

Information Technology Sector

31 March 2020

Likely worse than the 2008-2009 GFC crisis

We reinstate ratings on our IT services coverage with an expectation of a weighted average market cap decline of 16% over the next 12 months. The Covid-19 crisis, in our view, seems to be worse than the 2008-2009 global financial crisis in its severity. We have been faced with a trilemma - whether to take a 6-month, 12 month or a 3-year view. Whether to be tactical or structural in our approach. After considering pros and cons we continue with our cautious view we have had since April 2015 (except for a tactical positive view in 2018) despite what we think could be the risk of a rally at some point in the next 12 months as we put peak pain behind us and pent up demand kicks in. With economic recession a given in 2020 (Exhibit 5) in US and Europe (75-90% of revenue of Indian players) we expect Global 2000 revenues to be under pressure, leading to cut back in IT spending – a first since 2009 (Exhibit 7). While stock market downturn has been swift, we believe Global 2000 corporations are yet to fully understand the first order impacts of the lockdowns, much less second order ones. IT service vendors are likely to get some idea of the changed shape of IT budgets when they announce the 4QFY20 results. We would take any guidance (if any) given for FY21 by companies with more than a pinch of salt as we believe there is limited visibility. We estimate the Indian IT services industry revenue in US dollar terms to decline (a first in its history) by 3-4% in FY21 with risks to the downside if the Covid-19 crisis lasts beyond the June quarter or if there is a second eruption in the winter of 2020. Industry grew by ~5% during the GFC years but on a base that was ~1/3rd of the current one. Accenture's recent results were already indicating a negative organic revenue growth trajectory in the upcoming months (see [negative](#)). Unless a vaccine is found (seems at least 12 months away based on health experts) we believe this uncertainty could linger and could impact spending by both corporations and individuals and hence could smother pent up demand. We believe consumption (which has been the driving force across various economies in the last decade) to be subdued in 2H2020 even if the peak on the health scare is behind us by June 2020. We especially worry about sectors like BFSI, Retail, Manufacturing (auto and aerospace) and Travel & Hospitality. For BFSI a likely low interest rate environment in the US (akin to that of Europe through much of the last decade) could be detrimental to spending growth ([BFSI malaise deepens](#)). In the US, there could be additional worries around an adverse election outcome in November 2020. While fundamentals are likely to be weak with downside risks, what is harder to predict would be PE multiples that stocks would trade at. On the one hand we have a massive monetary and fiscal stimulus that has been imparted by both US and Europe that should drive 'risk on', on the other hand there would be lingering worries around the virus which could keep risk appetite suppressed. In the next 6 months, we see PE of stocks testing levels significantly below -2SD of mean multiple, as they did in 2008-2009 (see Exhibits 27,28). Relative valuation is tricky as domestic growth is also under pressure within India. Hence, tactically we are cautious despite Nifty IT correcting 25% from 3-month highs. Along with decline in revenue growth we have also factored in some margin pressure (despite a depreciated INR/USD, no salary increases, lower travel costs), which is going to come from lower pricing, lower utilization and higher costs of delivery due to work from home. We see new development projects cut/pushed back while run-the-business spending will likely see significant pricing pressure. Just as we have seen in past industry downturns, we see commoditisation and loss of pricing power of 'hot' skills – in today's case, Digital. In terms of PE multiples, we continue to work with TCS as the sector benchmark. However, using the stock behavior of 2008-2009, we have lowered the target PE multiple for it to 1.5SD below its 10 year mean to 15.1x (versus the previous 1SD below the 5 year mean at 16.5x). We have benchmarked all other companies with respect to TCS. The resultant ratings and target prices are given in Exhibit 1. TCS, Infosys, Mindtree, Persistent are 'Sell' while HCL Technologies, Wipro and Tech Mahindra are 'Accumulate'. The latter because of valuation than any material fundamental strength. If we go by past precedents of market shocks, our methodology to derive target prices will be tested on the downside for our coverage universe - ex-TCS and ex-Infosys. On an aggregate basis, we expect mid-tier companies to struggle significantly. Client, geographic and vertical concentration risks will manifest in slowdown in revenue, resulting in significant PE multiple contraction. Most of them are exposed to short term discretionary projects, which may be cut/pushed back or consolidated with bigger vendors.

Who is going to be affected: As can be seen in Exhibit 2 we expect low single digit USD revenue declines for the Tier-1 Indian IT services players with Wipro likely delivering the worst and Tech Mahindra likely delivering the best (the latter due to the two large orders already in the bag relative to its size). A large part of this decline would be due to non-conversion of the 'robust pipeline' especially for net new orders. We expect heightened competitive intensity as had been seen in 2008-2009 GFC time frame. We will likely see material value/bill rate pressure as was witnessed by Infosys in that period (Exhibit 18) probably more so as we see automation/platform skills coming into play. We see moderate margin pressure in FY21 but we think the risk is to the downside.

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Why a material spike in pent-up demand may not happen this time around in FY22: When we look back in the 2008-2009 time frame, after a few quarters of negative growth we saw growth roaring back towards the end of CY2009 and CY2010 (Exhibit 21). While we are building in some impact of pent-up demand into our estimates too (see Exhibit 3) we feel this time it could be different! The big spike in demand in FY10 was driven by strong incremental business flowing in from the BFSI space – particularly in the regulatory area connected with Dodd-Frank act and Volcker Rule. 50% plus of incremental business came from the BFSI space for the Tier-1 players at that time (see Exhibit 22). We do not see that happening in FY22. With fed funds rate at 0% and likely to remain so for at least the next 12 months and possibly more, we expect bank profitability in the US to be significantly impacted as indicated in our recent note. We see compression in spending as the banks struggle to align costs with falling revenues. A hint of this was given by JP Morgan at its latest investor's day (see Exhibits 23.24). Also unlike in 2008-2009, we believe certain sectors will likely be impacted on a permanent basis due to health-related reasons – travel and hospitality for instance. This was not the case in 2008-2009.

The prospects were already a tad weak even before the Covid-19 hit: Up until the virus episode, we were veering around to the view that the US economy was showing signs of delivering better growth (1.5%-2%) in 2020 from the 0-1.5% view that we held earlier ([Street Is Not Factoring Even A Soft Landing](#)). But post Covid-19 we believe it would go into a decline of 1-3%. Better prospects pre-Covid-19 were driven by (1) easier monetary policies and some unconventional moves by major global central banks. Both the U-turn on Fed funds rate and 'non-QE' was not expected in December 2018 when we put out our 0% growth view for FY21 (2) fiscal stimulus in US/China (3) non-escalation of US-China trade dispute. Even without the virus issue IT spending was looking weak as (1) US-China Phase 1 deal is a stretch to execute as there was no material tariff roll backs and Chinese obligations are onerous (2) accelerated value compression in core services (still 60-65% of revenue for most players) would offset gains from Digital services. Automation, modular software development, low code/no code development, etc in our view will continue to crunch labor intensity and value of projects (3) slightly muted large deal TCV wins compared to the preceding 12 months. The mix seems more in favor of renewals than on net new. Also, we see issues in conversion of this TCV into revenues (4) continued insourcing. This seems to have taken on a life of itself as more and more companies see their competitive advantage driven by software and want a bigger control over their destinies (5) likely better defense of market share by global peers like DXC and Cognizant under new managements (6) margin dilution from extremely competitive large deals and a higher cost structure due to subcontractors and a new breed of employees (more expensive) who have full stack capabilities.

What is different between 2008-2009 and now: While comparing 2008-2009 crisis with the Covid-19 one, we believe the current situation seems far more complex. It involves both a health issue and a financial one. The current crisis also involves impact on delivery of services (as India, the key geography of delivery, has been locked down), which was not the case in 2008-2009..

INR may not come to the rescue as much this time around: Unlike in 2008 when there was a steep depreciation of INR (by ~25%), we believe that strong forex reserve situation of India, likely flow of foreign capital (especially to set up an alternate supply chain that has been hitherto dominated by China) and relatively low consumer inflation would likely keep INR depreciation fairly muted. We think the pricing pressure could far outweigh benefits that companies are likely to get out of INR depreciation.

Structurally, spending could be muted: While there could be some pent-up demand once Covid-19 scare is done with, we believe there could potentially be muted spending on a structural basis. We believe the BFSI sector could be impacted materially by the low interest rate regime not only in Europe but more so in the US (to which it has a larger exposure). While there is discussion around a potential inflationary situation arising out of all the monetary and fiscal pump priming that has been done in both US and Europe, we would rather wait for such a thing to happen. We had heard similar commentary post the GFC too but we saw a period of very low inflation despite very low unemployment rates and reasonably strong economy. We think some industries are likely to face headwinds in terms of revenue and will likely not go back to where they were before the Covid-19 crisis. These could include Travel & Tourism, Hospitality, Brick & Mortar retail, Auto, Airlines, Aerospace, Energy, etc.

How could customer behavior change post the Covid-19 crisis: We see Digital becoming the de-facto IT services horizontal (if one were to call it that). That implies commoditization. Loss of pricing power with respect to so called 'legacy'. This would be aided by the higher supply of talent in the Indian context as there are many more trained resources in Digital than there were even a few years back due to the reskilling exercise undertaken by the companies (Exhibit 25). Besides fresh recruitment had focused on Digital skills.

Structural silver linings in the medium-long term: Structurally, we expect long-term relevance of Indian IT services industry to be intact though growth is likely to be not more than mid-single digit at best (Individual players could be better). Structurally: (1) Shift to digital has been not as disruptive as we had initially anticipated as the talent pool has been retrained at scale in new technologies. This relatively low-cost talent pool represents the single biggest advantage that India has as a sourcing destination that can be exploited by customers, India heritage players and global players. (2) Indian Industry has truly begun moving up the value chain. Share of wins in integrated deals has gone up, indicating the ability to stitch up capabilities right from consulting at one end to maintenance at the other. At least a few players in select verticals and sub segments can do that (3) Importantly India heritage players have begun to address multiple decision makers unlike in the past, addressing spends beyond that of the CIO office.

Stock performance is a relative call and is more challenging: We think our coverage universe may in the very near term represent very attractive capital return plays. However, considering the unstable demand conditions we expect the companies to be fairly conservative in 2020 in terms of moves on that front. From a 12-24-month perspective for a portfolio manager it is a question of relative growth and valuation between IT services players versus domestic focused investment opportunities. It is going to be tricky as both seem to be challenged from a demand perspective in the FY20-FY22 time frame.

Exhibit 1: Changes made to our earnings estimates, target prices and ratings

Company	CMP (Rs)	Market-cap (US\$bn)	New FY21E EPS (Rs)	New FY22E EPS (Rs)	Old FY21E EPS (Rs)	Old FY22E EPS (Rs)	New target P/E (x)	Old target P/E (x)	New rating	Old rating	New TP (Rs)	Upside to CMP (%)	Old TP (Rs)	Change (%)
TCS	1850	99.0	86.7	92.3	93.0	100.1	15.1	16.5	Sell	Sell	1393	(24.7)	1593	(12.5)
Infosys	654	38.4	37.6	40.5	41.5	42.8	13.6	14.9	Sell	Sell	550	(15.9)	625	(12.0)
Wipro	186	14.8	17.4	18.9	18.7	19.6	9.8	11.6	Accumulate	Sell	186	0	221	(11.0)
HCL Technologies	433	16.4	37.6	42.6	42.1	45.3	11.3	13.1	Accumulate	Accumulate	483	11.5	557	(13.3)
Tech Mahindra	501	6.1	46.2	55.0	55.2	59.3	9.8	9.9	Accumulate	Sell	540	7.8	614	(12)
Mindtree	830	1.9	43.4	49.4	50.3	57.1	10.6	9.9	Sell	Sell	522	(37.1)	532	(2)
Persistent Systems	544	0.5	46.3	60.6	54.7	57.2	9.1	9.9	Sell	Sell	502	(7.8)	554	(9)

Source: Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research, All Prices are as of end of trade on 27 March, 2020.

Exhibit 2: Assumptions on macro and companies

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Real US GDP growth (%)	2.9	2.3	(1) – (3)	1.0-3
	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	70.1	71.0	74.0	75.2
	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
USD revenue growth (%)				
TCS	9.6	6.1	-2.6	6.5
Infosys	7.9	8.8	-3.0	6.0
Wipro (IT services)	1.6	1.1	-4.5	4.5
HCL Technologies	10.1	15.0	-2.1	5.6
Tech Mahindra	4.2	5.5	1.4	5.1
Mindtree	18.3	7.9	-0.4	7.0
Persistent Systems	2.2	4.8	-3.0	4.7
EBIT margin (INR) (%)				
TCS	25.6	24.7	24.5	24.3
Infosys	22.8	21.5	20.6	20.7
Wipro	17.1	17.6	17.5	17.4
HCL Tech	19.6	19.4	18.0	19.0
Tech Mahindra	15.0	12.2	12.0	13.0
Mindtree	12.8	10.1	11.7	12.2
Persistent Systems	12.6	9.0	8.3	10.1
EPS (Rs)				
TCS	83.1	87.4	86.7	92.3
Infosys	36.1	39.2	37.6	40.5
Wipro	18.6	17.0	17.4	18.9
HCL Tech	36.8	39.9	37.6	42.6
Tech Mahindra	48.1	47.6	46.2	55.0
Mindtree	45.8	37.1	43.4	49.4
Persistent Systems	44.1	44.8	44.4	55.4
EPS growth (%)				
TCS	24.0	5.2	-0.8	6.5
Infosys	11.00	8.6	-4.1	7.7
Wipro	10.5	-8.6	2.4	8.6
HCL Tech	17.5	8.4	-5.8	13.3
Tech Mahindra	12.5	-1.0	-2.9	19.0
Mindtree	32.3	-19.0	17.0	13.8
Persistent Systems	9.2	-2.4	-0.8	24.7

Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 3: Quarterly result actuals and estimated. Biggest QoQ impact in 1Q and 2Q of FY21. Margins to be also adversely impacted

	Actuals			Estimates								
	1QFY20	2QFY20	3QFY20	4QFY20	1QFY21	2QFY21	3QFY21	4QFY21	1QFY22	2QFY22	3QFY22	4QFY22
US\$ Revenue (mn)												
TCS	5485	5517	5586	5597	5473	5363	5363	5417	5551	5745	5801	5917
QoQ%	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.2	(2.2)	(2.0)	0.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.0	2.0
YoY%	8.6	5.8	6.4	3.7	(0.2)	(2.8)	(4.0)	(3.2)	1.4	7.1	8.2	9.2
Infosys	3131	3210	3243	3248	3198	3098	3063	3084	3145	3265	3360	3427
QoQ%	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.2	(1.5)	(3.1)	(1.1)	0.7	2.0	3.8	2.9	2.0
YoY%	10.6	9.9	8.6	6.2	2.2	(3.5)	(5.5)	(5.1)	(1.7)	5.4	9.7	11.1
HCLT	2364	2486	2543	2536	2493	2418	2394	2418	2490	2565	2590	2616
QoQ%	3.8	5.2	2.3	(0.3)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(1.0)	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
YoY%	15.0	18.4	15.5	11.3	5.5	(2.7)	(5.9)	(4.7)	(0.1)	6.1	8.2	8.2
Wipro (IT Services)	2039	2049	2094	2094	2021	1980	1941	1960	1980	2039	2100	2142
QoQ%	(1.8)	0.5	2.2	0.0	(3.5)	(2.0)	(2.0)	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
YoY%	0.6	0.4	2.3	0.9	(0.9)	(3.3)	(7.3)	(6.4)	(2.0)	3.0	8.2	9.3
Tech Mahindra	1247	1287	1353	1355	1356	1329	1316	1316	1342	1382	1424	1438
QoQ%	(1.6)	3.2	5.1	0.1	0.1	(2.0)	(1.0)	0.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
YoY%	1.9	5.7	7.3	6.9	8.8	3.3	(2.7)	(2.9)	(1.0)	4.0	8.2	9.3
INR/USD	69.6	70.6	71.4	72.3	74.3	73.7	74.2	74.0	74.6	75.4	75.4	75.3
INR EBIT Margin (%)												
TCS	24.2	24.0	25.0	25.4	25.7	23.6	24.1	24.7	23.7	25.0	24.4	24.2
Infosys	20.5	21.7	21.9	21.9	21.3	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.1	20.8	21.0	21.0
HCLT	17.1	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.0	17.2	17.0	17.6	18.2	19.3	19.3	19.0
Wipro	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.4	17.5	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.9	17.9
Tech Mahindra	11.5	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.7	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.0	13.9

Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 4: Indian IT services sector-valuations

Year ending	TCS	Infosys	Wipro	HCL Tech	Tech Mahindra	Mindtree	Persistent
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
Prices as on 27-Mar-20	1,850	654	186	433	501	830	544
Currency	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Market Value (Rs Bn)	7,082	2,842	1058	1175	437	136	44
(US\$m)	99,061	38,409	14,807	16,433	6,104	1,847	588
March 2021 Target Price	1,393	550	186	483	540	522	502
Upside/(downside)	-24.7%	-15.9%	0%	11.5%	7.8%	-37.1%	-7.8%
Recommendation	Sell	Sell	Accumulate	Accumulate	Accumulate	Sell	Sell
FDEPS (Rs)							
FY18	67.0	32.5	16.8	31.5	42.8	34.6	40.4
FY19	83.1	36.0	18.6	36.8	48.1	45.8	44.1
FY20E	87.4	39.2	17.0	39.9	47.6	37.1	44.8
FY21E	86.7	37.6	17.4	37.6	46.2	43.4	44.4
FY22E	92.3	40.5	18.9	42.6	55.0	49.4	55.4
PE (x)							
FY18	27.6	20.1	11.1	13.8	11.6	24.2	13.5
FY19	22.3	18.2	10.0	11.8	10.3	18.1	12.3
FY20E	21.2	16.7	10.9	10.8	10.4	22.4	12.2
FY21E	21.3	17.4	10.7	11.5	10.7	19.1	12.3
FY22E	20.1	16.2	9.8	10.2	9.0	16.8	9.8
EV/EBITDA (x)							
FY18	21.6	13.9	8.9	9.5	8.2	17.1	8.8
FY19	17.6	12.7	6.8	7.9	5.6	11.8	6.3
FY20E	16.9	12.2	6.6	7.0	6.0	12.1	7.1
FY21E	16.8	12.7	5.8	6.8	5.3	10.0	6.4
FY22E	15.7	11.8	4.9	5.7	4.2	8.7	4.8
EV/Sales (x)							
FY18	5.7	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.4
FY19	4.8	3.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.1
FY20E	4.5	3.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.0
FY21E	4.4	2.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.9
FY22E	4.1	2.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7
Pre Tax ROIC (%)							
FY18	57.3	44.9	24.5	38.9	25.8	32.9	29.7
FY19	61.8	47.5	30.4	36.3	37.9	46.4	44.2
FY20E	56.1	45.2	33.7	31.0	31.2	32.4	33.1
FY21E	54.1	41.1	32.2	23.4	29.5	37.6	30.7
FY22E	56.3	42.3	33.0	24.5	34.1	44.9	43.3

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research,

2020 post Covid-19 could be worse than 2009

As we write this sector update more than 800,000 people have been tested positive for Covid-19 virus globally and 37,000 plus people have died. Starting from China it has spread to 190 countries and has become a global pandemic. Governments globally have tried to control this new virus by locking down cities, states and whole countries. Citizens have been asked to stay at home and isolate themselves. This has led to sudden stoppage of demand for multiple industries and has likely pushed the global economy into a recession. The situation is quite fluid and making estimates of economic growth in such a situation is fraught with error. However, there is general acknowledgement that 2020 will likely be a year that could be as difficult as 2009 and possibly more. We have given this in Exhibits 5, 6. When the GFC in 2008-2009 hit the global economy, global IT spend declined. However, India was able to deliver positive growth (Exhibit 7,8) as the offshore delivery model gained market share. Please note, India IT and ITES exports at that time were about a third of what they are currently and hence we could suffer a far deeper cut in the current crisis.

Multiple countries have come out with relief packages post the Covid-19 crisis both on the monetary and the fiscal sides. An aggregation of the measures in key countries that affect Indian IT services industry – US, UK, and Europe- is given in Exhibit 9. While all of this helps, the key problem is health related and that does not seem to any solution in the next 3-6 months.

Exhibit 5: Global Growth Forecasts: Real GDP Growth (%)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	IIF 2020	EIU 2020
World	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	-1.5	-2.2
G3	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.7	-3.4	-
United States	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.3	-2.8	-2.8
Euro Area	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.1	-4.7	-6.8
Japan	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.9	-2.6	-
China	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.1	2.8	1.0
India	9.0	6.6	6.8	5.3	2.9	2.1

Source: IIF and EIU, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 6: Global Growth: Real GDP Growth (%)

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010
World	5.4	2.8	-0.7	5.1
United States	1.9	-0.3	-3.5	3.0
Euro Area	3.0	0.4	-4.3	1.8
Japan	2.4	-1.2	-6.3	4.0
China	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.3
India	10.0	6.2	6.8	10.1

Source: IMF WEO, September 2011, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 7: Global IT and IT services spending during GFC phase

(In USDbn)	2007	2008	2009	2010
IT services	747	809	774	793
growth (%)	-	8.3	-4.4	2.5
Total market	3181	3372	3227	3401
growth (%)	-	6.0	-4.3	5.4

Source: Gartner, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 8: Indian IT and ITES exports during the GFC phase

(in USDbn)	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
IT and ITES exports	31.7	40.9	47.5	50.1	59
growth (%)	-	29.0	16.1	5.5	17.8

Source: Nasscom, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 9: What are the monetary and fiscal measures taken thus far by the Developed world to fight the Covid-19 crisis

Country/Central bank	Monetary measures	Fiscal measures
US	Cut rates by 150bp	Congress passed the Families First Act . It requires employers of a certain size to provide up to \$10,000 in paid leave for employees impacted by the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak—and about 80 hours of paid sick leave.
	US\$700bn of QE- US\$500bn of treasury securities and US200bn of mortgage backed securities which has now been extended to the 'amounts needed'. Commercial mortgage backed agency securities have also been included in purchases.	Approved the Federal Reserve's creation of a "Commercial Paper Funding Facility," (CPFF) which allows the Fed to create a corporation which can purchase commercial paper, short-term, unsecured loans made by businesses for everyday expenses.
	Announced a primary dealer credit facility and money market mutual fund liquidity facility (MMLF).	Another US\$2tn stimulus package
	Supporting the flow of credit to employers, consumers, and businesses by establishing new programs that, taken together, will provide up to \$300 billion in new financing which include:	
	The Department of the Treasury, using the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) , will provide \$30 billion in equity to these facilities.	
	Establishment of two facilities to support credit to large employers – the Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility (PMCCF) for new bond and loan issuance and the Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility (SMCCF) to provide liquidity for outstanding corporate bonds.	
	Establishment of a third facility, the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF) , to support the flow of credit to consumers and businesses. The TALF will enable the issuance of asset-backed securities (ABS) backed by student loans, auto loans, credit card loans, loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA), and certain other assets.	
	Facilitating the flow of credit to municipalities by expanding the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) to include a wider range of securities, including municipal variable rate demand notes (VRDNs) and bank certificates of deposit. Facilitating the flow of credit to municipalities by expanding the Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF) to include high-quality, tax-exempt commercial paper as eligible securities.	
UK	Bank of England cut rates by 65bps.	£330bn in loans, £20bn in other aid, a business rates holiday, and grants for retailers and pubs.
	Introduced term funding schemes for SMEs.	Government will pay 80% of salary for staff who are kept on by their employer payrolls, covering wages of up to £2,500 a month.
	Reduced counter-cyclical capital buffer to 0% from 1%.	
	£200 of corporate bond and government securities purchases.	
Europe	Targeted LTRO III at concessional rates and conditions. €120bn of asset purchases.	Italy announced a \$28 billion plan over two separate spending packages including guaranteeing loans to small and medium businesses, money to companies who have been hit especially hard by the virus and help for workers who are facing layoffs.
	€750 billion of pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) up to end of 2020.	France announced a \$49 billion aid package that includes substantial social-security tax cuts, Unemployment benefits for people forced to work part time and a fund to help shopkeepers and the self-employed. They also announced guarantee on bank loans of up to \$327 billion to help businesses.
		Denmark-75% wage cover

Source: Teresa John, Economist, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

A number of global 2000 corporations have also come out with comments with regard to impact on financials. These are at various points in time in the last 45 days and not updated. Many of these comments were made when the Virus impact had not spread much to Europe and the US and was still a China phenomenon. We suspect that the situation has turned out far worse in many cases compared to these initial comments

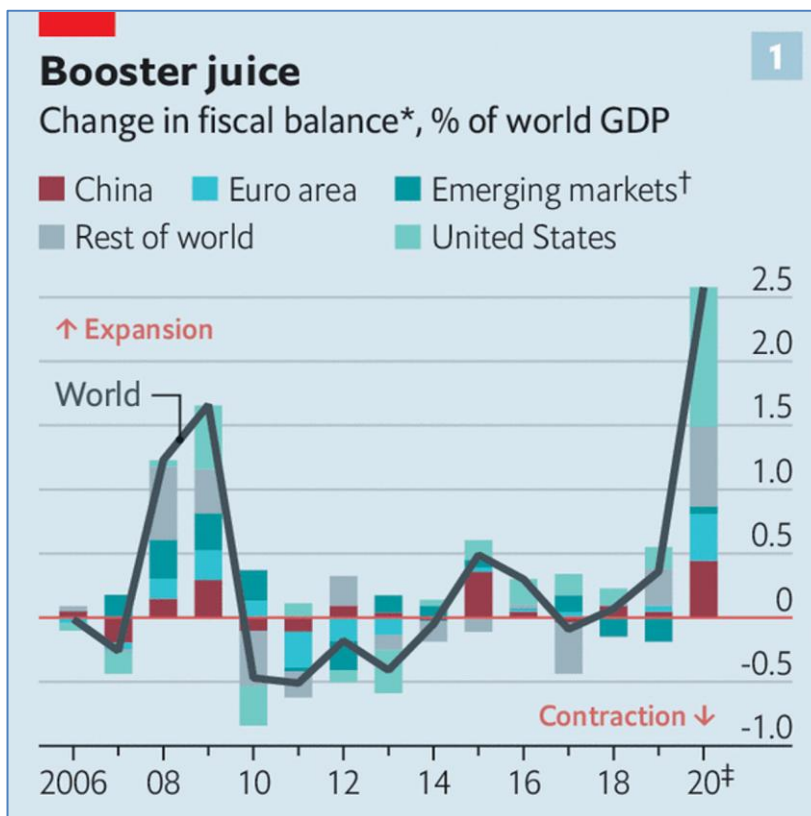
Exhibit 10: Company Commentary regarding impact of Covid-19 on their financials/business in 2020

Company	Quantitative Impact	Comments
Agilent Technologies (Lab Instruments maker)	Anticipates a \$25 million to \$50 million hit in the first half as a result of the virus	-
Alcoa Corp (Aluminium products)	Pricing up by about \$20 per ton over these last few weeks	-
Analog Devices	Reduced the revenue guidance by US\$70mn	-
Apple Inc.	Generates 15% of revenue from China	Not expecting to meet second quarter financial guidance; was temporarily shuttering all of its stores and offices in mainland China as the number of coronavirus cases soared. The iPad Pro tablet is seeing limited availability at stores in major cities of US, Australia and Europe.
Best Buy Inc	Doesn't believe it will impact in the long run	Sources lot of consumer electronics from China
Boston Scientific Corp	US\$600mn business in China	The device maker now anticipates a "preliminary negative sales impact estimate of \$10 million to \$40 million."
Burberry	Burberry (BBRYF) has closed 24 of its 64 stores in mainland China.	
Capri Holding Pvt Ltd	It expects annual revenue of \$5.65 billion and adjusted earnings per share of \$4.45 to \$4.50 as the virus eats into sales	Owns luxury brands Jimmy Choo and Versace
Carnival Corp	There could be a fiscal 2020 earnings-per-share impact of 55 cents to 65 cents if all operations are suspended in Asia through the end of April	-
CoCa Cola	The Chinese market makes up 10% of Coca-Cola's global volume	The Coca-Cola Company KO, said it is still expecting to reach its full-year guidance though COVID-19 will likely weigh on first-quarter results. Coca-Cola said it currently estimates an approximate 2- to 3-point impact to unit case volume, 1- to 2-point impact to organic revenue, and 1- to 2-penny impact to earnings per share for the first quarter.
Crocs Inc	Expects first-quarter revenue to be hurt by \$20 million to \$30 million due to disruptions in Asia from the coronavirus	Many of its sellers in china remain closed
Dominos Pizza	Fewer than 20 of its stores are closed in China and the outbreak is slowing down the openings of new stores in that market	Last year, Domino's opened 80 net new stores in China.
Estee Lauder	Third quarter will be most impacted by sales decline of luxury beauty products in China	-
Fresh Del Monte Produce	-	Port closures in China led to a slowdown in trucking and goods were left stacked up at ports over the extended Lunar New Year shutdown
General Mills	Greater China makes up 4% of General Mills' net sales	Half of its Haagen Daaz shops in greater china are closed
General Motors	-	GM identified a potential parts shortage and airlifted supplies for its North American truck production, according to United Auto Workers officials
Hasbro Inc	China is responsible for about two-thirds of global sourcing	Travel is limited, places are still closed.
Hilton Worldwide holdings	33000 rooms are closed in china	
Hormel Food Corps	Expects international business to have very difficult second quarter.	There has been a slowdown in sales in China, with many restaurants closed, but sales of pantry items like Skippy peanut butter and canned pork Spam have increased
HP Inc	Anticipates earnings per share of 46 cents to 50 cents and adjusted EPS of 49 cents to 53 cents.	Expects negative impact of Top line, bottom line and Free Cash Flow
HSBC Holdings	-	Expects a weaker first-half performance in 2020, due to the downturn in Hong Kong and virus-related credit losses in the first quarter
Huawei	-	Chinese smartphone giant Huawei has been coy on coronavirus stating that there will be no impact on supply chain for the next 3-6 months. It has a significantly larger retail presence in China than Apple.

Hyundai	-	Suspends production lines at its plants in Korea because of supply-chain disruptions in China stemming from the coronavirus outbreak. Hyundai, which is heavily dependent upon Chinese suppliers, was forced to idle some of its home plants this month due to shortages.
Intercontinental Hotels Group	Fee business is expected to take a US\$5mn hit in Feb	Its Chinese operations make up less than 10% of group operating profit
IQVIA Inc (runs clinical trials in China)	Expects US\$25mn impact in the first quarter	-
Loreal	-	Has a positive outlook, feels the impact will be temporary
Lululemon Athletica	Majority of 38 stores closed in China	-
Marriott International	Can't fully estimate the negative impact	-
Mastercard Inc.	Lowers its revenue guidance by 2-3 pps for 1Q2019	Impacted by lower cross border travel and lower e-commerce growth.
Medtronic PLC	7% of business is exposed to China	There are closures and slowdowns in factory production of its products as well as a delay in medical device procedures in China as the Chinese health care system focuses on containing the virus
Microsoft Corp.	-	Will not meet guidance for third quarter sales. The supply chain is returning to normal pace slowly.
Mondelez	Both margins and revenue will be impacted	Transportation costs have gone up due to shortage of trucks.
Nike Inc.	No comment	Closed half of the stores in china
Nintendo	-	Nintendo alerted customers in Japan that shipments of its Switch and Joy-Con devices, which are manufactured in China, will be delayed for an undisclosed amount of time due to coronavirus.
Norwegian Cruise line holdings	EPS will be lower by 75 cents	Has cancelled 40 cruises in Asia
Papa John's International	-	Impact of store closures in China is not currently material.
Paypal Holdings	Negative revenue impact of 1pps in March Qtr.	Is expecting revenue for the quarter to fall toward the low end of its guidance of \$4.78 billion to \$4.84 billion.
Procter and Gamble	China is its second largest market.	The company has 387 suppliers in China that ship to it globally more than 9,000 materials, impacting about 17,600 different finished products.
PVH Corp	Reaffirmed its adjusted earnings-per-share guidance of \$1.79 for the fourth quarter and at least \$9.45 for the full year.	20% of its global sourcing and 7% of revenues comes from China
Qorvo- Apple Supplier	-	Expects the fourth quarter revenue of US\$770mn, which is US\$50mn below the midpoint of guidance range provided of US\$800mn to US\$840mn
Ralph Lauren	\$70mn impact on sales	-
Royal Caribbean Cruises	Announced 65 cents impact on its FY20 EPS	Has cancelled 18 cruises in southeast Asia
Sabre corp	Estimated impact for the first quarter of earnings per share of 14 cents to 23 cents and for revenue of \$100 million to \$150 million.	Will have a material impact on its 2020 results
Target, Walmart	-	Will Experience out-of-stock issues
Trip Advisor Inc	Low single digit impact on its financial results	Seeing some unexpected or new cancellation levels in Asia, but not that exposed to Asia as an overall part of its business
Under Armour	Expected to lose between \$50 million and \$60 million in sales	-
United Airline Holdings	The cancelled flights makeup 5% of planned capacity for 2020.	The airline has suspended flights to and from the Chinese cities of Beijing, Chengdu, and Shanghai as well as Hong Kong through April 24.
US Toy Industry	China constitutes 85% of sales	At High Risk
Walmart	1Q and 2Q2019 sales to be impacted, EPS to be impacted by few cents	All Walmart stores still remain open in china
Walt Disney	Operating income to be US\$175mn less in 1Q2019	Hong Kong and Shanghai theme parks to remain closed for months
Yum China Holdings (operates fast food brands: KFC and Pizza Hut)	Pizza Hut's business has been impacted more than KFC's. Delivery and takeout businesses are doing well.	30% of restaurants remain closed.
Volkswagen, Toyota, Daimler, General Motors, Honda, Renault, Hyundai	-	Car Plants remain closed in China. According to S&P Global Ratings, the outbreak will force carmakers in China to slash production by about 15% in the first quarter

Source: Media, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 11: The fiscal stimulus bigger than that of 2008-2009 episode



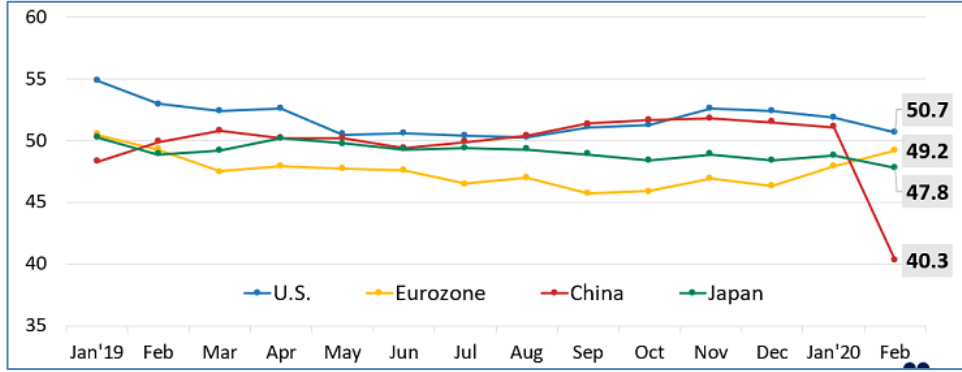
Source: Economist, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 12: Mentions made on Corona virus by global companies in their recent analyst calls

3M Company	Coty	IQVIA	Qorvo, Inc.
Air Products and Chemicals	Cummins	KLA Corporation	QUALCOMM
Align Technology	Danaher Corporation	Lam Research	Ralph Lauren
American Airlines	Dow	Las Vegas Sands	Royal Caribbean
Apple	Emerson Electric	Linde	Seagate Technology
Applied Materials	Estee Lauder	Marathon Petroleum	Sealed Air Corporation
Avery Dennison	Expedia	Maxim Integrated Products	Stanley Black & Decker
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Fortive	Mettler-Toledo	Starbucks
Boeing	General Motors	MGM Resorts	Tapestry
BorgWarner	Global Payments	Microchip Technology	Under Armour
Boston Scientific	Hershey	Mondelez International	United Technologies
Cadence Design Systems	Hilton Worldwide	Newell Brands	V.F. Corporation
Capri Holdings	Honeywell	Nike	Visa
Carnival	IDEX Corporation	NVIDIA Corporation	Walt Disney Company
Colgate-Palmolive	International Flavors & Fragrances	Parker-Hannifin	Wynn Resorts
ConocoPhillips	IPG Photonics Corporation	PerkinElmer	Xylem Inc.
		Phillips 66	Zebra Technologies
		PVH Corp.	

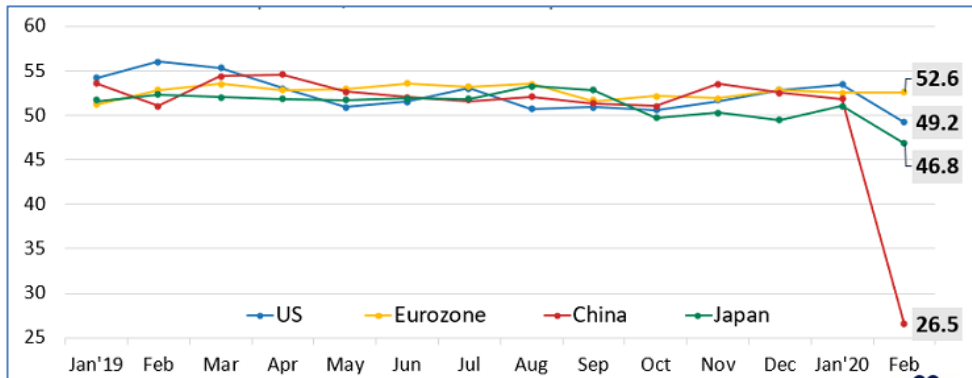
Source: Media, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 13: Manufacturing PMI in major economies weak even before the virus episode



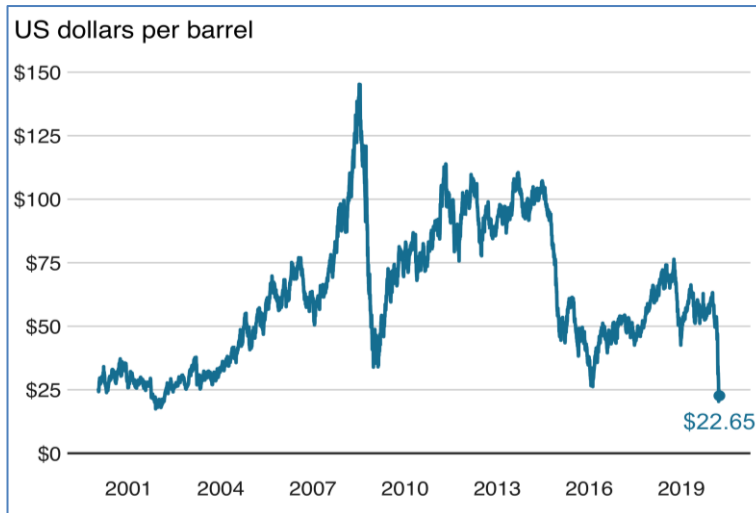
Source: Refinitiv, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 14: Services PMI in major economies. It tanked in China due to lockdowns



Source: Refinitiv, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 15: Oil has seen a massive correction which takes it back to post dot com bust values. This could impact energy sector IT spending



Source: Bloomberg, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

How is Covid-19 impacting delivery

Unlike in the past disruptions, which were largely weather related like snowstorms (in the US) or floods (Chennai in 2015, for instance), this is a global disruption driven by a health issue. In no way can work be shifted from one city to another or from one country to another, which used to be the standard operating procedure in previous such instances.

Travel by IT personnel of customers to India has been completely suspended impacting new project starts. From our discussions with industry we understand that in new development work there is never typically any work from home (WFH) arrangement. WFH under normal circumstances is typically done for support activities that too only for about 10% of the workforce involved in that project. Those who work from home are provided laptops/PCs that are security cleared by customers. Large clients typically have their own development centers within the vendor campuses where the employees are supposed to work. These typically have tight security controls due to data privacy and other related issues.

So any laptops that are used for WFH purposes are provided by the customer and have requisite safeguards/controls and have to go through an approval process. It is not just the laptop/PC but also the Virtual Private Network (VPN) that needs to get a customer clearance.

Covid-19 related WFH will impact productivity that could potentially lead to deadlines on projects being missed (unless they are covered under force majeure clauses in contracts). However, we understand that there are projects that are mission critical or require significant communication bandwidth and links which cannot be transferred into a WFH environment. So, we believe a maximum of 70-75% of the employees who are working in India for a customer can be shifted to WFH basis.

We are not sure whether 'location independent agile' as espoused by TCS can be taken up on a WFH basis as it requires significant level of collaboration. At one point in time this was supposed to be done by teams which were at the customers offices onsite. Slowly quite a bit of the work moved to offshore locations. But even then these were likely done by multiple **teams** working from different locations. It remains to be seen how Digital or development work can be done by all individuals of a project working from their respective homes.

Earnings picture: Expect negative USD revenue growth and margin compression in FY21. Expect some bounce back in FY22 based on muted pent-up demand

On the back of likely economic recession and a hit to revenue and profitability of Global 2000 corporations, we expect global IT spending to see a cut in 2020. This we believe will likely lead to both volume and pricing pressure (latter more so) for companies under coverage in FY21. For the very first time we expect Indian IT services industry to show a negative USD revenue growth in the low-mid single digits.

We estimate 1Q and 2Q of FY21 would be sequentially negative growth quarters for most companies. Along with decline in revenue growth we have also factored in some margin pressure (despite a depreciated INR/USD, no salary increases, lower travel costs), which is going to come from lower pricing, lower utilization and higher costs of delivery due to WFH. We see new development projects cut/pushed back while run-the-business spending will likely see significant pricing pressure. Just as we have seen in past industry downturns, we see commoditization and loss of pricing power of 'hot' skills – in today's case, Digital.

Exhibit 16: Expect USD revenue growth decline in FY21 and margin compression

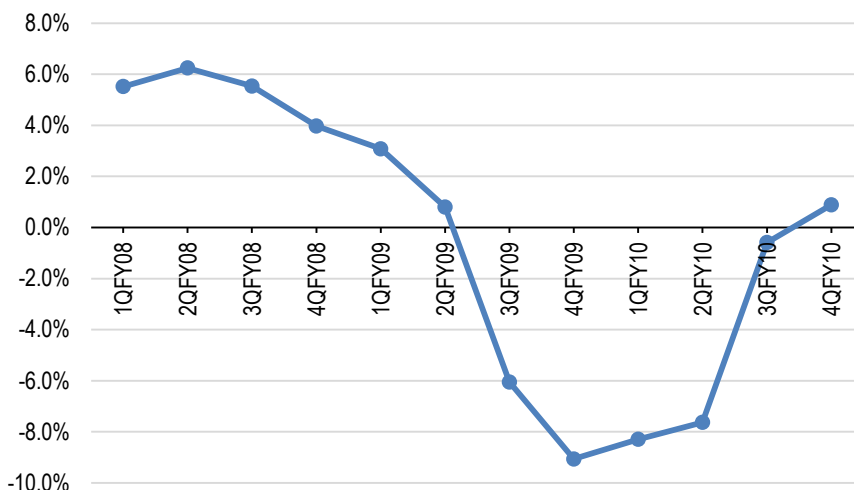
	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
USD revenue growth (%)				
TCS	9.6	6.1	-2.6	6.5
Infosys	7.9	8.8	-3.0	6.0
Wipro (IT services)	1.6	1.1	-4.5	4.5
HCL Technologies	10.1	15.0	-2.1	5.6
Tech Mahindra	4.2	5.5	1.4	5.1
Mindtree	18.3	7.9	-0.4	7.0
Persistent Systems	2.2	4.8	-3.0	4.7
EBIT margin (INR) (%)				
TCS	25.6	24.7	24.5	24.3
Infosys	22.8	21.5	20.6	20.7
Wipro	17.1	17.6	17.5	17.4
HCL Tech	19.6	19.4	18.0	19.0
Tech Mahindra	15.0	12.2	12.0	13.0
Mindtree	12.8	10.1	11.7	12.2
Persistent Systems	12.6	9.0	8.3	10.1

Exhibit 17: Quarterly result actuals and estimated. Biggest QoQ impact in 1Q and 2Q of FY21. Margins to be also adversely impacted

	Actuals			Estimates								
	1QFY20	2QFY20	3QFY20	4QFY20	1QFY21	2QFY21	3QFY21	4QFY21	1QFY22	2QFY22	3QFY22	4QFY22
US\$ Revenue (mn)												
TCS	5485	5517	5586	5597	5473	5363	5363	5417	5551	5745	5801	5917
QoQ%	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.2	(2.2)	(2.0)	0.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.0	2.0
YoY%	8.6	5.8	6.4	3.7	(0.2)	(2.8)	(4.0)	(3.2)	1.4	7.1	8.2	9.2
Infosys	3131	3210	3243	3248	3198	3098	3063	3084	3145	3265	3360	3427
QoQ%	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.2	(1.5)	(3.1)	(1.1)	0.7	2.0	3.8	2.9	2.0
YoY%	10.6	9.9	8.6	6.2	2.2	(3.5)	(5.5)	(5.1)	(1.7)	5.4	9.7	11.1
INR/USD	69.6	70.6	71.4	72.3	74.3	73.7	74.2	74.0	74.6	75.4	75.4	75.3
INR EBIT Margin (%)												
TCS	24.2	24.0	25.0	25.4	25.7	23.6	24.1	24.7	23.7	25.0	24.4	24.2
Infosys	20.5	21.7	21.9	21.9	21.3	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.1	20.8	21.0	21.0

Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 18: Infosys' blended revenue productivity during GFC. It plummeted and then came back up



Source: Infosys, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Pricing compression would eat into the gains made on travel (there is likely to be little travel as long as we don't put the health scare conclusively behind us), salaries – no hikes likely, some may institute salary cuts at the mid to upper management levels and INR depreciation. Pyramid and Automation remain key levers going forward as many of the traditional levers of offshore mix and utilization are likely at their historic peak and there is no significant room to move.

Travel costs are typically in the region of 150-250bps, the modest salary hikes these days lead to a loss in margin of 100-150bps. If one adds potential salary cuts for mid-to-top management, we believe there could be headroom room for 300-500bps of margin compression that can be handled even without taking into account gains from automation and INR depreciation. Pyramid rationalization and automation remain levers that are yet to be fully exploited. The normal levers of Offshore shift and Utilisation have been fully exploited in our view. Also if the nature of work shift towards non-discretionary run-the-business type, we think there is potential scope to lower the subcontractor expenses.

As can be seen in Exhibit 19 there are host of mitigants that companies can work with to offset the lack of pricing power in the current environment. We think EBIT margins will see some pressure but may not be material enough to upset earnings

Exhibit 19: Margin pressure points and mitigants; Should be reasonable to handle

Pressure Points	Mitigants	Levers that seem to have been used up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower pricing – on both Digital and non-Digital work • Lower discretionary spend and shift towards more commoditized legacy work • Work from home related Transition costs • Lower productivity of teams as they WFH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INR depreciation • Lower travel costs • No salary increases or salary cuts at the mid-senior management level • Lower subcontractor costs • Automation • Pyramidisation • Likely lower real estate costs as a reasonable %age of staff works from home on a permanent basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation • Offshore shift

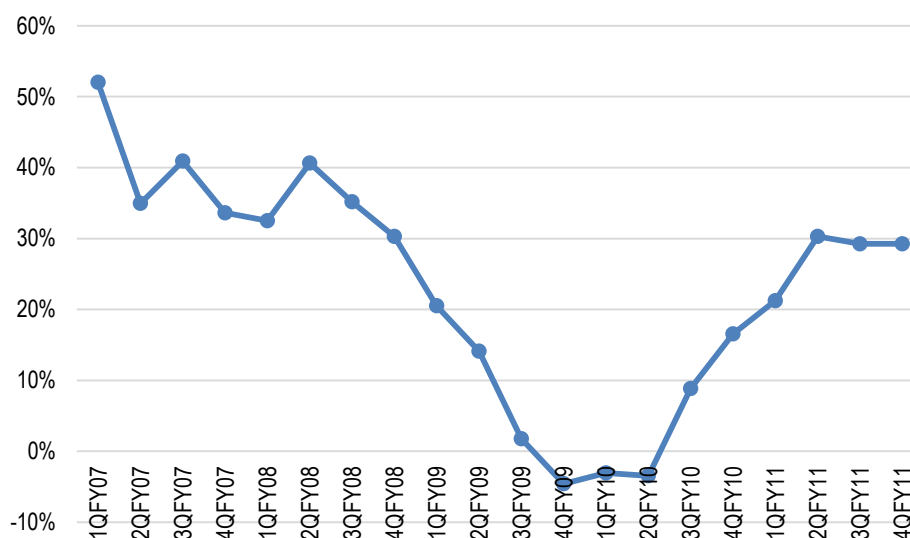
Source: Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 20: Exposure of individual companies to various sectors (% of total revenue in 3QFY20)

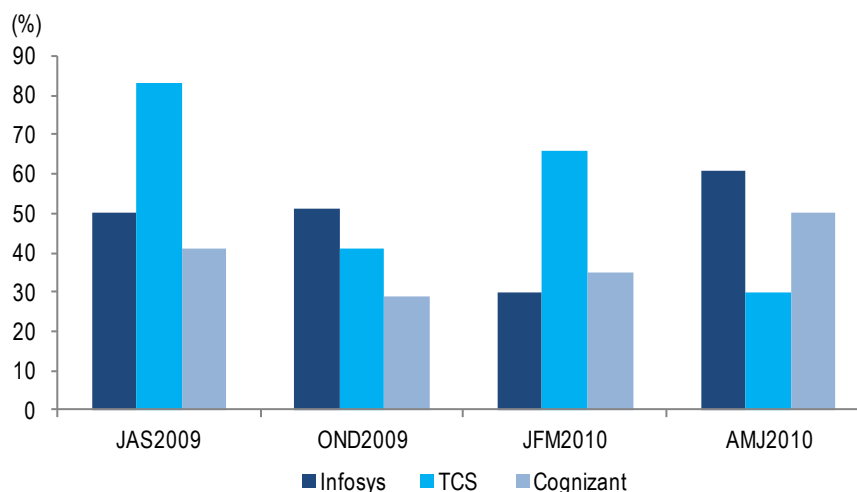
	BFSI	Manufacturing	CMT	Telecom	Life Science and Healthcare	Retail, Transport & logistics and CPG	Hi-Tech	Travel and Hospitality	Energy and Utilities	Technology, Media and Entertainment	Regional Market & Others
TCS	30.8	9.8	6.9	-	7.6	15.5	8.7	-	-	-	20.7
Infosys	31.5	17.9	-	13.0	6.7	15.3	-	-	12.8	-	2.8
Wipro	30.9	21.0	5.7	-	13.1	16.9	-	-	12.9	-	-
HCL Tech	21.6	21.0	-	9.0	12.2	10.3	-	-	10.9	-	15.1
Tech Mahindra	13.2	17.3	42.6	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	7.6	12.2
Persistent	30.5	-	-	-	18.9	-	50.6	-	-	-	-
Mindtree	21.0	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	17.0	-	42.0	-

Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Note: CMT - Communication, Media and Telecom

Exhibit 21: TCS + Infosys revenue goes down during the GFC and shows a V shaped recovery due to pent up demand


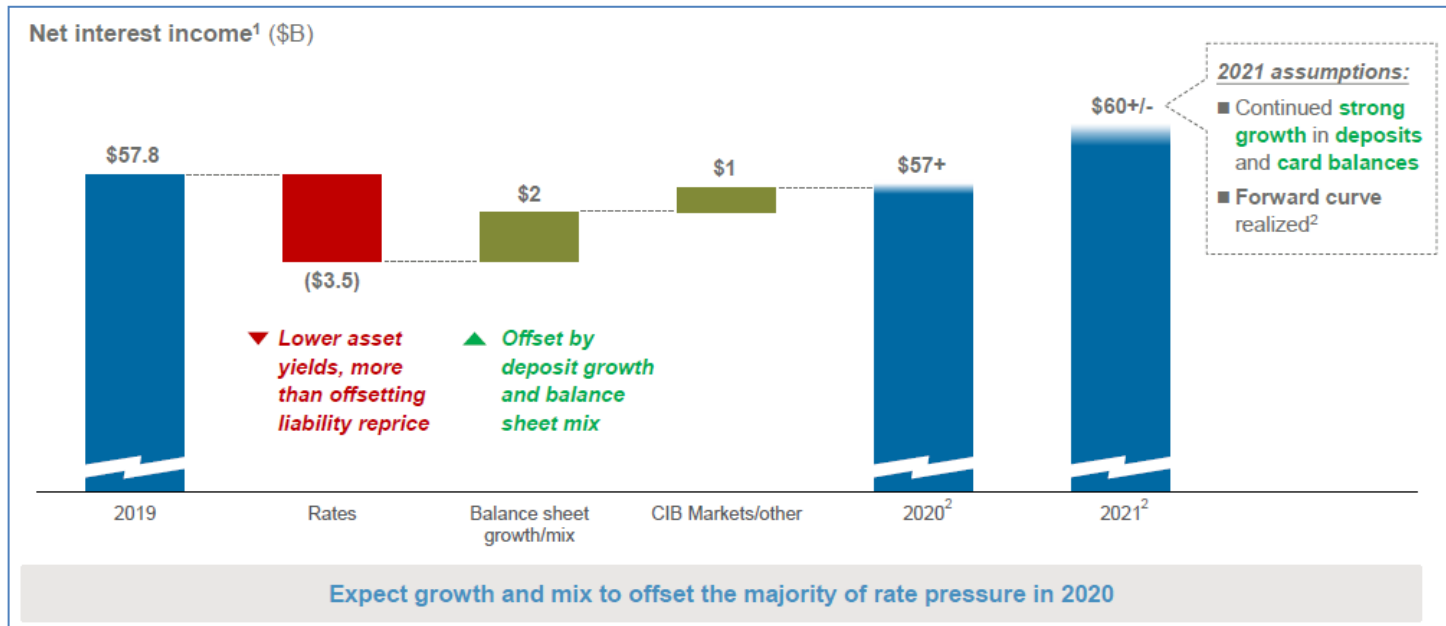
Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 22: Incremental revenue coming from BFSI sector for leading companies during the 2009-2010 demand spike


Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

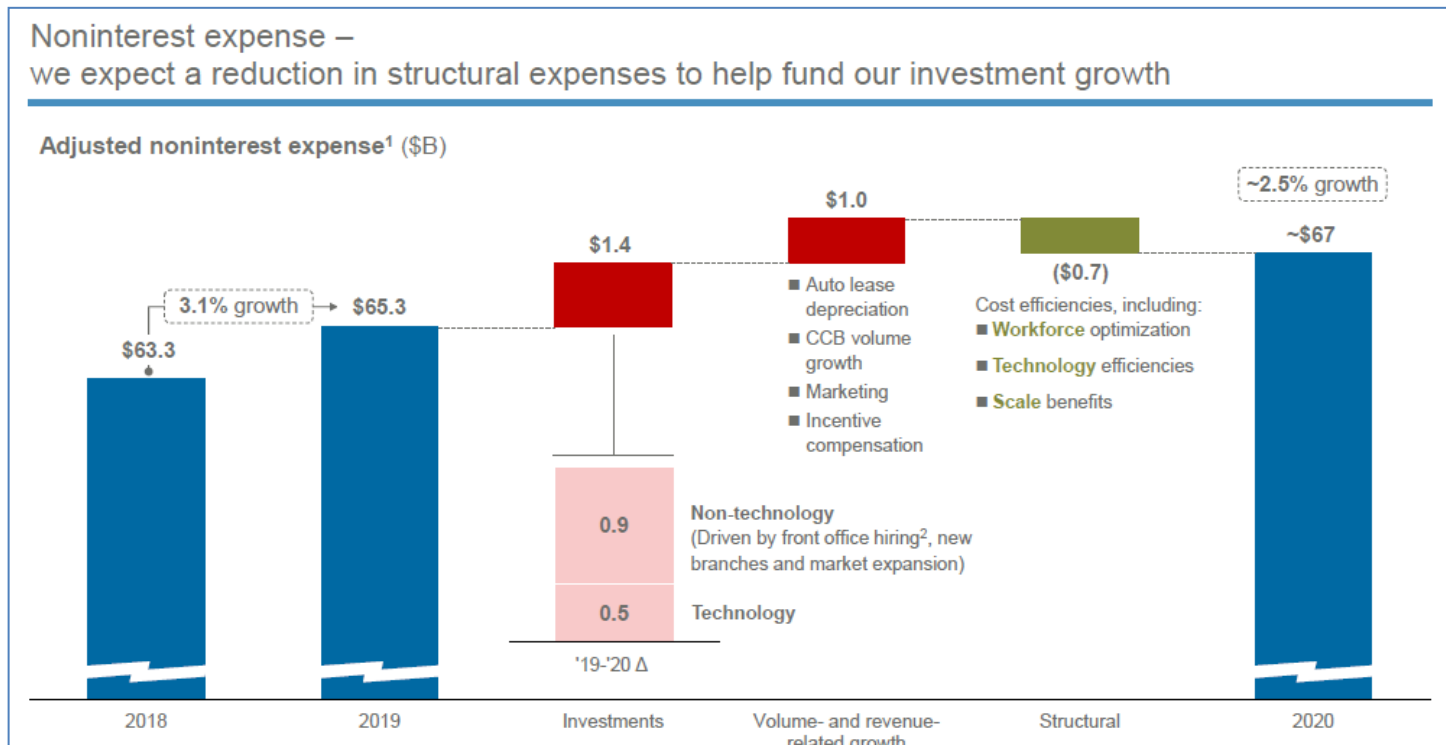
Exhibit 20 gives one a fair idea about the exposure to each company on a vertical basis. We expect BFSI, Energy, Travel and Hospitality, Manufacturing (especially Auto and Aerospace) to be problem areas. There could be some positive rub off due to Life sciences & healthcare and CMT verticals.

Exhibit 23: JP Morgan's take on Net interest progression in 2020 and 2021



Source: JP Morgan, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 24: JP Morgan's take on how non-interest expenses are going to move in 2020



Source: JP Morgan, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 25: Digital training – what is happening here

Company	Employee numbers with Digital skills at the start	Employee numbers with Digital skills, currently
TCS	120,000 digitally trained as of 4QFY16	327,000 employees on emerging technologies and over 404,000 employees on agile methodologies – 3QFY20
Infosys	-	~190,000 trained in agile methodologies as of 2QFY20
Wipro	8200 people trained in Digital in 1QFY17	130,000 employees trained in Digital skills as of 3QFY19

Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Latest reports on stocks under coverage (latest 2 each)

[Tata Consultancy Services- 3QFY20 Result Update- Weak exit challenges FY21; Not trapping large bank innovation spend?](#)

[Tata Consultancy Services- 2QFY20 Result Update- 1H did not deliver; 2H recovery visibility low; margin a challenge](#)

[Infosys- 3QFY20 Result Update- EBIT margin, core services and net new TCV are dampeners](#)

[Infosys- Analyst meet Update-Growth margin trade off will be a point of concern](#)

[Wipro- 3QFY20 Result Update- Broad-based growth elusive. Automation continues to deliver](#)

[Wipro- 2QFY20 Result Update- Margin driven earnings growth may have peaked](#)

[HCL Technologies- 3QFY20 Result Update- Product business hitting its stride; Order inflow tad weak](#)

[HCL Technologies- Company Update- Software will be the big valuation swing factor](#)

[Tech Mahindra- 3QFY20 Result Update- Mega TCV streak continues; Growth Vs. Margin debate back](#)

[Tech Mahindra- Analyst Meet Update- Big deals in the bag, conversion will be key. Margin challenge likely](#)

[Mindtree- 3QFY20 Result Update- 3Q Weak; Weak renewals. Pivoting to a sustainable model](#)

[Mindtree- 2QFY20 Result Update- Stabilising, but will not meet earlier FY20 expectations](#)

[Persistent Systems- 3QFY20 Result Update- IBM IP business fails to deliver](#)

[Persistent Systems- 2QFY20 Result Update- Recovery in IP and Enterprise Services](#)

Valuation: -1.5SD below 10 year mean forward P/E of TCS is our frame of reference

While continuing with our cautious view on the sector, our reference target multiple for the sector continues to be TCS and has been changed to -1.5SD below the past ten-year mean against the 1SD below 5 year mean that we were using previously. This change is based on the study of the valuations that the IT industry got in 2008-2009 time frame. Target P/E multiples for other stocks are based on subjective discounts to the multiple assigned to TCS. Despite assigning the highest target P/E multiple to TCS, we continue with a Sell recommendation as we believe the current valuations are unsustainable over the next 12 months on the back of likely sharp consensus revenue downgrades.

Why we use TCS as the benchmark for valuation purposes: It reflects the strong position that TCS holds in the Indian IT services industry through: (1) Breadth and depth in service lines, geographies and verticals, (2) Ability to stitch together integrated offerings, (3) Significant lead in automation skills, (4) Strong and stable base of experienced employees with contextual knowledge and (5) Strong product, platform and agile delivery capabilities. The strengths of TCS will help it gain market share through a 3-year period despite its size and also help to keep its margins among industry's best.

Exhibit 26: Our Relative Valuation Matrix and rationale

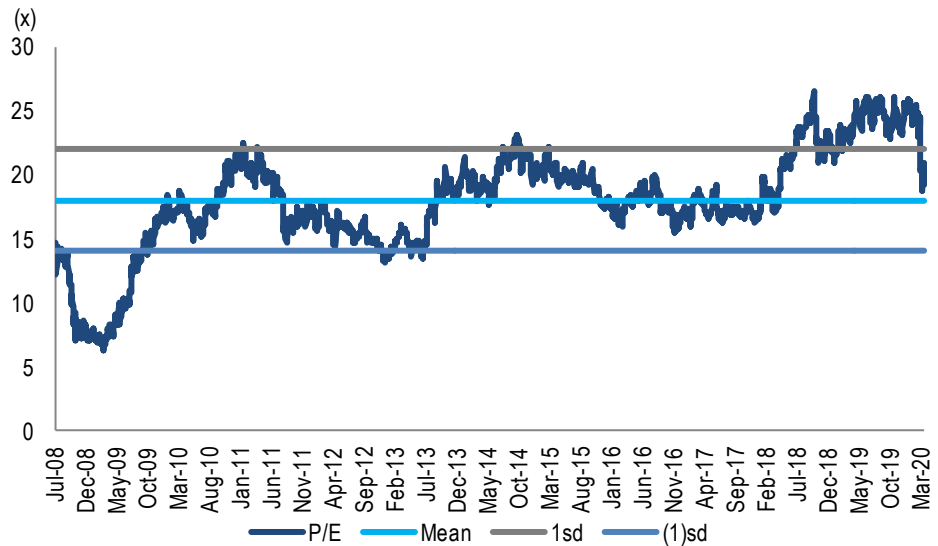
Company	Target PE multiple	Discount given to TCS	Rationale for the discount
TCS	-1.5SD below the 10-year mean 15.1x	0%	Given above
Infosys	13.6x	10%	Lower 'legacy services' capabilities in terms of automation. Lower platform skills. Lower margins, ROIC. Seems to be focused on a growth strategy that has kept margins under pressure. Good large deal TCV traction ever since the new CEO came in in early 2018.
HCLT	11.3x	25%	Weaker organic growth in the last few years. Significant concentration in IMS. Significant investment in products business where credentials need to be proved. Lower margin and much lower ROIC.
Wipro	9.8x	35%	Weak overall growth. Company specific issues have impacted growth in the last 10 years. Margins have recovered but are lower than peers. Lower ROIC partly due to lower margins and partly due to ineffective M&A. Currently it also has new CEO coming in and he/she could take a few quarters to settle down.
Tech Mahindra	9.8x	35%	High vertical concentration in Communications. Partly M&A driven growth. Margins and ROIC are poor. Has struggled to balance growth and margins. Lately the company has had two mega deals which could help growth in FY21. but not much else.
Mindtree	10.6x	30%	Has a weak business model which is dependent on short term discretionary projects. Has a large exposure to travel and hospitality sector – 17% - which could see substantial pressure in the coming quarters. Have reduced discount from the past due to the L&T parentage and the possibility of a 2-way or a 3-way merger. Also the recent focus on annuity revenues is a positive
Persistent Systems		40%	Has had a terrible run in the last 4-5 years where nothing much has worked. Would have given it a higher discount but for the fact that the new management seems to have the right ideas. But not sure how of that can be implemented in the current environment.

Source: Companies, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Long term PE multiple charts indicate extreme moves in terms of valuation during crises

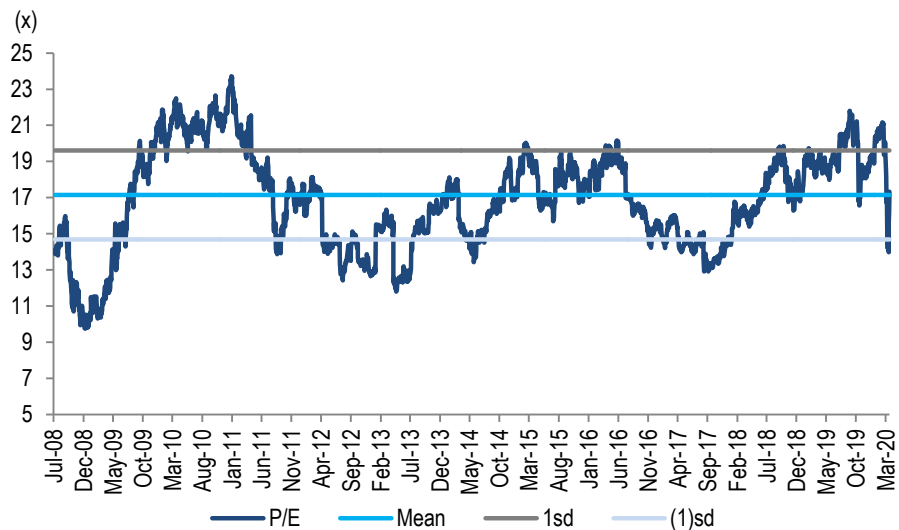
If one goes back to the 2008-2009 time frame one would see that stocks like Infosys were at significantly lower levels in terms of valuations that the target multiples that have attributed to them. A look at the forward PE multiple chart of TCS also conveys the picture that forced liquidation led to absurd valuations for a certain period of time. So we think 15.1x Target PE we have attributed to TCS is generous one.

Exhibit 27: 12-year TCS 12 month forward PE Chart



Source: Bloomberg, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 28: 12-year Infosys 12 month forward PE Chart



Source: Bloomberg, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Risks to our view:

The upside risks to our stock target prices include: (1) A faster than economic turnaround than what we have anticipated post the Covid-19 crisis (2) A higher-than-currently expected depreciation of the Indian rupee or INR. (3) A sustained flight away from financials as India growth collapses and a new stressed asset cycle emerges.

Downside risks to our target prices include: (1) A deeper than expected slowdown in the US/global economy as Covid-19 is not controlled by June 2020. (2) Faster-than-expected return to Indian 'financials' as stressed asset provisioning is not as high as currently feared.

Summary financials
Exhibit 29: TCS

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenues (Rsbn)	1,231	1,465	1,575	1,600	1,730
YoY growth (%)	4.4	19.0	7.5	1.6	8.1
EBIT (Rsbn)	305	375	388	392	421
% of sales	24.8	25.6	24.7	24.5	24.3
PAT (Rsbn)	258	315	328	325	346
YoY growth (%)	-1.8	21.9	4.2	-0.8	6.4
FDEPS (Rs)	67.0	83.1	87.4	86.7	92.3
RoE (%)	29.3	35.0	37.0	38.4	41.4
RoCE (%)	30.7	35.7	35.6	35.9	38.7
RoIC (%)	57.3	61.8	56.1	54.1	56.3
P/E (x)	27.6	22.3	21.2	21.3	20.1
P/BV (x)	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.6

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 30: Infosys

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenues (Rsbn)	705	827	910	921	992
YoY growth (%)	3.0	17.2	10.1	1.2	7.7
EBIT (Rsbn)	171	189	196	190	206
EBIT (%)	24.3	22.8	21.5	20.6	20.7
Adj. PAT (Rsbn)	147	157	167	160	172
YoY growth (%)	2.3	6.8	6.6	(4.5)	7.7
FDEPS-adjusted (Rs)	32.5	36.0	39.2	37.6	40.5
RoE (%)	21.9	24.1	27.8	28.1	29.0
RoCE (%)	30.5	32.8	36.8	36.5	37.6
RoIC (%)	44.9	47.5	45.2	41.1	42.3
P/E (x)	20.1	18.2	16.7	17.4	16.2
P/BV (x)	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 31: Wipro

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenues (Rsbn)	545	586	610	607	643
YoY growth (%)	(1.0)	7.5	4.1	(0.5)	6.0
EBIT (Rsbn)	84	100	108	106	112
EBIT (%)	15.5	17.1	17.6	17.5	17.4
Adj. PAT (Rsbn)	80	90	99	99	108
YoY growth (%)	(5.7)	12.4	10.3	(0.2)	8.8
FDEPS (Rs)	16.8	18.6	17.0	17.4	18.9
RoE (%)	15.9	17.0	17.5	16.2	15.3
RoCE (%)	12.7	15.0	15.5	14.3	13.4
RoIC (%)	24.5	30.4	33.7	32.2	33.0
P/E (x)	11.1	10.0	10.9	10.7	9.8
P/BV (x)	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 32: HCL Technologies

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenues (Rsmn)	505,700	604,280	704,140	719,421	771,310
YoY growth (%)	8.2	19.5	16.5	2.2	7.2
EBIT (Rsmn)	99,880	118,210	136,870	129,280	146,420
EBIT (%)	19.8	19.6	19.4	18.0	19.0
Adj. PAT (Rsmn)	87,820	101,230	108,292	101,987	115,634
YoY growth (%)	4.0	15.3	7.0	-5.8	13.4
FDEPS (Rs)	31.5	36.8	39.9	37.6	42.6
RoE (%)	25.0	25.8	23.2	18.2	17.7
RoCE (%)	27.1	27.4	25.2	19.8	19.6
RoIC (%)	38.9	36.3	31.0	23.4	24.5
P/E(x)	13.8	11.8	10.8	11.5	10.2
P/BV (x)	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 33: Tech Mahindra

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenues	307,730	347,421	371,692	393,479	419,929
YoY (%)	5.6	12.9	7.0	5.9	6.7
Gross profit	92,431	113,831	110,187	116,525	125,308
% of sales	30.0	32.8	29.6	29.6	29.8
EBIT	36,321	52,076	45,427	47,149	54,619
% of sales	11.8	15.0	12.2	12.0	13.0
PAT	38,001	42,735	42,251	41,006	48,824
YoY (%)	35.1	12.5	(1.1)	(2.9)	19.1
FDEPS	42.8	48.1	47.6	46.2	55.0
RoE (%)	21.5	21.9	19.4	17.2	18.3
RoCE (%)	17.2	22.8	18.6	17.5	18.3
RoIC (%)	25.8	37.9	31.2	29.5	34.1
P/E(x)	11.6	10.3	10.4	10.7	9.0
P/BV (x)	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 34: Mindtree

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenues (Rsmn)	54,628	70,215	76,649	79,597	86,549
YoY growth (%)	4.3	28.5	9.2	3.8	8.7
EBIT (Rsmn)	5,692	9,004	7,715	9,340	10,541
as % of sales	10.4	12.8	10.1	11.7	12.2
Adj. PAT (Rsmn)	5,701	7,541	6,113	7,141	8,140
YoY growth (%)	37.1	32.3	-18.9	16.8	14.0
FDEPS (Rs)	34.6	45.8	37.1	43.4	49.4
RoE (%)	21.4	24.9	19.1	21.9	22.6
RoCE (%)	21.7	31.5	23.7	25.8	26.7
RoIC (%)	32.9	46.4	32.4	37.6	44.9
P/E (x)	24.2	18.1	22.4	19.1	16.8
P/BV (x)	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.6

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 35: Persistent Systems

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Revenues (Rsmn)	30,337	33,659	35,780	36,173	38,455
YoY growth (%)	5.4	11.0	6.3	1.1	6.3
EBIT (Rsmn)	3,102	4,233	3,223	3,004	3,870
% of sales	10.2	12.6	9.0	8.3	10.1
Adj. PAT (Rsmn)	3,231	3,517	3,433	3,406	4,247
YoY growth (%)	7.2	8.9	-2.4	-0.8	24.7
FDEPS (Rs)	40.4	44.1	44.8	44.4	55.4
RoE (%)	15.4	18.9	13.7	12.1	14.0
RoCE (%)	15.3	18.9	13.7	12.1	14.0
RoIC (%)	29.7	44.2	33.1	30.7	43.3
P/E (x)	13.5	12.3	12.2	12.3	9.8
P/BV (x)	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Change in our estimates

Exhibit 36: TCS

	New			Old			Change (%)		
	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	71.0	74.0	75.2	71.9	74.6	76.4	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.6)
USD revenues (US\$mn)	22,185	21,616	23,014	22,090	22,336	23,179	0.4	(3.2)	(0.7)
Revenues (Rsbn)	1,575	1,600	1,730	1,588	1,665	1,771	(0.9)	(3.9)	(2.3)
EBIT (Rsbn)	388	392	421	388	412	446	0.1	(4.7)	(5.7)
EBIT margin (%)	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.4	24.7	25.2	-	-	-
PAT (Rsbn)	328	325	346	336	349	376	(2.4)	(6.7)	(7.8)
FDEPS (Rs)	87.4	86.7	92.3	89.5	93.0	100.1	(2.4)	(6.7)	(7.8)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 37: Infosys

	New			Old			Change (%)		
	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	70.9	74.0	75.2	71.9	74.6	76.4	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.6)
USD revenues (US\$mn)	12,832	12,444	13,196	12,860	13,251	13,506	(0.2)	(6.1)	(2.3)
Revenues (Rsbn)	910	921	992	924	988	1032	(1.6)	(6.8)	(3.9)
EBIT (Rsbn)	196	190	206	205	217	224	(4.3)	(12.7)	(8.3)
EBIT margin (%)	21.5	20.6	20.7	22.1	22.0	21.7	-	-	-
PAT -adjusted (Rsbn)	167	160	172	170	176	182	(1.9)	(9.6)	(5.6)
FDEPS-adjusted (Rs)	39.2	37.6	40.5	39.9	41.5	42.8	(1.8)	(9.4)	(5.4)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 38: Wipro

	New			Old			Change (%)		
	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	72.5	75.0	76.2	72.6	74.6	76.4	(0.1)	0.6	(0.3)
USD revenues (US\$mn)	8,276	7,902	8,261	8,330	8,201	8,207	(0.7)	(3.7)	0.7
Revenues (Rsbn)	610	607	643	619	628	644	(1.5)	(3.4)	(0.1)
EBIT (Rsbn)	108	106	112	110	113	115	(2.5)	(6.1)	(2.9)
EBIT margin (%)	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.8	18.0	17.9	-	-	-
PAT (Rsbn)	99	99	108	104	111	117	(4.5)	(10.8)	(7.5)
FDEPS (Rs)	17.0	17.4	18.9	17.4	18.7	19.6	(2.5)	(7.0)	(3.5)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 39: HCL Technologies

	New			Old			Change (%)		
	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	72.0	74.0	75.2	72.3	74.6	76.4	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.6)
USD revenues (US\$mn)	9,928	9,721	10,261	9,971	10,308	10,751	(0.4)	(5.7)	(4.5)
Revenues (Rsmn)	704,140	719,421	771,310	716,737	768,511	821,345	(1.8)	(6.4)	(6.1)
EBIT (Rsmn)	136,870	129,280	146,420	138,378	147,280	157,398	(1.1)	(12.2)	(7.0)
EBIT margin (%)	19.4	18.0	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.2	-	-	-
PAT (Rsmn)	108,292	101,987	115,634	107,406	114,187	122,926	0.8	(10.7)	(5.9)
FDEPS (Rs)	39.9	37.6	42.6	39.6	42.1	45.3	0.8	(10.7)	(5.9)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 40: Tech Mahindra

	New			Old			Change (%)		
	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	70.8	74.0	75.2	71.8	74.6	76.4	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.6)
USD revenues (US\$mn)	5,242	5,317	5,587	5,327	5,505	5,642	(1.6)	(3.4)	(1.0)
Revenues (Rsmn)	371,692	393,479	419,929	382,913	410,364	431,021	(2.9)	(4.1)	(2.6)
EBIT (Rsmn)	45,427	47,149	54,619	53,866	60,124	62,511	(15.7)	(21.6)	(12.6)
EBIT margin (%)	12.2	12.0	13.0	14.1	14.7	14.5	-	-	-
PAT (Rsmn)	41,226	40,644	48,462	46,020	49,373	53,070	(10.4)	(17.7)	(8.7)
EPS (Rs)	47.6	46.2	55.0	52.3	56.0	60.2	(9.0)	(17.5)	(8.6)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 41: Mindtree

	New			Old			Change (%)		
	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	70.5	74.0	75.2	71.5	74.6	76.4	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.6)
USD revenues (US\$mn)	1,080	1,076	1,151	1,096	1,080	1,101	(1.5)	(0.4)	4.6
Revenues (Rsmn)	76,649	79,597	86,549	78,822	80,532	84,133	(2.8)	(1.2)	2.9
EBIT (Rsmn)	7,715	9,340	10,541	8,385	10,900	11,424	(8.0)	(14.3)	(7.7)
EBIT margin (%)	10.1	11.7	12.2	10.6	13.5	13.6	-	-	-
PAT (Rsmn)	6,113	7,141	8,140	6,310	8,282	9,403	(3.1)	(13.8)	(13.4)
EPS (Rs)	37.1	43.4	49.4	38.3	50.3	57.1	(3.1)	(13.8)	(13.4)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 42: Persistent Systems

	New			Old			Change (%)		
	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
INR/USD	71.0	74.0	75.2	71.8	74.6	76.4	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.6)
USD revenues (USDmn)	504	489	512	510.0	505.6	510.2	(1.2)	(3.3)	0.3
Revenues (Rsmn)	35,780	36,173	38,455	36674	37691	38976	(2.4)	(4.0)	(1.3)
EBIT (Rsmn)	3,223	3,004	3,870	4260	4108	4238	(24.3)	(26.9)	(8.7)
EBIT margin (%)	9.0	8.3	10.1	11.6	10.9	10.9	-	-	-
PAT (Rsmn)	3,433	3,406	4,247	4195	4192	4386	(18.2)	(18.7)	(3.2)
FDEPS (Rs)	44.8	44.4	55.4	54.7	54.7	57.2	(18.2)	(18.7)	(3.2)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Financials -TCS
Exhibit 43: Income statement

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Average INR/USD	64.5	70.1	71.0	74.0	75.2
Net sales (USDmn)	19,089	20,913	22,185	21,616	23,014
-Growth (%)	8.6	9.6	6.1	-2.6	6.5
Net sales	1,231	1,465	1,575	1,600	1,730
-Growth (%)	4.4	19.0	7.5	1.6	8.1
Cost of sales & services	713	852	928	944	1,030
Gross margin	518	613	647	656	700
% of sales	42.1	41.9	41.1	41.0	40.5
SG& A expenses	213	239	259	263	279
% of sales	17.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.1
EBIT	305	375	388	392	421
EBIT margin (%)	24.8	25.6	24.7	24.5	24.3
Other income (net)	36	41	41	35	34
PBT	341	416	429	428	455
-PBT margin (%)	27.7	28.4	27.3	26.8	26.3
Provision for tax	82	100	100	101	108
Effective tax rate (%)	24.1	24.1	23.4	23.7	23.7
Minority interest	1	1	1	1	1
Net profit	258	315	328	325	346
-Growth (%)	-1.8	21.9	4.2	-0.8	6.4
-Net profit margin (%)	21.0	21.5	20.8	20.3	20.0
Average shares outstanding-Basic	3,829	3,790	3,752	3,752	3,752

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 45: Balance sheet

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Equity capital	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Reserves & surplus	875	916	848	839	824
Net worth	876	920	852	843	827
Minority Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	29	29	85	84	93
Total loans	2	1	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities			12	12	12
Total liabilities	908	950	949	939	933
Goodwill	39	40	41	41	41
Net block (incl. CWIP)	116	117	118	119	120
Investments	3	2	2	2	2
Deferred tax asset - net	34	26	30	30	33
Other non-current assets	76	59	51	51	54
Right of use asset			66	66	66
Other current assets	427	470	420	419	428
Debtors	320	330	360	357	397
Cash & bank balance	49	72	53	53	53
Bank deposits	21	54	47	40	(5)
Total current assets	815	926	880	868	873
Total current liabilities	176	221	240	238	255
Net current assets	639	706	640	630	617
Total assets	908	950	949	939	933

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 44: Cash flow

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
EBIT	305	375	388	392	421
(Inc./dec. in working capital)	(20)	(50)	80	2	(28)
Cash flow from operations	285	325	468	395	392
Other income	36	41	41	35	34
Depreciation & amortisation	20	24	28	26	27
Financial expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Tax paid	(82)	(100)	(100)	(101)	(108)
Dividends paid	(116)	(136)	(339)	(335)	(362)
Net cash from operations	143	154	97	21	(16)
Capital expenditure	(19)	(25)	(30)	(27)	(27)
Net cash after capex	124	129	68	(6)	(44)
Inc./(dec.) in debt	(0)	(2)	(1)	-	-
(Inc./dec. in investments)	60	67	31	-	-
Equity issue/(share buyback)	(160)	(160)	-	-	-
Cash from financial activities	(101)	(95)	30	-	-
Others	5	23	(125)	(1)	(1)
Opening cash balance	40	69	127	100	93
Closing cash balance	69	126	100	93	48
Change in cash balance	29	57	(27)	(7)	(45)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 46: Key ratios

Y/E March	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Per Share (Rs)					
EPS	67.0	83.1	87.4	86.7	92.3
FDEPS	67.0	83.1	87.4	86.7	92.3
Dividend Per Share	25.1	29.9	75.0	74.0	80.0
Dividend Yield (%)	1.4	1.6	4.1	4.0	4.3
Book Value	228.9	240.3	222.6	220.2	216.1
Dividend Payout Ratio (excl DT)	37.2	36.0	85.8	85.3	86.7
Return ratios (%)					
RoE	29.3	35.0	37.0	38.4	41.4
RoCE	30.7	35.7	35.6	35.9	38.7
RoIC	57.3	61.8	56.1	54.1	56.3
Turnover Ratios					
Asset Turnover Ratio	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Debtor Days (incl. unbilled Rev)	95	82	83	81	84
Working Capital Cycle Days	63	72	62	61	63
Valuation ratios (x)					
P/E	27.6	22.3	21.2	21.3	20.1
P/BV	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.6
EV/EBITDA	21.6	17.6	16.9	16.8	15.7
EV/Sales	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1
M-cap/Sales	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Financials - Infosys
Exhibit 47: Income statement

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Average INR/USD	64.5	70.0	70.9	74.0	75.2
Net Sales (USD mn)	10,940	11,799	12,832	12,444	13,196
-Growth (%)	7.2	7.9	8.8	(3.0)	6.0
Net Sales	705	827	910	921	992
-Growth (%)	3.0	17.2	10.1	1.2	7.7
Direct Costs	451	539	609	623	670
Gross Margin	254	288	301	298	322
% of sales	36.0	34.8	33.1	32.3	32.4
SG&A	82	99	105	108	116
% of sales	11.7	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.7
EBIT	171	189	196	190	206
% of sales	24.3	22.8	21.5	20.6	20.7
Other income (net)	32	29	28	17	18
PBT	204	213	223	209	225
-PBT margin (%)	28.9	25.8	24.5	22.7	22.7
Provision for tax	57	56	56	49	53
Effective tax rate (%)	28.0	26.4	25.0	23.6	23.6
Net profit (adjusted)	147	157	167	160	172
-Growth (%)	2.3	6.8	6.6	(4.5)	7.7
-Net profit margin (%)	20.8	19.0	18.4	17.3	17.3
Shares Outstanding (Basic)	4,347	4,347	4,240	4,240	4,240

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 49: Balance sheet

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Equity capital	10.9	21.7	21.2	21.2	21.2
Reserves & surplus	638	628	534	559	586
Net worth	649	650	555	580	607
Deferred tax liability	5	7	6	6	6
Other liabilities	3	4	10	10	10
Lease Liabilities			36	36	36
Total liabilities and Equity	658	661	607	632	659
Goodwill	22	35	42	42	42
Other intangible assets	2	7	13	13	13
Net block	121	134	138	153	169
Investments	122	113	73	73	73
Deferred tax asset - net	13	14	14	14	14
Other non-current assets	82	83	72	70	77
Unbilled revenue	43	54	66	64	73
Derivative financial instrument	0	3	0	0	0
Other current assets	64	57	61	59	67
Income tax assets-current	-	4	0	0	0
Debtors	131	148	183	178	201
Cash & bank balance	198	196	119	135	123
Right-of-use Assets			39	39	39
Total current assets	436	463	468	475	503
Total current liabilities	141	186	214	208	232
Net current assets	295	276	255	267	271
Total assets	658	661	607	632	659

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 48: Cash flow

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
EBIT	171	189	196	190	206
(Inc./dec. in working capital)	(46)	18	(1)	5	(22)
Cash flow from operations	126	206	195	195	183
Other Income	32	29	28	17	18
Depreciation & amortisation	19	20	28	24	26
Financial expenses	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tax paid	(57)	(56)	(56)	(49)	(53)
Dividends paid	(179)	(113)	(143)	(135)	(145)
Net cash from operations	(59)	86	51	51	27
Capital expenditure	(3)	(50)	(45)	(38)	(42)
Net cash after capex	(63)	36	6	12	(15)
Inc./(dec.) in debt	-	-	-	-	-
(Inc./dec. in investments)	43	9	1	0	0
Share issue/(share buyback)	(130)	0	(83)	0	0
Cash from financial activities	(87)	9	(82)	0	0
Others	122	(48)	(1)	3	3
Opening cash balance	226	198	196	119	135
Closing cash balance	198	196	119	134	123
Change in cash balance	(28)	(3)	(77)	15	(12)

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 50: Key ratios

Y/E March	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Per Share (Rs)					
EPS-adjusted	32.5	36.1	39.3	37.6	40.5
FDEPS-adjusted	32.5	36.0	39.2	37.6	40.5
Dividend per share	33.5	21.5	27.9	26.3	28.4
Dividend yield (%)	5.1	3.3	4.3	4.0	4.3
Book value	149	150	131	137	143
Dividend payout ratio (incl. DT)	122.1	71.8	85.4	84.4	84.4
Return ratios (%)					
RoE	21.9	24.1	27.8	28.1	29.0
RoCE	30.5	32.8	36.8	36.5	37.6
RoIC	44.9	47.5	45.2	41.1	42.3
Turnover ratios					
Asset turnover	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Debtor days (incl. unbilled rev.)	89	88	99	95	99
Working capital cycle days	49	35	38	37	40
Valuation ratios (x)					
P/E	20.1	18.2	16.7	17.4	16.2
P/BV	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6
EV/EBITDA	13.9	12.7	12.2	12.7	11.8
EV/Sales	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
M-cap/Sales	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Financials –Wipro
Exhibit 51: Income statement

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Average INR/USD	65.3	70.0	72.5	75.0	76.2
Net Sales - IT Services (USD)	8,060	8,190	8,276	7,902	8,261
-Growth (%)	4.6	1.6	1.1	-4.5	4.5
Net Sales - Overall	545	586	610	607	643
-Growth (%)	-1.0	7.5	4.1	-0.5	6.0
Cost of Sales & Services	386	413	433	428	459
% of sales	70.8	70.5	70.9	70.6	71.4
Gross profit	159	173	177	178	184
% of sales	29.2	29.5	29.1	29.4	28.6
SG&A	76	80	73	72	72
% of sales	14.0	13.7	11.9	11.9	11.2
EBIT	84	100	108	106	112
% of sales	15.5	17.1	17.6	17.5	17.4
Interest expenses	6	7	8	7	7
Other income (net)	24	23	25	27	32
PBT	102	115	125	125	136
-PBT margin (%)	18.8	19.7	20.5	20.7	21.2
Provision for tax	22	25	25	26	29
Effective tax rate (%)	21.8	21.9	20.3	21.0	21.0
Minority Interest	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Net profit	80	90	99	99	108
-Growth (%)	(5.7)	12.4	10.3	(0.2)	8.8
-Net profit margin (%)	14.7	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.8
Number of Shares (Fully Diluted)	6,016	6,016	5,703	5,703	5,703

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 53: Balance sheet

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Equity capital	9	12	11	11	11
Reserves & surplus	476	559	555	644	741
Net worth	485	571	567	656	753
Deferred tax liability, net	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other liabilities	13	16	18	18	18
Total loans	45	28	22	22	22
Lease Liability	-	-	17	17	17
Total liabilities	540	613	621	710	807
Goodwill	118	117	124	124	124
Other intangible assets	18	14	15	15	15
Net block	64	71	81	90	96
Investments	258	229	175	175	175
Other non-current assets	34	36	27	27	27
Unbilled revenue	42	23	25	24	27
Inventories	3	4	2	2	2
Other current assets	65	71	53	52	55
Debtors	105	105	107	102	113
Cash & bank balance	45	159	209	291	377
Right-of-use Assets	-	-	16	16	16
Total current assets	262	362	411	487	590
Total current liabilities	214	214	211	206	219
Net current assets	48	147	200	281	371
Total assets	540	613	621	710	807

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 52: Cash flow

Y/E March (Rsbn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
EBIT	84	100	108	106	112
(Inc./dec. in working capital)	(17)	65	(1)	1	(4)
Cash flow from operations	67	165	106	108	108
Other income	24	23	25	27	32
Depreciation & amortisation	17	15	12	14	14
Financial expenses	(6)	(7)	(8)	(7)	(7)
Tax paid	(22)	(25)	(25)	(26)	(29)
Dividends paid	(5)	(7)	0	(10)	(11)
Net cash from operations	74	164	110	104	107
Capital expenditure	24	(8)	(15)	(22)	(22)
Net cash after capex	98	156	95	82	85
Inc./(dec.) in debt	(4)	(39)	(5)	0	0
(Inc./dec. in investments)	42	29	54	0	0
Equity issue/(buyback)	(110)	3	(105)	0	0
Cash from financial activities	(72)	(7)	(55)	0	0
Others	(34)	(36)	10	0	1
Opening cash balance	53	45	159	209	291
Closing cash balance	45	158	208	291	377
Change in cash balance	(8)	113	50	82	86

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 54: Key ratios

Y/E March	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Per Share (Rs)					
EPS	16.8	18.6	17.0	17.4	18.9
FDEPS	16.8	18.6	17.0	17.4	18.9
Dividend Per Share	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.9
Dividend Yield (%)	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.0
Book Value	85	100	100	115	132
Dividend Payout Ratio	6.7	7.2	0.0	10.0	10.0
Return ratios (%)					
RoE	15.9	17.0	17.5	16.2	15.3
RoCE	12.7	15.0	15.5	14.3	13.4
RoIC	24.5	30.4	33.7	32.2	33.0
Turnover Ratios					
Asset Turnover Ratio	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Debtor Days (incl. unbilled Rev)	99	80	79	76	79
Working Capital Cycle Days	68	22	22	21	22
Valuation ratios (x)					
P/E	11.1	10.0	10.9	10.7	9.8
P/BV	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4
EV/EBITDA	8.9	6.8	6.6	5.8	4.9
EV/Sales	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
M-cap/Sales	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Financials – HCL Technologies
Exhibit 55: Income statement

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Average INR/USD	64.5	69.9	72.0	74.0	75.2
Net Sales (USDmn)	7,838	8,633	9,928	9,721	10,261
YoY Growth (%)	12.4	10.1	15.0	(2.1)	5.6
INR Net Sales	505,700	604,280	704,140	719,421	771,310
YoY Growth (%)	8.2	19.5	16.5	2.2	7.2
Cost of Sales & Services	332,370	392,680	444,448	446,451	472,087
Gross Margin	173,330	211,600	259,692	272,971	299,223
% of sales	34.3	35.0	36.9	37.9	38.8
SG&A	58,930	71,910	94,720	105,714	114,473
% of sales	11.7	11.9	13.5	14.7	14.8
EBITDA	114,400	139,690	164,973	167,257	184,750
% of sales	22.6	23.1	23.4	23.2	24.0
Depreciation and Amortization	14,520	21,480	28,103	37,977	38,330
Dep. and Amortization (as % of sales)	2.9	3.6	4.0	5.3	5.0
EBIT	99,880	118,210	136,870	129,280	146,420
% of sales	19.8	19.6	19.4	18.0	19.0
Other income(net)(incl. forex gain/loss)	11,110	8,050	2,590	3,170	3,754
PBT	110,990	126,260	139,460	132,451	150,174
Provision for tax	23,170	25,030	31,089	30,464	34,540
Effective tax rate (%)	20.9	19.8	22.3	23.0	23.0
Minority Interest	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit	87,820	101,230	108,292	101,987	115,634
-Growth (%)	4.0	15.3	7.0	-5.8	13.4
-Net profit margin (%)	17.4	16.8	15.4	14.2	15.0

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 57: Balance sheet

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Equity capital	1,392	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356
Minority Interest	4,260	4,540	5,060	5,060	5,060
Reserves & surplus	366,776	416,344	514,938	603,853	703,147
Net worth	368,168	422,240	516,294	605,209	704,503
Other liabilities	12,669	15,380	21,991	21,456	23,635
Total loans	4,371	39,860	40,860	40,860	40,860
Lease Liabilities	-	-	22,990	22,990	22,990
Total liabilities	385,208	477,480	607,195	695,575	797,047
Intangible assets	144,057	176,950	0	0	0
Net block	51,847	58,010	358,577	422,143	426,054
Investments	5,222	3,900	400	400	400
Other non-Current assets	37,675	52,930	59,961	58,502	64,442
Debtors	122,575	146,100	172,264	168,071	185,137
Cash & bank balance	16,939	59,290	32,820	32,820	32,820
Other Current assets	106,036	91,780	123,756	141,269	231,255
Right of use assets	-	-	24,350	24,350	24,350
Total Current assets	245,550	297,170	353,191	366,510	473,563
Total Current liabilities	99,143	111,480	164,934	151,979	167,411
Net Current assets	146,407	185,690	188,257	214,530	306,151
Total assets	385,208	477,480	607,195	695,575	797,047

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 56: Cash flow

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
EBIT	99,880	118,210	136,870	129,280	146,420
(Inc./Dec. in Working Capital)	(22,249)	(23,150)	(3,357)	(7,111)	(8,351)
Cash flow from Operations	77,631	95,060	133,514	122,169	138,068
Other Income	11,110	8,050	2,590	3,170	3,754
Depreciation & Amortisation	14,520	21,480	28,103	37,977	38,330
Tax Paid	(23,170)	(25,030)	(31,089)	(30,464)	(34,540)
Dividends Paid	(21,952)	(13,257)	(13,073)	(13,072)	(16,340)
Net Cash from Operations	58,139	86,303	120,045	119,781	129,273
Capital Expenditure	(49,354)	(60,536)	(151,720)	(101,542)	(42,242)
Net Cash after Capex	8,785	25,767	(31,675)	18,239	87,031
Inc./dec. in Debt	(1,046)	35,489	23,990	0	0
(Inc./Dec. in Investments)	28,503	12,285	(4,861)	(17,703)	(89,210)
Equity Issue/(Buyback)	(35,002)	(40,000)	0	0	0
Cash from Financial Activities	(7,545)	10,292	29,301	27,453	27,453
Others	2,534	6,292	(24,515)	(46,180)	(113,298)
Opening cash balance	13,165	16,939	59,290	32,820	32,820
Closing cash balance	16,939	59,290	32,401	32,332	34,006
Change in cash balance	3,774	42,351	(26,889)	(488)	1,186

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 58: Key ratios

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Per Share (Rs)					
EPS	62.7	73.6	79.9	75.2	85.3
FDEPS	31.5	36.8	39.9	37.6	42.6
Dividend Per Share	13.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0
Dividend Yield (%)	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3
Book Value	263	304	381	446	520
Dividend Payout Ratio (excl DDT)	41.3	10.9	10.0	10.6	11.7
Return ratios (%)					
RoE	25.0	25.8	23.2	18.2	17.7
RoCE	27.1	27.4	25.2	19.8	19.6
RoIC	38.9	36.3	31.0	23.4	24.5
Turnover Ratios					
Asset Turnover Ratio	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Debtor Days (incl. unbilled Rev)	88	88	89	85	88
Working Capital Cycle Days	35	43	39	42	43
Valuation ratios (x)					
P/E	13.8	11.8	10.8	11.5	10.2
P/BV	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
EV/EBITDA	9.5	7.9	7.0	6.8	5.7
EV/Sales	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4
M-cap/Sales	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Financials –Tech Mahindra

Exhibit 59: Income statement

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Average INR/USD	64.5	69.9	70.8	74.0	75.2
Net Sales (US\$mn)	4,771	4,971	5,242	5,317	5,587
-Growth (%)	9.6	4.2	5.5	1.4	5.1
Net Sales	307,730	347,421	371,692	393,479	419,929
-Growth (%)	5.6	12.9	7.0	5.9	6.7
Cost of Sales & Services	215,299	233,590	261,505	276,954	294,621
Gross Profit	92,431	113,831	110,187	116,525	125,308
% of sales	30.0	32.8	29.6	29.6	29.8
SG& A	45,261	50,463	50,746	54,404	54,404
% of sales	14.7	14.5	13.7	13.8	13.0
EBITDA	47,170	63,368	59,441	62,121	70,904
% of sales	15.3	18.2	16.0	15.8	16.9
Depreciation	10,849	11,292	14,014	14,972	16,284
% of sales	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.9
EBIT	36,321	52,076	45,427	47,149	54,619
% of sales	11.8	15.0	12.2	12.0	13.0
Interest expenses	1,624	1,332	1,914	1,763	1,557
Other income (net)	14,093	5,342	11,503	11,049	13,746
PBT	48,790	56,086	55,016	56,435	66,809
-PBT margin (%)	15.9	16.1	14.8	14.3	15.9
Provision for tax	10,925	12,544	12,667	13,903	16,458
Effective tax rate (%)	22.4	22.4	23.0	24.6	24.6
Minority Interest	-136	120	933	1,408	1,408
Net profit	38,001	42,767	41,226	40,644	48,462
-Growth (%)	35.1	12.5	-3.6	-1.4	19.2
-Net profit margin (%)	12.3	12.3	11.1	10.3	11.5

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 61: Balance sheet

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Equity capital	4,417	4,437	4,356	4,356	4,356
Reserves & surplus	184,011	198,407	218,421	245,074	276,810
Net worth	188,428	202,844	222,777	249,430	281,166
Minority Interest	5,091	4,777	4,949	4,949	4,949
Other liabilities	18,246	18,441	18,988	18,988	18,988
Total loans	13,440	5,095	11,433	8,444	8,444
Total liabilities	225,205	231,157	258,147	281,811	313,547
Goodwill	27,727	28,163	29,238	29,238	29,238
Net block (incl. CWIP)	50,896	45,212	43,226	40,430	36,322
Investments	15,116	12,050	5,525	5,525	5,525
Right of Use Asset	-	-	9,951	9,951	9,951
Deferred tax asset - net	5,766	6,091	6,285	6,285	6,285
Other non-current assets	23,797	26,934	31,314	31,123	34,623
Other current assets	19,623	26,770	29,375	29,196	32,479
Debtors	64,979	69,586	78,334	77,855	86,610
Loans & Advances	30,917	29,425	37,208	36,981	41,140
Cash & bank balance	64,892	89,486	91,099	118,003	145,751
Inventory	659	752	383	383	383
Total current assets	181,070	216,019	236,399	262,417	306,361
Total current liabilities	79,167	103,312	103,792	103,158	114,758
Net current assets	101,903	112,707	132,607	159,259	191,604
Total assets	225,205	231,157	258,147	281,811	313,547

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 60: Cash flow

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
EBIT	36,321	52,076	45,427	47,149	54,619
(Inc./dec. in working capital)	8,227	13,790	(18,287)	251	(4,596)
Cash flow from operations	44,548	65,866	27,140	47,400	50,023
Other income	14,093	5,342	11,503	11,049	13,746
Depreciation & amortisation	10,849	11,292	14,014	14,972	16,284
Financial expenses	(1,624)	(1,332)	(1,914)	(1,763)	(1,557)
Tax paid	(10,925)	(12,544)	(12,667)	(13,903)	(16,458)
Dividends paid	(14,835)	(14,900)	(17,745)	(17,222)	(20,506)
Net cash from operations	42,106	53,724	20,331	40,533	41,532
Capital expenditure	(21,142)	(5,608)	(11,636)	(12,176)	(12,176)
Net cash after capex	20,964	48,116	8,695	28,357	29,356
Inc./dec. in debt	3,963	(8,150)	6,885	(2,989)	-
(Inc./dec. in investments)	(15,609)	(396)	1,951	191	(3,500)
Equity issue/(buyback)	29	(19,560)	(81)	-	-
Cash from financial activities	(11,617)	(28,106)	8,755	(2,798)	(2,509)
Others	1,447	4,584	(15,836)	1,344	901
Opening cash	54,098	64,892	89,486	91,099	118,003
Closing cash	64,892	89,486	91,099	118,002	145,751
Change in cash	10,794	24,594	1,613	26,903	27,748

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 62: Key ratios

Y/E March	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Per Share (Rs)					
FDEPS	42.8	48.1	47.6	46.2	55.0
Dividend Per Share	14.2	17.1	16.9	16.4	19.6
Dividend Yield (%)	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.9
Book Value	216	232	255	286	322
Dividend Payout Ratio (%. Incl DDT)	39.0	34.8	43.0	42.4	42.3
Return ratios (%)					
RoE	21.5	21.9	19.4	17.2	18.3
RoCE	17.2	22.8	18.6	17.5	18.3
RoIC	25.8	37.9	31.2	29.5	34.1
Turnover Ratios					
Asset Turnover Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Debtor Days (incl. unbilled Rev)	77	73	77	72	75
Working Capital Cycle Days	44	24	41	38	40
Valuation ratios (x)					
P/E	11.6	10.3	10.4	10.7	9.0
P/BV	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6
EV/EBITDA	8.2	5.6	6.0	5.3	4.2
EV/Sales	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
M-cap/Sales	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Financials - Mindtree
Exhibit 63: Income statement

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Average INR/USD	64.5	69.9	70.5	74.0	75.2
Net Sales (USDmn)	847	1,001	1,080	1,076	1,151
YoY Growth (%)	8.6	18.3	7.9	-0.4	7.0
Net Sales	54,628	70,215	76,649	79,597	86,549
YoY Growth (%)	4.3	28.5	9.2	3.8	8.7
Employee benefits expense	35,641	44,212	50,419	51,454	55,644
% of sales	65.2	63.0	65.8	64.6	64.3
Gross Margin	18987	26003	26230	28143	30904
% of sales	34.8	37.0	34.2	35.4	35.7
Other expenses	11,583	15,358	15,745	15,919	17,310
% of sales	21.2	21.9	20.5	20.0	20.0
EBITDA	7,404	10,645	10,485	12,224	13,595
% of sales	13.6	15.2	13.7	15.4	15.7
Depreciation & Amortisation	1,712	1,641	2,770	2,884	3,054
EBIT	5,692	9,004	7,715	9,340	10,541
% of sales	10.4	12.8	10.1	11.7	12.2
Interest expenses	169	29	534	532	532
Other income (net)	1,900	893	1,033	908	1,066
PBT	7,423	9,868	8,214	9,716	11,075
-PBT margin (%)	13.6	14.1	10.7	12.2	12.8
Provision for tax	1,722	2,327	2,101	2,575	2,935
Effective tax rate (%)	23.2	23.6	25.6	26.5	26.5
Net profit	5,701	7,541	6,113	7,141	8,140
-Growth (%)	37.1	32.3	-18.9	16.8	14.0
-Net profit margin (%)	10.4	10.7	8.0	9.0	9.4

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 65: Balance sheet

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Equity capital	1,639	1,642	1,646	1,646	1,646
Reserves & surplus	25,779	31,419	29,425	32,609	36,000
Net worth	27,418	33,061	31,071	34,255	37,646
Other liabilities	85	173	-	-	-
Total loans	9	6	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	5,100	5,100	5,100
Total liabilities	27,512	33,240	36,171	39,355	42,746
Net block	5,121	4,937	4,039	1,955	(298)
Goodwill	4,539	4,730	4,732	4,732	4,732
Investments	7,264	8,936	9,846	13,846	17,846
Deferred tax asset - net	318	357	547	547	547
Other non-current assets	2,298	2,499	2,210	2,210	2,210
Unbilled revenue	2,791	3,256	3,161	3,201	3,664
Other current assets	1,590	1,839	1,831	1,853	2,107
Debtors	10,155	13,796	14,048	14,227	16,282
Cash & bank balance	3,289	2,463	507	1,643	1,773
Right-of-use Assets	-	-	5,521	5,521	5,521
Total current assets	17,825	21,354	25,068	26,446	29,347
Total current liabilities	9,853	9,573	10,272	10,381	11,637
Net current assets	7,972	11,781	14,796	16,064	17,710
Total assets	27,512	33,240	36,171	39,355	42,746

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 64: Cash flow

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
EBIT	5,692	9,004	7,715	9,340	10,541
(Inc./dec. in working capital)	(257)	(4,635)	549	(132)	(1,516)
Cash flow from operations	5,435	4,369	8,265	9,208	9,026
Other income	1,900	893	1,033	908	1,066
Depreciation & amortisation	1,712	1,641	2,770	2,884	3,054
Financial expenses	(169)	(29)	(534)	(532)	(532)
Tax paid	(1,722)	(2,327)	(2,101)	(2,575)	(2,935)
Dividends paid	(2,188)	(5,342)	(2,968)	(3,957)	(4,749)
Net cash from operations	4,968	(795)	6,464	5,936	4,930
Capital expenditure	629	1,407	652	1,200	1,200
Net cash after capex	4,339	(2,202)	5,812	4,736	3,730
Inc./(dec.) in debt	(220)	85	(179)	-	-
(Inc./dec. in investments)	(1,127)	(1,912)	(811)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Equity issue/(buyback)	(41)	3	4	-	-
Cash from financial activities	(1,388)	(1,824)	(986)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Others	(2,170)	3,200	(6,782)	400	400
Opening cash	2,508	3,289	2,463	507	1,643
Closing cash	3,289	2,463	507	1,643	1,773
Change in cash	781	(826)	(1,956)	1,136	130

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 66: Key ratios

Y/E March	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Per Share (Rs)					
EPS	34.7	45.9	37.2	43.5	49.6
FDEPS	34.6	45.8	37.1	43.4	49.4
Dividend Per Share	11.1	27.0	15.0	20.0	24.0
Book Value	166	201	189	208	229
Dividend Payout Ratio (incl DDT)	38	71	49	55	58
Return ratios (%)					
RoE	21.4	24.9	19.1	21.9	22.6
RoCE	21.7	31.5	23.7	25.8	26.7
RoIC	32.9	46.4	32.4	37.6	44.9
Turnover Ratios					
Asset Turnover Ratio	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Debtor Days (incl. unbilled Rev)	86	89	82	80	84
Working Capital Cycle Days	30	36	43	41	41
Valuation ratios (x)					
P/E	24.2	18.1	22.4	19.1	16.8
P/BV	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.6
EV/EBITDA	17.1	11.8	12.1	10.0	8.7
EV/Sales	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
M-cap/Sales	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Dividend Yield (%)	1.3	3.3	1.8	2.4	2.9

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Financials –Persistent Systems

Exhibit 67: Income statement

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Average INR/USD	64.5	70.0	71.0	74.0	75.2
Net Sales (USDmn)	471	481	504	489	512
YoY Growth (%)	9.7	2.2	4.8	-3.0	4.7
Net Sales	30,337	33,659	35,780	36,173	38,455
YoY Growth (%)	5.4	11.0	6.3	1.1	6.3
Cost of Sales & Services	19,704	21,378	23,671	24,032	25,354
% of sales	65.0	63.5	66.2	66.4	65.9
Gross Margin	10,633	12,281	12,109	12,141	13,100
% of sales	35.0	36.5	33.8	33.6	34.1
SG&A	5,946	6,476	7,213	7,342	7,342
% of sales	19.6	19.2	20.2	20.3	19.1
EBITDA	4,687	5,805	4,897	4,799	5,758
% of sales	15.4	17.2	13.7	13.3	15.0
Depreciation	1,585	1,573	1,673	1,795	1,888
EBIT	3,102	4,233	3,223	3,004	3,870
% of sales	10.2	12.6	9.0	8.3	10.1
Other income (net)	1,190	631	1,331	1,550	1,807
PBT	4,292	4,863	4,554	4,554	5,677
-PBT margin (%)	14.1	14.4	12.7	12.6	14.8
Provision for tax	1,062	1,347	1,121	1,148	1,431
Effective tax rate (%)	24.7	27.7	24.6	25.2	25.2
Net profit	3,231	3,517	3,433	3,406	4,247
-Growth (%)	7.2	8.9	-2.4	-0.8	24.7
-Net profit margin (%)	10.6	10.4	9.6	9.4	11.0

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 69: Balance sheet

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Equity capital	800	791	764	764	764
Reserves & surplus	20,472	22,656	22,925	25,305	28,273
Net worth	21,272	23,447	23,690	26,070	29,037
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	160	253	190	190	190
Total loans	17	12	8	8	8
Total liabilities	21,448	23,712	23,888	26,268	29,235
Goodwill	77	81	91	91	91
Net block (incl CWIP)	5,097	4,242	3,813	2,850	1,794
Investments	8,797	7,641	6,093	6,093	6,093
Deferred tax asset	372	405	765	765	765
Other non-current assets	129	418	911	911	911
Other current assets	4,585	4,122	4,228	4,023	4,471
Debtors	4,847	4,923	5,606	5,324	5,942
Cash & bank balance	2,414	6,724	7,209	10,795	14,285
Total current assets	11,846	15,769	17,043	20,143	24,698
Total current liabilities	4,870	4,844	4,829	4,586	5,118
Net current assets	6,976	10,924	12,214	15,557	19,580
Total assets	21,448	23,712	23,888	26,268	29,235

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 68: Cash flow

Y/E March (Rsmn)	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
EBIT	3,102	4,233	3,223	3,004	3,870
(Inc./dec. in working capital)	(570)	362	(805)	244	(533)
Cash flow from operations	2,532	4,595	2,418	3,247	3,337
Other income	1,190	631	1,331	1,550	1,807
Depreciation & amortisation	1,585	1,573	1,673	1,795	1,888
Tax paid	(1,062)	(1,347)	(1,121)	(1,148)	(1,431)
Dividends paid	(800)	(1,059)	(1,034)	(1,026)	(1,279)
Net cash from operations	3,445	4,392	3,268	4,419	4,322
Capital expenditure	1,027	718	1,244	832	832
Net cash after capex	2,419	3,675	2,023	3,586	3,490
Inc./dec. in debt	(136)	(5)	(3)	-	-
(Inc./dec. in investments)	(1,145)	927	631	-	-
Equity issue/(buyback)	-	(571)	(1,679)	-	-
Cash from financial activities	(1,280)	352	(1,052)	-	-
Others	(234)	284	(487)	-	-
Opening cash balance	1,510	2,414	6,724	7,209	10,795
Closing cash balance	2,414	6,724	7,209	10,795	14,285
Change in cash balance	904	4,310	485	3,586	3,490

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Exhibit 70: Key ratios

Y/E March	FY18	FY19	FY20E	FY21E	FY22E
Per Share (Rs)					
EPS	40.4	44.1	44.8	44.4	55.4
FDEPS	40.4	44.1	44.8	44.4	55.4
Dividend Per Share	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.1	13.8
Book Value	266	296	309	340	379
Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	25	30	30	30	30
Return ratios (%)					
RoE	15.4	18.9	13.7	12.1	14.0
RoCE	15.3	18.9	13.7	12.1	14.0
RoIC	29.7	44.2	33.1	30.7	43.3
Turnover Ratios					
Asset Turnover Ratio	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Debtor Days (incl. unbilled Rev)	58	53	57	54	56
Working Capital Cycle Days	51	48	47	49	48
Valuation ratios (x)					
P/E	13.5	12.3	12.2	12.3	9.8
P/BV	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4
EV/EBITDA	8.8	6.3	7.1	6.4	4.8
EV/Sales	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
M-cap/Sales	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Dividend Yield (%)	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5

Source: Company, Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities Research

Rating track - TCS

Date	Rating	Market price (Rs)	Target price (Rs)
13 April 2015	Sell	2,619	2,314
17 April 2015	Sell	2,574	2,325
10 July 2015	Sell	2,529	2,173
9 September 2015	Sell	2,540	2,173
5 October 2015	Sell	2,641	2,217
14 October 2015	Sell	2,599	2,248
8 January 2016	Under Review	2,398	-
13 January 2016	Under Review	2,327	-
14 March 2016	Sell	2,360	2,055
20 April 2016	Sell	2,520	2,089
15 July 2016	Sell	2,521	2,075
14 September 2016	Sell	2,359	2,041
14 October 2016	Sell	2,329	2,073
10 January 2017	Sell	2,304	1,952
13 January 2017	Sell	2,344	1,956
14 February 2017	Sell	2,414	1,983
21 February 2017	Sell	2,502	1,983
2 March 2017	Sell	2,477	1,983
19 April 2017	Sell	2,309	1,996
21 June 2017	Sell	2,443	1,923
14 July 2017	Sell	2,446	1,930
28 September 2017	Sell	2,475	1,908
13 October 2017	Sell	2,548	1,913
26 December 2017	Under Review	2,647	-
12 January 2018	Under Review	2,792	-
17 March 2018	Accumulate	2,829	3,155
20 April 2018	Accumulate	3,191	3,176
26 June 2018*	Accumulate	1,818	1,812
11 July 2018	Accumulate	1,876	1,862
05 October 2018	Accumulate	2,063	2,145
12 October 2018	Accumulate	1,980	2,120
27 December 2018	Sell	1,892	1,712
7 January 2019	Sell	1,877	1,533
11 January 2019	Sell	1,883	1,545
18 March 2019	Sell	2,040	1,607
19 March 2019	Sell	2,023	1,607
15 April 2019	Sell	2,015	1,614
10 July 2019	Sell	2,120	1,601
23 September 2019	Sell	2,020	1,615
10 October 2019	Sell	2,004	1,593
2 January 2020	Under Review	2,170	-
20 January 2020	Under Review	2,220	-
30 March 2020	Sell	1,850	1,393

* Post 1:1 Bonus

Rating track - Infosys

Date	Rating	Market price (Rs)	Target price (Rs)
13 April 2015	Accumulate	2,229	2,147
27 April 2015	Sell	1,995	1,823
4 June 2015	Sell	2,032	1,823
22 July 2015**	Accumulate	1,116	1,189
7 September 2015	Accumulate	1,074	1,189
14 September 2015	Accumulate	1,091	1,189
13 October 2015	Accumulate	1,122	1,194
8 January 2016	Under Review	1,063	-
14 January 2016	Under Review	1,133	-
14 March 2016	Sell	1,141	1,002
15 April 2016	Sell	1,173	1,010
9 June 2016	Sell	1,238	1,010
18 July 2016	Sell	1,072	988
29 August 2016	Sell	1,020	970
17 October 2016	Sell	1,027	964
10 January 2017	Sell	970	920
16 January 2017	Sell	975	910
14 February 2017	Sell	985	926
15 April 2017	Sell	931	887
15 May 2017	Sell	964	887
21 June 2017	Sell	944	844
17 July 2017	Sell	972	846
21 August 2017	Sell	923	794
28 August 2017	Sell	912	836
11 September 2017	Sell	884	836
28 September 2017	Sell	906	833
25 October 2017	Sell	924	873
26 December 2017	Under Review	1,039	-
15 January 2018	Under Review	1,079	-
17 March 2018	Accumulate	1,170	1,154
14 April 2018	Accumulate	1,171	1,157
24 April 2018	Accumulate	1,188	1,157
3 July 2018	Accumulate	1,307	1,314
14 July 2018	Accumulate	1,317	1,328
5 October 2018**	Accumulate	711	752
17 October 2018	Accumulate	695	756
27 December 2018	Accumulate	644	688
7 January 2019	Sell	661	620
14 January 2019	Sell	684	603
19 March 2019	Sell	710	620
15 April 2019	Sell	748	601
27 June 2019	Sell	739	601
15 July 2019	Sell	727	596
23 September 2019	Sell	765	607
14 October 2019	Sell	815	625
22 October 2019	Sell	768	625
8 November 2019	Sell	708	625
2 January 2020	Under Review	737	-
13 January 2020	Under Review	740	-
31 March 2020	Sell	654	550

Rating track – HCL Technologies

Date	Rating	Market price (Rs)	Target price (Rs)
13 April 2015	Accumulate	959	1,013
22 April 2015	Accumulate	895	1,014
4 August 2015	Accumulate	938	1,008
1 October 2015	Accumulate	982	991
5 October 2015	Accumulate	859	991
20 October 2015	Buy	859	989
8 January 2016	Under Review	828	-
20 January 2016	Under Review	841	-
14 March 2016	Sell	824	737
29 April 2016	Sell	799	719
4 August 2016	Sell	826	745
24 October 2016	Sell	832	718
10 January 2017	Sell	838	712
25 January 2017	Sell	849	718
14 February 2017	Sell	827	740
12 May 2017	Sell	839	743
21 June 2017	Sell	854	713
28 July 2017	Sell	899	764
28 September 2017	Sell	874	744
26 October 2017	Sell	903	763
26 December 2017	Under Review	887	-
22 January 2018	Under Review	958	-
17 March 2018	Accumulate	968	1,048
16 April 2018	Accumulate	991	1,048
3 May 2018	Accumulate	1,001	1,041
3 July 2018	Buy	926	1,131
30 July 2018	Buy	963	1,172
5 October 2018	Buy	1,081	1,281
24 October 2018	Buy	952	1,277
11 December 2018	Buy	942	1,329
27 December 2018	Accumulate	942	1,072
7 January 2019	Accumulate	932	958
30 January 2019	Accumulate	988	1,054
19 March 2019	Accumulate	1,012	1,076
10 May 2019	Accumulate	1,139	1,090
13 August 2019	Accumulate	1,083	1,127
23 August 2019	Accumulate	1,026	1,150
24 October 2019	Accumulate	1,102	1,153
13 November 2020	Accumulate	1,146	1,153
2 January 2020*	Under Review	572	-
20 January 2020	Under Review	601	-
31 March 2020	Accumulate	433	483

* Post 1:1 Bonus issue

Rating track – Wipro

Date	Rating	Market price (Rs)	Target price (Rs)
13 April 2015	Sell	618	576
22 April 2015	Sell	588	546
24 July 2015	Sell	588	548
30 September 2015	Sell	587	546
23 October 2015	Sell	578	544
8 January 2016	Under Review	556	-
19 January 2016	Under Review	549	-
14 March 2016	Sell	540	498
21 April 2016	Sell	601	489
20 July 2016	Sell	549	478
24 October 2016	Sell	499	436
10 January 2017	Sell	472	410
27 January 2017	Sell	474	413
14 February 2017	Sell	474	427
26 April 2017	Sell	495	437
21 June 2017*	Sell	254	197
21 July 2017	Sell	269	235
28 September 2017	Sell	290	228
18 October 2017	Sell	290	244
26 December 2017	Under Review	302	-
22 January 2018	Under Review	329	-
17 March 2018	Accumulate	296	302
26 April 2018	Accumulate	287	303
3 July 2018	Buy	262	335
23 July 2018	Buy	282	323
5 October 2018	Buy	325	377
17 October 2018	Buy	309	364
27 December 2018	Sell	326	297
7 January 2019	Sell	324	268
21 January 2019	Sell	347	277
19 March 2019**	Sell	258	209
18 April 2019	Sell	282	219
18 July 2019	Sell	260	212
23 September 2019	Sell	239	222
15 October 2019	Sell	244	221
2 January 2020	Under review	248	-
15 January 2020	Under review	256	-
31 March 2020	Accumulate	186	186

* Post 1:1 bonus share issue, **Post 1:3 bonus share issue

Rating track – Tech Mahindra

Date	Rating	Market price (Rs)	Target price (Rs)
13 April 2015	Sell	660	593
28 May 2015	Sell	549	511
19 June 2015	Sell	541	470
28 July 2015	Sell	520	470
28 September 2015	Sell	567	474
4 November 2015	Sell	557	472
15 December 2015	Sell	543	471
8 January 2016	Under Review	522	-
2 February 2016	Under Review	497	-
14 March 2016	Sell	459	395
25 May 2016	Sell	480	409
21 June 2016	Sell	544	421
3 August 2016	Sell	499	400
28 October 2016	Sell	414	385
10 January 2017	Sell	473	368
31 January 2017	Sell	472	383
14 February 2017	Sell	500	388
7 March 2017	Sell	501	408
29 May 2017	Sell	429	403
21 June 2017	Sell	395	367
1 August 2017	Sell	385	360
28 September 2017	Sell	447	358
2 November 2017	Sell	478	387
11 December 2017	Sell	496	426
26 December 2017	Under Review	493	-
30 January 2018	Under Review	605	-
17 March 2018	Accumulate	635	608
28 May 2018	Accumulate	703	721
3 July 2018	Accumulate	655	716
31 July 2018	Accumulate	658	718
5 October 2018	Buy	696	845
31 October 2018	Accumulate	685	731
27 November 2018	Accumulate	695	731
27 December 2018	Sell	695	590
7 January 2019	Sell	681	525
6 February 2019	Sell	751	561
19 March 2019	Sell	789	587
6 June 2019	Sell	750	562
31 July 2019	Sell	641	535
9 September 2019	Sell	684	544
23 September 2019	Sell	688	563
5 November 2019	Sell	775	575
19 December 2019	Sell	787	614
2 January 2020	Under Review	762	-
3 February 2020	Under Review	807	-
31 March 2020	Accumulate	501	540

Rating track - Mindtree

Date	Rating	Market price (Rs)	Target price (Rs)
7 June 2017	Sell	547	424
21 June 2017	Sell	519	382
20 July 2017	Sell	506	382
22 August 2017	Sell	461	382
28 September 2017	Sell	471	396
26 October 2017	Sell	507	426
26 December 2017	Under Review	600	-
18 January 2018	Under Review	622	-
17 March 2018	Sell	812	574
26 October 2017	Sell	867	-
26 December 2017	Under Review	600	-
18 January 2018	Under Review	622	-
17 March 2018	Sell	812	574
19 April 2018	Sell	867	577
3 July 2018	Sell	986	716
19 July 2018	Sell	1,062	803
4 September 2018	Sell	1,100	803
5 October 2018	Sell	1,063	986
19 October 2018	Sell	978	778
27 December 2018	Sell	855	631
7 January 2019	Sell	815	552
17 January 2019	Sell	835	553
19 March 2019	Sell	963	554
20 March 2019	Sell	943	554
18 April 2019	Sell	972	563
18 July 2019	Sell	751	531
23 September 2019	Sell	711	567
17 October 2019	Sell	744	532
2 January 2020	Under Review	812	-
15 January 2020	Under Review	863	-
31 March 2020	Sell	830	522

Rating track– Persistent Systems

Date	Rating	Market price (Rs)	Target price (Rs)
21 September 2015	Sell	685	562
27 October 2015	Sell	669	553
7 December 2015	Sell	663	544
8 January 2016	Under Review	630	-
27 January 2016	Under Review	609	-
14 March 2016	Sell	599	522
22 March 2016	Sell	741	555
26 April 2016	Sell	719	558
22 June 2016	Sell	697	558
26 July 2016	Sell	665	562
26 October 2016	Sell	660	573
19 December 2016	Sell	613	573
10 January 2017	Sell	636	557
24 January 2017	Sell	612	548
14 February 2017	Sell	624	574
27 April 2017	Sell	568	534
21 June 2017	Sell	681	516
24 July 2017	Sell	659	526
28 September 2017	Sell	651	540
17 October 2017	Sell	663	566
4 December 2017	Sell	654	566
26 December 2017	Under Review	650	-
30 January 2018	Under Review	788	-
17 March 2018	Sell	816	698
25 April 2018	Accumulate	726	717
3 July 2018	Accumulate	811	847
31 July 2018	Accumulate	828	867
5 October 2018	Buy	718	909
23 October 2018	Accumulate	560	622
12 December 2018	Accumulate	611	622
27 December 2018	Sell	630	504
7 January 2019	Sell	577	455
29 January 2019	Sell	567	481
19 March 2019	Sell	658	489
2 May 2019	Sell	642	558
14 June 2019	Accumulate	622	604
29 July 2019	Accumulate	561	602
23 September 2019	Sell	610	525
8 November 2019	Sell	612	554
2 January 2020	Under Review	706	-
31 January 2020	Under Review	689	-
31 March 2020	Sell	544	502

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Stock Ratings Absolute Returns

BUY > 15%

ACCUMULATE -5% to 15%

SELL < -5%

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