



**The Report Card**

FY25: JUN 2025

**DSP**

---

# Disclaimer

---

Disclaimer Regarding Forward-Looking Statements This content contains forecasts, projections, goals, plans, and other forward-looking statements regarding Company's financial results and other data provided from time to time through AGM/ conference calls transcript, webcasts, presentations, investor conferences, newsletters and similar events and communications. Such forward-looking statements are based on the Company's assumptions, estimates, outlook, and other judgments made in light of information available at the time of preparation of such statements and involve both known and unknown risks and uncertainties.

Accordingly, plans, goals, and other statements may not be realized as described, and actual financial results, success/failure or progress of development, and other projections may differ materially from those presented herein. Even when subsequent changes in conditions or other circumstances make it preferable to update or revise forecasts, plans, or other forward

# Revenue growth moderating, margin tailwinds fading.

- ▶ **Revenue Growth:** Moderating to single digits.
- ▶ **Margins:** Higher than FY19 levels for most sectors, except IT and Staples. On a YoY basis, margin expansion is visible across most non-commodity sectors.
- ▶ **Balance Sheet:** Strengthening, driven by strong operating cash flows and disciplined capex; net debt-to-equity continues to improve.
- ▶ **Profitability:** Profits have grown at an 18% CAGR from FY19 to FY25 and by 7% YoY; Return on Equity has improved by 300 bps since FY19.

	Revenue	
	FY19-25	FY25 YoY (%)
IT	11%	7%
ex Tech Mahindra	12%	7%
Energy	7%	1%
ex RIL	7%	0%
Consumer Staples	10%	8%
ex HUVR	11%	9%
Comm Services	10%	9%
Materials	10%	3%
Ex Metals	11%	6%
Cons Disc	9%	9%
ex TAMO	10%	14%
Industrials	10%	12%
Utilities	11%	7%
Health Care	9%	11%
Real Estate	4%	13%
<b>Total, Ex BFSI</b>	10%	5%
<b>Ex Energy, Metals, BFSI</b>	11%	9%

EBITDA		
FY25	Delta YoY (%)	vs FY19
20%	0%	-1%
20%	0%	-1%
11%	-3%	0%
9%	-3%	-1%
18%	0%	-1%
17%	0%	-1%
46%	6%	23%
16%	1%	-2%
15%	0%	-1%
14%	0%	6%
14%	0%	1%
16%	1%	3%
28%	0%	3%
24%	2%	6%
26%	-2%	4%
18%	0%	2%
22%	1%	4%

Net Debt to Equity		
FY25	YoY (%) chg	vs FY19
-32%	-2%	-4%
-33%	-1%	-4%
32%	-1%	-11%
47%	-1%	2%
-9%	0%	3%
-6%	-1%	0%
331%	-170%	141%
49%	-4%	-13%
43%	0%	-18%
27%	-16%	-31%
33%	-9%	-12%
37%	-7%	-16%
106%	5%	-27%
7%	1%	2%
16%	-5%	-28%
41%	-4%	-12%
43%	-5%	-12%

ROE		
FY25	YoY (%) chg	vs FY19
27%	0%	2%
28%	0%	3%
12%	-5%	-3%
14%	-10%	-4%
27%	7%	2%
29%	9%	7%
17%	36%	21%
12%	1%	1%
10%	-1%	-1%
17%	-4%	12%
16%	-1%	-2%
18%	1%	5%
14%	-2%	3%
17%	3%	5%
14%	3%	9%
16%	0%	3%
17%	1%	5%

\*Conditional color formatting is vertical, except Net Debt to Equity where it is reverse>>

## Revenue Growth: Continues to moderate

- Revenue growth has normalized to single digits post the COVID-driven spike. Over the past few quarters, ex-commodity sectors have consistently outpaced overall growth by 300–400 bps, with FY25 tracking at mid-single digits.

YoY Chg (%)		FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	CAGR FY19-25	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25
IT		9.0%	6.5%	18.3%	21.5%	6.3%	7.5%	11.4%	4.9%	8.4%	8.1%	8.5%
ex Tech Mahindra		11.9%	5.8%	16.2%	21.6%	10.7%	6.5%	12.0%	3.6%	5.3%	8.7%	8.5%
Energy		-3.7%	-19.4%	52.2%	32.9%	-4.1%	1.4%	7.3%	3.9%	1.1%	-0.5%	1.3%
ex RIL		-6.4%	-18.6%	52.9%	35.4%	-6.1%	-0.4%	6.7%	1.5%	1.6%	-2.8%	-1.8%
Consumer Staples		5.8%	6.2%	17.8%	18.5%	6.1%	7.7%	10.2%	7.1%	7.0%	8.3%	8.5%
ex HUVR		6.7%	3.9%	19.2%	19.1%	6.9%	8.8%	10.6%	8.2%	7.9%	9.5%	9.6%
Comm Services		7.9%	8.1%	15.0%	14.2%	8.4%	8.9%	10.4%	3.4%	7.4%	11.8%	13.0%
Materials		-4.6%	7.2%	44.4%	14.6%	-1.0%	3.3%	9.6%	1.7%	-0.3%	5.2%	6.6%
Ex Metals		5.5%	4.5%	27.5%	26.1%	-2.5%	5.5%	10.6%	2.5%	3.6%	6.3%	9.4%
Cons Disc		-10.0%	-5.3%	20.3%	25.8%	19.7%	9.5%	9.1%	11.8%	7.4%	10.8%	8.1%
ex TAMO		-8.1%	-5.8%	24.8%	26.5%	16.6%	13.5%	10.4%	14.7%	12.4%	14.7%	12.3%
Industrials		-2.1%	-8.2%	23.2%	28.4%	9.6%	11.5%	9.7%	12.6%	13.0%	11.6%	9.5%
Utilities		7.0%	-4.0%	26.3%	34.3%	1.8%	7.2%	11.3%	12.6%	3.4%	5.2%	7.6%
Health Care		8.5%	5.0%	12.3%	9.0%	10.0%	11.2%	9.3%	11.4%	10.5%	11.0%	11.9%
Real Estate		-2.0%	-28.8%	26.0%	29.6%	0.5%	13.1%	4.4%	16.8%	25.1%	5.5%	8.5%
<b>Total Ex BFSI</b>		-1.9%	-6.6%	34.6%	25.4%	2.8%	5.5%	9.8%	6.3%	4.4%	5.2%	5.9%
<b>Ex Energy, Metals, BFSI</b>		1.0%	-0.7%	21.0%	24.3%	8.4%	8.8%	11.0%	9.0%	7.9%	9.2%	9.0%

\*Conditional color formatting is horizontal >>

1 2 3 4

Analysis is done for NSE 500 universe ex financials

## Operating Margins: Holding up with few exceptions

- ▶ Most sectors, barring IT and Staples, saw meaningful margin expansion in FY25 compared to FY19—with further year-on-year improvement visible across most non-commodity segments.

### Operating Margins still holding up

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25 vs 4Q24	FY25 vs FY24	FY25 vs FY19
IT	21%	21%	23%	22%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	-0.4%	0.2%	-1.2%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	21%	21%	23%	23%	21%	20%	20%	21%	20%	20%	20%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.8%
Energy	11%	7%	13%	11%	8%	14%	11%	11%	10%	12%	12%	0.1%	-2.5%	0.2%
<i>ex RIL</i>	9%	5%	11%	10%	6%	12%	9%	9%	7%	9%	10%	0.4%	-3.3%	-0.7%
Consumer Staples	19%	20%	20%	19%	18%	18%	18%	19%	18%	18%	18%	1.6%	0.0%	-0.8%
<i>ex HUL</i>	18%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%	19%	17%	17%	17%	2.2%	0.1%	-1.0%
Comm Services	23%	-10%	20%	44%	41%	40%	46%	43%	44%	48%	48%	9.0%	5.8%	22.6%
Materials	18%	15%	22%	23%	15%	15%	16%	16%	15%	16%	17%	1.5%	1.1%	-1.8%
<i>Ex Metals</i>	16%	18%	21%	18%	15%	16%	15%	16%	14%	15%	17%	1.5%	-0.4%	-0.7%
Cons Disc	8%	10%	9%	11%	12%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	14%	-0.6%	-0.3%	5.6%
<i>ex-Tata Motors</i>	13%	12%	10%	12%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.7%
Industrials	14%	12%	12%	12%	13%	16%	16%	16%	15%	16%	17%	1.2%	0.7%	2.7%
Utilities	25%	30%	34%	31%	24%	28%	28%	29%	29%	27%	28%	1.1%	0.3%	2.6%
Health Care	18%	19%	20%	18%	20%	22%	24%	25%	25%	24%	23%	1.4%	2.0%	5.9%
Real Estate	23%	22%	21%	22%	24%	29%	26%	29%	25%	26%	26%	-5.7%	-2.4%	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	16%	13%	18%	18%	15%	18%	18%	18%	17%	18%	18%	0.9%	-0.2%	2.2%
<b><i>Ex Energy, Metals</i></b>	18%	17%	20%	21%	20%	22%	22%	23%	22%	22%	22%	0.9%	0.5%	3.8%

\*Conditional color formatting is horizontal >>

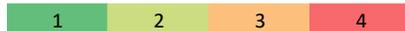


# Commodities: +70% commodities tracked are on falling trend in the past 6M

Commodity Price Trend	vs 4Q25	3M	6M	12M
<b>Energy</b>				
Brent crude(\$/bbl) (ICE)	-15%	-13%	-12%	-22%
Natural Gas (Euro/MW)	-11%	-10%	2%	33%
Natural gas Henry Hub (USD / MMBTU)	-28%	-28%	-17%	51%
Dutch TTF Natural gas spot (Euro/MWH)	-29%	-26%	-31%	-6%
U.S. Coal 6900 Kcal (INR/'000 Kcal)	-7%	-3%	-28%	-27%
Indonesian coal 4200 Kcal (INR/'000 Kcal)	-6%	-6%	-10%	-15%
Indian Coal (Rs/kg) #			-5%	-11%
Propane (USD/MT) #	-2%	-2%	-4%	5%
<b>Chemicals</b>				
TIO2 (INR/KG)	-1%	-1%	-1%	-3%
Phenol (INR/KG)	2%	2%	-3%	-15%
HDPE (USD/MT)	-11%	-12%	-2%	-19%
CPVC (USD/kg) #	4%	-1%	3%	0%
Indian PVC (Rs / kg)				
PVC (USD/MT)	-8%	-7%	-14%	-15%
EDC (USD/MT)	-13%	13%	-41%	-30%
VCM (USD/MT)	-12%	-11%	-13%	-1%
Polypropylene (Rs / kg)	-6%	-7%	-6%	-8%
Soda Ash (INR/50KG)	1%	2%	-1%	-3%
Caustic Soda (USD/Ton)	-11%	-15%	-10%	-2%
Toluene Diisocyanate (USD / MT)	-6%	-2%	-5%	-16%
VAM (Rs / kg)	-5%	-9%	-1%	-2%

Commodity Price Trend	vs 4Q25	3M	6M	12M
<b>Metal</b>				
Copper (USD/MT) (LME)	1%	1%	5%	-5%
Aluminum (USD/MT)(LME)	-7%	-6%	-6%	-8%
Steel (USD/T) (India)	11%	13%	9%	-7%
Steel (USD/T) (China)	-5%	-5%	-8%	-15%
Iron Ore (USD/MT)	-8%	-8%	-10%	-18%
Lead - USD/MT	-1%	-1%	-6%	-13%
Zinc (USD/MT)	-9%	-6%	-16%	-12%
Lithium	-9%	-8%	-4%	-40%
Cobalt	28%	40%	37%	24%
Nickel	-3%	-1%	-4%	-23%
<b>Agri</b>				
Coffee Robusta (USD/MT)	-17%	-16%	-17%	9%
Coffee Arabica (USD/MT)	-9%	-10%	6%	54%
Indian Cotton (Rs/kg)	2%	2%	-1%	-4%
Cotton (USD/LB) (ICE)	-2%	0%	-10%	-13%
Indian Sugar (Rs/kg)	-1%	-2%	6%	1%
Rubber (Rs/KG) (SGX)	-19%	-22%	-20%	-11%
Natural rubber RRS4KO (Rs/kg)	3%	4%	2%	4%
Crude palm oil (India FOB - Rs / kg)	-12%	-14%	-12%	30%
Indian Wheat (Rs/kg)	-11%	-15%	-8%	7%
Wheat (Rs/quintal)	-11%	-15%	-8%	7%
<b>Precious metals</b>				
Gold (USD/troy ounce)	15%	15%	24%	41%
Silver (USD/troy ounce)	3%	6%	8%	8%

\*Conditional color formatting is horizontal >>



## ROE: +500bps above pre-covid average for ex commodity sectors

Overall ROE has improved by 250 bps since FY19, with ex-commodity sectors seeing a sharper ~500 bps gain—underscoring the improved quality and sustainability of earnings.

### RETURN ON EQUITY

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY25 vs FY24	FY25 vs FY19
IT	25%	25%	25%	28%	27%	27%	27%	0.2%	2.3%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	25%	26%	26%	28%	28%	28%	28%	-0.3%	2.7%
Energy	15%	8%	12%	14%	12%	17%	12%	-5.4%	-3.0%
<i>ex RIL</i>	18%	7%	19%	21%	14%	24%	14%	-10.1%	-4.4%
Consumer Staples	25%	30%	19%	20%	21%	20%	27%	7.2%	2.1%
<i>ex HUL</i>	22%	27%	19%	20%	21%	20%	29%	8.6%	7.2%
Comm Services	-4%	-102%	-105%	6%	-22%	-19%	17%	35.9%	21.0%
Materials	12%	10%	15%	24%	14%	11%	12%	1.3%	0.5%
<i>Ex Metals</i>	11%	18%	15%	16%	14%	11%	10%	-1.3%	-0.9%
Cons Disc	5%	7%	2%	9%	14%	21%	17%	-3.9%	12.1%
<i>ex Tata Motors</i>	18%	13%	7%	14%	15%	18%	16%	-1.3%	-2.1%
Industrials	14%	9%	9%	10%	14%	17%	18%	1.2%	4.5%
Utilities	10%	11%	12%	15%	14%	15%	14%	-1.6%	3.4%
Health Care	12%	12%	14%	13%	12%	14%	17%	3.2%	5.2%
Real Estate	5%	1%	4%	5%	8%	11%	14%	3.0%	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	13%	7%	16%	16%	16%	15%	16%	0.3%	2.5%
<b><i>Ex Energy, Metals</i></b>	13%	8%	15%	16%	17%	17%	17%	0.5%	4.8%

\*Conditional color formatting is horizontal >>

1

2

3

4

# Leverage: Balance Sheet leverage remains healthy

- Corporate balance sheet continue to get delivered with lowest net debt to equity and net debt to ebitda since FY19

## Net debt to Equity

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY25 vs FY24	FY25 vs FY19
IT	-28%	-35%	-31%	-26%	-28%	-31%	-32%	-2%	-4%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	-29%	-35%	-31%	-27%	-29%	-32%	-33%	-1%	-4%
Energy	43%	35%	31%	42%	27%	33%	32%	-1%	-11%
<i>ex RIL</i>	44%	55%	55%	65%	36%	47%	47%	-1%	2%
Consumer Staples	-11%	-8%	-6%	-8%	-10%	-9%	-9%	0%	3%
<i>ex ITC</i>	-6%	-7%	-4%	-7%	-7%	-5%	-6%	-1%	0%
Comm Services	190%	498%	772%	1150%	770%	500%	331%	-170%	141%
Materials	62%	58%	38%	46%	48%	53%	49%	-4%	-13%
<i>Ex Metals</i>	61%	40%	27%	41%	37%	43%	43%	0%	-18%
Cons Disc	57%	53%	68%	68%	57%	43%	27%	-16%	-31%
<i>ex Tata Motors</i>	45%	33%	44%	43%	47%	41%	33%	-9%	-12%
Industrials	54%	48%	57%	50%	45%	44%	37%	-7%	-16%
Utilities	132%	131%	126%	122%	108%	101%	106%	5%	-27%
Health Care	5%	4%	5%	2%	4%	6%	7%	1%	2%
Real Estate	43%	44%	33%	27%	29%	20%	16%	-5%	-28%
<b>Total</b>	53%	48%	49%	54%	46%	45%	41%	-4%	-12%
<b>Ex Energy, Metals</b>	55%	50%	58%	61%	53%	49%	43%	-5%	-12%

## Net debt to EBITDA

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY25 vs FY24	FY25 vs FY19
IT	-118%	-83%	-90%	-78%	-67%	-75%	-83%	-8%	35%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	-123%	-85%	-91%	-80%	-71%	-74%	-84%	-10%	39%
Energy	160%	302%	187%	153%	161%	98%	138%	40%	-23%
<i>ex RIL</i>	129%	381%	226%	168%	208%	103%	173%	71%	44%
Consumer Staples	-17%	-38%	-35%	-20%	-33%	-31%	-29%	2%	-12%
<i>ex ITC</i>	-3%	-31%	-30%	-12%	-29%	-20%	-20%	0%	-18%
Comm Services	559%	-1285%	982%	411%	464%	431%	327%	-104%	-232%
Materials	215%	276%	153%	82%	148%	172%	175%	3%	-40%
<i>Ex Metals</i>	269%	198%	116%	106%	131%	158%	201%	43%	-68%
Cons Disc	198%	225%	272%	218%	179%	116%	81%	-35%	-117%
<i>ex Tata Motors</i>	118%	181%	207%	177%	158%	132%	111%	-21%	-8%
Industrials	190%	245%	273%	220%	166%	130%	128%	-1%	-61%
Utilities	559%	482%	468%	420%	414%	368%	377%	9%	-183%
Health Care	21%	21%	17%	27%	23%	19%	30%	11%	9%
Real Estate	413%	371%	479%	345%	287%	252%	163%	-89%	-250%
<b>Total</b>	186%	252%	205%	156%	171%	139%	140%	1%	-45%
<b>Ex Energy, Metals</b>	195%	225%	217%	182%	175%	151%	138%	-13%	-57%

\*Conditional color formatting is horizontal >>

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

## Cashflow: Cash conversion remains strong

- ▶ Working capital cycle remains healthy and has improved vs FY24
- ▶ Cash conversion ratios >90% is significantly better vs FY19

### CFO after W-cap/CFO before W-Cap

	FY25				
	FY19	FY24	FY25	vs FY24	vs FY19
IT	95%	95%	96%	1%	2%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	95%	94%	96%	2%	1%
Energy	76%	98%	103%	5%	28%
<i>ex RIL</i>	80%	96%	96%	1%	16%
Consumer Staples	95%	92%	89%	-3%	-7%
<i>ex HUL</i>	95%	88%	88%	0%	-8%
Comm Services	85%	96%	111%	15%	26%
Materials	87%	81%	86%	4%	-1%
<i>ex Metals</i>	58%	64%	60%	-3%	2%
Cons Disc	68%	87%	90%	3%	22%
<i>ex Tata Motors</i>	66%	74%	77%	3%	12%
Industrials	37%	82%	76%	-6%	39%
Utilities	82%	97%	100%	3%	17%
Health Care	81%	89%	89%	0%	8%
Real Estate	79%	97%	102%	6%	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<i>Ex Energy, Metals</i>	74%	89%	90%	2%	16%

### Cash Conversion: CFO/EBITDA

	FY25				
	FY19	FY24	FY25	vs FY24	vs FY19
IT	74%	99%	99%	0%	25%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	74%	97%	99%	2%	25%
Energy	63%	103%	110%	7%	47%
<i>ex RIL</i>	69%	102%	107%	5%	38%
Consumer Staples	70%	98%	92%	-6%	22%
<i>ex HUL</i>	70%	95%	90%	-5%	20%
Comm Services	83%	104%	110%	5%	27%
Materials	77%	87%	89%	2%	12%
<i>ex Metals</i>	41%	67%	63%	-4%	22%
Cons Disc	70%	87%	87%	0%	18%
<i>ex Tata Motors</i>	39%	70%	73%	2%	34%
Industrials	16%	85%	76%	-9%	60%
Utilities	96%	105%	108%	3%	12%
Health Care	66%	97%	93%	-4%	27%
Real Estate	66%	105%	112%	7%	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<i>Ex Energy, Metals</i>	64%	93%	92%	-1%	28%

# Cashflow: Capex has trailed cashflow generation since FY19

- ▶ Cash Flow from Operations (CFO) has grown at 17% possibly driven by lower working cycle and healthy profit growth
- ▶ Corporates have been reluctant to add new capacity resulting in capex trailing CFO. FY25 saw some acceleration in non-commodity capex

## Capex and CFO trends

	Capex		CFO	
	YoY (%)	Vs FY19	YoY (%)	Since FY19
IT	23%	1%	10%	12%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	27%	1%	10%	12%
Energy	-4%	7%	-10%	16%
<i>ex RIL</i>	2%	7%	-22%	10%
Consumer Staples	-4%	5%	-5%	10%
<i>ex HUL</i>	-3%	5%	2%	9%
Comm Services	-11%	3%	9%	25%
Materials	-4%	13%	5%	6%
<i>ex Metals</i>	-5%	16%	-4%	13%
Cons Disc	9%	4%	-5%	18%
<i>ex Tata Motors</i>	1%	6%	-3%	14%
Industrials	12%	17%	-5%	39%
Utilities	34%	15%	12%	14%
Health Care	0%	5%	5%	15%
Real Estate	-22%	2%	-13%	8%
<b>Total</b>	4%	9%	0%	15%
<i>Ex Energy, Metals</i>	11%	10%	3%	17%

## FCF to EBITDA

	FY19	FY24	FY25	FY25	
				vs FY24	vs FY19
IT	83%	92%	91%	-1%	8%
<i>ex Tech Mahindra</i>	83%	92%	91%	-1%	8%
Energy	-10%	36%	32%	-4%	42%
<i>ex RIL</i>	29%	55%	41%	-14%	11%
Consumer Staples	69%	77%	76%	0%	7%
<i>ex HUL</i>	65%	71%	73%	1%	8%
Comm Services	-27%	50%	59%	9%	86%
Materials	47%	19%	26%	7%	-21%
<i>ex Metals</i>	-2%	-20%	-19%	1%	-17%
Cons Disc	-47%	40%	32%	-9%	79%
<i>ex Tata Motors</i>	-22%	27%	24%	-3%	45%
Industrials	-93%	42%	31%	-11%	125%
Utilities	17%	27%	12%	-14%	-4%
Health Care	29%	55%	57%	2%	28%
Real Estate	24%	42%	48%	6%	24%
<b>Total</b>	18%	42%	40%	-3%	22%
<i>Ex Energy, Metals</i>	18%	47%	43%	-4%	25%

\*Conditional color formatting is vertical, except Net Debt to Equity where it is reverse>>

1  
2  
3  
4

# Profit Pools vs Market Cap Pools

- ▶ Sectors with trough profit pools and trough market capitalization include Energy, Materials, and IT
- ▶ Sectors with peak profit pools and peak market capitalization include Industrials, Financials, Consumer Discretionary, Healthcare and Real Estate.

## Profit Pools

	FY19	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Industrials	6.2%	5.3%	6.1%	6.4%	7.1%	8.4%
Energy	26.9%	18.2%	18.1%	13.8%	18.7%	12.4%
Materials	13.3%	14.3%	19.9%	16.4%	7.8%	8.5%
Financials	22.4%	39.6%	24.3%	34.6%	36.9%	38.5%
Consumer Staples	4.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.3%	3.7%	4.7%
Cons Discretionary	4.2%	0.8%	4.1%	5.1%	7.5%	6.5%
Utilities	8.9%	6.2%	6.3%	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%
Health Care	3.3%	4.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%	4.6%
Comm Services	-0.9%	-5.6%	2.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	1.9%
IT	10.8%	11.2%	9.6%	9.4%	8.2%	8.1%
Real Estate	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%

## Market Cap Pools

	FY19	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Industrials	7.7%	8.0%	8.4%	9.7%	12.1%	12.9%
Energy	12.0%	9.7%	10.3%	9.6%	9.3%	7.8%
Materials	10.3%	11.5%	11.9%	11.4%	9.8%	10.1%
Financials	25.5%	23.5%	21.1%	23.8%	24.0%	25.0%
Consumer Staples	10.8%	9.9%	8.5%	10.2%	7.9%	7.4%
Cons Discretionary	8.6%	7.9%	8.6%	8.8%	10.1%	10.5%
Utilities	4.0%	5.0%	6.5%	4.8%	5.7%	4.9%
Health Care	5.1%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.9%	6.3%
Comm Services	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	4.2%
IT	12.2%	14.5%	14.8%	12.4%	10.3%	9.1%
Real Estate	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	1.7%

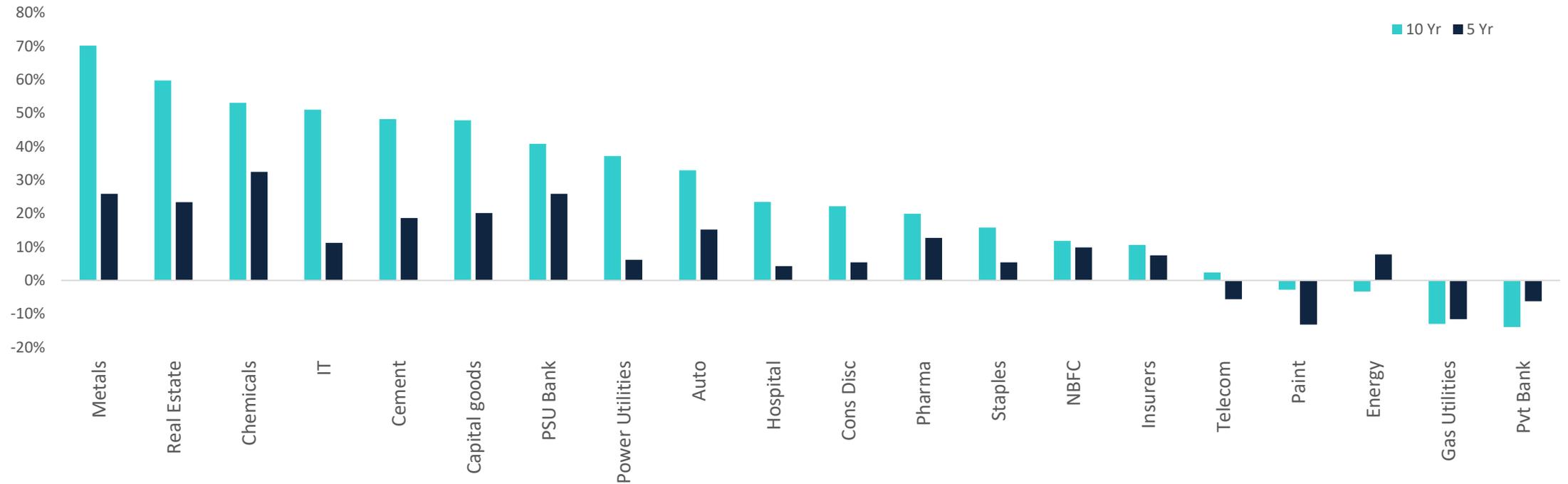
\*Conditional color formatting is horizontal >>



# Valuation: Premium or Discount to 5/10 yr averages

- ▶ Sectors with highest premium to long term averages: Metals, Real Estate, Chemicals, IT, Cement
- ▶ Sector with discount to long term averages: Telecom, Paints, Energy, Gas Utilities and Pvt Banks

## Valuation Premium to 10-yr/5-yr Averages

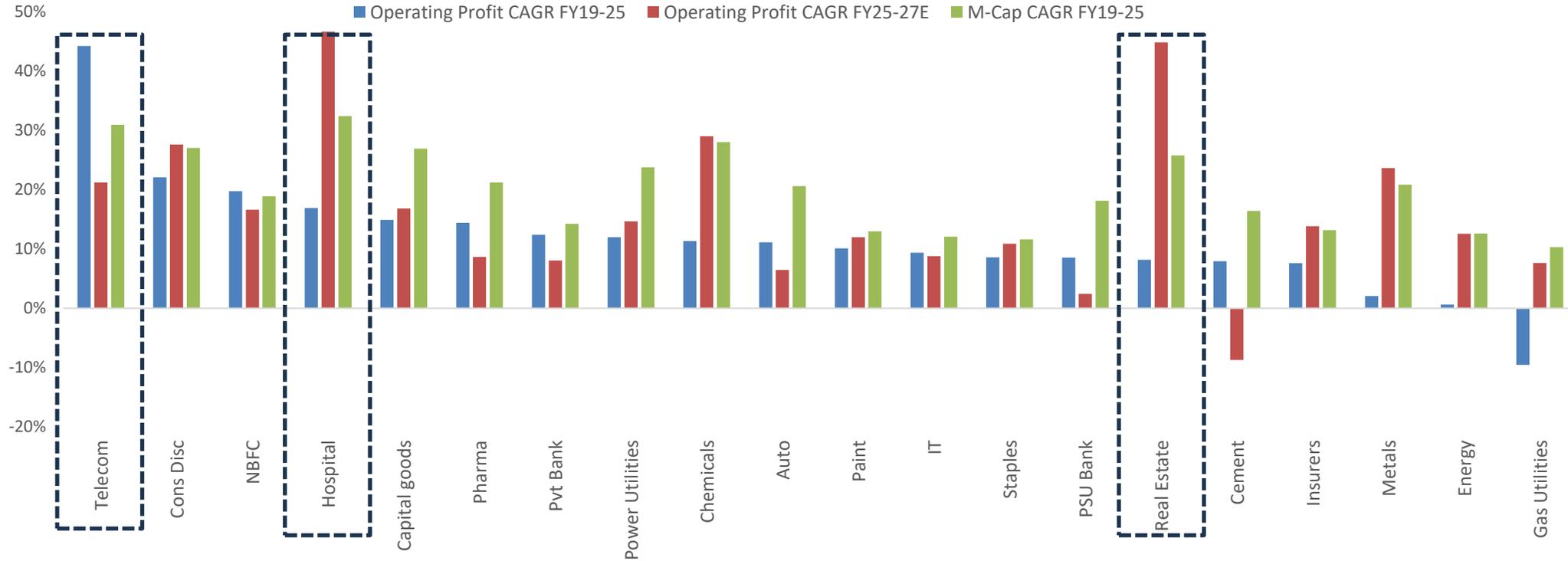


1. Price to book multiples are used for NBFC, Banks, Metals, Energy Gas, Real Estate, utilities and Insurance
2. Price to Earnings is used for Technology
3. EV/EBITDA is used for Auto, Capital goods, Cement, Chemicals, Consumer, Healthcare, Telecom
4. Source: Bloomberg. The universe is BSE-200

# Profit Pools vs Market Cap Pools

Market Cap CAGR < Operating profit CAGR: Real Estate, Hospitals and Telecom

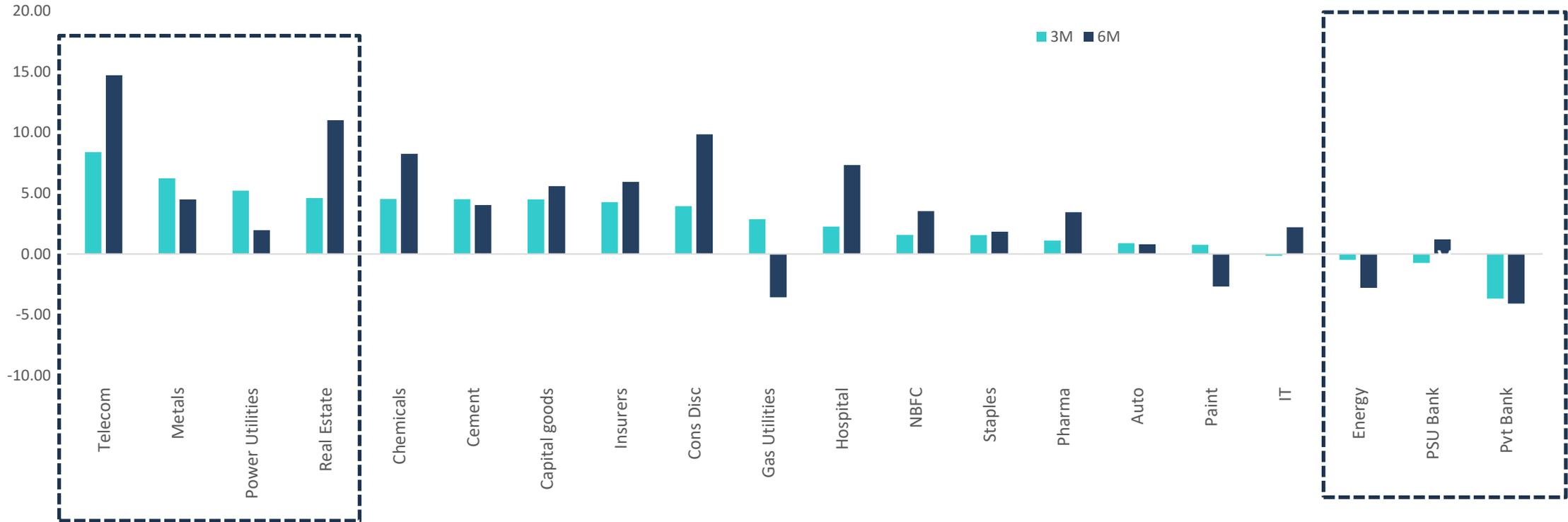
## Market Cap and Operating profit growth



1. The exercise is based on BSE-200 companies due to lack of availability of reliable estimates beyond BSE-200
2. For Banks and NBFC's the operating profits is pre-provisioning operating profits (PPOP).
3. M-cap CAGR is May-20 to May-24
4. Operating profits CAGR is FY19-25 actuals and FY27 based on Bloomberg consensus estimates
5. Source: Capitaline and Bloomberg

# Earnings Change: Upgrades : Telecom, Metals, Power Utilities Downgrades: Energy, PSU and Pvt Banks

## EPS upgrades and Downgrades to 1 yr fwd EPS

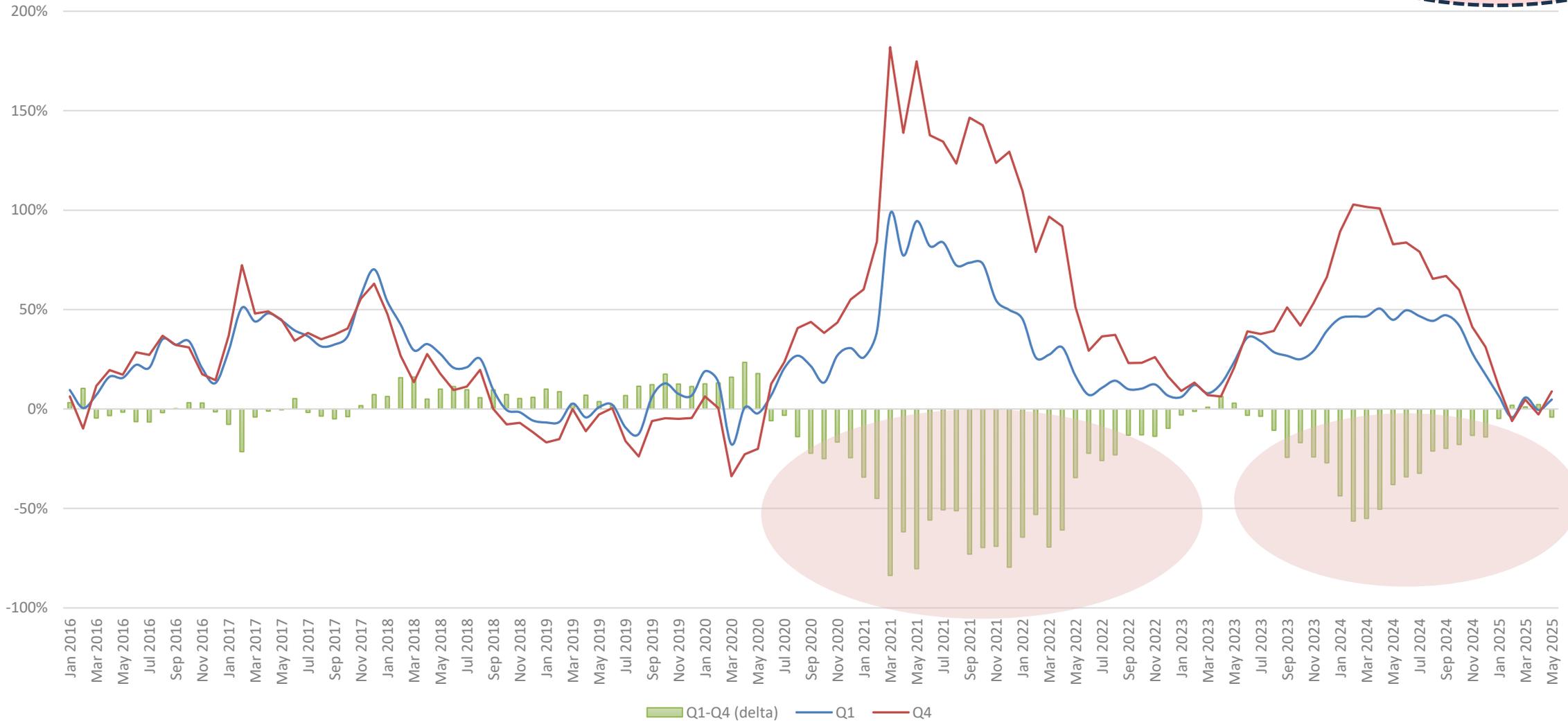


1. The exercise is based on BSE-200 companies due to lack of availability of reliable estimates beyond BSE-200

# Quality is mean reverting (Stock price performance)

The difference in the performance of Quartile 1 and Quartile 4 companies was mean reverting however reversed in May-25

Period of sharp underperformance of Q1 vs Q4 companies



Q1 & Q4: Companies with the best and worst accounting scores based on 50+ accounting metrics respectively

# Mid-Caps Outperform Across Key Metrics: A Comparative Analysis

	Large Cap	Mid Cap	Small Cap
<b>Topline Gr</b>			
YoY	5.1%	6.9%	5.6%
FY19-25	9.0%	9.5%	8.0%
<b>EBITDA Gr</b>			
YoY	3.0%	8.6%	0.7%
FY19-25	11.9%	11.6%	7.4%
<b>PAT Gr</b>			
YoY	4.2%	20.2%	20.2%
FY19-25	14.0%	15.9%	13.7%

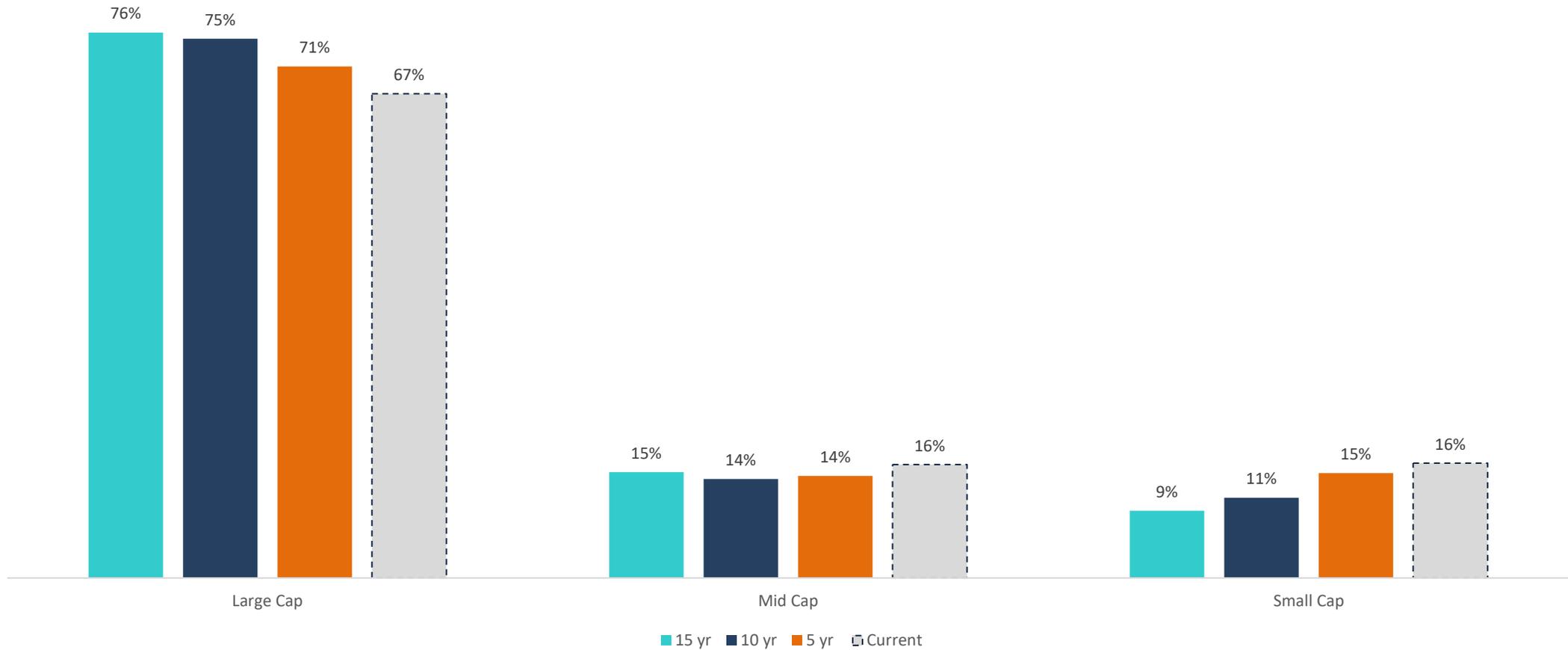
	Large Cap	Mid Cap	Small Cap
<b>OPM (%)</b>			
FY25	17.6%	14.4%	11.7%
FY19	15.1%	12.9%	12.1%
<b>Delta (%)</b>			
YoY	-0.4%	0.2%	-0.6%
FY19-25	2.5%	1.6%	-0.4%
<b>ROE</b>			
FY25	16.7%	12.0%	14.2%
FY19	13.3%	8.3%	12.6%
<b>Delta (%)</b>			
YoY	-1.1%	0.3%	1.0%
FY19-25	3.4%	3.7%	1.6%
<b>Net Debt / EBITDA Delta</b>			
FY25	40.4%	59.8%	18.3%
FY19	57.2%	64.7%	57.6%
<b>Delta (%)</b>			
YoY	-0.9%	-11.1%	-6.1%
FY19-25	-16.8%	-4.9%	-39.2%

Based on current AMFI classification for NSE-500 ex financials  
Mid caps exclude Vodafone and Godrej Industries

\*Conditional color formatting is horizontal except Net debt to EBITDA where it is reverse >>



# Market Cap Distribution: Large Caps Lagging Long-Term Averages



1. Large Caps = Aggregate Market Cap of Nifty 50 + Nifty next 50
2. Midcap = Aggregate Market Cap of Nifty Mid cap 150
3. Small Cap = Aggregate Market Cap Nifty 500 (-) Large Caps (-) Midcaps

# Sectoral Updates

---



**Auto**

---



**Auto Comps**

---



**Banks**

---



**Cement**

---



**Consumer Durables**

---



**Energy**

---



**Gas Utilities**

---



**Industrials**

---



**IT services**

---



**Life Insurance**

---



**Steel**

---



**NBFC**

---



**Pharma**

---



**Staples**

---



**Real Estate**

---



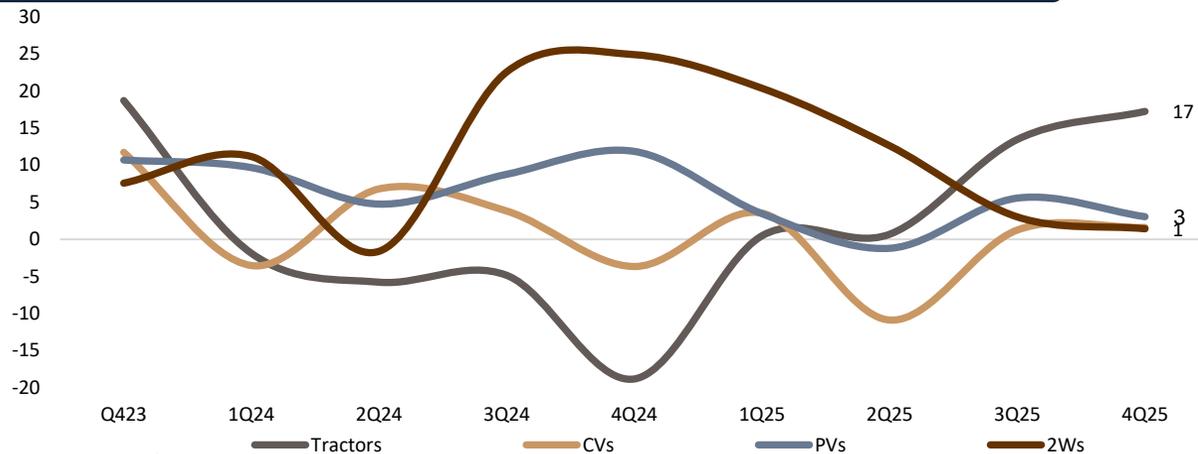
**Telecom**

---



# Automobile Revenue Growth: Premiumization Drives Uptrend Across Segments

## Domestic volume growth: Tractor volume growth outpaced other categories

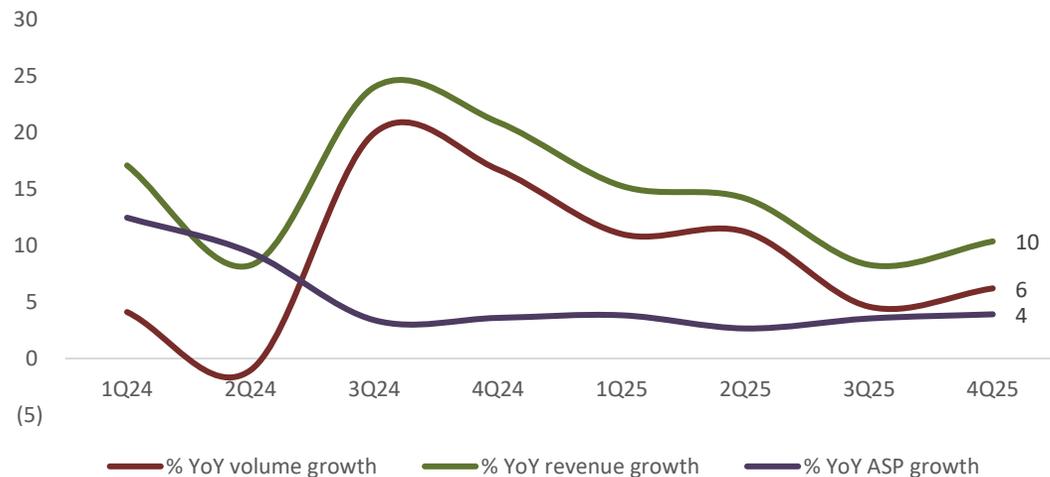


SIAM reported Data

Volume growth was positive across categories in 4Q25. Tractor volumes stood out with 17% YoY growth on a low base, while other categories recorded low single-digit increases.

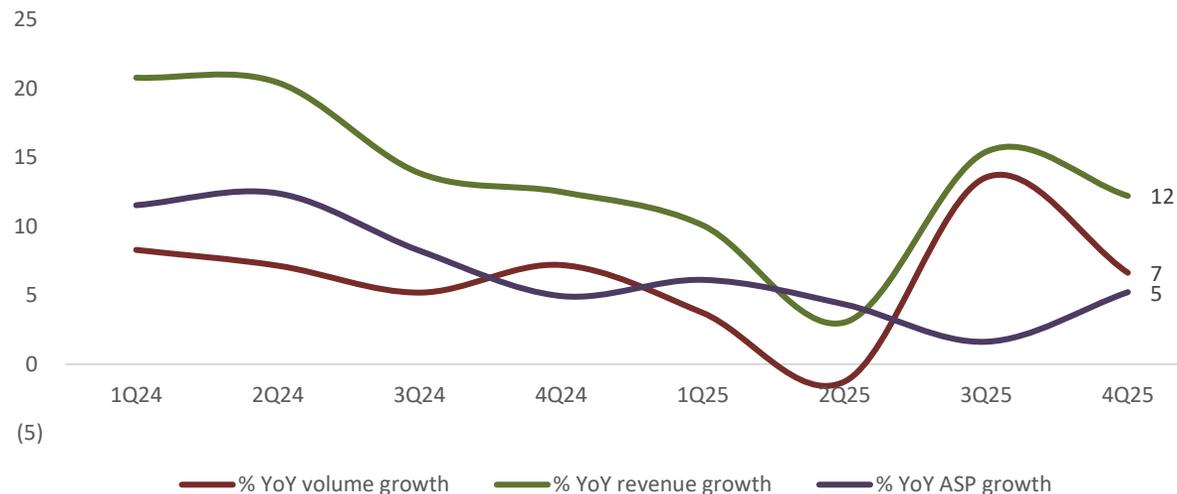
2W/3W revenue grew 10% YoY, driven by 6% volume growth and a 4% rise in realisations—benefiting from price hikes, premiumization, and the electrification trend. PV/CV OEMs reported 12% YoY revenue growth, supported by 7% volume growth and 5% improvement in realisations, aided by similar levers.

## 2W/3W revenue growth in uptrend



Based on representative set of 10 Auto companies

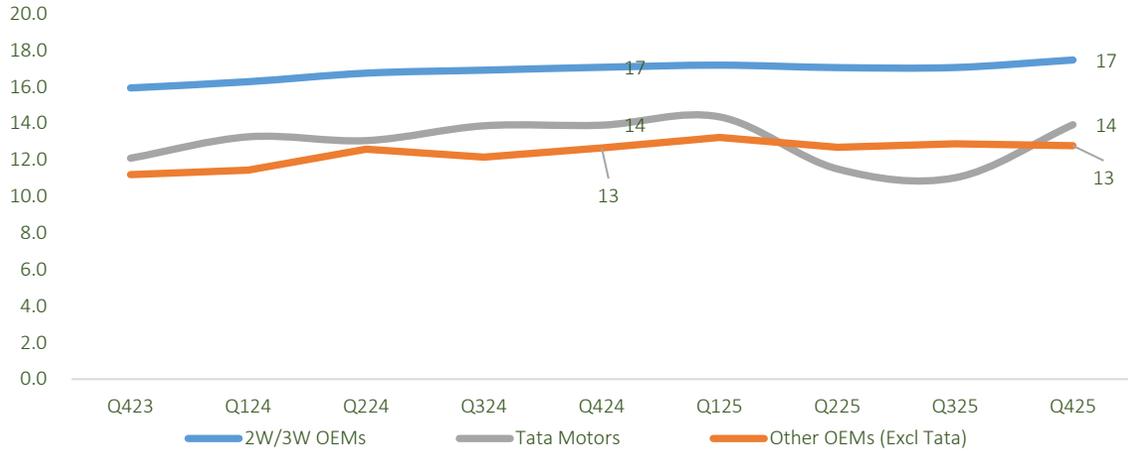
## PV/CV OEMs revenue growth positive over last 8 quarters





# Automobiles: Gross Margin Trends Driven by Premiumization and Pricing Strategies

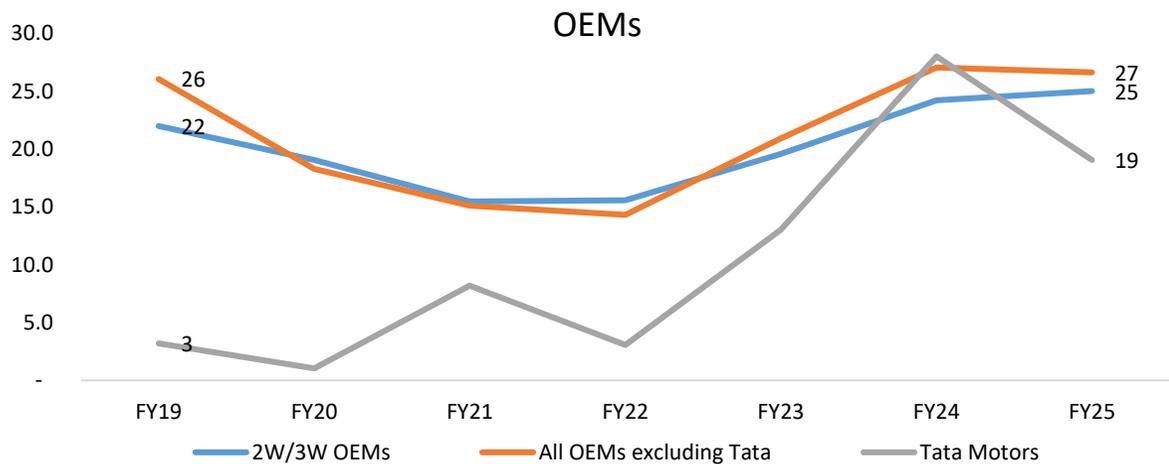
**EBITDA margin was broadly flat YoY for 2W/3W, Tata Motors and PV/CV OEMs**



EBITDA margin was flat YoY for 2W/3W OEMs, PV/CV OEMs and Tata Motors.

ROCE has improved for 2W/3W and PV/CV OEMs compared to FY19 owing to premiumisation, better cost control and operating leverage. ROCE of Tata Motors has improved significantly from FY19 levels owing to turnaround in JLR and better margin in CV segment.

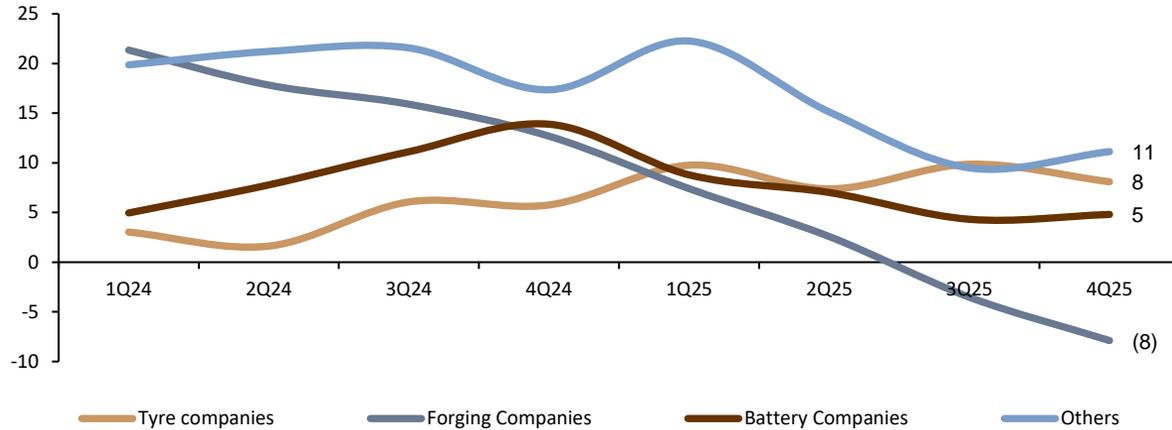
**ROCE has declined across segments barring tyre companies**





# Auto Components: Forging companies report revenue decline

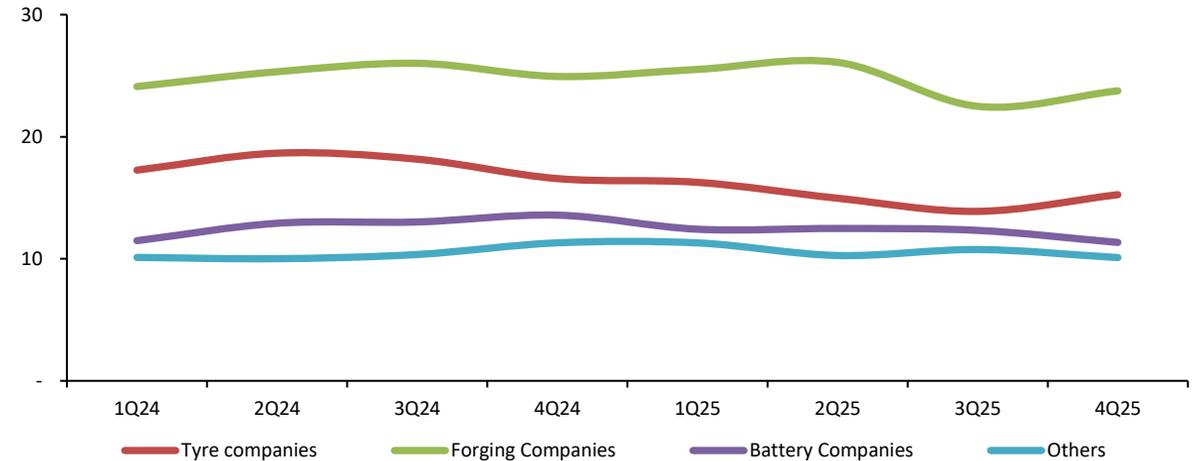
## Revenue grew YoY for Tyre, Battery and other companies



In Q4FY25, tyre, battery, and other ancillary companies reported YoY revenue growth in line with higher production volumes. In contrast, forgings companies saw a revenue decline due to continued weakness in core segments like CVs, global construction equipment, and global tractors.

EBITDA margins declined YoY across segments. Battery companies saw margin pressure due to lower gross margins, while forging companies were impacted by inventory-related accounting issues in RMKF. For other players, margin contraction was driven by startup costs and delays in customer product launches.

## EBITDA Margins declined across segments



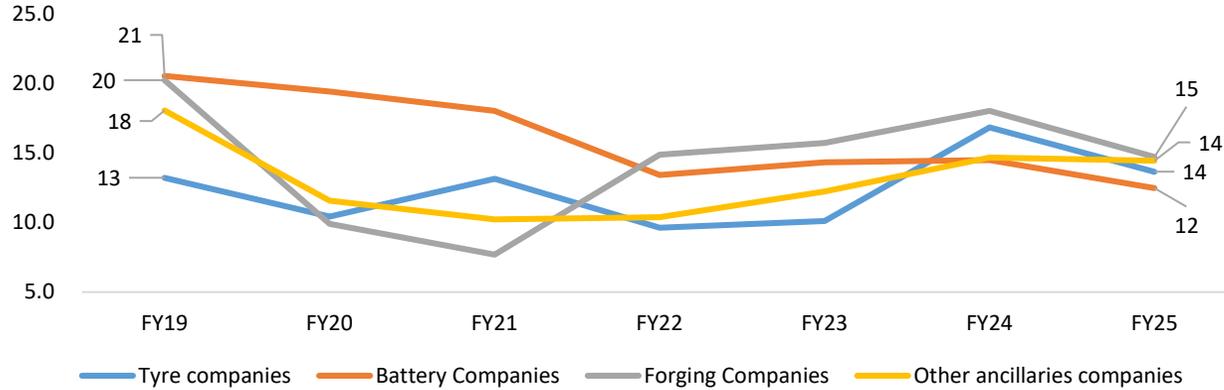
Based on representative set of 4 tyre firms, 3 forging firms, 2 battery firms and 9 other firms

The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).



# Auto Components: Forging companies report revenue decline

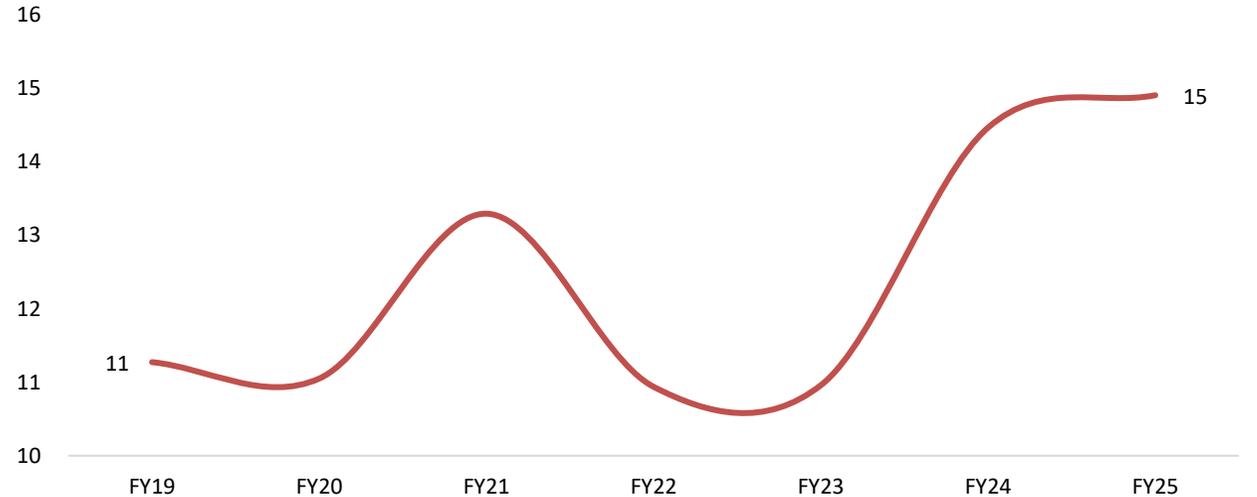
## ROCE has declined across segments barring tyre companies



ROCE declined for forging and battery companies, driven by a drop in EBIT margins due to higher raw material costs. In contrast, tyre companies saw an improvement in ROCE supported by stronger EBIT margins.

The share of non-automotive revenues has risen from 11% in FY19 to 15% in FY25, driven by diversification efforts of auto ancillary companies to mitigate the cyclical nature of the automotive sector.

## Share of non-automotive revenue has increased since FY19



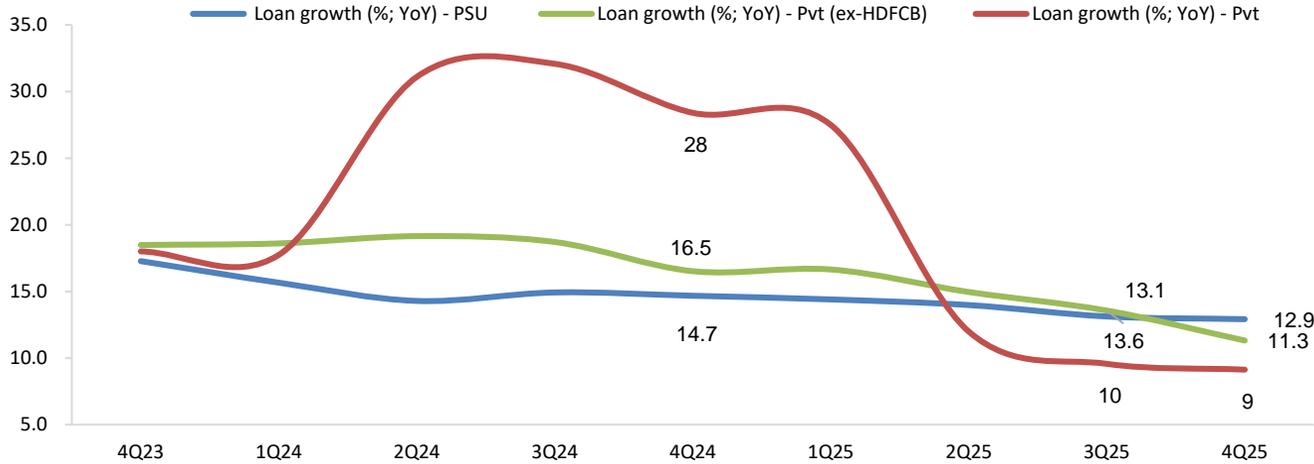
Based on representative set of 4 tyre firms, 3 forging firms, 2 battery firms and 9 other firms

The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).



# Banks: Growth showing signs of moderation; NII growth slower than loan growth

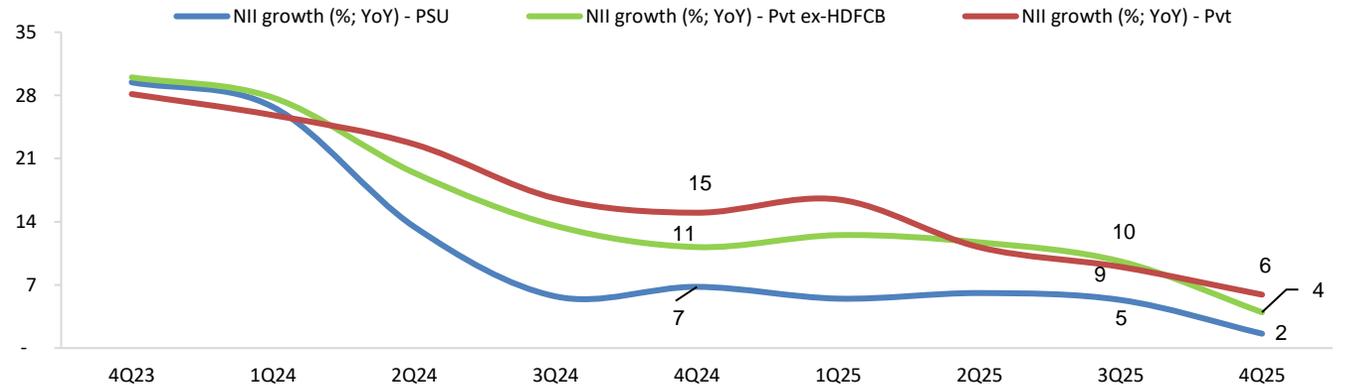
## Loan Growth, YoY Change



Loan growth for PSU banks has remained largely stable, while private banks have seen a sharp slowdown—likely reflecting a shift toward prioritizing profitable growth

NII growth has lagged loan growth due to a moderating trend in net interest margins (NIMs).

## NII Growth, YoY Change



Data pertains to 28 banks aggregating >90% of the banking system (ex Foreign banks).

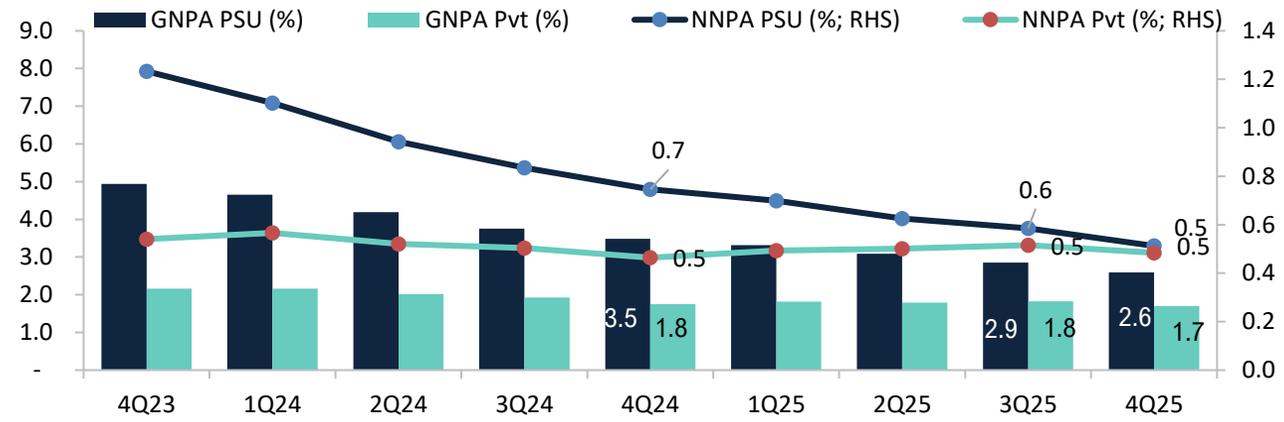
The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).



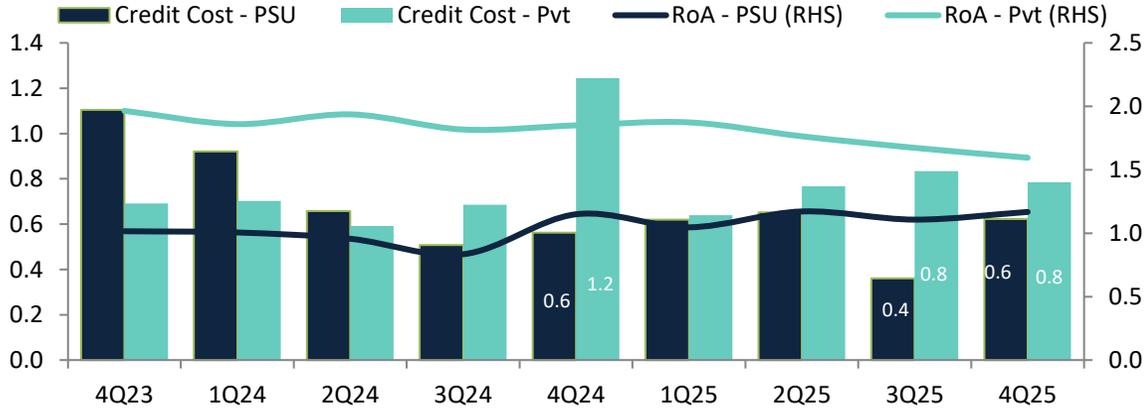
# Banks: Headline asset quality benign; RoA remains strong though have peaked

Headline asset quality remains healthy, with net NPA ratios now showing signs of convergence between PSU and private sector banks

## Asset Quality



## Provisioning (Credit cost) and RoA

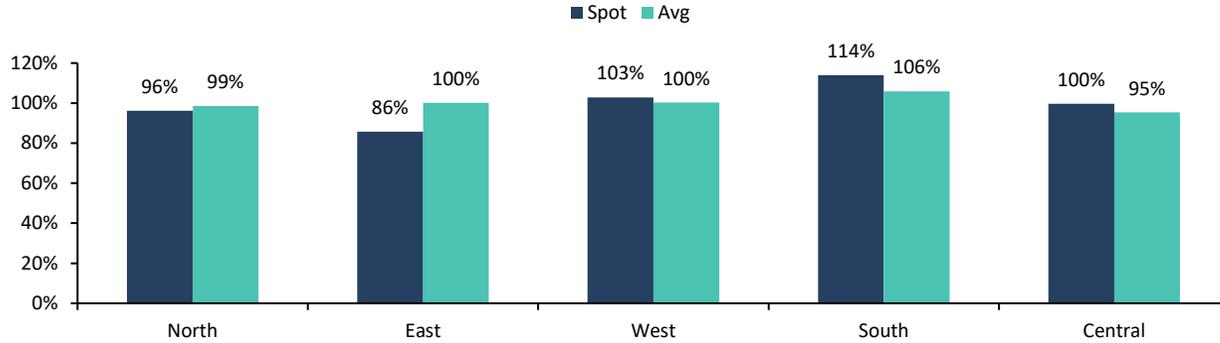


Higher provisioning led to a marginal decline in RoA for private banks, while PSU banks continued to see sequential improvement in RoA.

Credit costs is defined as Total Provisions (annualized) divided by average loans. Data pertains to 28 banks aggregating >90% of the banking system (ex Foreign banks).

# Cement : FY25 wraps with subpar performance

Spot regional cement prices are broadly in-line / above long-term avg as % of India prices



Spot regional cement prices (except East) are broadly in-line/ above long-term average as % of pan-India prices suggest limited price hike potential from hereon.

Operating de-leverage to increase cost/tn in coming quarter



Input prices have broadly decreased

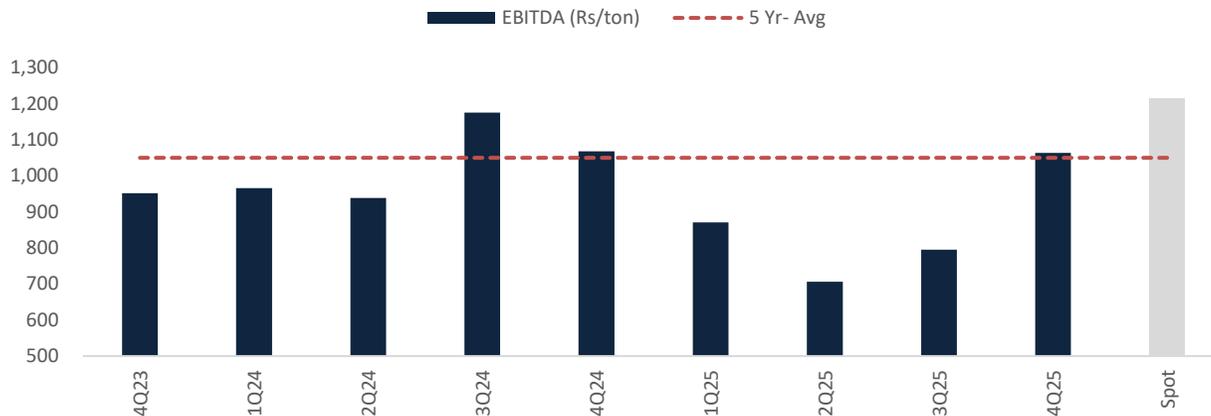


# Cement : Better pricing and operating leverage should aid profitability

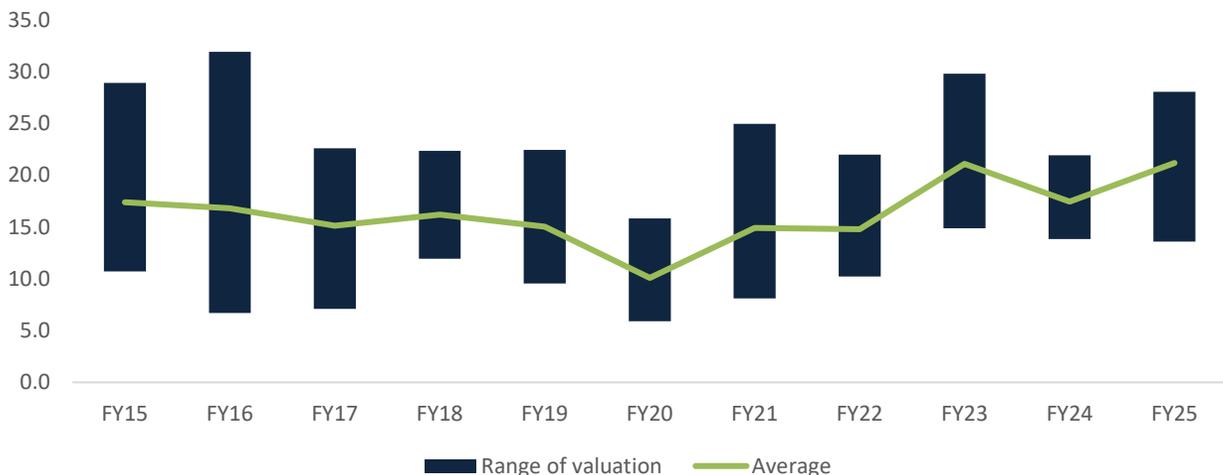
FY25 closed with muted performance as industry average EBITDA/ton remained flat YoY but improved 34% QoQ to ₹1,064. With better pricing and improved operating leverage, spot-level profitability is expected to strengthen going forward.

The valuations of top 6 cement companies have peaked post COVID 19 vis-a-vis its historical averages and still hover at similar range since then

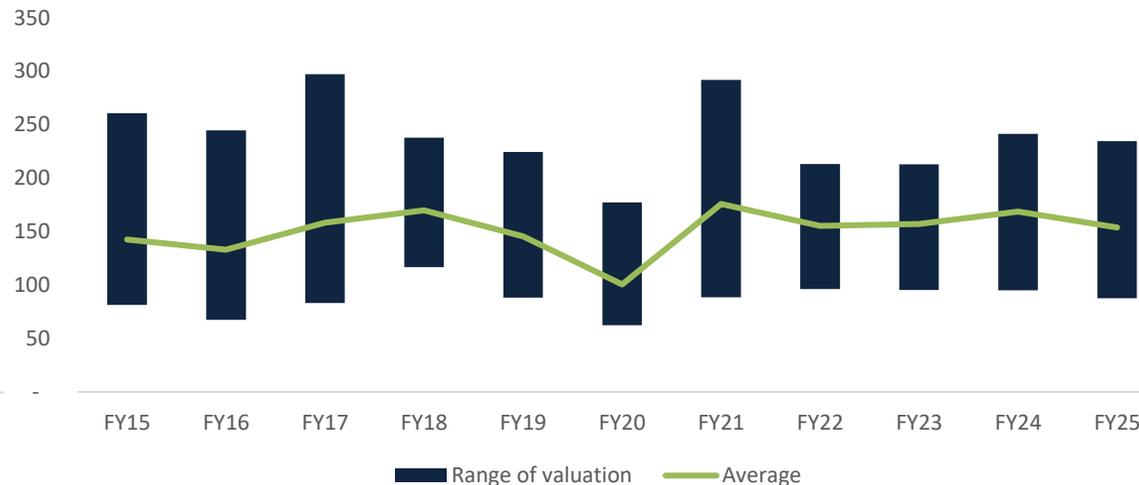
With better prices and operating leverage; spot profitability likely to improve



TTM EV/EBITDA of top 6 companies



TTM EV/ton of top 6 companies

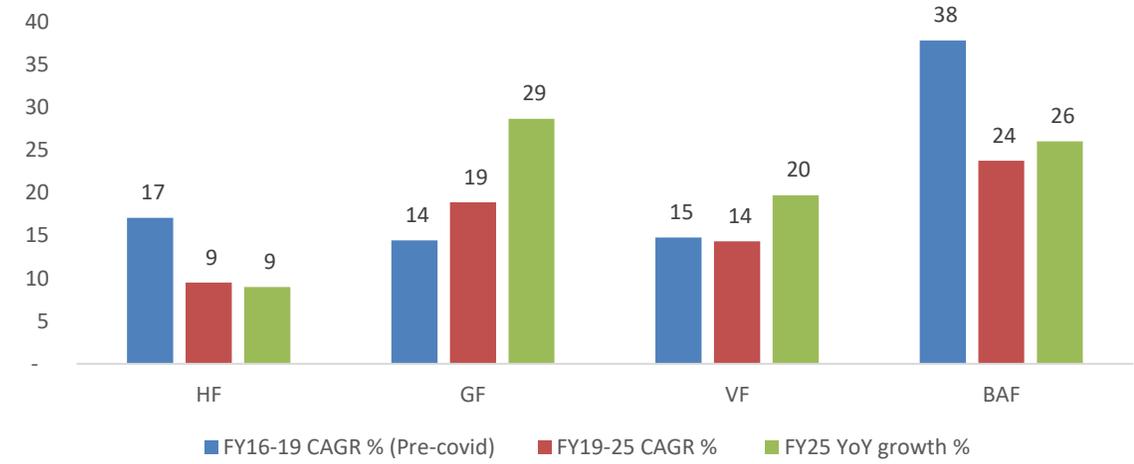




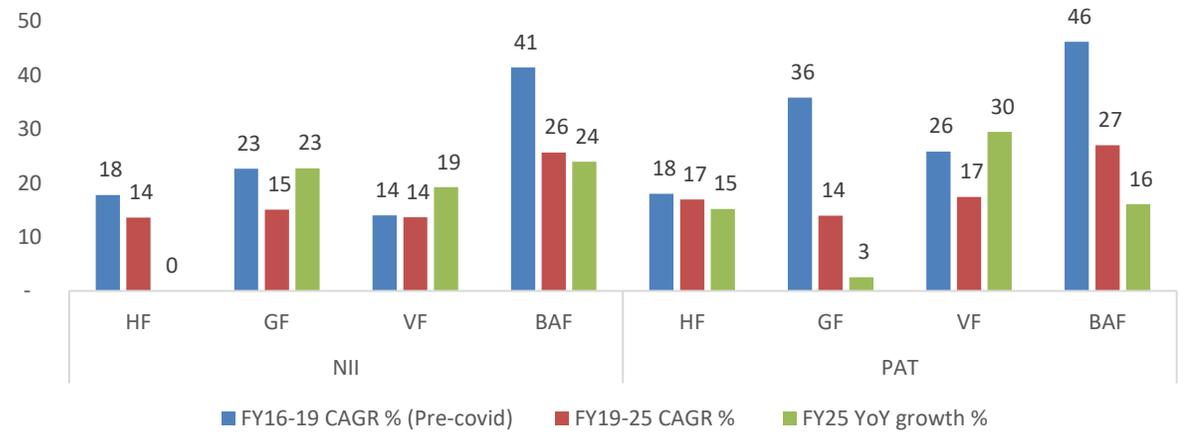
# NBFC: Steady operating performance

AUM growth in most buckets is higher than pre-covid except housing financiers

## Asset under management



## NII



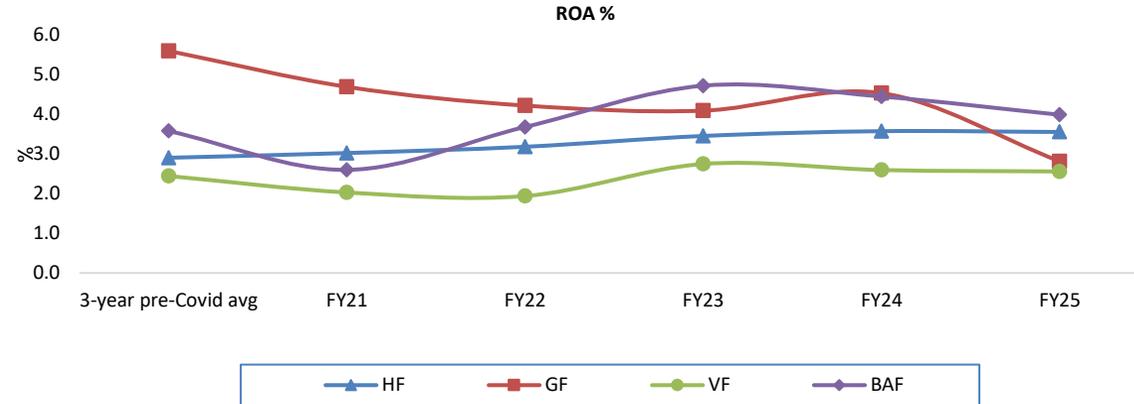
NII still lags pre-covid levels basis CoF inch-up led margin moderation, margins have bottomed out now and shall move up from hereon.



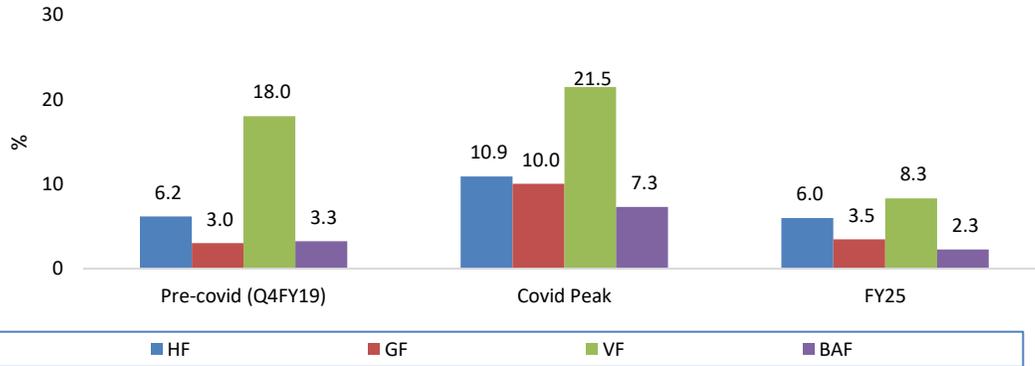
# NBFCs: Overall stress is moderating

Expect RoAs to inch-up now basis margins expansion from hereon

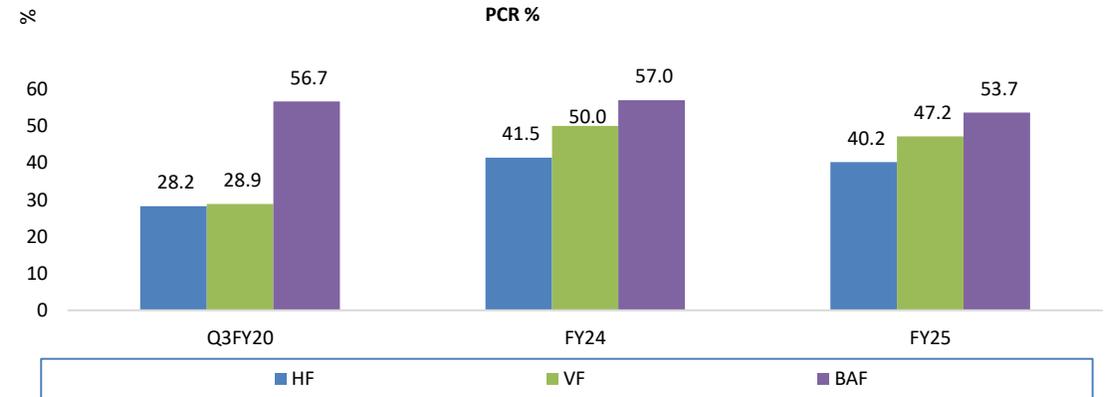
## Return on Assets



## Total stress (Stage-2 + Stage -3)



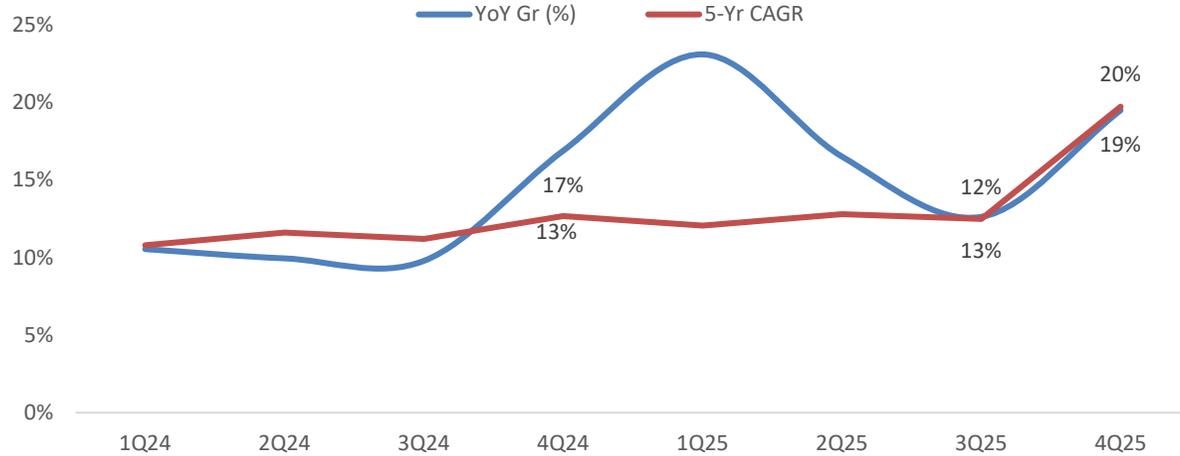
## Provision coverage ratio





# Consumer Durables: Cooling products & C&W continue its growth momentum

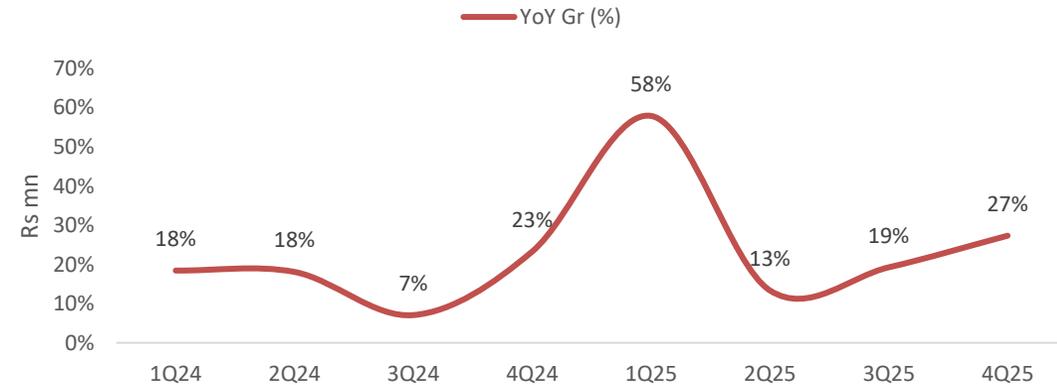
## Revenue continues in double digit



Overall growth was led by Cooling products and C&W, supported by strong summer stocking and favorable copper price trends.

## PAT growth trailed revenue growth

PAT growth was primarily supported by strong revenue expansion and margin improvement.



Based on representative set of 17 Consumer Durable companies

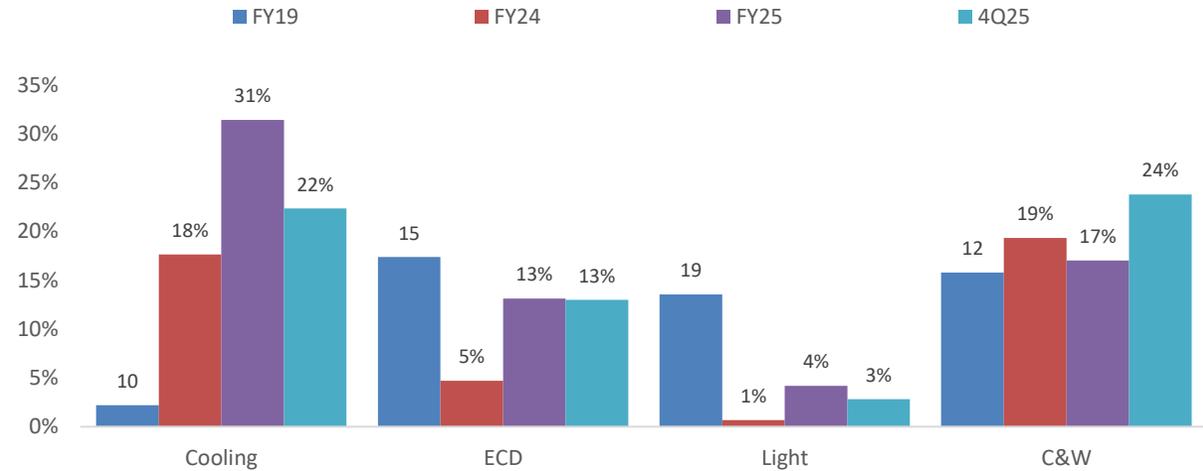
*The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).*



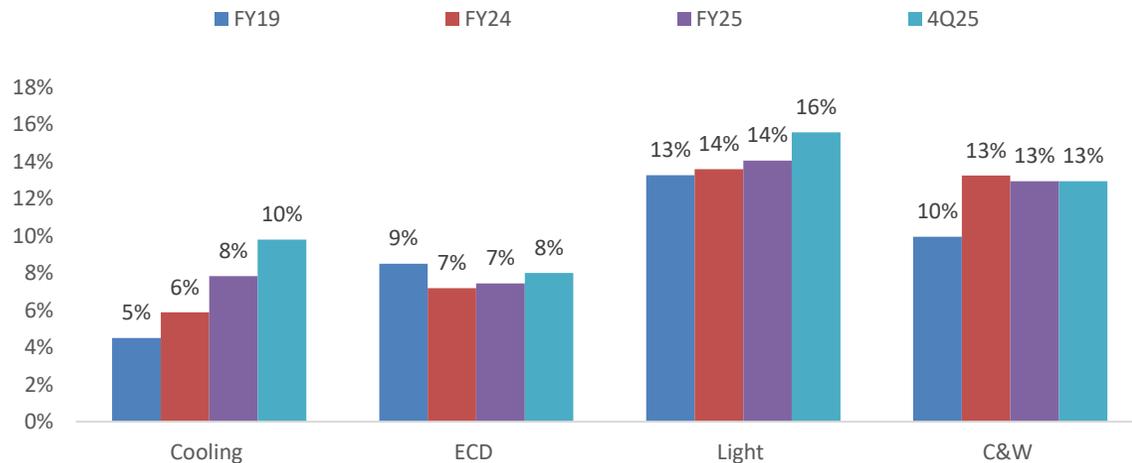
# Consumer Durables: Cooling products and C&W continue the growth momentum

Sustained high temperatures and capex supported growth in cooling products and the C&W segment, while persistent price deflation continued to weigh on lighting. Kitchen appliances remained weak due to subdued demand, though a recovery is expected from 2H26 onward.

## Category revenue growth: Extended summer and capex help cooling products and C&W growth.



## Category EBIT margin: Remain subdued in most categories



Margins remained stable overall, with signs of recovery in the lighting segment and margin expansion observed across most categories.

Based on representative set of 17 Consumer Durable companies

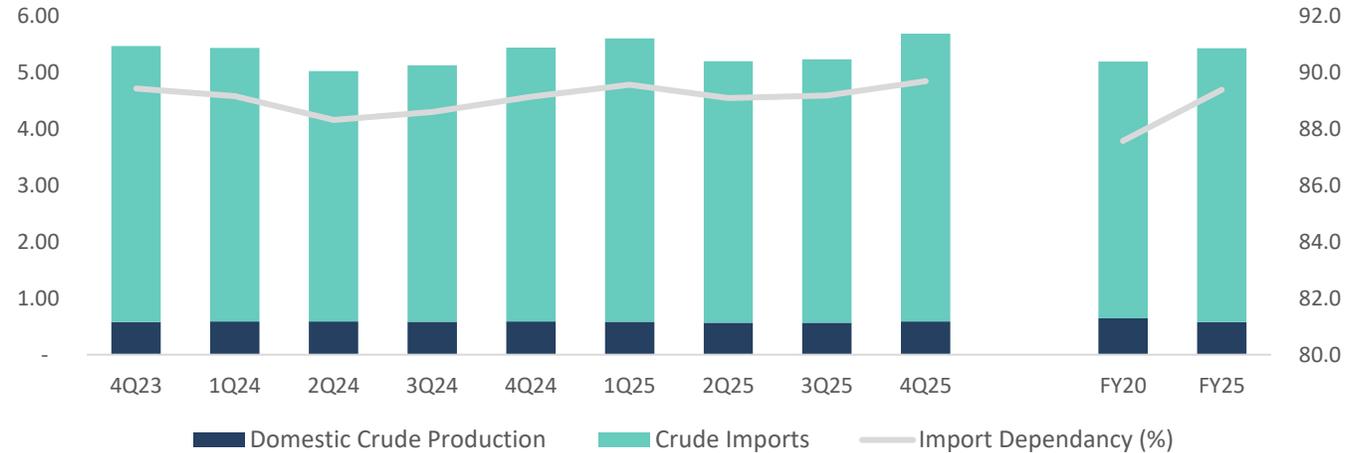
The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).



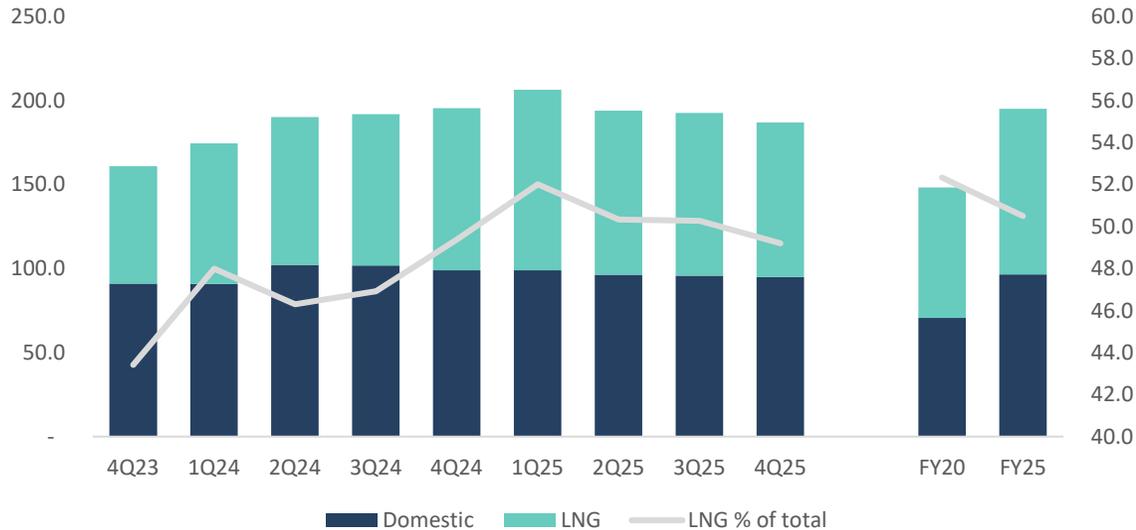
# Energy: Falling domestic production results in high import dependency

India's crude import dependency remains elevated as domestic crude production declines by 2% CAGR FY20-25 while overall crude consumption rises by 1% over the same period

### Oil consumption trends (mb/d)



### Gas consumption trends (in mmscm/d)



Overall gas consumption has grown at a 5-year CAGR of 5.0%, with rising reliance on imported LNG driven by steady demand growth and plateauing domestic production.

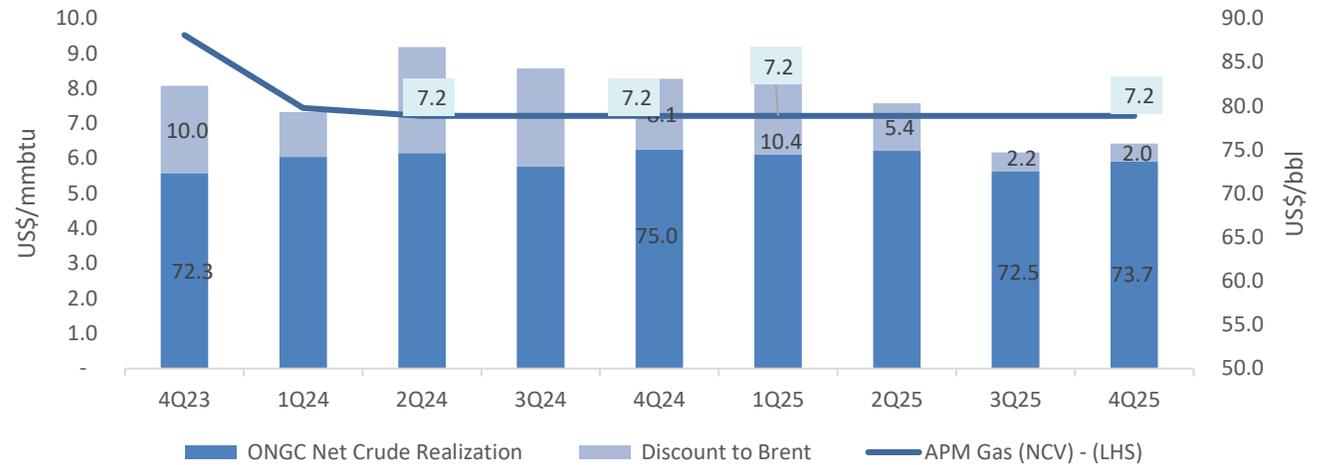


# Energy: Domestic gas realisations stable, marketing margins remain strong

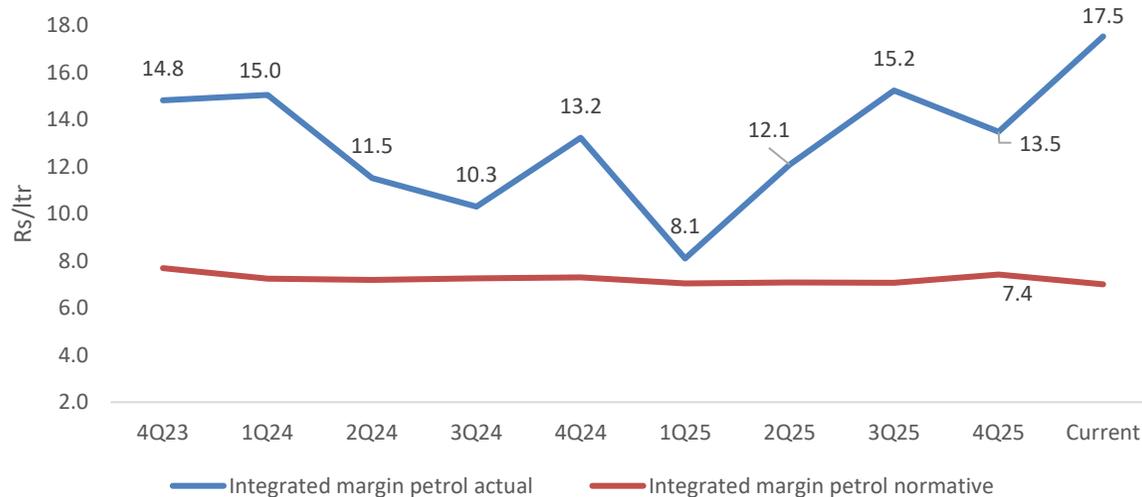
Brent crude prices have softened to around US\$75/bbl, while APM gas prices remain steady at US\$6.5/mmbtu GCV.

Integrated autofuel margins have stayed healthy despite weaker refining spreads, supported by lower crude prices and fixed retail pricing.

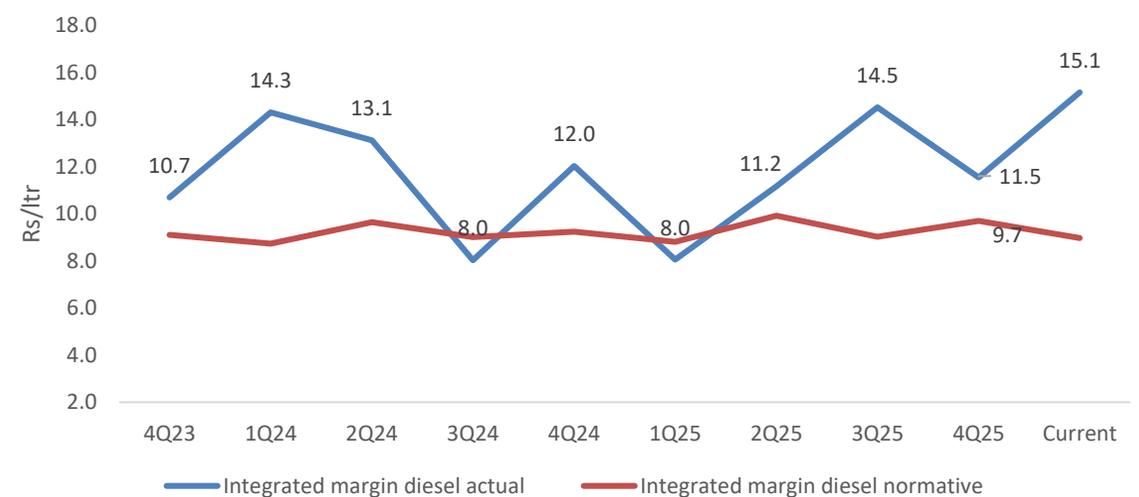
## Oil and Gas realization trends



## Auto Fuel margins - Petrol



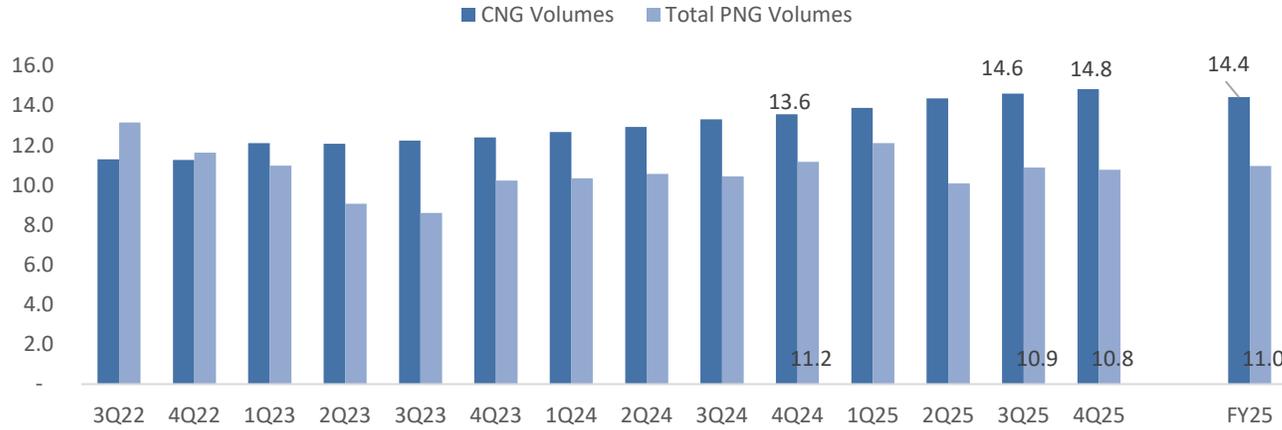
## Auto Fuel margins - Diesel





# Gas Utility: Steady CNG Volume Growth Amid Margin Volatility

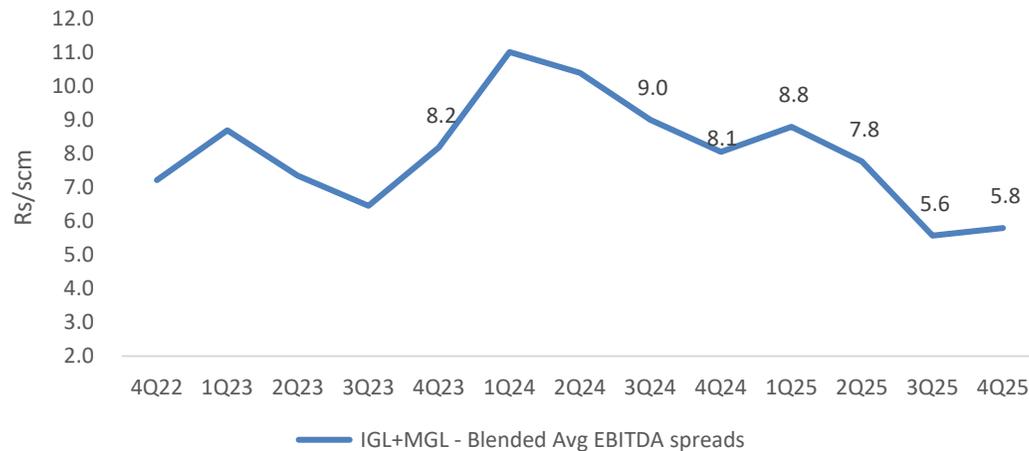
Volumes (mmscmd) : CNG volumes improve steadily; supported by range-bound differentials



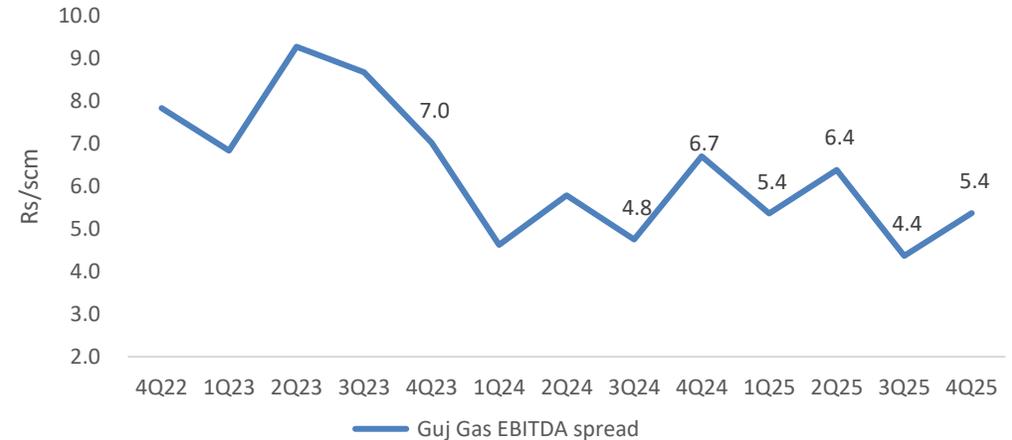
Key CGD utilities saw steady CNG volume growth in Q4, though industrial volumes were impacted by lower offtake in Morbi. Gross margins improved due to partial restoration of APM allocation, NWG support, and efficient gas sourcing, despite elevated LNG prices. GGL's margins likely benefited from group-level synergies.

Industrial margins improve on lower LNG prices, while priority margins (CNG + Domestic piped gas) impacted by lower APM and higher opex

CNG + Domestic piped gas (IGL + MGL) Margins trends



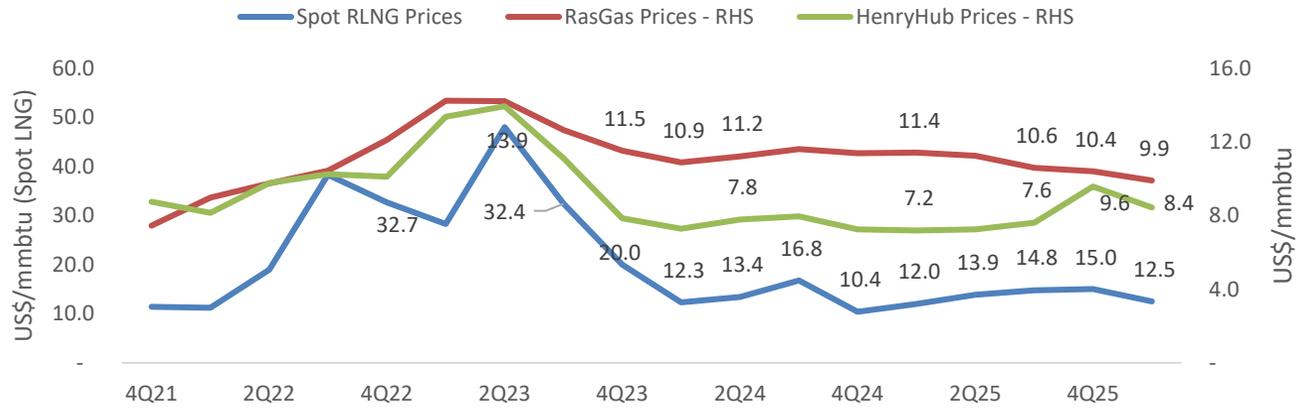
Industrial Margins trends





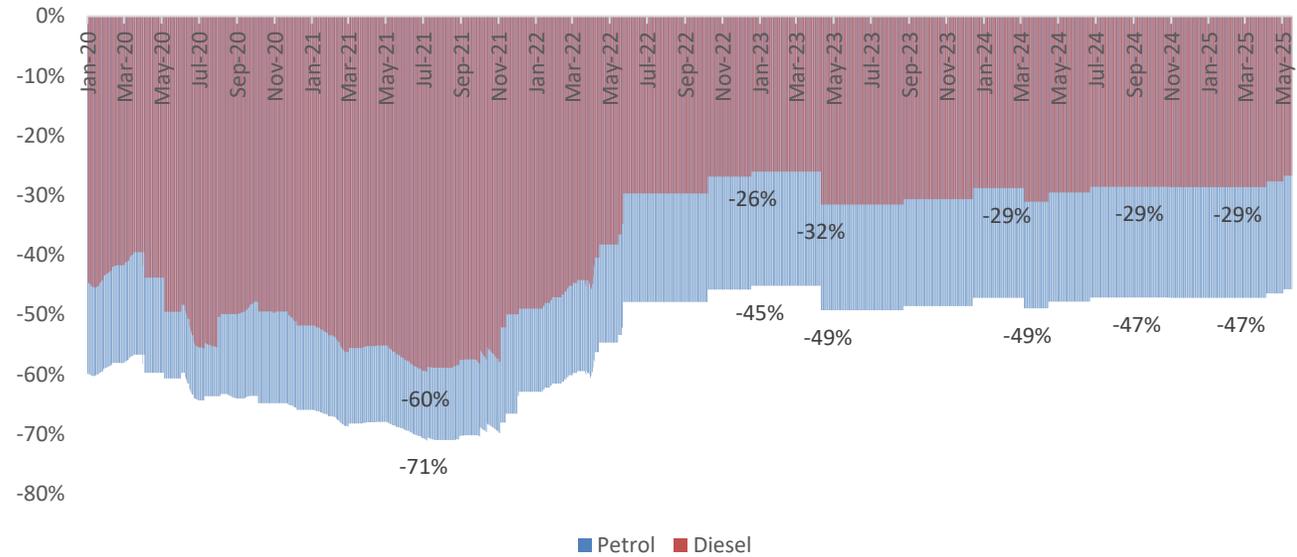
# Gas Utility: CNG price differentials vs petrol and diesel remained stable

LNG prices were slightly higher due to geopolitical turmoil and colder than expected winters



Spot LNG prices rose to US\$15/mmbtu in Q4 but have moderated since then.

CNG differentials steady vs Petrol and diesel



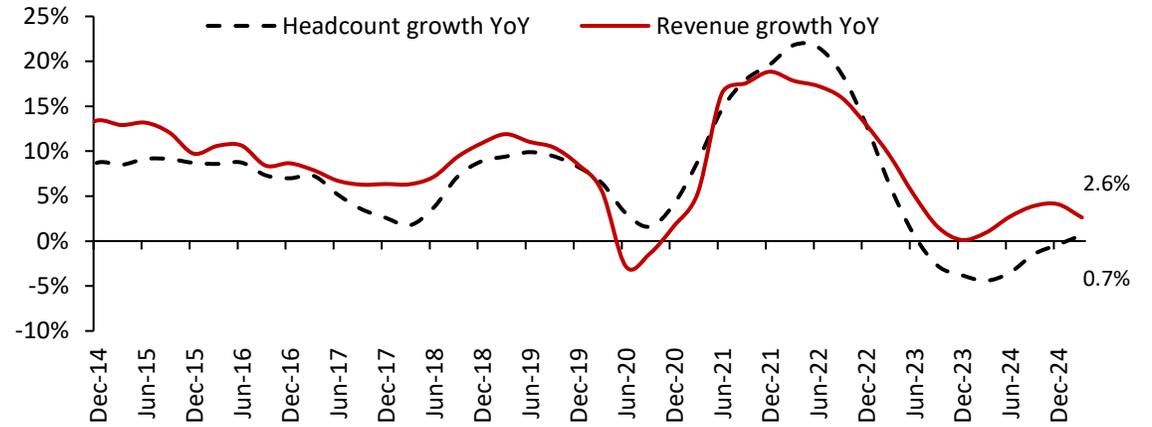
Differential of CNG prices vs petrol and diesel remain broadly stable, despite recent RSP hikes driven by reduced APM allocation (now at ~37%).



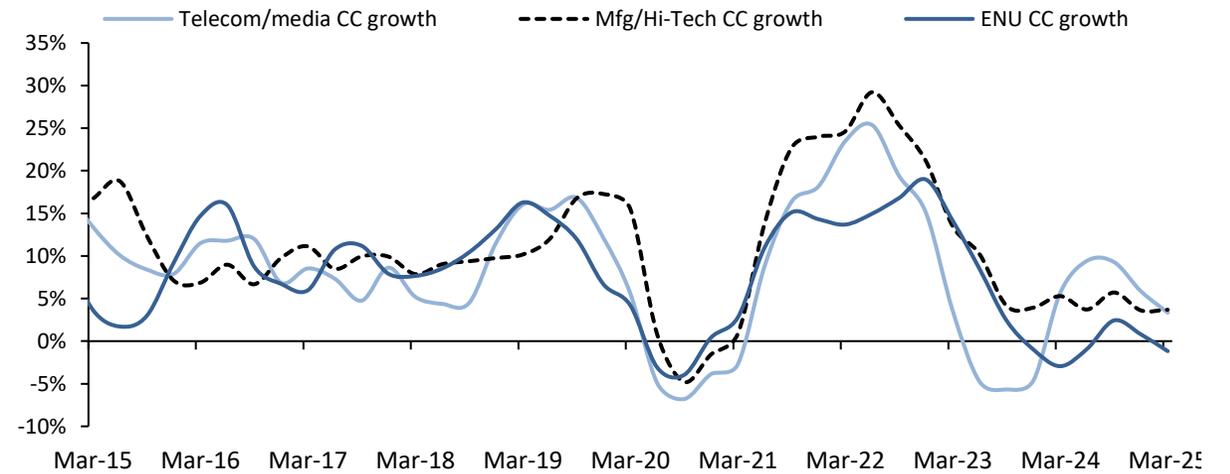
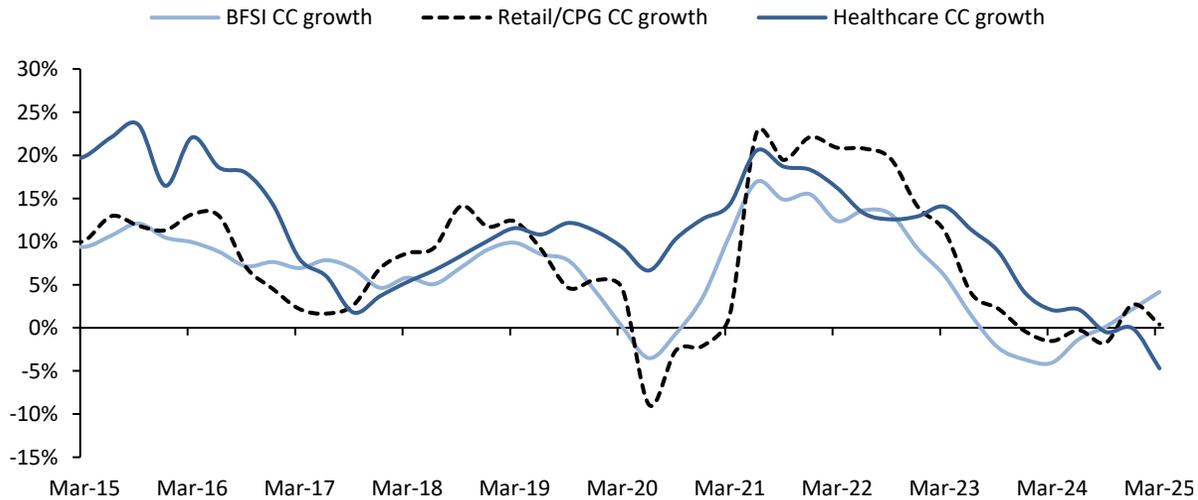
# IT Services: Headcount additions recovers

After 6 quarters of negative headcount growth, IT sector posted positive hiring growth for the quarter however revenue growth remained moderate

### Hiring trends (YoY): Bottoming out



### BFSI, Telecom and Energy verticals reported positive growth

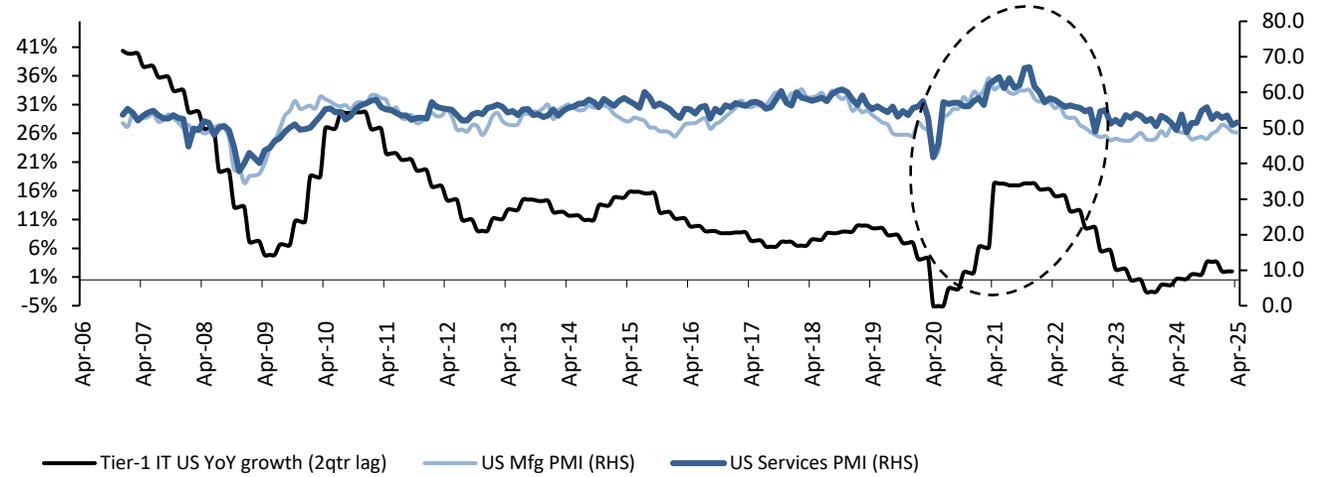




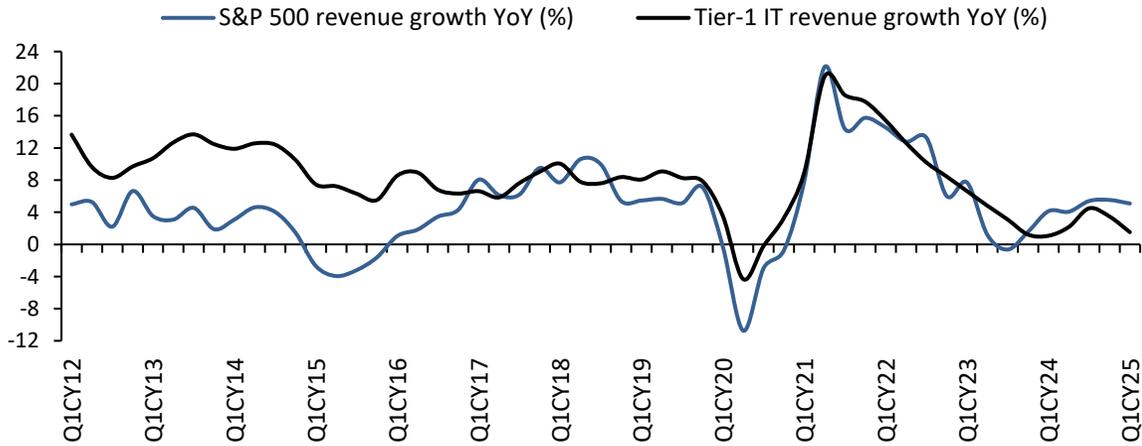
# IT Services: S&P 500 and US PMI data indicative of bottoming out of sectoral revenues

Both US PMI and S&P Revenue growth are indicative of bottoming out of revenues for IT services

### US PMI vs IT revenues



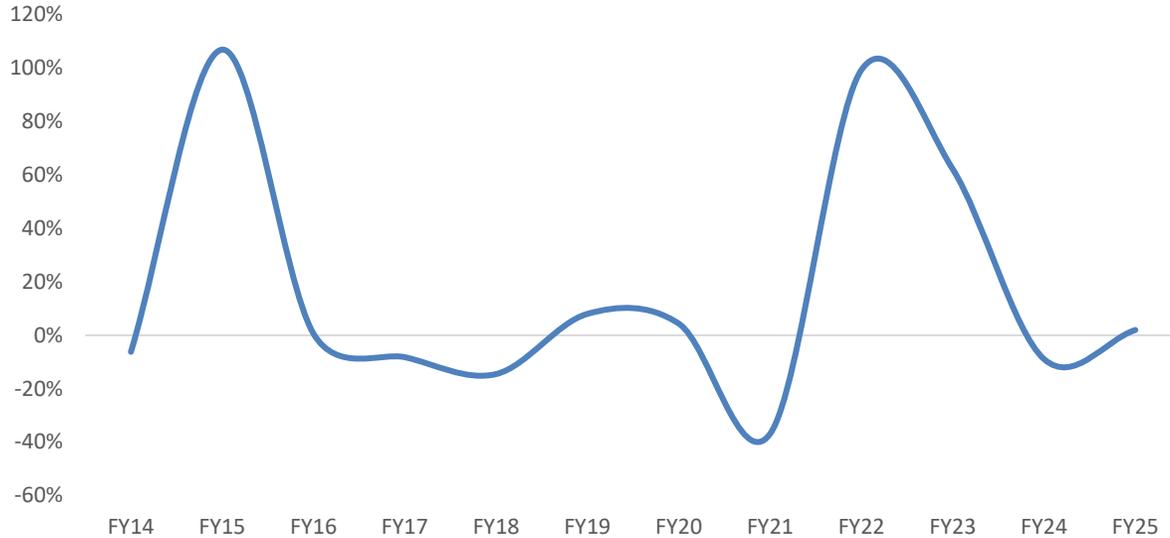
### S&P 500 revenue growth vs IT revenues



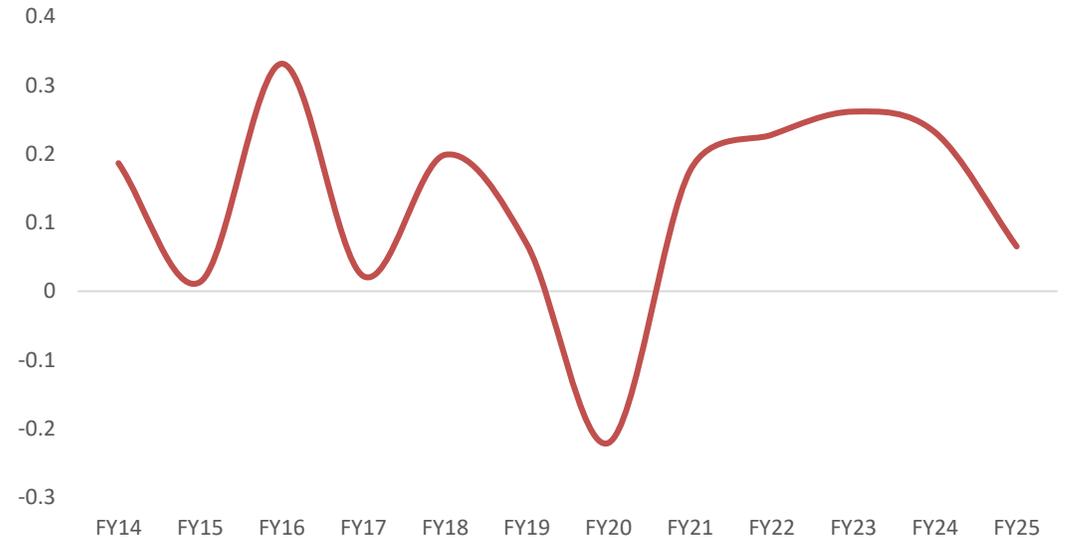


# Industrials: New project announcements and awards moderating

## New project announcement slowing down

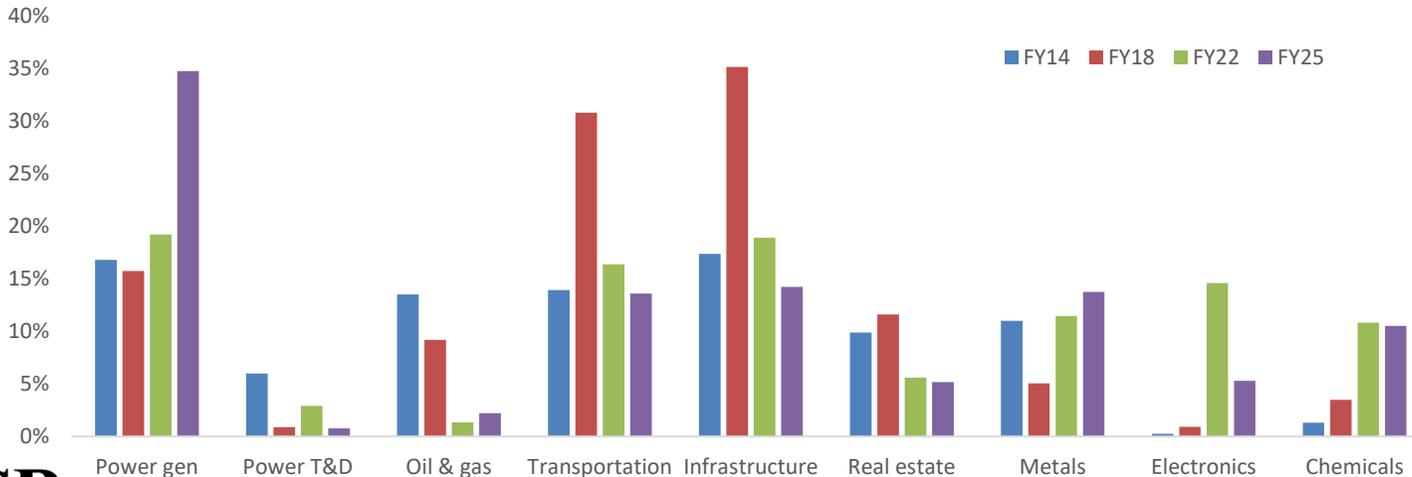


## Also reflecting in New project awarded



Source: CMIE

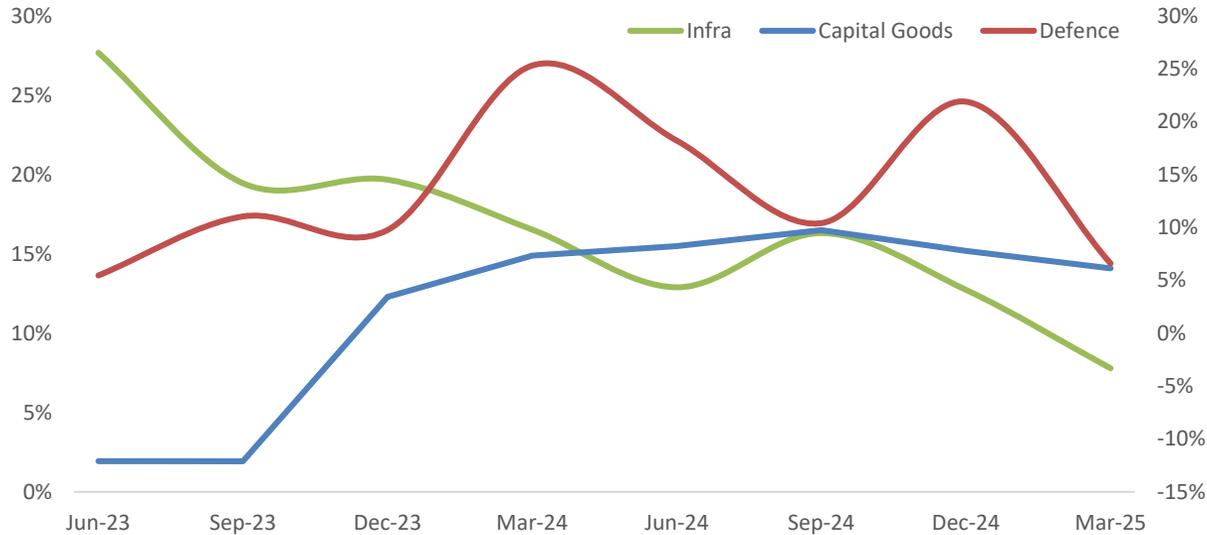
## New project announcement composition is changing



Emerging sectors like chemicals and electronics are showing signs of inflection, alongside traditional segments such as power T&D and metals.

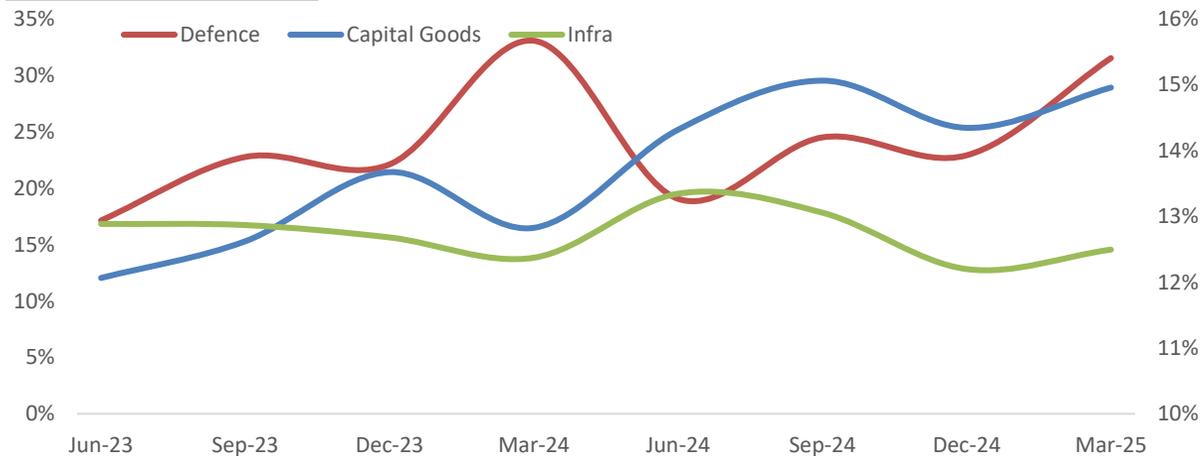
# Industrials: Revenue growth moderates across segments.

## Revenue Growth Moderating



Revenue growth across industrials is moderating due to a high base and subdued private capex. Infra players are also facing headwinds, particularly in the road and railway segments, with many companies de-emphasizing rail projects amid rising working capital pressures. In defence, the focus is expected to shift from order inflows to execution, which may face potential risks.

## Mixed Margin trends

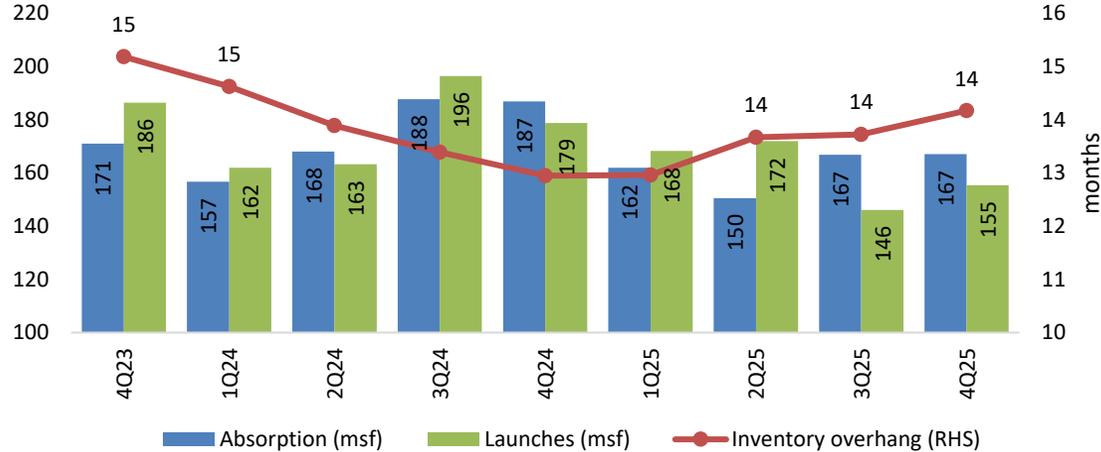


Infra margins remain under pressure due to intense competition in EPC projects, with little sign of relief ahead. Capital goods margins appear to be peaking and could face downside risks from slowing order inflows and supply catching up with demand.



# Real Estate: Absorption and Launches decline for top-7 cities; listed peers fare well

## Launches declined leading to lower absorption



Absorption across top-7 cities declined by 11% to 167msf largely led by 13% decline in launches to 155 msf

Performance for listed peers was marginally better than industry as top-15 players reported pre-sales of Rs 416bn which was up 8% YoY versus industry value growth of 5% YoY

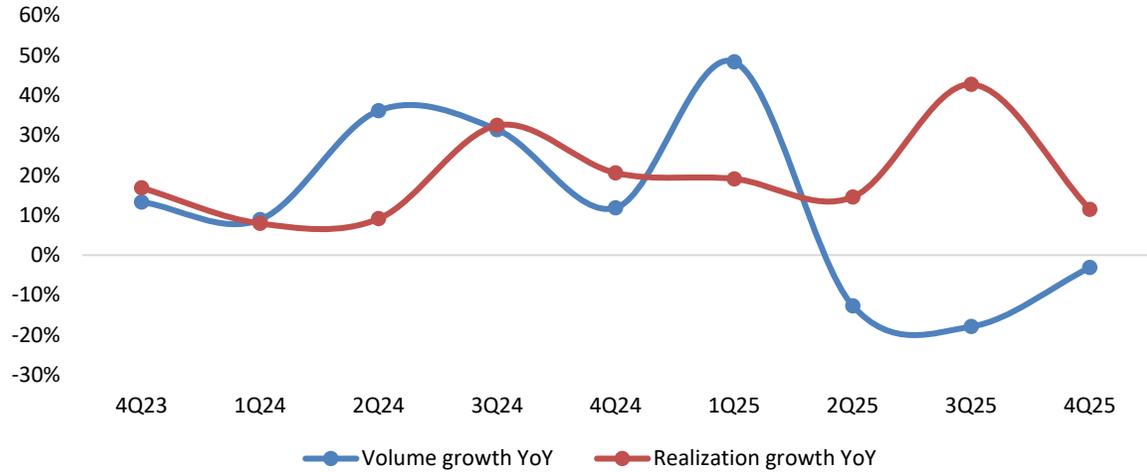
## Pre-sales for top players better than industry





# Real Estate: Value growth led by realization; margins on upward trajectory

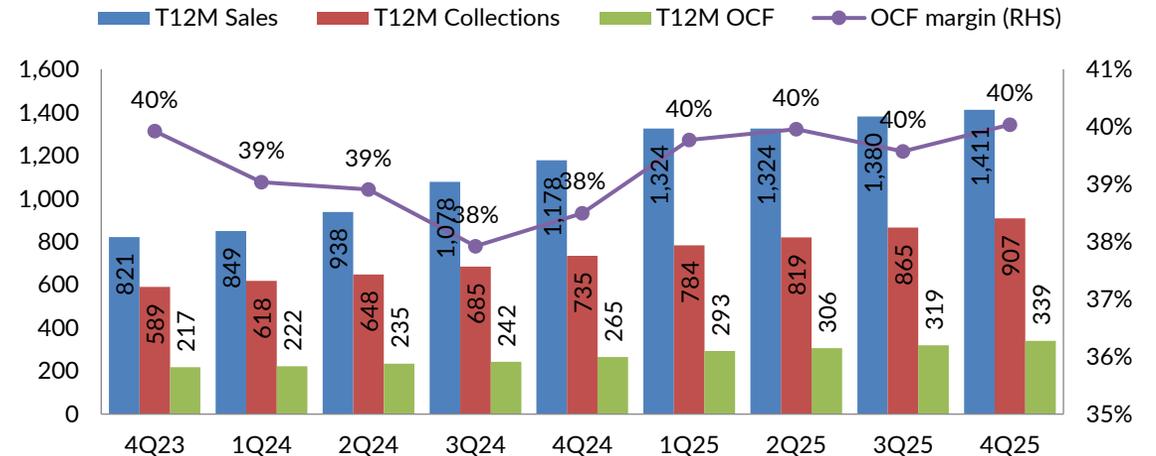
## Volumes decline



Volumes declined by 3% for top-15 players versus 11% decline for industry reflective of industry consolidation. Decline in volumes was offset by 11% increase in blended realization

## OCF margins improve by 150 bps

In Q4, T12m Collections were up 24% while OCF rose by 28% as OCF margin improved by ~150bps to 40%

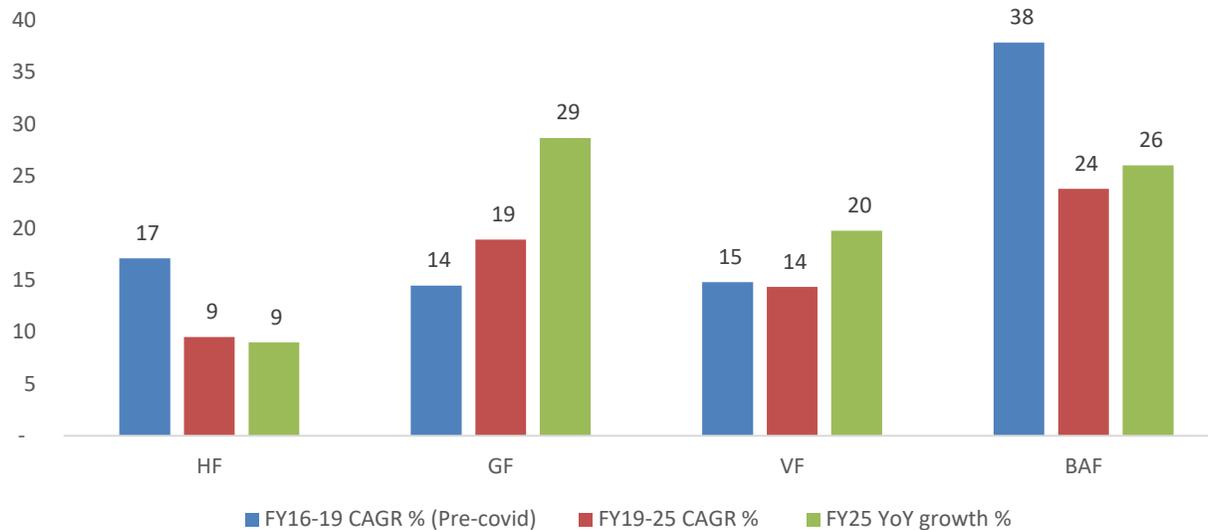




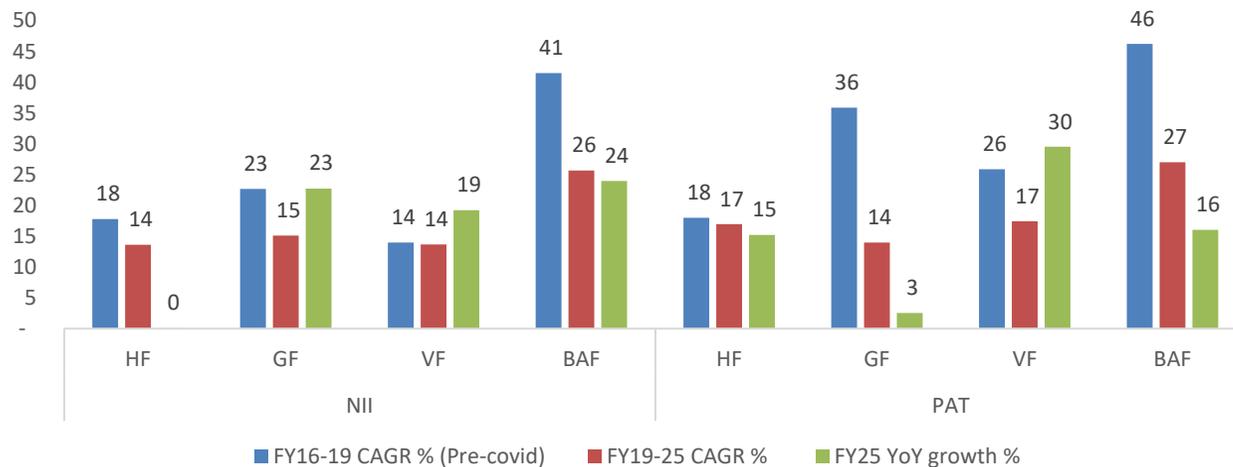
# NBFC: Steady operating performance

AUM growth in most buckets is higher than pre-covid except housing financiers

## Asset under management



## NII



NII still lags pre-covid levels basis CoF inch-up led margin moderation, margins have bottomed out now and shall move up from hereon.

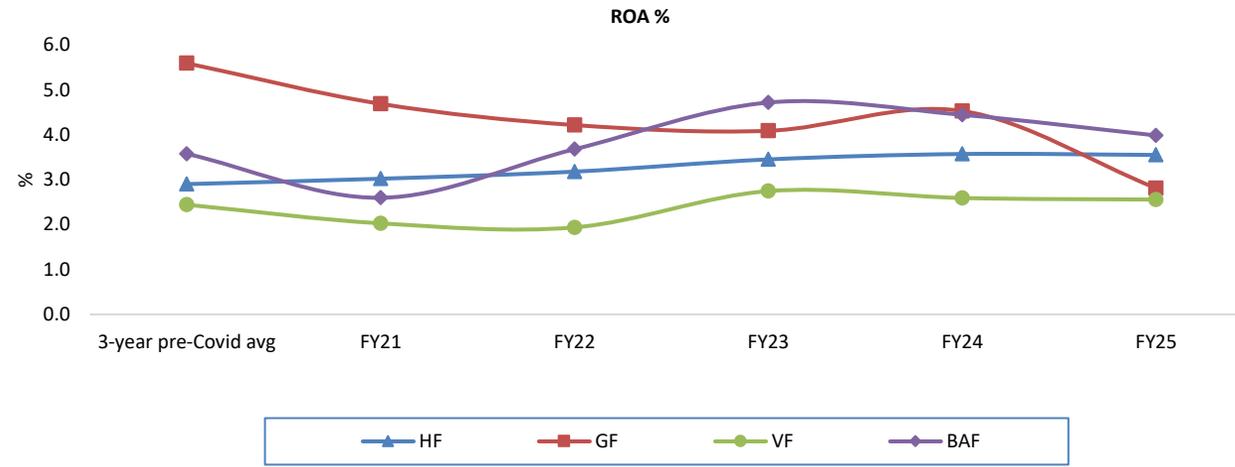
HDFC Ltd figures have been excluded for like-to-like comparison



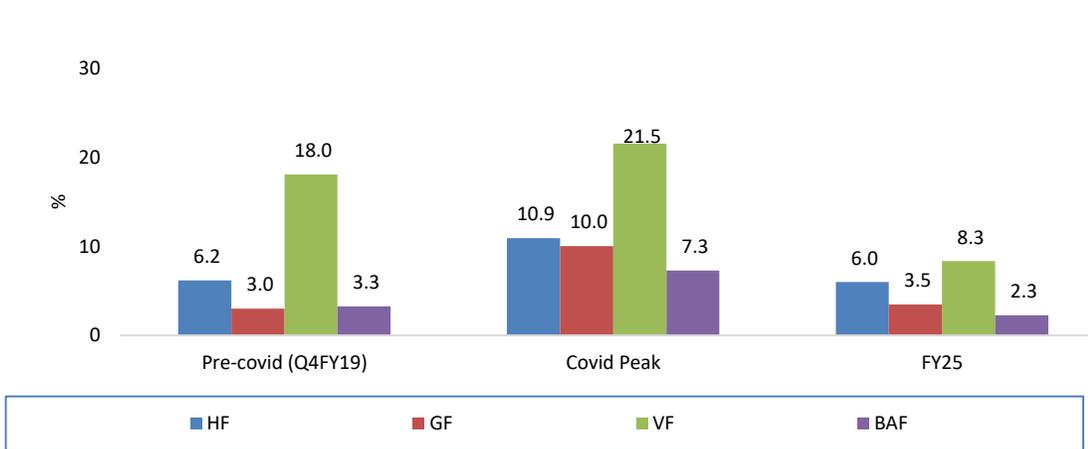
# NBFCs: Overall stress is moderating

Expect RoAs to inch-up now basis margins expansion from hereon

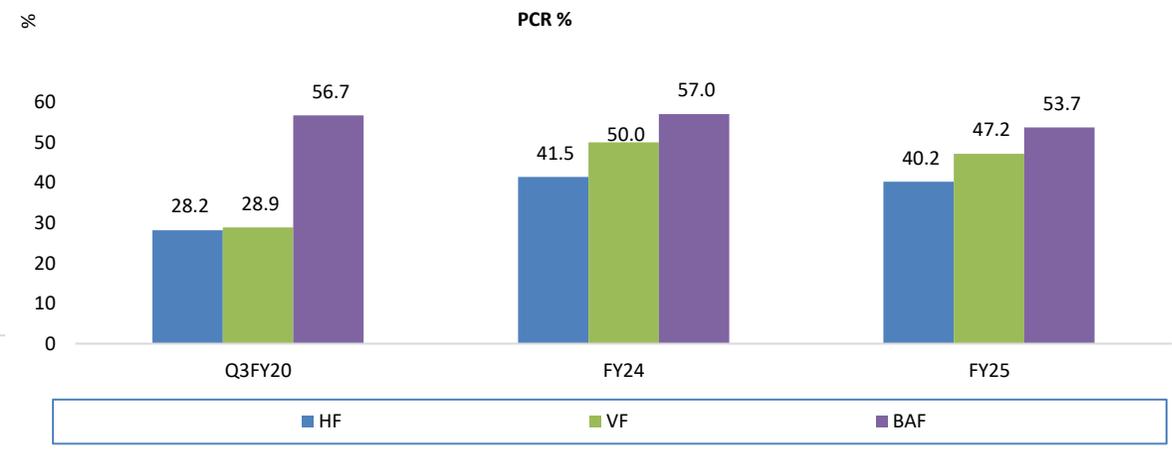
## Return on Assets



## Total stress (Stage-2 + Stage -3)



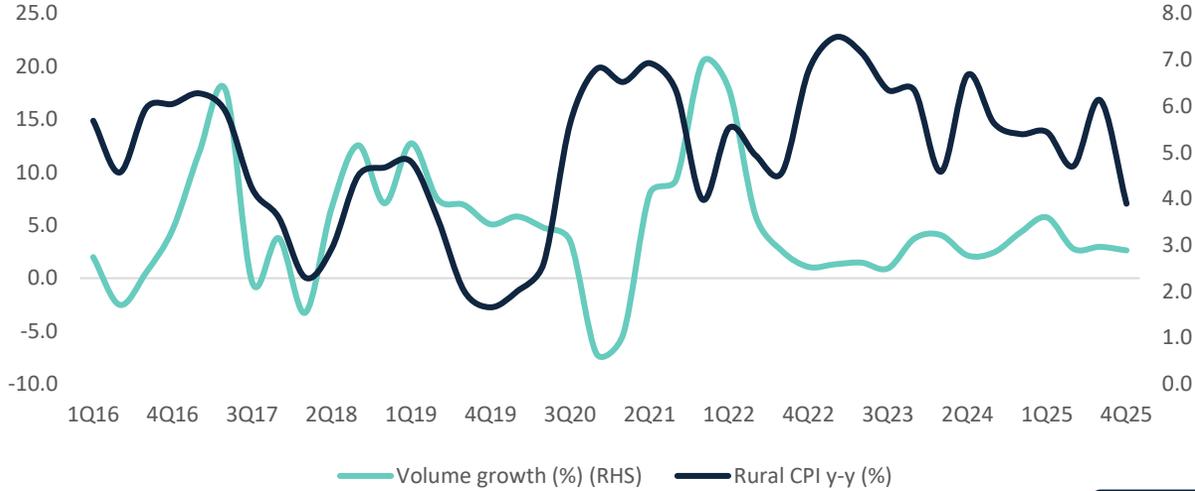
## Provision coverage ratio





# Staples: Volume growth moderates

## Rural CPI and FMCG volume - negatively correlated



Historically, rural CPI and volume growth have shown a negative correlation. With CPI now moderating, it bodes well for volume growth in FMCG companies.

Volume growth has been soft-to-stable in past few quarters; it is geared for recovery due to (1) low inflation, (2) forecast of above normal monsoon and (3) increase in govt measure / spending to boost consumption

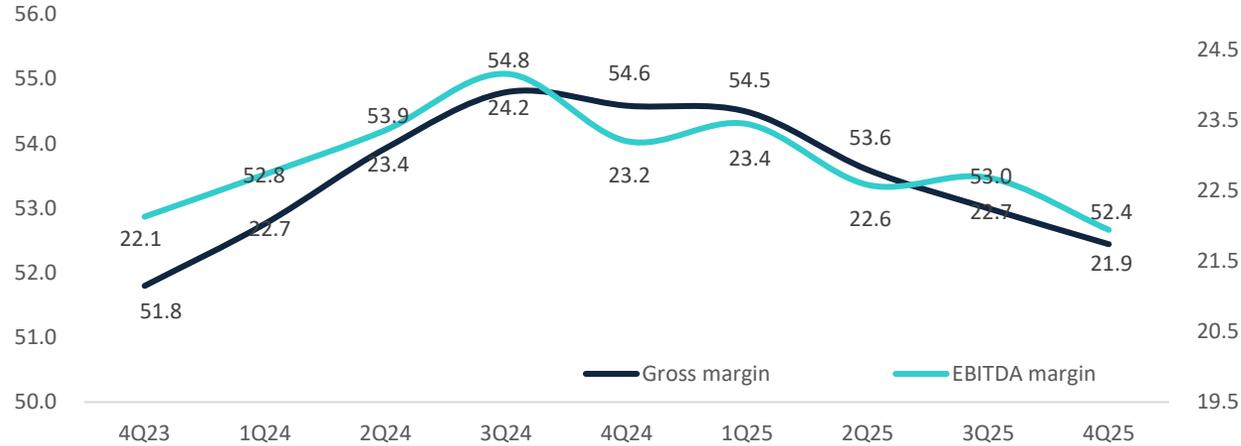
## Volume growth remains soft





# Staples: Volume Growth Slows Amid Rising Ad Spends and Margin Pressures

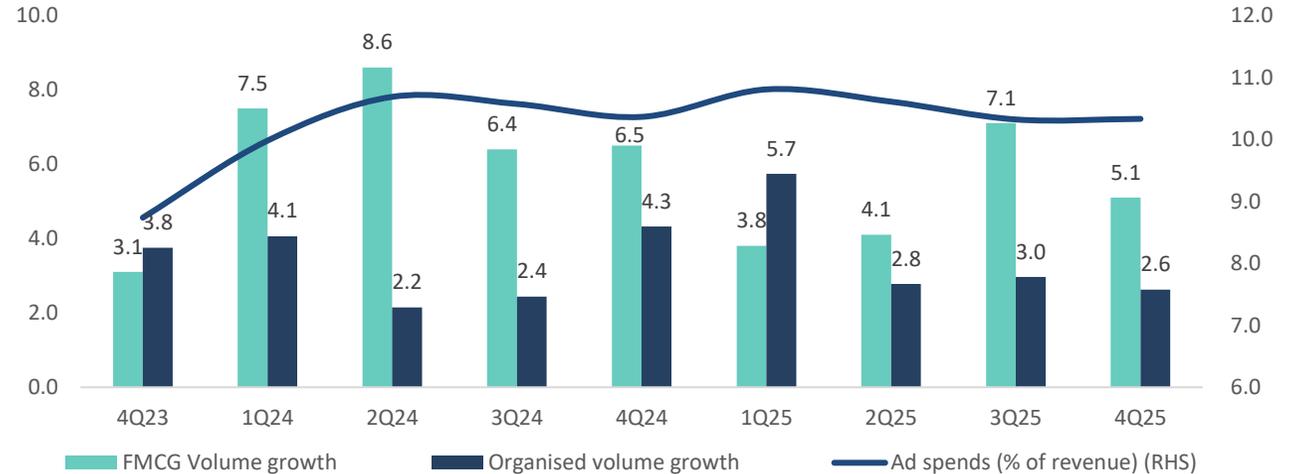
## Gross & EBITDA margin remain under pressure



Gross Margins have been under pressure due to high RM prices; With softening RM prices, it should be positive for margins for FMCG companies

As organized players trail the overall FMCG volume growth; companies will invest some of its gross margin gains into ad spends to support volume growth and drive share gains

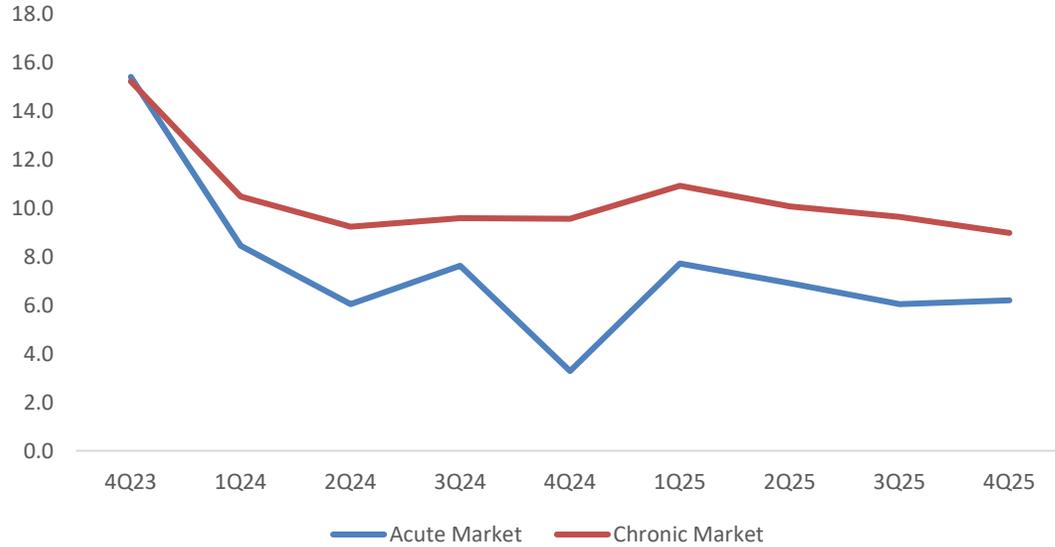
## Organised volume growth and advertisement spends





# Pharma: Domestic market impacted by acute therapy

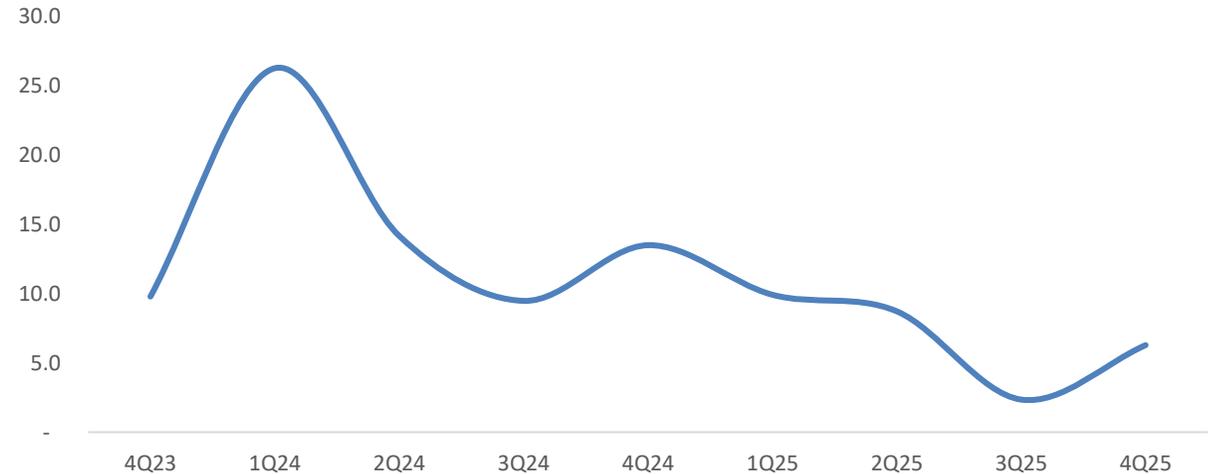
## Growth differential widening between acute and chronic therapies



Based on ISEC database

Slowdown in acute therapies has restricted market growth to single digit

## US Generics : Slowing down



US growth tapering off as more competition precedes in gRevlimid

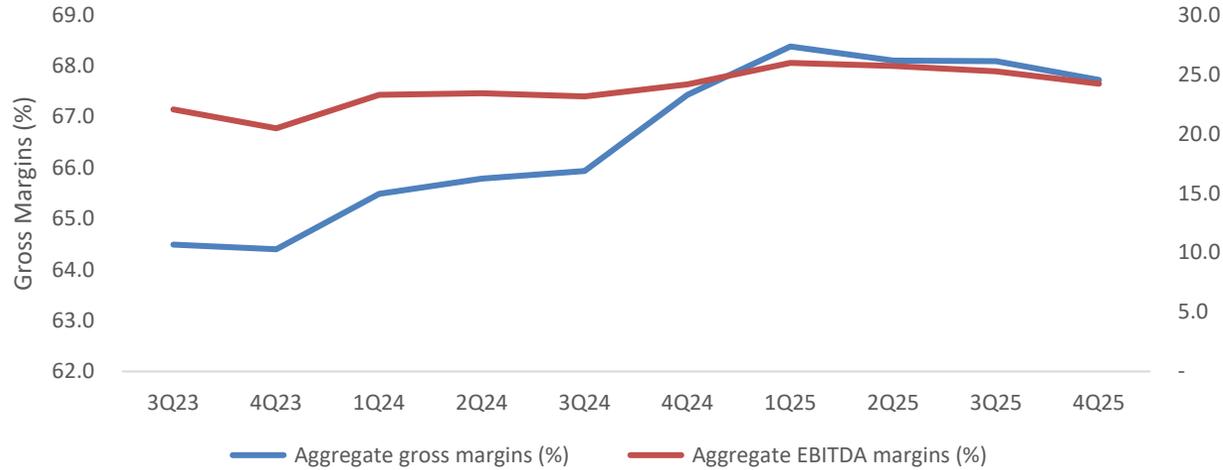
Based on representative set of 13 pharma cos

The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).



# Pharma: Margins and ROCE remain healthy

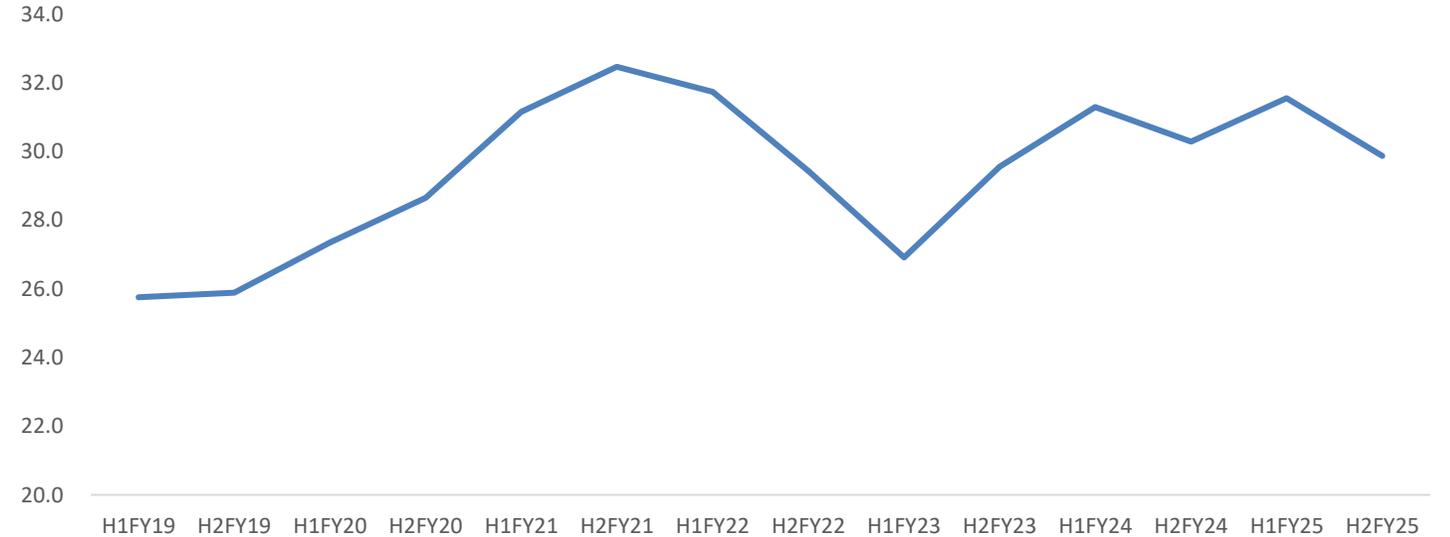
## Pharma Margin Trends



Exclusivities in US and price hikes in India have boosted margins of pharma companies

Profitability improvement in key markets and better asset sweetening has driven pre-tax RoCE to ~30%

## Pharma ROCE

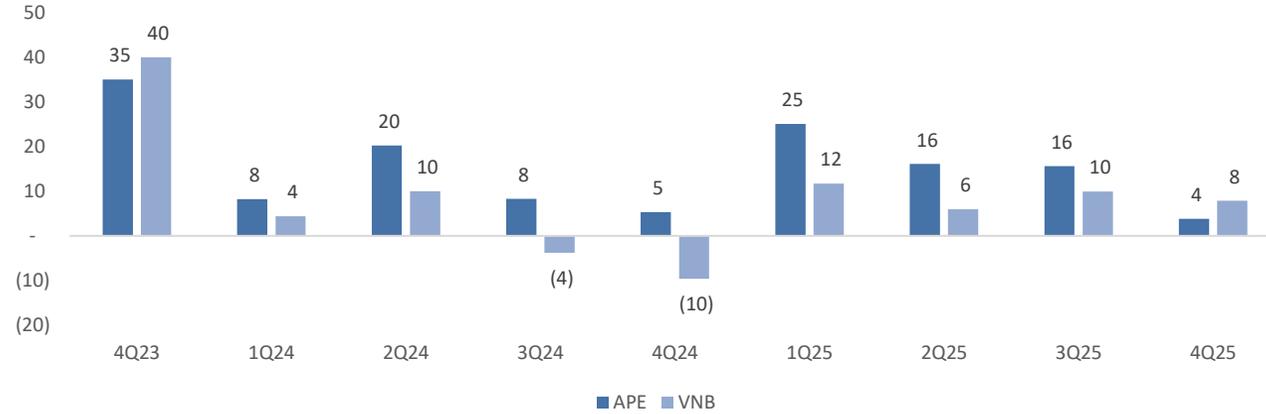




## Life Insurance: ULIP products sustains growth

4QFY25 growth was slow, as ULIP segment slowed down due to weaker equity markets as well as slower group segment. Product mix skewed towards non-par and annuity segment.

### YoY (%) APE and VNB growth



### Key parameters for listed players (%)

Parameters	FY20-25 CAGR	FY25 YoY
APE	13.7	13.7
VNB	16.6	8.6
EV	19.6	18.7
Retail Protection	7.2	12.2
Non par (Ind)	22.3	7.9
ULIP	12.2	22.3

### Operating assumption changes/variance as % of opening EV (%)

	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
HDFC Life	-0.5	-2.1	0.6	0.5	0.3
ICICI Pru Life	1.0	-3.6	0.0	-0.8	-0.5
Max Life	-2.6	-2.8	-0.6	-0.6	0.1
SBI Life	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6

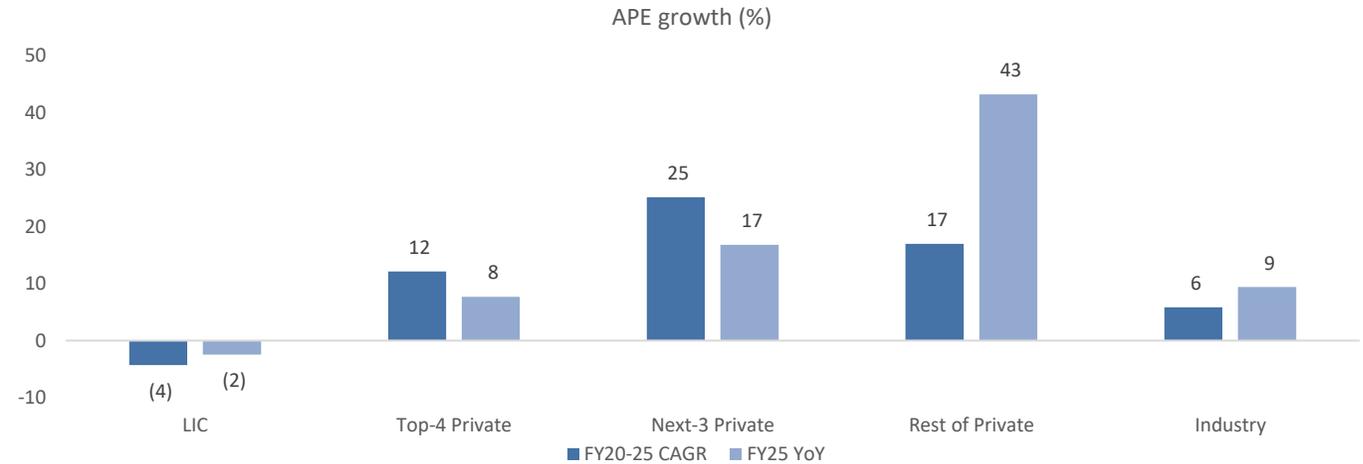
ICICI Pru Life and Max Life has seen some negative variances playing out in recent past. FY21/22 variances are related to COVID.



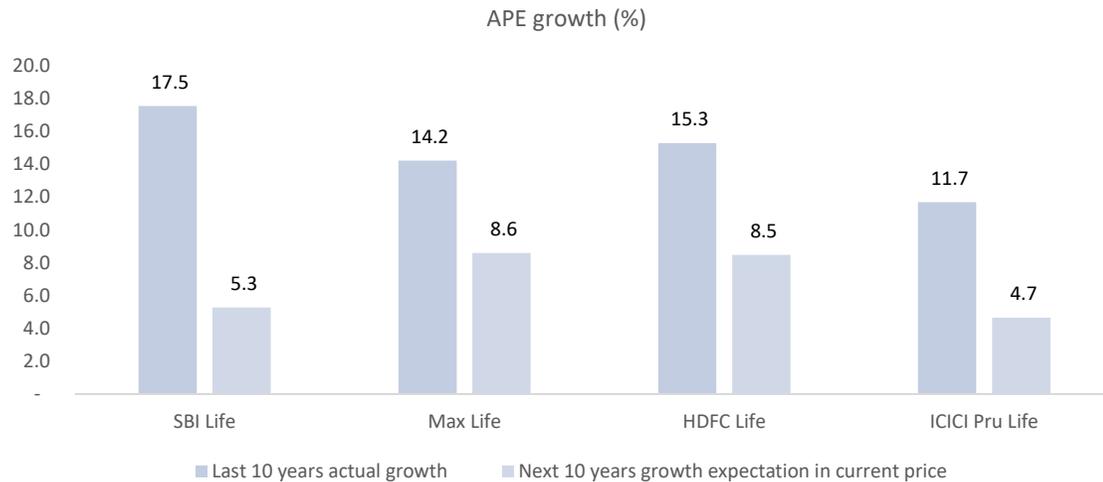
# Life Insurance : Implied growth expectations are reasonable

Industry growth has been largely driven by smaller private life insurance companies, with top-4 private players reporting some slower growth due to high base.

## Growth print by players



## Implied APE growth expectation (%) \*



Current prices factor in lower growth than demonstrated historically.

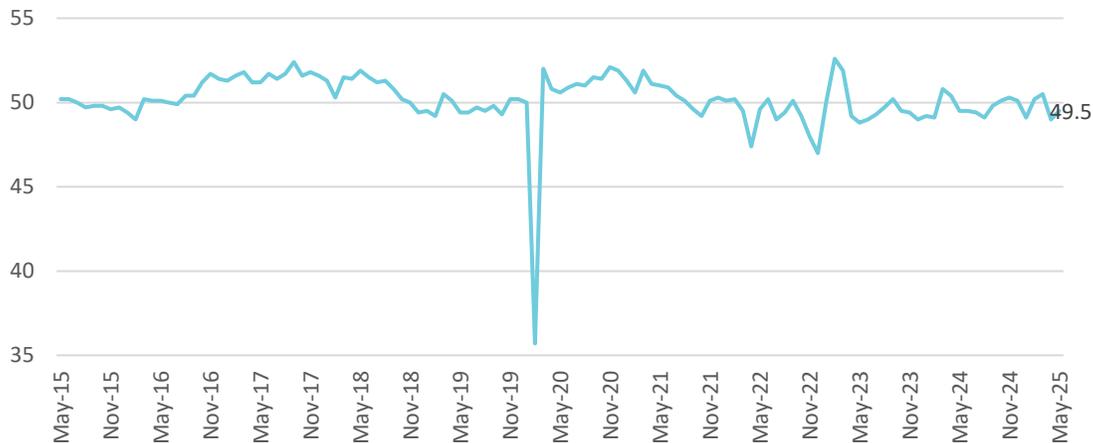
\*Terminal growth expected based on price of April 28,2025 assuming current VNB margin and 4% terminal growth rate and cost of equity of 12%.

The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this presentation do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s).

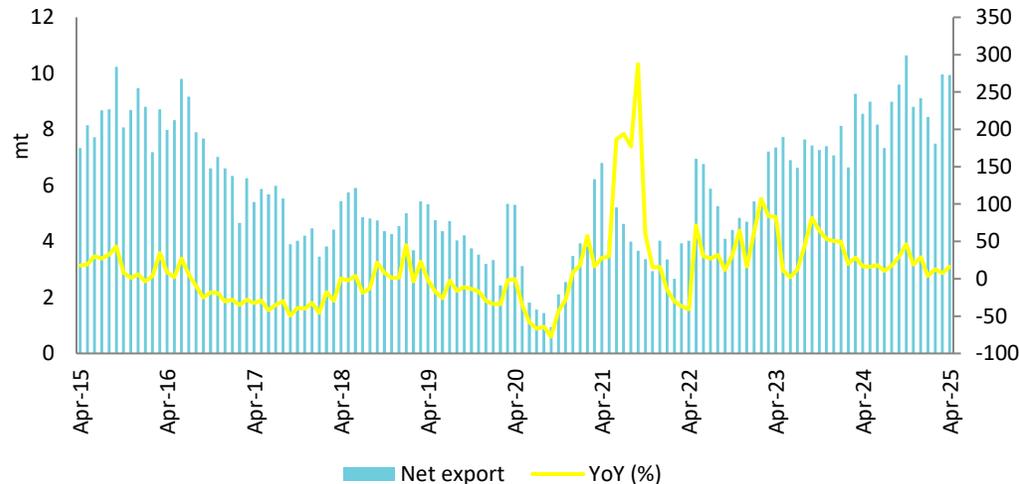


# Steel: China flats gross spreads below 10 yr average

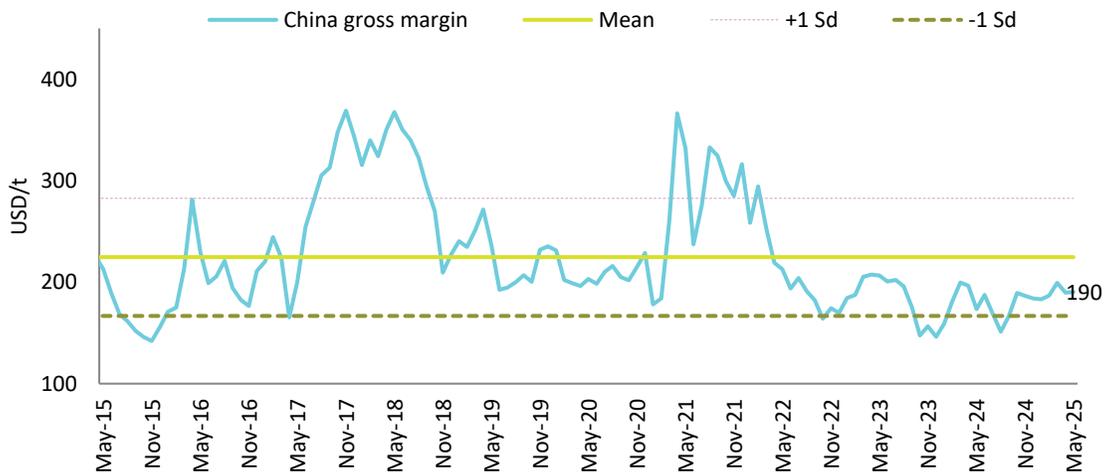
### China PMI struggles to expand amid economic slowdown



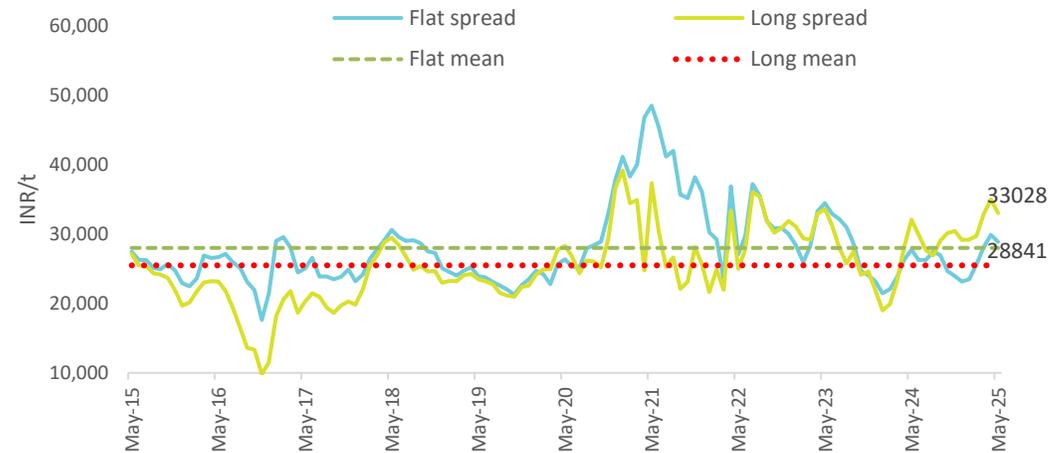
### China Net steel exports remain elevated at ~10mt/month



### China: Margins stays lower by ~15% from 10years avg of USD225/t



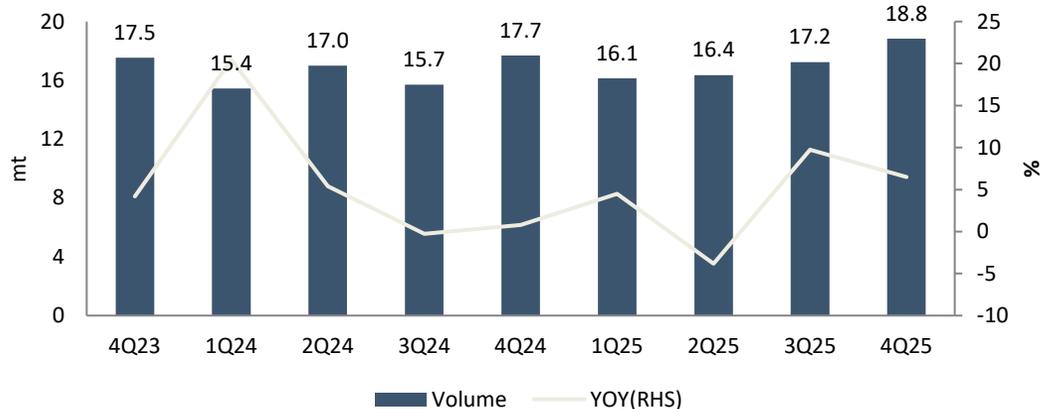
### India Margins: Longs up by 30%; flats up 3% from 10 yr avg





# Steel: Leverage remains range bound; margins bottomed out

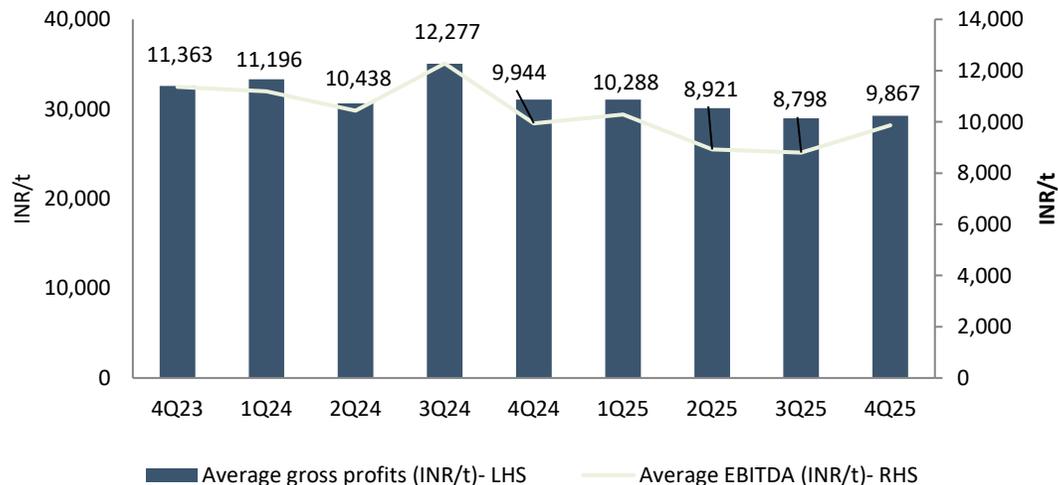
4QFY25 reported an uptick in volume, up 6.5% YoY



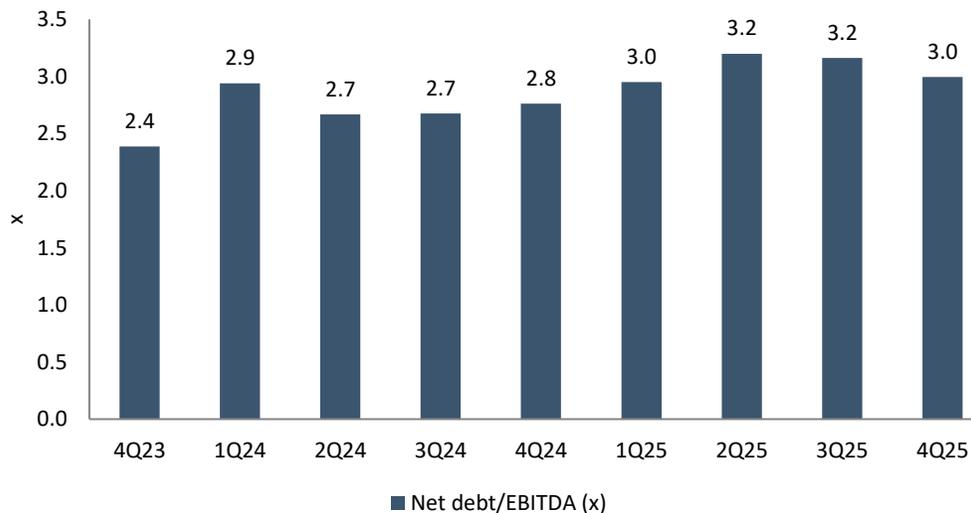
Realization bottoming out; flat QoQ/down 9% YoY



EBITDA/t almost flat YoY despite lower steel prices



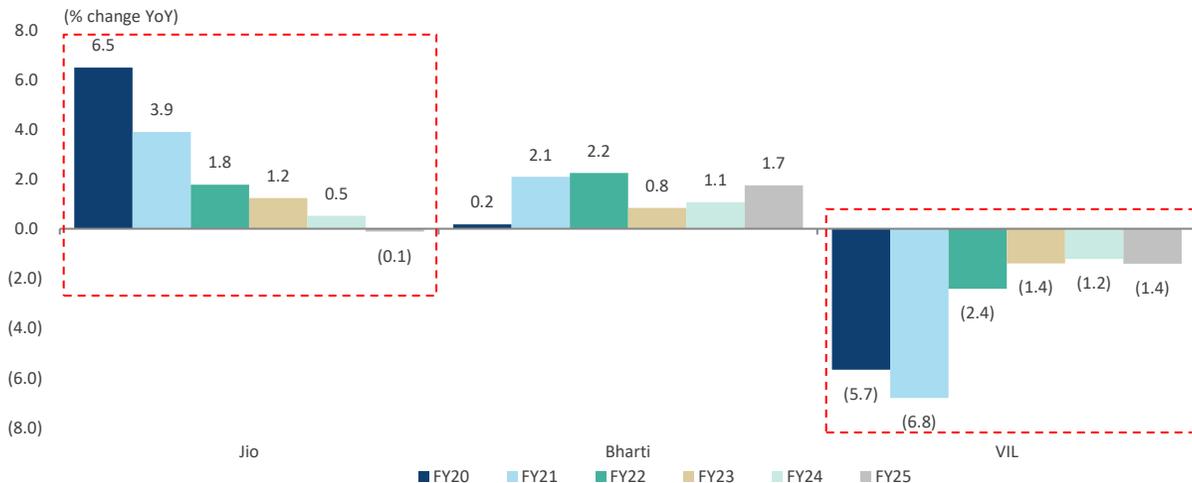
Net Debt/EBITDA remains range bound





# Telecom: Despite sharp tariff hikes since 2019, ARPU has grown at sub-inflation levels over past decade

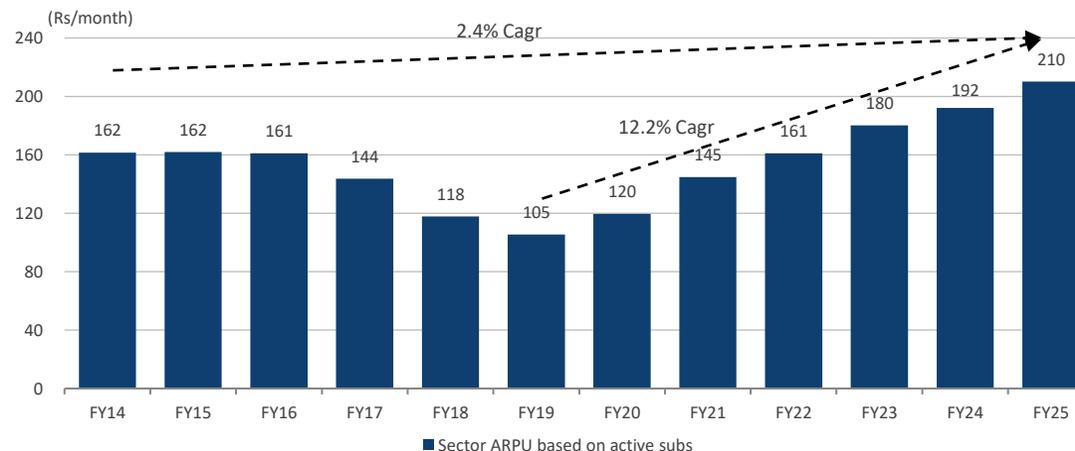
## Vodafone continues to lose market share



Reliance Jio's market share gains have stabilized warranting a shift in focus to market expansion for growth

Sector APRUs growth in FY25 was aided by recent tariff hikes; have further room to grow

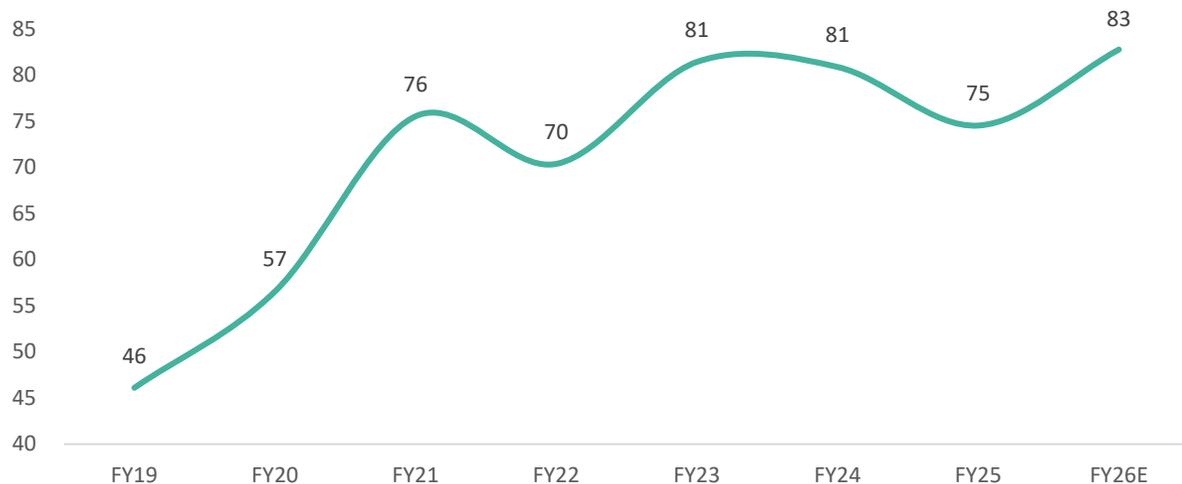
## Sector ARPU on active subscribers





# Telecom: Capex intensity to moderate

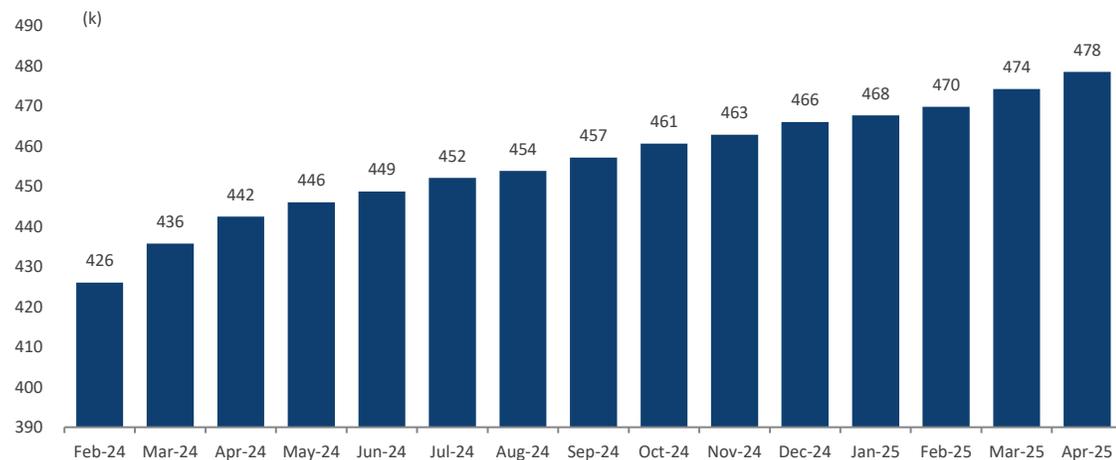
## Government dues as % of total debt for telecom sector



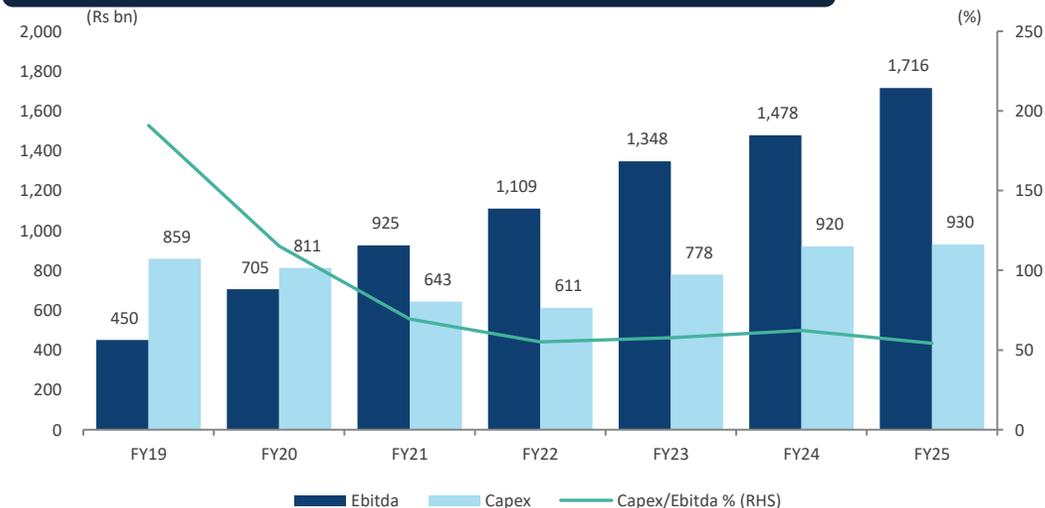
Being the largest lender to telcos, Govt. to support the sector

## With peak 5G capex behind, and no further spectrum renewals...

Trend in 5G BTS deployment



## ... Capex should moderate leading to higher FCF generation



## SUMMING UP

---

### Key Highlights

- Revenue growth has moderated to single digits, with ex-commodity sectors consistently outperforming by 300–400 bps.
- Margins have improved meaningfully since FY19 across most sectors (except IT and Staples), driving better cash conversion (>90%) and a 250–500 bps ROE uplift.
- Corporate balance sheets are the strongest since FY19, aided by lower working capital cycles and capex lagging CFO.
- Quality has shown mean reversion, with high-governance companies outperforming their lower-score peers—though this trend partially reversed in May 2025.

### Key Sectoral Trends

- Profit pools and market caps remain depressed in sectors like Energy, Materials, Staples, and IT, while Industrials, Financials, Discretionary, Healthcare, and Real Estate are at cyclical highs.
- Metals, Real Estate, Chemicals, IT, and Cement trade at premiums to historical valuations, whereas Telecom, Paints, Energy, Gas Utilities, and Private Banks are at discounts.
- Despite strong operating profit growth, market cap expansion has lagged in Real Estate, Hospitals, and Telecom—suggesting valuation catch-up potential.
- This reflects a market polarized between re-rated sectors with earnings momentum and those yet to be repriced despite improving fundamentals.

## Disclaimer

---

This document is for information purposes only. In this document DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (the AMC) has used information that is publicly available, including information developed in-house. Information gathered and used in this document is believed to be from reliable sources. While utmost care has been exercised while preparing this document, the AMC nor any person connected does not warrant the completeness or accuracy of the information and disclaims all liabilities, losses and damages arising out of the use of this information. The statements contained herein may include statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on prevailing market conditions / various other factors and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

The recipient(s) before acting on any information herein should make his/their own investigation and seek appropriate professional advice. Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments. The sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s) mentioned in this Document do not constitute any research report/recommendation of the same and the Fund may or may not have any future position in these sector(s)/stock(s)/issuer(s). All opinions, figures, charts/graphs and data included in this Document are as on date and are subject to change without notice.

This Document is generic in nature and doesn't solicit to invest in any Scheme of DSP Mutual Fund or construe as investment advice. "Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully".

**Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.**

**DSP**  
MUTUAL FUND

**INVEST FOR GOOD**