272 | 273 | 273 | 273 | 273 | 273 |
| Reserves | 53,179 | 70,028 | 88,914 | 1,03,371 | 1,15,163 | 1,30,061 |
| Total Shareholders Funds | 53,451 | 70,301 | 89,187 | 1,03,644 | 1,15,436 | 1,30,334 |
| Short Term Debt | 444 | 1,508 | 1,868 | 1,961 | 2,059 | 2,162 |
| Total Debt | 444 | 1,508 | 1,868 | 1,961 | 2,059 | 2,162 |
| Net Deferred Taxes | 778 | 1,421 | 2,739 | 2,191 | 2,213 | 2,235 |
| TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS | 54,673 | 73,230 | 93,794 | 1,07,796 | 1,19,707 | 1,34,730 |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Block | 8,728 | 15,017 | 18,746 | 21,659 | 21,277 | 23,466 |
| CWIP | 3,738 | 3,332 | 4,497 | 4,797 | 5,097 | 5,397 |
| Investments | 17,458 | 17,643 | 19,439 | 18,931 | 18,931 | 19,399 |
| Total Non-current Assets | 29,924 | 35,992 | 42,682 | 45,387 | 45,305 | 48,262 |
| Cash \& Equivalents | 32,664 | 50,286 | 59,439 | 70,044 | 82,132 | 94,973 |
| Inventories | 3,359 | 3,946 | 6,334 | 5,922 | 5,169 | 5,822 |
| Debtors | 500 | 680 | 903 | 1,234 | 1,124 | 1,266 |
| Other Current Assets | 3,460 | 4,319 | 4,510 | 4,848 | 5,239 | 5,666 |
| Total Current Assets | 39,983 | 59,231 | 71,186 | 82,048 | 93,664 | 1,07,727 |
| Creditors | 8,327 | 11,719 | 12,341 | 11,351 | 10,337 | 11,645 |
| Other Current Liabilities \& Provns | 6,907 | 10,274 | 7,734 | 8,288 | 8,924 | 9,614 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 15,234 | 21,992 | 20,075 | 19,639 | 19,262 | 21,259 |
| Net Current Assets | 24,749 | 37,238 | 51,111 | 62,409 | 74,402 | 86,468 |
| TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS | 54,673 | 73,230 | 93,794 | 1,07,796 | 1,19,707 | 1,34,730 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Rs mn)

| Year ending March | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reported PBT | 23,874 | 28,956 | 32,798 | 23,622 | 19,426 | 24,006 |
| Non-operating \& EO Items | $(1,813)$ | (601) | $(4,259)$ | $(5,263)$ | $(5,298)$ | $(5,864)$ |
| Interest Expenses | 36 | 53 | 73 | 134 | 137 | 144 |
| Depreciation | 1,538 | 2,233 | 3,003 | 3,587 | 3,623 | 3,913 |
| Working Capital Change | 1,815 | 5,133 | $(4,720)$ | (692) | 95 | 775 |
| Tax Paid | $(6,784)$ | $(8,716)$ | $(9,452)$ | $(6,039)$ | $(4,620)$ | $(5,523)$ |
| OPERATING CASH FLOW ( a ) | 18,666 | 27,058 | 17,443 | 15,349 | 13,362 | 17,450 |
| Capex | $(5,117)$ | $(8,117)$ | $(7,897)$ | $(6,800)$ | $(3,541)$ | $(6,402)$ |
| Free Cash Flow (FCF) | 13,548 | 18,942 | 9,546 | 8,549 | 9,821 | 11,048 |
| Investments | - | (185) | $(1,797)$ | 509 | (1) | (468) |
| Non-operating Income | 1,813 | 601 | 4,259 | 5,263 | 5,298 | 5,864 |
| INVESTING CASH FLOW ( b ) | $(3,304)$ | $(7,701)$ | $(5,435)$ | $(1,028)$ | 1,756 | $(1,006)$ |
| Debt Issuance/(Repaid) | 218 | 1,064 | 359 | 93 | 98 | 103 |
| Interest Expenses | (36) | (53) | (73) | (134) | (137) | (144) |
| FCFE | 13,731 | 19,953 | 9,832 | 8,508 | 9,782 | 11,007 |
| Share Capital Issuance | 3,420 | 746 | 832 | - | - | (0) |
| Dividend | $(3,171)$ | $(3,493)$ | $(3,973)$ | $(3,674)$ | $(2,992)$ | $(3,563)$ |
| FINANCING CASH FLOW ( c ) | 432 | $(1,736)$ | $(2,855)$ | $(3,714)$ | $(3,030)$ | $(3,603)$ |
| NET CASH FLOW (a+b+c) | 15,793 | 17,622 | 9,153 | 10,606 | 12,088 | 12,841 |
| Closing Cash \& Equivalents | 32,664 | 50,286 | 59,439 | 70,044 | 82,132 | 94,973 |

## KEY RATIOS

|  | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROFITABILITY (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GPM | 47.3 | 48.2 | 48.4 | 45.2 | 44.3 | 44.6 |
| EBITDA Margin | 30.9 | 31.3 | 29.6 | 24.2 | 21.8 | 23.3 |
| EBIT Margin | 28.7 | 28.8 | 26.6 | 20.2 | 17.4 | 19.0 |
| APAT Margin | 24.4 | 24.3 | 22.7 | 19.5 | 18.0 | 20.0 |
| RoE | 38.1 | 35.2 | 27.8 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 15.0 |
| RoIC (or Core RoCE) | 64.3 | 74.2 | 58.5 | 38.7 | 28.8 | 34.6 |
| RoCE | 29.6 | 26.1 | 20.1 | 13.8 | 9.5 | 10.5 |
| EFFICIENCY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax Rate (\%) | 32.8 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| Fixed Asset Turnover (x) | 8.1 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Inventory (days) | 17.4 | 16.1 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| Debtors (days) | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Other Current Assets (days) | 18.0 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 19.6 | 23.3 | 22.4 |
| Payables (days) | 43.2 | 47.7 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 |
| Other Current Liab E Provns (days) | 35.8 | 41.8 | 28.8 | 33.6 | 39.7 | 38.0 |
| Cash Conversion Cycle (days) | (41.1) | (53.1) | (31.0) | (30.9) | (34.4) | (33.6) |
| Debt/EBITDA (x) | (1.5) | (1.7) | (2.0) | (3.1) | (4.5) | (4.3) |
| Net D/E (x) | (0.6) | (0.7) | (0.6) | (0.7) | (0.7) | (0.7) |
| Interest Coverage (x) | 567.5 | 484.0 | 355.1 | 136.1 | 104.4 | 122.5 |
| PER SHARE DATA (Rs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EPS | 629.6 | 799.6 | 814.5 | 645.0 | 542.3 | 677.2 |
| CEPS | 669.2 | 800.8 | 918.2 | 796.7 | 675.2 | 820.7 |
| Dividend | 100.0 | 110.0 | 125.1 | 115.7 | 94.2 | 112.2 |
| Book Value | 1,964 | 2,579 | 3,272 | 3,802 | 4,235 | 4,781 |
| VALUATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P/E (x) | 22.7 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 22.2 | 26.4 | 21.1 |
| P/BV (x) | 7.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| EV/EBITDA (x) | 16.4 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 13.8 |
| EV/Revenues (x) | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| OCF/EV (\%) | 5.2 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.9 |
| FCF/EV (\%) | 3.8 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| FCFE/Mkt Cap (\%) | 3.5 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Dividend Yield (\%) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

## Hero Motocorp financials (Standalone)

INCOME STATEMENT (Rs mn)

| Year ending March | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Revenues | 2,84,427 | 2,84,750 | 3,22,305 | 3,36,505 | 2,84,808 | 2,57,559 | 2,88,152 |
| Growth (\%) | 3.1 | 0.1 | 13.2 | 4.4 | (15.4) | (9.6) | 11.9 |
| Material Expenses | 1,93,098 | 1,90,118 | 2,18,346 | 2,33,177 | 1,94,324 | 1,78,858 | 1,98,087 |
| Employee Expenses | 13,159 | 13,960 | 15,401 | 17,302 | 18,513 | 17,772 | 18,442 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 33,620 | 34,324 | 35,755 | 36,725 | 32,753 | 32,040 | 35,731 |
| Total Expenses | 2,39,877 | 2,38,402 | 2,69,503 | 2,87,205 | 2,45,590 | 2,28,670 | 2,52,260 |
| EBITDA | 44,550 | 46,348 | 52,802 | 49,301 | 39,218 | 28,889 | 35,892 |
| EBITDA Margin (\%) | 15.7 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 12.5 |
| EBITDA Growth (\%) | 25.8 | 4.0 | 13.9 | (6.6) | (20.5) | (26.3) | 24.2 |
| Depreciation | 4,376 | 4,927 | 5,556 | 6,020 | 8,483 | 6,957 | 7,783 |
| EBIT | 40,173 | 41,421 | 47,246 | 43,281 | 30,735 | 21,933 | 28,108 |
| Other Income (Including EO Items) | 4,224 | 5,224 | 5,258 | 6,913 | 14,369 | 7,719 | 8,379 |
| Interest | 49 | 61 | 63 | 86 | 188 | 189 | 201 |
| PBT | 44,349 | 46,585 | 52,442 | 50,107 | 44,916 | 29,462 | 36,287 |
| Tax (Incl Deferred) | 12,747 | 12,813 | 15,468 | 16,259 | 9,958 | 7,034 | 8,709 |
| Minority Interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RPAT | 31,602 | 33,771 | 36,974 | 33,849 | 34,958 | 22,428 | 27,578 |
| EO (Loss)/Profit (Net Of Tax) | - | - | - | - | $(4,620)$ | - | - |
| APAT | 31,602 | 33,771 | 36,974 | 33,849 | 30,338 | 22,428 | 27,578 |
| APAT Growth (\%) | 24.4 | 6.9 | 9.5 | (8.5) | (10.4) | (26.1) | 23.0 |
| Adjusted EPS (Rs) | 158.2 | 169.1 | 185.1 | 169.5 | 151.9 | 112.3 | 138.1 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

BALANCE SHEET (Rs mn)

| As at March | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCES OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Share Capital - Equity | 399 | 399 | 399 | 399 | 399 | 399 | 399 |
| Reserves | 87,945 | 1,00,714 | 1,17,289 | 1,28,172 | 1,47,154 | 1,55,603 | 1,67,005 |
| Total Shareholders Funds | 88,344 | 1,01,113 | 1,17,689 | 1,28,571 | 1,47,553 | 1,56,002 | 1,67,404 |
| Total Debt | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Deferred Taxes | 2,225 | 4,143 | 5,117 | 5,365 | 5,472 | 5,582 | 5,693 |
| TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS | 90,569 | 1,05,256 | 1,22,805 | 1,33,936 | 1,53,026 | 1,61,584 | 1,73,098 |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Block | 39,014 | 45,899 | 47,692 | 47,998 | 52,015 | 51,058 | 51,365 |
| CWIP | 2,883 | 2,707 | 2,038 | 3,607 | 3,679 | 3,311 | 2,980 |
| Investments | 5,937 | 8,758 | 10,209 | 15,718 | 16,032 | 17,635 | 19,399 |
| Total Non-current Assets | 47,834 | 57,364 | 59,938 | 67,322 | 71,726 | 72,004 | 73,743 |
| Cash \& Equivalents | 41,187 | 51,508 | 66,456 | 45,333 | 62,771 | 69,524 | 79,991 |
| Inventories | 6,730 | 6,563 | 8,236 | 10,724 | 9,364 | 9,879 | 9,473 |
| Debtors | 12,828 | 15,619 | 15,202 | 28,216 | 21,848 | 21,169 | 22,105 |
| Other Current Assets | 17,150 | 15,889 | 17,556 | 24,817 | 25,885 | 27,075 | 28,473 |
| Total Current Assets | 77,894 | 89,578 | 1,07,450 | 1,09,090 | 1,19,868 | 1,27,647 | 1,40,042 |
| Creditors | 26,506 | 32,473 | 33,188 | 33,553 | 28,871 | 27,520 | 29,210 |
| Other Current Liabilities \& Provns | 8,654 | 9,214 | 11,395 | 8,923 | 9,697 | 10,547 | 11,478 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 35,159 | 41,686 | 44,583 | 42,476 | 38,568 | 38,067 | 40,688 |
| Net Current Assets | 42,735 | 47,892 | 62,867 | 66,614 | 81,300 | 89,580 | 99,355 |
| TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS | 90,569 | 1,05,256 | 1,22,805 | 1,33,936 | 1,53,026 | 1,61,584 | 1,73,098 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Rs mn)

| Year ending March | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reported PBT | 44,349 | 46,585 | 52,442 | 50,107 | 44,916 | 29,462 | 36,287 |
| Non-operating \& EO Items | $(4,224)$ | $(5,224)$ | $(5,258)$ | $(6,913)$ | $(14,369)$ | $(7,719)$ | $(8,379)$ |
| Interest Expenses | 49 | 61 | 63 | 86 | 188 | 189 | 201 |
| Depreciation | 4,376 | 4,927 | 5,556 | 6,020 | 8,483 | 6,957 | 7,783 |
| Working Capital Change | $(6,257)$ | 5,164 | (27) | $(24,871)$ | 2,753 | $(1,528)$ | 692 |
| Tax Paid | $(9,786)$ | $(10,895)$ | $(14,495)$ | $(16,010)$ | $(9,851)$ | $(6,925)$ | $(8,597)$ |
| OPERATING CASH FLOW ( a ) | 28,507 | 40,617 | 38,280 | 8,420 | 32,120 | 20,437 | 27,987 |
| Capex | $(10,021)$ | $(11,636)$ | $(6,679)$ | $(7,895)$ | $(12,572)$ | $(5,632)$ | $(7,759)$ |
| Free Cash Flow (FCF) | 18,486 | 28,981 | 31,602 | 525 | 19,548 | 14,805 | 20,228 |
| Investments | 2,701 | $(2,821)$ | $(1,451)$ | $(5,509)$ | (314) | $(1,603)$ | $(1,764)$ |
| Non-operating Income | 4,224 | 5,224 | 5,258 | 6,913 | 14,369 | 7,719 | 8,379 |
| INVESTING CASH FLOW ( b ) | $(3,096)$ | $(9,233)$ | $(2,872)$ | $(6,491)$ | 1,482 | 483 | $(1,143)$ |
| Debt Issuance/(Repaid) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Interest Expenses | (49) | (61) | (63) | (86) | (188) | (189) | (201) |
| FCFE | 18,437 | 28,920 | 31,539 | 439 | 19,360 | 14,616 | 20,027 |
| Share Capital Issuance | 5,707 | $(4,028)$ | $(1,426)$ | $(5,593)$ | - | 0 | (0) |
| Dividend | $(14,378)$ | $(16,975)$ | $(18,972)$ | $(17,374)$ | $(15,976)$ | $(13,979)$ | $(16,176)$ |
| FINANCING CASH FLOW ( c ) | $(8,720)$ | $(21,063)$ | $(20,460)$ | $(23,052)$ | $(16,164)$ | $(14,168)$ | $(16,377)$ |
| NET CASH FLOW (a+b+c) | 16,691 | 10,321 | 14,949 | $(21,123)$ | 17,438 | 6,752 | 10,467 |
| Closing Cash \& Equivalents | 41,187 | 51,508 | 66,456 | 45,333 | 62,771 | 69,524 | 79,991 |

## KEY RATIOS

|  | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROFITABILITY (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GPM | 32.1 | 33.2 | 32.3 | 30.7 | 31.8 | 30.6 | 31.3 |
| EBITDA Margin | 15.7 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 12.5 |
| EBIT Margin | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 9.8 |
| APAT Margin | 11.1 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 9.6 |
| RoE | 41.1 | 35.7 | 33.8 | 27.5 | 22.0 | 14.8 | 17.1 |
| RoIC (or Core RoCE) | 63.9 | 58.2 | 60.5 | 40.3 | 26.7 | 18.3 | 23.1 |
| RoCE | 36.9 | 30.7 | 29.2 | 22.8 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 12.8 |
| EFFICIENCY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax Rate (\%) | 28.7 | 27.5 | 29.5 | 32.4 | 22.2 | 23.9 | 24.0 |
| Fixed Asset Turnover (x) | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Inventory (days) | 8.6 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 |
| Debtors (days) | 16.5 | 20.0 | 17.2 | 30.6 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 28.0 |
| Other Current Assets (days) | 22.0 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 26.9 | 33.2 | 38.4 | 36.1 |
| Payables (days) | 34.0 | 41.6 | 37.6 | 36.4 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 37.0 |
| Other Current Liab \& Provns (days) | 11.1 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 12.4 | 14.9 | 14.5 |
| Cash Conversion Cycle (days) | 2.0 | (4.6) | (4.1) | 23.1 | 23.7 | 28.4 | 24.5 |
| Debt/EBITDA (x) | (0.9) | (1.1) | (1.3) | (0.9) | (1.6) | (2.4) | (2.2) |
| Net D/E (x) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.6) | (0.4) | (0.4) | (0.4) | (0.5) |
| Interest Coverage (x) | 821.5 | 684.6 | 755.9 | 503.3 | 163.5 | 116.0 | 139.8 |
| PER SHARE DATA (Rs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EPS | 158.2 | 169.1 | 185.1 | 169.5 | 151.9 | 112.3 | 138.1 |
| CEPS | 180.2 | 193.8 | 213.0 | 199.6 | 217.5 | 147.1 | 177.1 |
| Dividend | 72.0 | 85.0 | 95.0 | 87.0 | 80.0 | 70.0 | 81.0 |
| Book Value | 442 | 506 | 589 | 644 | 739 | 781 | 838 |
| VALUATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P/E (x) | 13.2 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 18.6 | 15.1 |
| P/BV (x) | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| EV/EBITDA (x) | 8.4 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 9.4 |
| EV/Revenues (x) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| OCF/EV (\%) | 7.6 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 8.3 |
| FCF/EV (\%) | 4.9 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 6.0 |
| FCFE/Mkt Cap (\%) | 4.4 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Dividend Yield (\%) | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

## Bajaj Auto financials (Standalone)

INCOME STATEMENT (Rs mn)

| Year ending March | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Revenues | 2,25,865 | 2,17,667 | 2,52,189 | 3,02,500 | 2,93,986 | 2,70,153 | 2,99,788 |
| Growth (\%) | 4.5 | (3.6) | 15.9 | 19.9 | (2.8) | (8.1) | 11.0 |
| Material Expenses | 1,50,569 | 1,46,242 | 1,74,101 | 2,18,243 | 2,09,906 | 1,95,321 | 2,15,848 |
| Employee Expenses | 9,171 | 9,971 | 10,691 | 12,554 | 13,523 | 13,075 | 13,790 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 18,306 | 17,231 | 19,023 | 21,882 | 23,181 | 22,963 | 24,882 |
| Total Expenses | 1,78,046 | 1,73,444 | 2,03,815 | 2,52,679 | 2,46,610 | 2,31,359 | 2,54,520 |
| EBITDA | 47,820 | 44,223 | 48,374 | 49,821 | 47,376 | 38,794 | 45,268 |
| EBITDA Margin (\%) | 21.2 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 15.1 |
| EBITDA Growth (\%) | 16.2 | (7.5) | 9.4 | 3.0 | (4.9) | (18.1) | 16.7 |
| Depreciation | 3,072 | 3,073 | 3,148 | 2,657 | 2,514 | 2,594 | 2,828 |
| EBIT | 44,748 | 41,150 | 45,226 | 47,164 | 44,862 | 36,200 | 42,440 |
| Other Income (Including EO Items) | 10,736 | 12,220 | 12,613 | 19,913 | 15,868 | 16,012 | 17,219 |
| Interest | 11 | 14 | 13 | 45 | 7 | 12 | 14 |
| PBT | 55,473 | 53,356 | 57,826 | 67,032 | 60,723 | 52,200 | 59,645 |
| Tax (Incl Deferred) | 16,177 | 15,081 | 17,145 | 20,280 | 13,663 | 12,267 | 13,808 |
| RPAT | 39,297 | 38,275 | 40,681 | 46,752 | 47,060 | 39,933 | 45,837 |
| EO (Loss)/Profit (Net Of Tax) | - | - | 225 | $(2,385)$ | - | - | - |
| APAT | 39,297 | 38,275 | 40,906 | 44,367 | 47,060 | 39,933 | 45,837 |
| APAT Growth (\%) | 28.9 | (2.6) | 6.9 | 8.5 | 6.1 | (15.1) | 14.8 |
| Adjusted EPS (Rs) | 135.8 | 132.3 | 141.4 | 153.3 | 162.6 | 138.0 | 158.4 |
| EPS Growth (\%) | 28.9 | (2.6) | 6.9 | 8.5 | 6.1 | (15.1) | 14.8 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

BALANCE SHEET (Rs mn)

| As at March | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOURCES OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Share Capital - Equity | 2,894 | 2,894 | 2,894 | 2,894 | 2,894 | 2,894 | 2,894 |
| Reserves | 1,29,772 | 1,67,448 | 1,88,145 | 2,14,905 | 2,41,036 | 2,61,769 | 2,85,568 |
| Total Shareholders Funds | 1,32,666 | 1,70,341 | 1,91,039 | 2,17,799 | 2,43,930 | 2,64,663 | 2,88,462 |
| Total Debt | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Deferred Taxes | 2,028 | 3,136 | 3,234 | 5,427 | 3,301 | 1,996 | 774 |
| Other Non-current Liabilities \& Provns | 1,886 | 1,764 | 1,687 | 1,696 | 1,696 | 1,696 | 1,696 |
| TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS | 1,36,579 | 1,75,242 | 1,95,960 | 2,24,922 | 2,48,927 | 2,68,355 | 2,90,931 |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Block | 27,389 | 20,018 | 18,783 | 17,639 | 22,608 | 27,497 | 32,081 |
| CWIP | 522 | 422 | 565 | 480 | 498 | 515 | 602 |
| Investments | 12,227 | 12,227 | 12,227 | 12,227 | 12,227 | 12,227 | 12,227 |
| Total Non-current Assets | 40,139 | 32,667 | 31,575 | 30,347 | 35,333 | 40,239 | 44,911 |
| Cash \& Equivalents | 98,554 | 1,37,886 | 1,71,436 | 1,88,595 | 2,21,971 | 2,38,034 | 2,57,026 |
| Inventories | 7,191 | 7,284 | 7,426 | 9,615 | 10,471 | 8,882 | 9,856 |
| Debtors | 7,179 | 9,533 | 14,919 | 25,597 | 16,914 | 15,543 | 17,248 |
| Other Current Assets | 11,803 | 20,780 | 12,839 | 19,651 | 14,981 | 13,767 | 15,277 |
| Total Current Assets | 1,24,727 | 1,75,482 | 2,06,620 | 2,43,457 | 2,64,337 | 2,76,226 | 2,99,407 |
| Creditors | 20,270 | 22,357 | 32,443 | 37,867 | 39,467 | 36,267 | 40,246 |
| Other Current Liabilities \& Provns | 8,015 | 10,550 | 9,792 | 11,015 | 11,276 | 11,842 | 13,141 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 28,286 | 32,907 | 42,235 | 48,882 | 50,743 | 48,109 | 53,387 |
| Net Current Assets | 96,441 | 1,42,575 | 1,64,385 | 1,94,575 | 2,13,594 | 2,28,116 | 2,46,021 |
| TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS | 1,36,580 | 1,75,242 | 1,95,960 | 2,24,922 | 2,48,927 | 2,68,355 | 2,90,931 |

Source: Company, HSIE Research

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Rs mn)

| Year ending March | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reported PBT | 55,473 | 53,356 | 57,826 | 67,032 | 60,723 | 52,200 | 59,645 |
| Non-operating \& EO Items | $(10,736)$ | $(12,220)$ | $(12,613)$ | $(19,913)$ | $(15,868)$ | $(16,012)$ | $(17,219)$ |
| Interest Expenses | 11 | 14 | 13 | 45 | 7 | 12 | 14 |
| Depreciation | 3,072 | 3,073 | 3,148 | 2,657 | 2,514 | 2,594 | 2,828 |
| Working Capital Change | $(7,548)$ | $(6,802)$ | 11,740 | $(13,031)$ | 14,357 | 1,541 | 1,088 |
| Tax Paid | $(15,564)$ | $(13,973)$ | $(17,047)$ | $(18,087)$ | $(15,788)$ | $(13,572)$ | $(15,030)$ |
| OPERATING CASH FLOW ( a ) | 24,707 | 23,449 | 43,068 | 18,702 | 45,945 | 26,763 | 31,326 |
| Capex | $(9,261)$ | 4,399 | $(2,056)$ | $(1,429)$ | $(7,500)$ | $(7,500)$ | $(7,500)$ |
| Free Cash Flow (FCF) | 15,446 | 27,847 | 41,011 | 17,273 | 38,445 | 19,263 | 23,826 |
| Investments | 787 | (122) | (77) | 9 | - | - |  |
| Non-operating Income | 10,736 | 12,220 | 12,613 | 19,913 | 15,868 | 16,012 | 17,219 |
| INVESTING CASH FLOW ( b ) | 2,262 | 16,497 | 10,479 | 18,493 | 8,368 | 8,512 | 9,719 |
| Debt Issuance/(Repaid) | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| Interest Expenses | (11) | (14) | (13) | (45) | (7) | (12) | (14) |
| FCFE | 15,436 | 27,833 | 40,998 | 17,229 | 38,438 | 19,251 | 23,812 |
| Share Capital Issuance | 5,538 | 18,556 | 947 | 878 | - | (0) |  |
| Dividend | $(19,130)$ | $(19,155)$ | $(20,931)$ | $(20,869)$ | $(20,930)$ | $(19,200)$ | $(22,038)$ |
| FINANCING CASH FLOW ( c ) | $(13,602)$ | (614) | $(19,997)$ | $(20,037)$ | $(20,937)$ | $(19,212)$ | $(22,052)$ |
| NET CASH FLOW (a+b+c) | 13,367 | 39,332 | 33,550 | 17,159 | 33,376 | 16,063 | 18,992 |
| Closing Cash \& Equivalents | 98,554 | 1,37,886 | 1,71,436 | 1,88,595 | 2,21,971 | 2,38,034 | 2,57,026 |


|  | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20E | FY21E | FY22E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROFITABILITY (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GPM | 33.3 | 32.8 | 31.0 | 27.9 | 28.6 | 27.7 | 28.0 |
| EBITDA Margin | 21.2 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 15.1 |
| EBIT Margin | 19.8 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.2 |
| APAT Margin | 17.4 | 17.6 | 16.2 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| RoE | 32.8 | 25.3 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 20.4 | 15.7 | 16.6 |
| RoIC (or Core RoCE) | 101.8 | 78.3 | 102.8 | 108.1 | 109.9 | 96.7 | 101.6 |
| Roce | 25.8 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 11.7 |
| EFFICIENCY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax Rate (\%) | 29.2 | 28.3 | 29.6 | 30.3 | 22.5 | 23.5 | 23.2 |
| Fixed Asset Turnover (x) | 8.2 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 13.0 | 9.8 | 9.3 |
| Inventory (days) | 11.6 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Debtors (days) | 11.6 | 16.0 | 21.6 | 30.9 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| Other Current Assets (days) | 19.1 | 34.8 | 18.6 | 23.7 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 |
| Payables (days) | 32.8 | 37.5 | 47.0 | 45.7 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 |
| Other Current Liab \& Provns (days) | 13.0 | 17.7 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| Cash Conversion Cycle (days) | (3.4) | 7.9 | (10.2) | 7.2 | (10.4) | (13.4) | (13.4) |
| Debt/EBITDA (x) | (2.1) | (3.1) | (3.5) | (3.8) | (4.7) | (6.1) | (5.7) |
| Net D/E (x) | (0.7) | (0.8) | (0.9) | (0.9) | (0.9) | (0.9) | (0.9) |
| Interest Coverage (x) | 4,261.7 | 2,939.3 | 3,452.4 | 1,052.8 | 6,408.8 | 3,016.7 | 3,031.4 |
| PER SHARE DATA (Rs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EPS | 135.8 | 132.3 | 141.4 | 153.3 | 162.6 | 138.0 | 158.4 |
| CEPS | 146.4 | 142.9 | 151.5 | 170.7 | 171.3 | 147.0 | 168.2 |
| Dividend | 50.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 55.2 |
| Book Value | 458 | 589 | 660 | 753 | 843 | 915 | 997 |
| VALUATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P/E (x) | 18.9 | 19.4 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 18.6 | 16.2 |
| P/BV (x) | 5.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| EV/EBITDA (x) | 13.5 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 10.7 |
| EV/Revenues (x) | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| OCF/EV (\%) | 3.8 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 6.5 |
| FCF/EV (\%) | 2.4 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| FCFE/Mkt Cap (\%) | 2.1 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Dividend Yield (\%) | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |

[^15]
## Rating Criteria

BUY: $\quad>+15 \%$ return potential<br>ADD: $\quad+5 \%$ to $+15 \%$ return potential<br>REDUCE: $-10 \%$ to $+5 \%$ return potential<br>SELL: $\quad>10 \%$ Downside return potential

## Disclosure:

We, Aditya Makharia, CA \& Mansi Lall, MBA, authors and the names subscribed to this report, hereby certify that all of the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect our views about the subject issuer(s) or securities. HSL has no material adverse disciplinary history as on the date of publication of this report. We also certify that no part of our compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendation(s) or view(s) in this report.
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## Any holding in stock -YES

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