

Key messages

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- Deals worth Rs 32,000 crore announced, fiscal 2017 was a landmark for the cement industry
- Acquirers' market positions get an immediate fillip (42 MTPA i.e. additions in the past 2.5 years)
- But debt share will also increase sharply, impacting debt metrics

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- **Concrete signs of recovery are visible**

- Fiscal 2017 was also the first year of volume decline in a decade
- Demonetisation effect waning, visible volume recovery for top players in Q4FY17
- Demand growth will be driven by govt push to infrastructure and affordable housing
- With no major capacity additions, incremental supply to moderate and operating rates to improve

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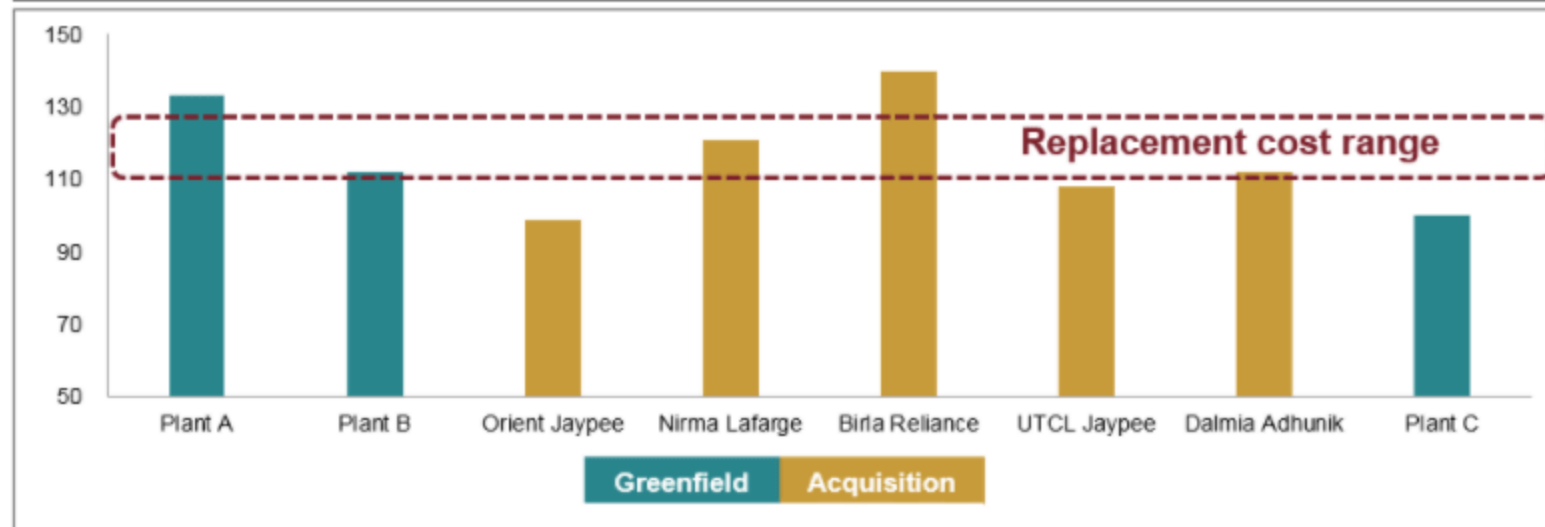
- **Despite higher debt, credit profiles of acquirers resilient**

- With conducive macros, acquired assets to provide healthy volume improvement
- Potential cost efficiencies also available from acquired assets
- As a result, EBITDA to rise by 30% resulting in swift correction in debt metrics by fiscal 2020

A landmark year of consolidation

- **M&A deals worth ~Rs 32,000 crore announced in fiscal 2017**
 - Involved ~42 MTPA, or ~10% of the installed capacity
 - These deals account for 34% of industry debt
 - Going forward, M&A intensity is likely to be restricted to relatively smaller transactions
- **Amendment to MMDR Act was the key enabler**
- **Valuations were prudent compared with the cost of setting up greenfield projects**

Enterprise value (EV) per tonne (in \$) across transactions

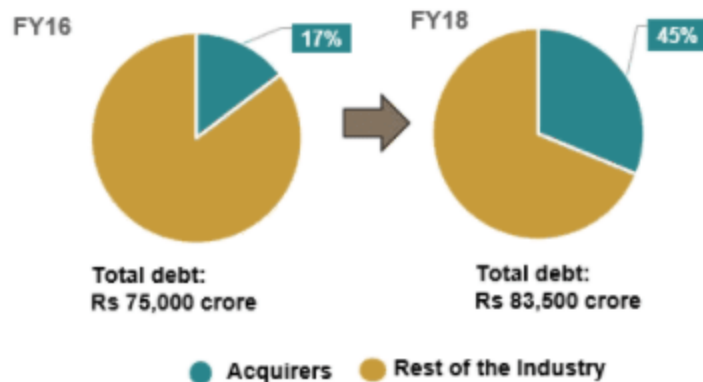
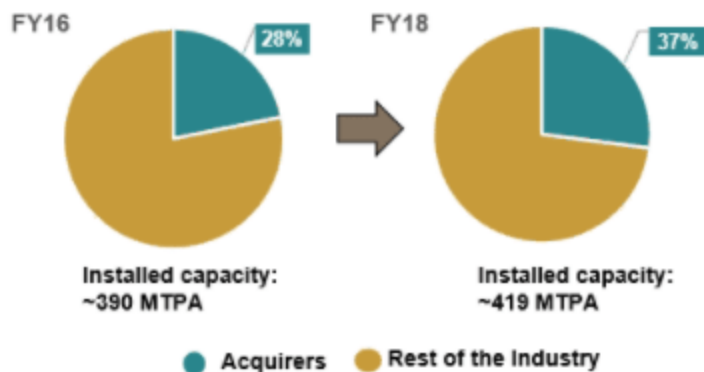


Source: Annual reports, news articles, publicly available information

Market share of acquirers has risen, but debt metrics would weaken in fiscal 2018

A surge in acquirers' market share...

... but debt share to also increase sharply...

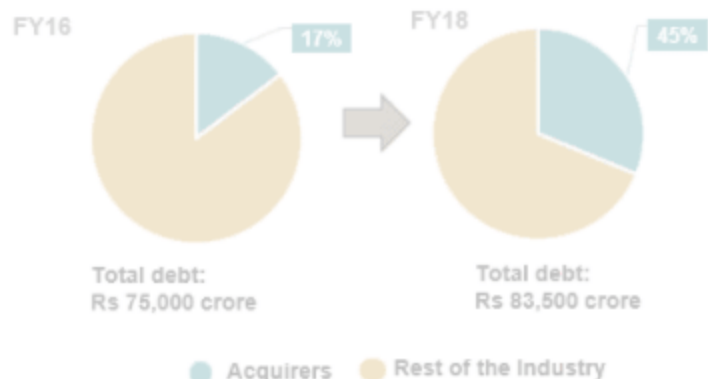
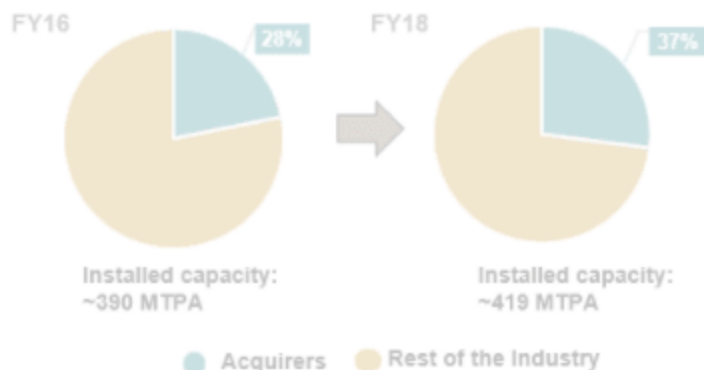


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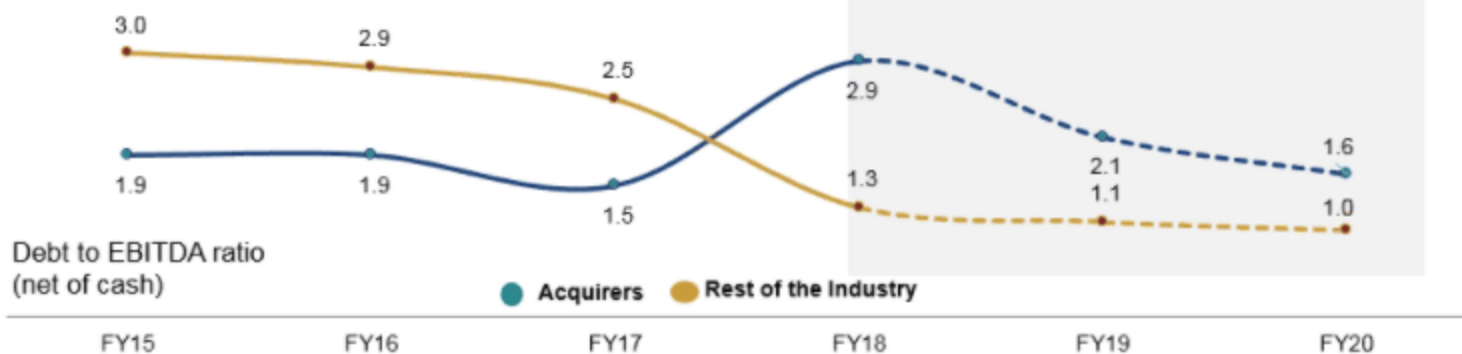
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A surge in acquirers' market share...

... but debt share to also increase sharply...



...with the resultant hit on debt metrics in fiscal 2018

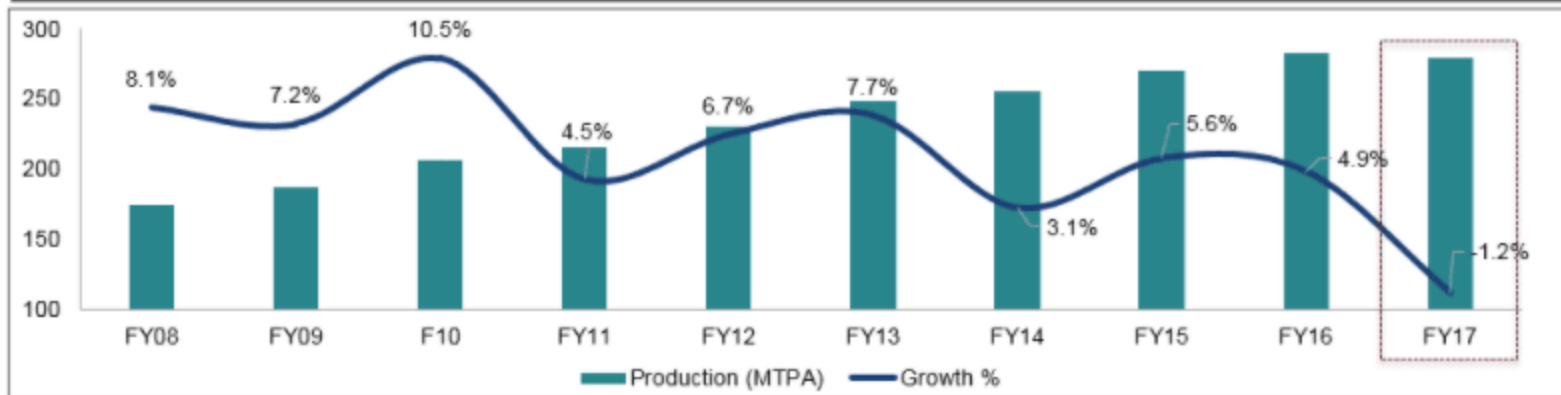


Acquirers: Ultratech, Dalmia Bharat, Birla Corporation, Nirma and Orient Cement

Source: Annual reports, news articles, publicly available information

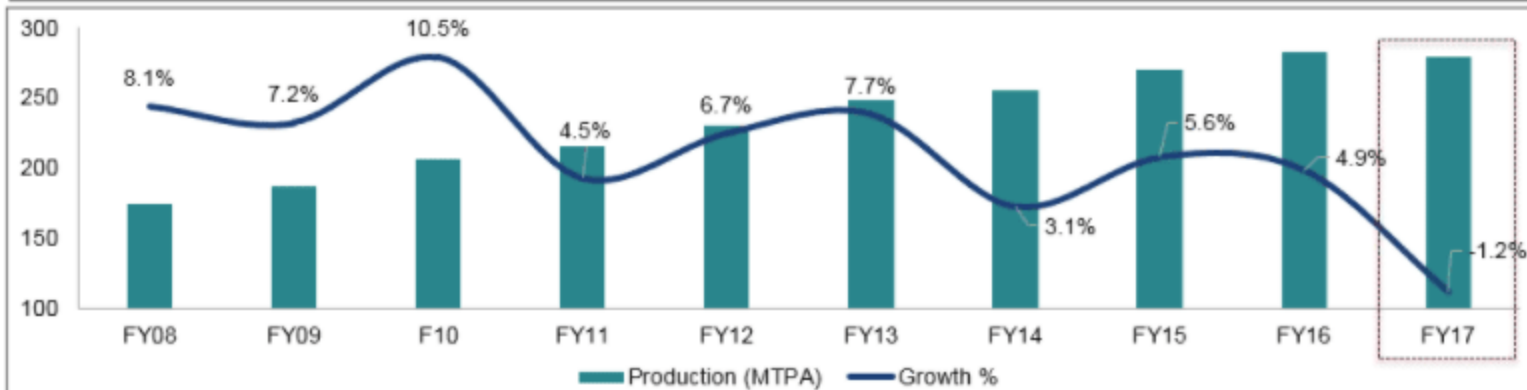
Demonetisation effect waning, visible recovery in volume

Fiscal 2017 was the first year of volume decline in the past decade

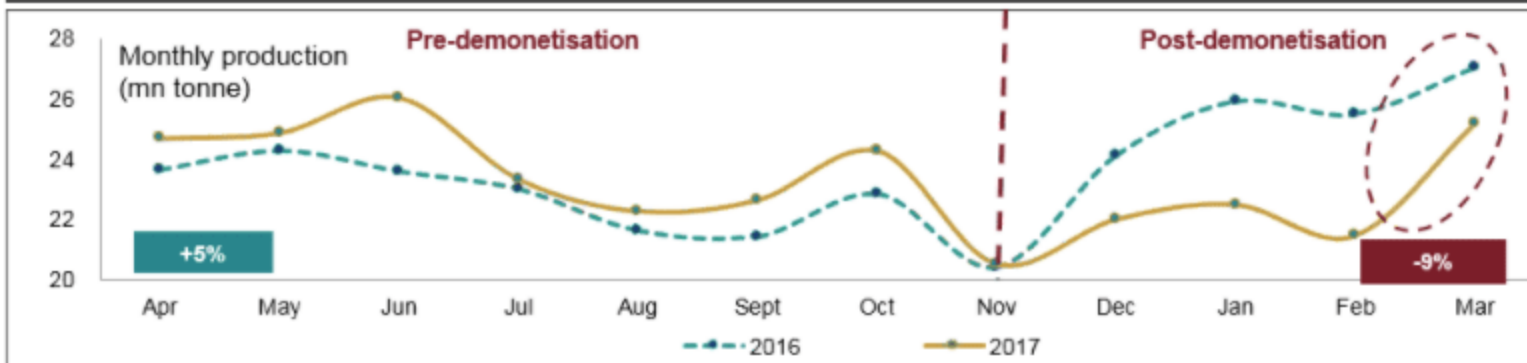


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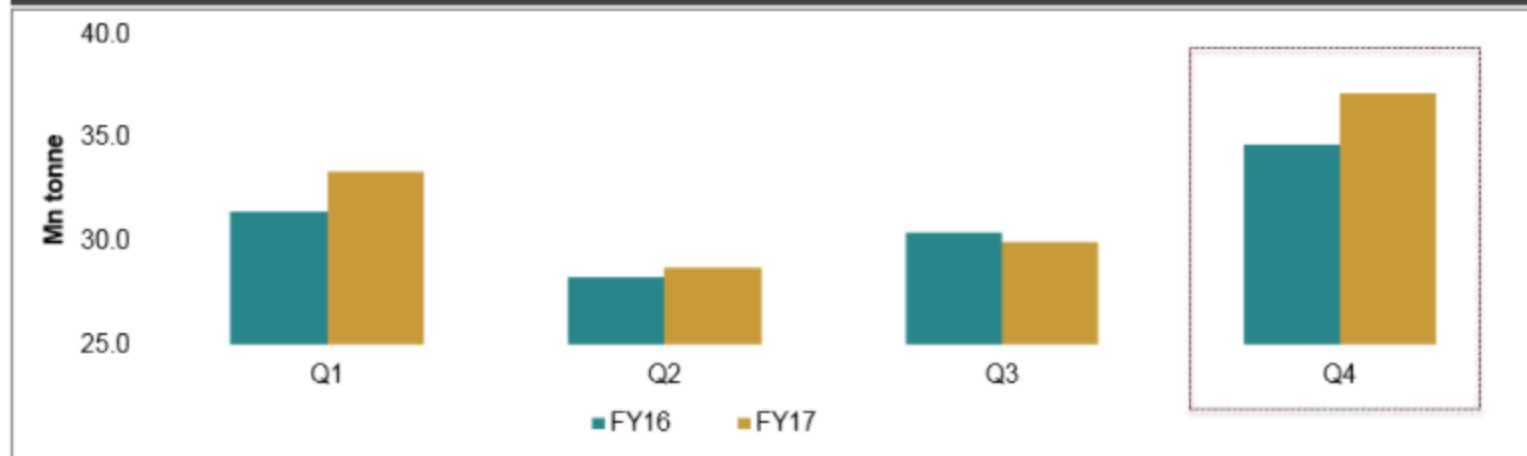
Demonetisation was a speed breaker, but green shoots are visible now



Source: DIPP; *data represents 100% installed capacity

Despite demonetization, top 5 fare better than the industry

They continue to perform despite the blips

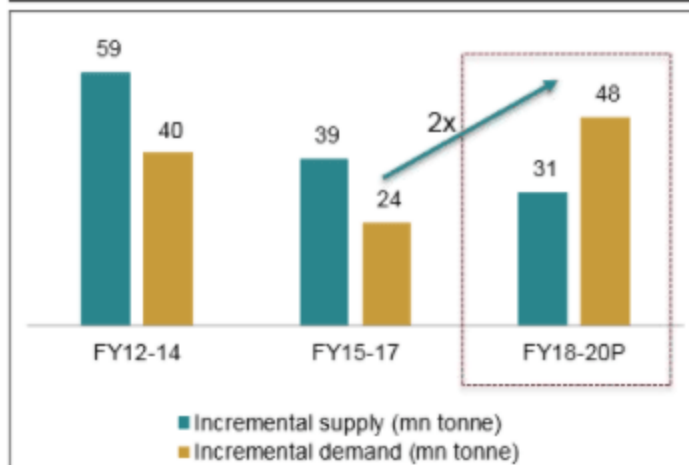


- Top 5 players (accounting for 45% of the installed capacity) have reported 3.6% growth in volume in the fourth quarter of last fiscal
- South was the most resilient region

Source: company filings

Industry entering into an asset sweating mode

Reversal in trend with incremental demand outpacing supply; south, west and east lead

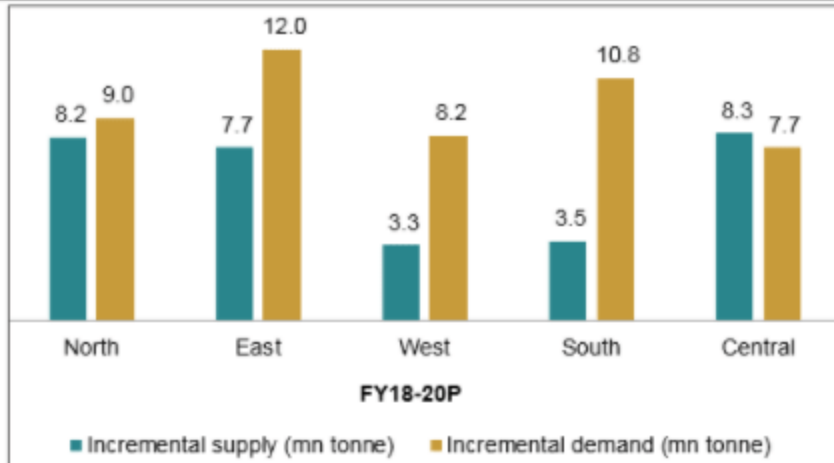
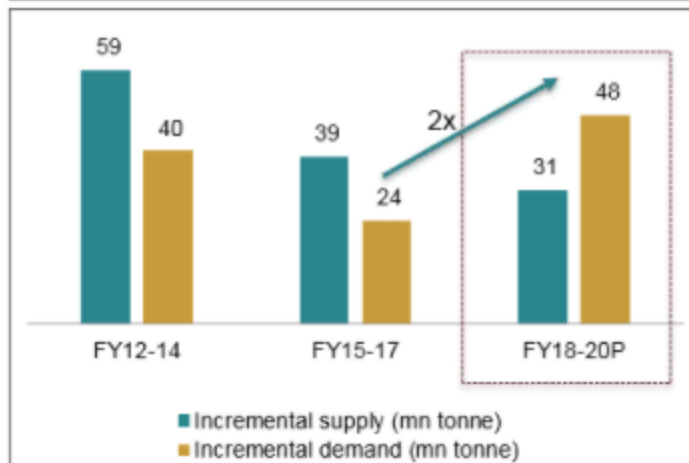


- In the next three years, incremental demand is seen at 48 million tonne, which is twice the incremental demand seen in the past three years
- As a result, operating rates are set to improve to 73% from 68%
- Lower capacity addition will also reduce the capex (i.e. excluding acquisitions) intensity by almost Rs 8,000 crore

Source: CRISIL Ratings; *Industry data represents 100% installed capacity

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Infra main demand driver, followed by affordable housing



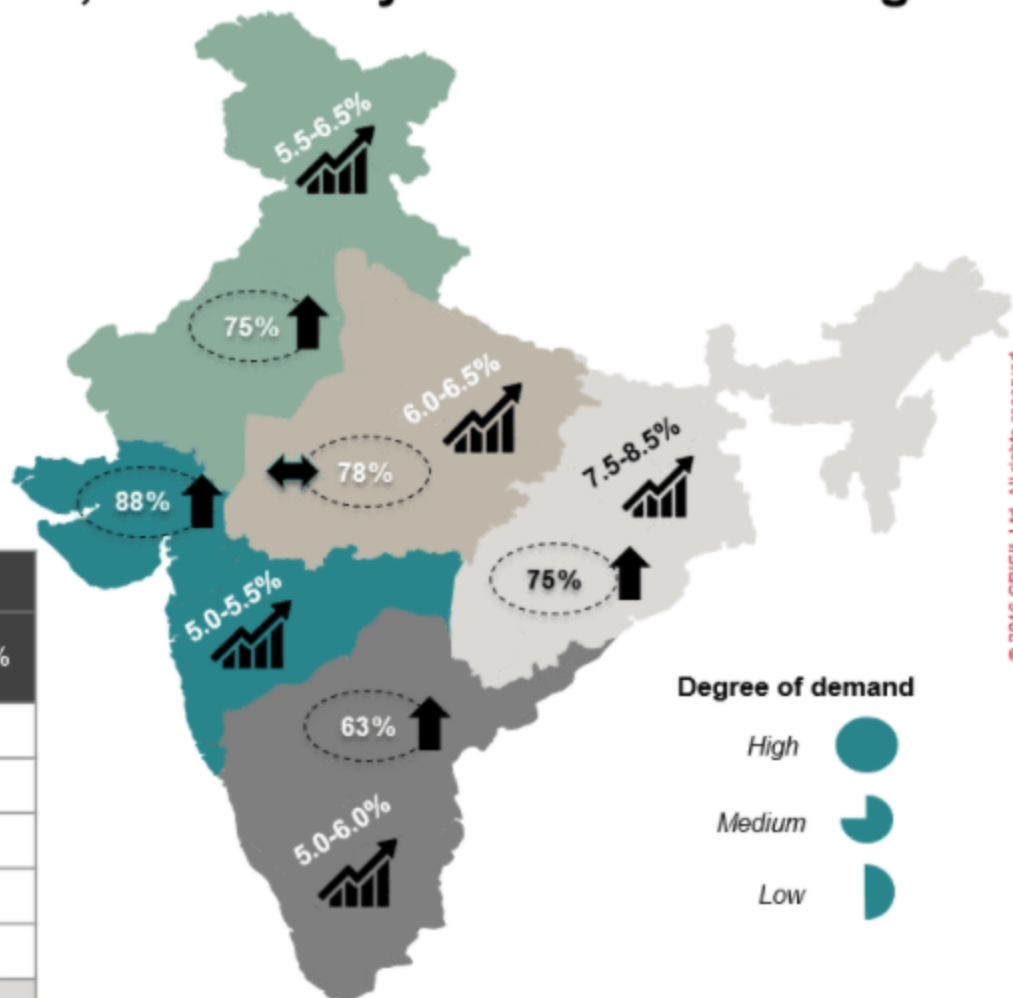
Expected demand growth rate in FY18-20P



Expected operating rates in FY18-20P



Operating rate expectation vis-à-vis FY17



Region	I	H	C&I
Demand share	25-30%	55-60%	15-20%
North (22%*)	●	●	◐
Central (13%)	●	●	◐
West (13%)	●	◐	◐
East (17%)	●	●	●
South (34%)	●	◐	◐
National(409 mtpa)			

Degree of demand

High ●

Medium ◐

Low ◑

I: Infrastructure; H: Housing; C&I: Commercial & Industrial
National capacity as of March 31, 2017

*Capacity share in pan India

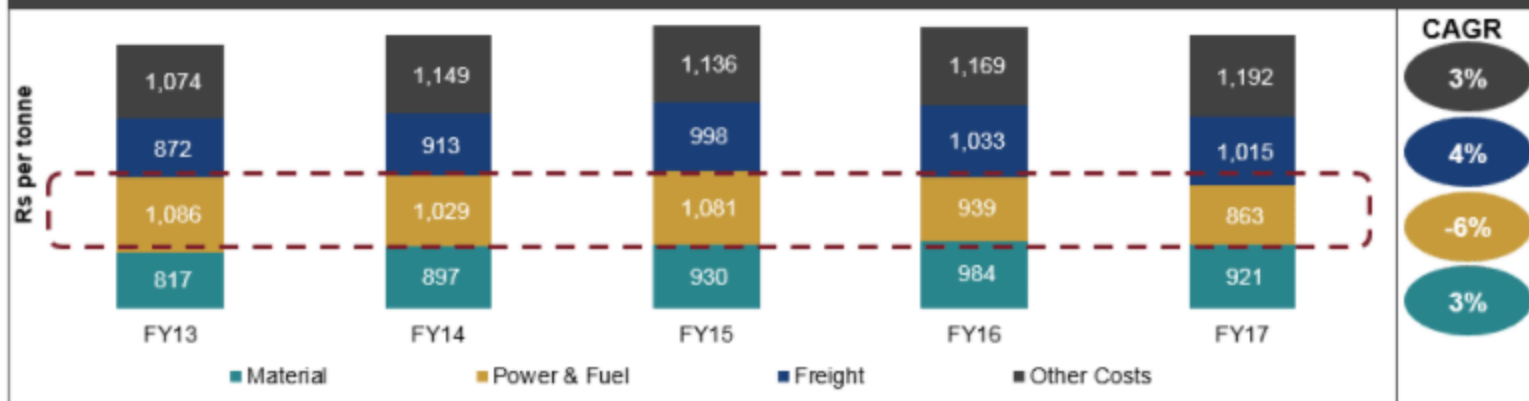
Source: CRISIL Research; East includes north-east region

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An S&P Global Company

Industry has limited headroom to contain costs

Power and fuel costs were a big saviour so far...



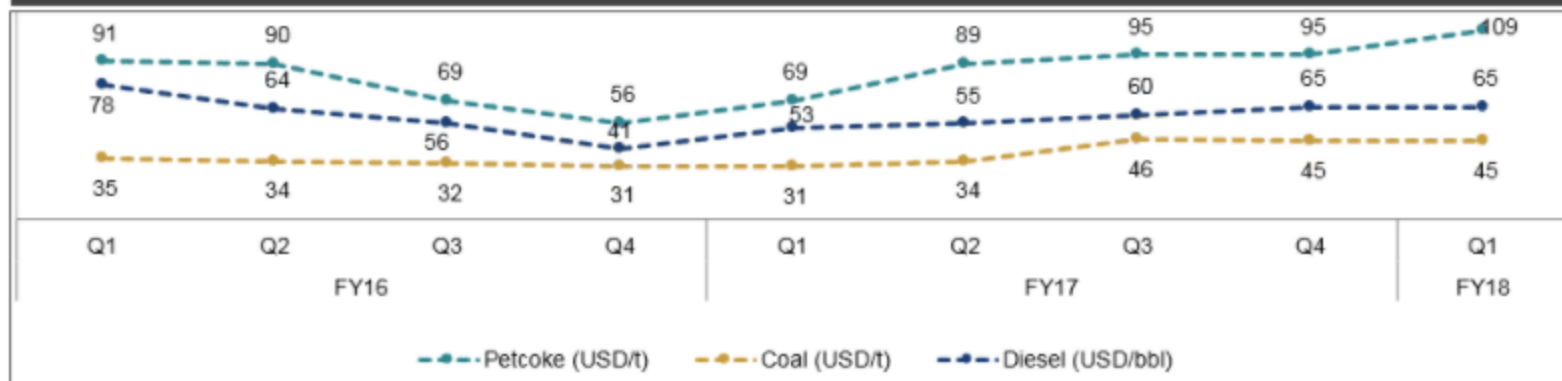
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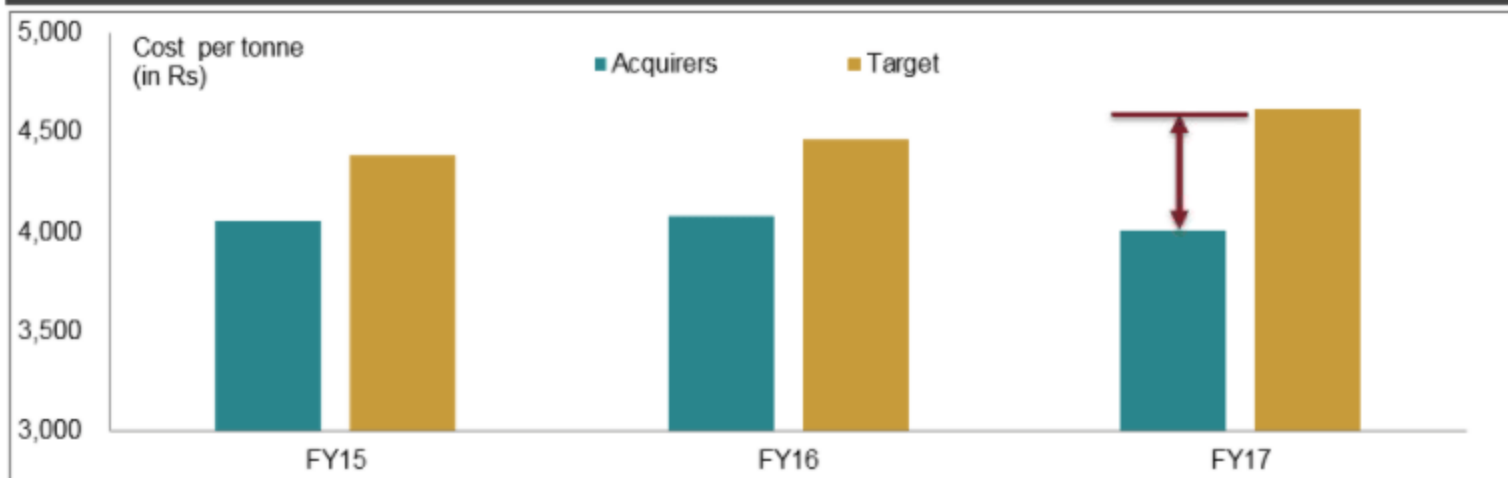
... but that cushion may reduce with petcoke prices rising



Source: Annual reports, news articles, publicly available information; Industry data represents 80% installed capacity; CRISIL Research
 Non-coking Indonesian coal : @ GCV of 4200/kcal

Acquirers better placed because of cost synergies

Potential to improve cost by Rs 500-600 per tonne



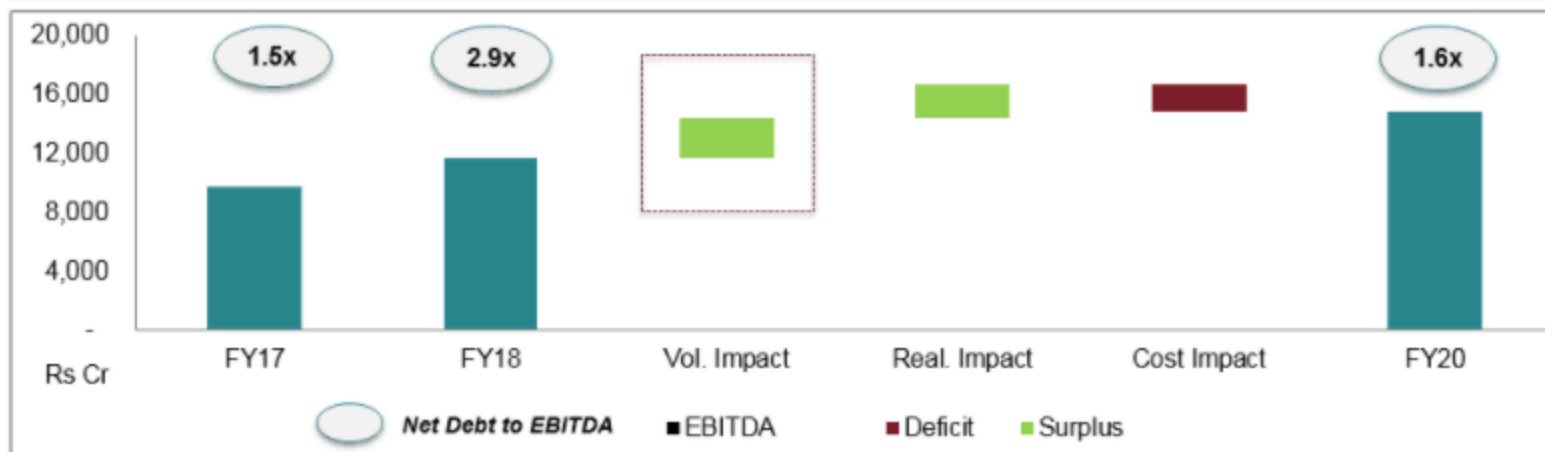
- **Synergies to come from**
 - Economies of scale
 - Complementing locations to provide better cement and clinker re-routing
 - Better blending mix
- **Efficient utilisation of assets to result in fixed-cost absorption**
- **Tax incentives available**

Source: Annual reports, news articles, publicly available information; Industry data represents 80% installed capacity

Target: Jaypee, Lafarge and Reliance Cement

Swift correction in debt metrics after fiscal 2018

Steady Ebitda is supported by volume growth



- **Acquirers to generate annual EBITDA of Rs 12,000-14,000 crore over the next two years, nearly 30% higher than that in the recent past**
 - Aided by volume ramp up from acquired capacities, steady realisations and cost synergies
- **This along with scheduled debt reduction to spawn steep correction in net debt/EBITDA (net off cash)**
- **Acquirers to reach the comfortable levels of debt / EBITDA in 2 years**

Source: CRISIL Ratings

The road ahead

- **The cement industry is all set for a new phase...**
 - A large part of the consolidation is done
 - Demonetisation effects are fading away
 - Macros are conducive
 - Credit profiles will remain resilient despite higher debt
- **...but some factors could delay improvement in credit profiles, such as**
 - Realisation outlook in various regions
 - Increase in input cost, mainly power and fuel
 - Delay in harnessing synergies
 - Slower-than-expected demand in infrastructure
- **We will deliberate these issues further in our panel discussion...**