

Monthly Research Compendium



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Research Compendium is a compilation of some of ICRA's key research reports released in the previous month.



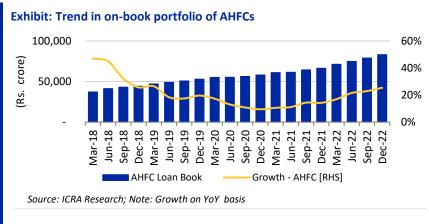
Summary

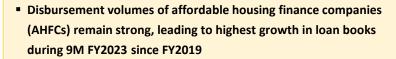


AHFC: Resurgence in loan growth amid improvement in asset quality to drive profitability	
Broking: Working capital requirement to increase as SEBI prohibits intermediaries from furnishing bank guarantees by pledging clients' funds	
Capital goods: Sustained order inflow reflects continued expansion in domestic investment; international orders gain traction in select segments	
Cotton spinning: Improving demand, steady contribution levels to strengthen debt coverage indicators of spinners	
Economy: Pace of investment activity slowed in Q4 FY2023; outlook for FY2024 appears bright, although timely execution remains key	
Economy: South-west monsoon outlook 2023	
NBFC Retail: Healthy AUM growth expected in FY2024; prudence key for sustaining business and financial performance	
Oil & Gas: Change in domestic gas pricing formula balances the interest of consumers and producers	
Upstream Oil & Gas: Special additional excise duty expected to increase in the next revision owing to increase in crude oil prices	

AHFC: Resurgence in loan growth amid improvement in asset quality to drive profitability







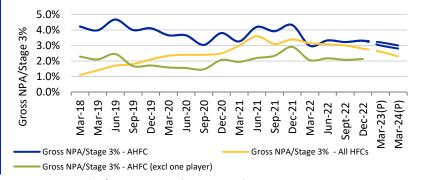
- Stable asset quality indicators; rollback rates expected to be lower
- Margins to be under pressure, going forward; controlled credit costs and improved operating efficiency to support overall profitability

Exhibit: Trend in reported asset quality indicators

Stable

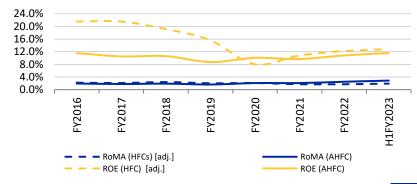
Outlook -

AHFC



Source: Financials of various HFCs and ICRA Research

Exhibit: Trend in profitability indicators of AHFCs



Source: Financials of various HFCs/AHFCs and ICRA Research; Note: Adj. ratio for HFCs excludes PCHFL for Sep-22

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Broking: Working capital requirement to increase as SEBI prohibits intermediaries from furnishing bank guarantees by pledging clients' funds



Impact on investors



Investor confidence is likely to improve with higher transparency in the use of clients' funds; investor funds will not be subjected to implicit leverage or other risks.



Following the implementation of the new framework, investors who had previously relied on additional cash collateral support from brokerage firms will now be required to provide more funds or cash collateral upfront for trading purposes. However, this is anticipated to reduce instances of overtrading and promote better financial discipline among investors.



Investors are likely to witness higher brokerage charges due to increasing working capital requirements and associated finance costs for brokers and CMs.

Impact on brokers/CMs



Brokers and CMs, who were using BGs created from clients' funds, would need to borrow funds or infuse additional own capital. This is likely to result in higher finance costs and hence profitability pressure. Conversely, market participants (like bank brokers), who traditionally did not depend on such arrangements, are likely to witness an improvement in their competitive position.



Brokers, who previously relied on implicit leverage to meet the cash collateral margin requirements of clients, may observe a decline in broking volumes. Particularly, smaller brokers with limited net worth and borrowing avenues will be impacted. This will necessitate upward revision in brokerage charges.



With the rising cost structure of the broking industry, the trend of consolidation in the industry is expected to continue with smaller broking players ceding market share to more established broking entities. While the implementation may impact the operations of a few market participants in the short term, the brokerage industry is likely to benefit from the enhanced transparency and reinforced investor confidence in the longer term.

<u>Capital goods: Sustained order inflow reflects continued expansion in domestic investment; international orders gain traction in select segments</u>

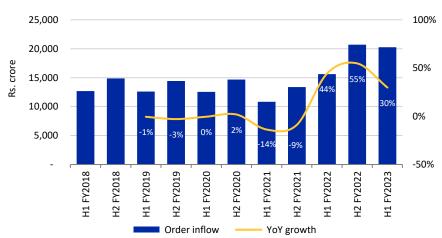


Exhibit A: Trend in order intake



 ICRA sample of capital good OEMs witnessed 27% growth in order intake in 9M FY2023 in YoY terms on an enlarged base, even as commodity inflation and global supply chain issues delayed some order finalisations in the first two quarters of the said fiscal

Exhibit B: Trend in half-yearly order intake



As evident from Exhibit B, recovery was witnessed from H1 FY2022, especially from the domestic market, led initially by Government orders. The momentum picked appreciably in H2 FY2022 and continued in H1 FY2023 with order flows from international markets recovering with the resumption of travel.

Stable Outlook -**Cotton Spinning**

Cotton spinning: Improving demand, steady contribution levels to strengthen debt coverage indicators of spinners





Demand expected to improve amid shift in preference away from Chinese cotton and stabilisation of cotton and cotton varn prices



Notwithstanding the improvement in demand conditions, turnover is expected to moderate in FY2024 due to decline in realisations



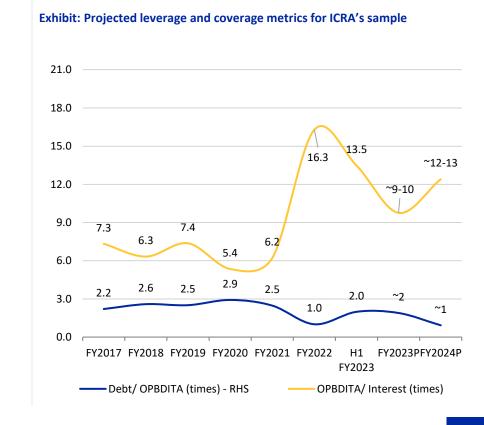
Steady contribution levels amid declining raw material prices to improve operating margin in FY2024



Moderation in debt position to improve capitalisation metrics



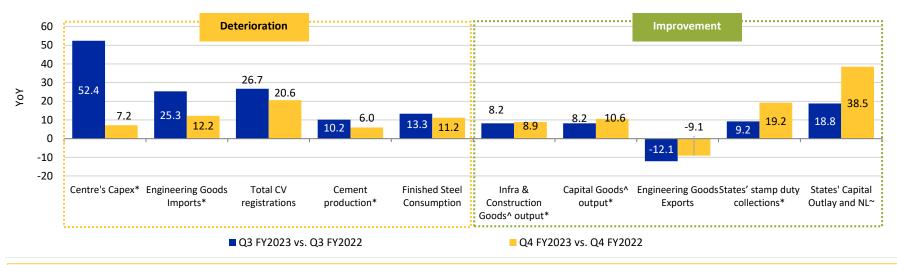
Improvement in coverage indicators to be supported by lower debt levels and higher profits



Economy: Pace of investment activity slowed in Q4 FY2023; outlook for FY2024 appears bright, although timely execution remains key



Exhibit: YoY performance of investment related indicators



- Growth in India's investment activity is likely to have slowed in Q4 FY2023; however, the outlook for FY2024 appears to be favourable, given the massive Central infrastructure projects scheduled for completion during the fiscal, steep capex targets set by the Centre and state governments and sustained buoyancy in housing demand.
- The push to complete projects, backed by the sharp increase in the Government of India's (GoI) budgeted capex, is likely to support investment demand and GDP growth during the fiscal, although timely execution remains key

Economy: South-west monsoon outlook 2023



Exhibit: Vulnerability of monsoon during El Nino years, and consequent impact on kharif and rabi production

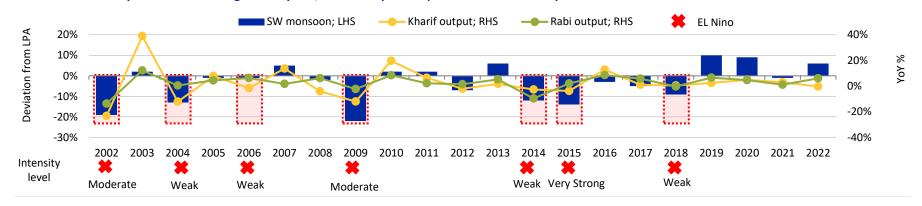
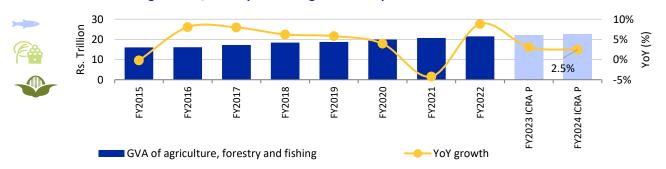


EXHIBIT: Annual GVA of agriculture, forestry and fishing at 2011-12 prices



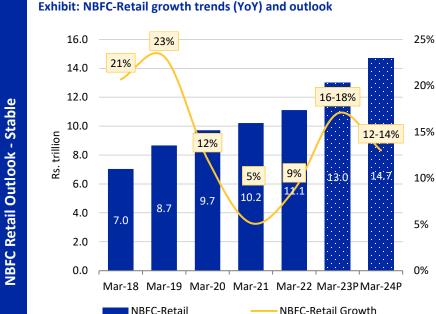
 ICRA pegs FY2024 agri GVA growth at 2.5% based on IMD's forecast of normal monsoon; El Nino occurrence poses downside risks to GVA and tractor volumes

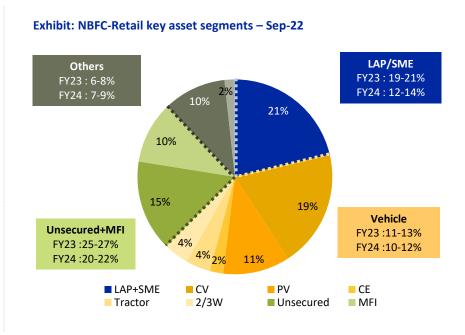
For FY2023, we have taken YoY growth rates of 2^{nd} AE for crop output over the final estimates for FY2022; Source: IMD; CMIE; ICRA Research

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NBFC Retail: Healthy AUM growth expected in FY2024; prudence key for sustaining business and financial performance







• Growth in FY2024 would be driven by the unsecured segments – personal credit and microfinance, which accounted for 27% of the AUM in December 2022. Entities increasingly target these segments as competition from banks intensified in the traditional asset segments. Vehicle finance, constituting about 40% of the NBFC-Retail book, is expected to grow at a relatively slow pace and closer to the overall sectoral growth.

Oil & Gas: Change in domestic gas pricing formula balances the interest of consumers and producers





Floor and ceiling will not be applicable for NELP and pre-NELP blocks where PSCs provide for Government's approval of prices. In addition, a 20% premium for production from a new well or well intervention in nominated fields will support incremental investments.



The APM price to be determined on a monthly basis a ~10% slope to the monthly average price of the Indian crude oil basket. The linkage of gas pricing hubs has been removed where prices remained low despite elevated crude oil prices, leading to prolonged periods of low and unremunerative domestic gas pricing, hurting the profitability of upstream producers.



 A monthly reset against a half-yearly reset earlier would allow a more expedient transmission and better conformity of domestic gas prices with global energy prices.



- Gas from a new well or a well intervention will be allocated separately from APM gas for a period of five years on a take-or-pay basis, as per the Gol's policy on commercialisation of natural gas.
- The new guidelines remained silent on the deregulation of natural gas pricing, as was recommended by the Kirit Parikh Committee.
- The revision in the domestic gas pricing methodology resulted in a 20% reduction in gas prices, benefiting the consumers, namely the fertiliser industry, city gas distribution (CGD) consumers and the power sector. While the profitability of the upstream producers will moderate, the presence of floor and ceiling will provide healthy cash flows.

Source: ICRA Research

<u>Upstream Oil & Gas: Special additional excise duty expected to increase in the next revision owing to increase in crude oil prices</u>



Upstream Oil & Gas Outlook - Positive

Crude prices started Elevated crude oil to cool off owing to prices leading to Multiple fall in demand post April 04, 2023 July 01, 2022 upstream companies **Revisions** inflationary and earning healthy recessionary profits pressures Government imposes Government reduced the additional cess The Government has cut cess as crude prices cooled equivalent to \$40/bbl the windfall tax to nil off (Rs. 23,250/MT) w.e.f. July 01, 2022 On July 1, 2022, the Gol imposed a cess Since then, there have been multiple

of Rs. 23,250 per tonne of crude, translating to ~\$40 per barrel. This largely stems from elevated crude prices and the windfall gains made by the crude producers

While the cess has been reduced to zero, crude oil prices have jumped. Hence, the cess can increase in the next revision if the crude prices remain elevated

Since then, there have been multiple revisions in the cess. In the latest round of revisions, the Government cut the windfall tax to nil, leaving Government collections at around Rs. 20,600 crore for FY2023





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