Equity Research

February 26, 2023 BSE Sensex: 59464

ICICI Securities Limited is the author and distributor of this report

Sector update

Oil & Gas and Petrochemicals

IGL (BUY)

Target price: Rs535

MGL (BUY)

Target price: Rs1,050

Gujarat Gas (ADD)

Target price: Rs554 (revised from Rs540)

PLNG (HOLD)

Target price: Rs230

GAIL (BUY)

Target price: Rs122 (revised from Rs115)

GSPL (BUY)

Target price: Rs390

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INDIA

Oil & Gas



Gas sector – see stronger tidings in FY24E

We expect markedly stronger prospects for Indian gas companies in FY24E, helped by i) rising domestic supplies, ii) moderate LNG costs, iii) probability of resumption of liquid fuel price hikes by OMCs and iv) stronger prices of industrial fuel alternatives (propane, FO, naphtha). The combination of more affordable gas prices and therefore, a stronger margin environment as well as the potential to drive gas demand higher is a material positive for demand over FY24-25E. We see ~20mmscmd of additional gas supply from domestic sources over FY24-25E, with management guidance for both ONGC and RIL (sources of this supply) suggesting the plateau period for these new fields at 2-3 years. Given an estimated requirement of ~35mmscmd of spot LNG in FY24E (extrapolating from current year), these additional domestic volumes will switch gas priced @US\$20-25/mmbtu with US\$12/mmbtu gas to the extent of ~60%, a huge change for Indian sourcing mix and margin profiles. We remain positive on select CGD names like IGL & MGL with a more cautious ADD on GGL, while for gas utilities, GSPL (BUY), GAIL (BUY) and PLNG (HOLD) is the preferred pecking order.

- ▶ Weather and inventory come to the rescue of gas prices: Unusually warm weather in most parts of Europe, coupled with aggressive fill-up of gas storage in H2CY22 and weak demand in Asia have kept gas prices in check over Dec'22-Feb'23. Because of these developments, JKM LNG futures seem to be implying a moderate gas price environment over the next 6-9 months, which is good news for Indian gas consumers. Our sense is that Asian spot LNG prices will continue to hover at <US\$25/mmbtu at least till Jul-Aug'23, which means a relatively stronger-margin environment for CGDs in H1FY24E.
- ▶ Global supplies remain constrained, new domestic fields can provide succor: Prospects for global LNG supply growth are limited given 1) most of Qatar's additional capacity of 33mt (commissioning by CY24E) is already sold off to China, and 2) limited traction is expected from the US and Australia at least over the next 18-24 months. Additionally, with the reopening of China, further Russian supply disruptions and European inventory rebuild over H2FY24E, pricing of LNG will remain tight. Having said that, the start-up of the new MJ-1 field from RIL and the KG 98/2 field of ONGC should add ~20mmscmd to Indian supply by CY25E and that may help insulate Indian companies from LNG tightness to a certain extent, in our opinion.
- ▶ Moderate costs + demand recovery seen over FY24E: We estimate that the 3 city gas distribution companies (CGDs) will see volume growth of 6.1% (IGL) and 6.4% (MGL), while Gujarat Gas is likely to see stronger growth of 17.3% owing to a steep change in Morbi and a very low base of FY23E. On the margin front, however, the improvement is uniform vs FY23E, with EBITDA/scm for IGL/MGL/GGL at Rs6.9/10.3/7.1 per scm . This translates to a steady 12/19/4% CAGR in EPS over FY23-25E for IGL/MGL/GGL, and underpins our target price of Rs535/1050/554 per share for IGL/MGL/GGL, respectively, and our recommendations of BUY for IGL, BUY for MGL and ADD for GGL.
- ▶ **Key upside risks:** i) Higher-than-expected decline in LNG prices, ii) resumption of price increase in petrol and diesel, iii) stronger regulatory push for gas conversion.
- ▶ **Key downside risks:** i) Further disruption in Russian gas supplies to Europe, ii) faster recovery of Chinese demand for oil and gas, iii) sudden reversal of weather patterns in Europe. And/or a more aggressive inventory buildup for CY24E.

Lack of winter boost in Europe and abysmal Chinese demand have held up prices, so far!

The anticipated jump in global LNG prices Dec'22 onwards has failed to materialise owing to the abnormally warm winter this time around across major gas consuming countries in Europe. Resultant of this, and the fact that inventory levels in EU remain above 5-year averages have meant that most global gas indices have consistently trended down over the last 3 months.

Asia Spot LNG NBP -Europe TTF JKM 0.08 70.0 60.0 50.0 (US\$/mmbtu) 40.0 30.0 20.0 10.0 Jul-22 -23 윰

Chart 1: Global gas prices have remained flat over the past 3 months...

Source: Bloomberg, I-Sec research

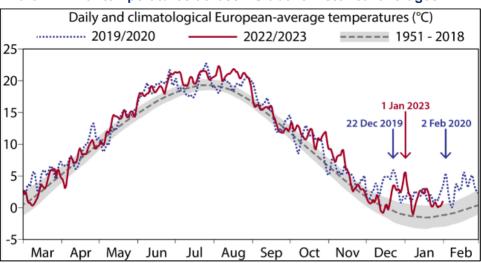
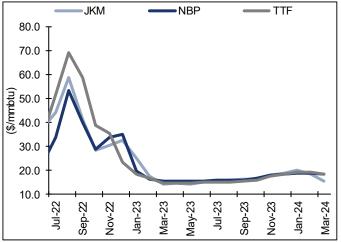


Chart 2: ...with temperatures across EU above historical averages

Source: Copernicus Climate Change Service/ECMWF, I-Sec research

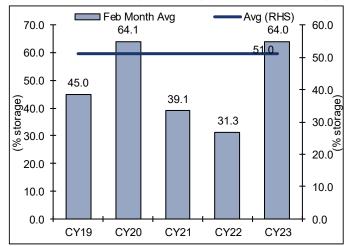
This bearishness reflects on gas futures prices as well. JKM futures now indicate a price range of US\$20-25/mmbtu over the next 12 months, well below the average price of US\$34.0/mmbtu witnessed over CY22. As mentioned earlier, comfortable gas storage levels across the EU are a key factor driving this bearishness.

Chart 3: Futures prices trending downwards...



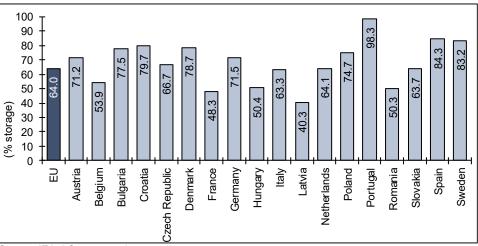
Source: Bloomberg, CME , I-Sec research , Note: March- 23 onwards are future prices

Chart 4: ...with EU gas storage above 5-year avg



Source: IEA, I-Sec research

Chart 5: EU country-wise storage as on 19th Feb 2023



Source: IEA, I-Sec research

Another factor missing in the discussion on EU gas consumption is that, in addition to milder weather currently cutting down demand, overall consumption in CY22 got impacted by the record high prices earlier in the year (NBP hit a record of ~US\$75/mmbtu on 29th Aug'22, Dutch TTF prices touched a high of ~US\$91/mmbtu on 25th Aug'22).

A recent report by Shell on global LNG market implies CY22 EU gas demand fell by 55bcm, driven by a drop in supply and demand destruction across consuming sectors. The other structural transformation in supply dynamics is the reconfiguration of global LNG flows to the EU. EU LNG imports for CY22 rose by 70% (55bcm), ~2x increase in global LNG production capacity.

560 535 540 -0.2 520 -0.7 500 480 480 -42.1 460 -81.8 440 420 Norway Storage 2022 Power other Dom Prod N Africa Pipe Russia Pipe Residential Commerical 2021 Industrial Transport

Chart 6: EU gas consumption down 55bcm in CY22, driven by a steep 82bcm decline in Russian gas supplies

Source: Shell LNG outlook 2023, I-Sec research

China gas consumption and LNG imports down in CY22

China's LNG imports at 63bcm across CY22 represent a 20% decline YoY, steepest in the past decade. The stringent covid-related lockdowns across major cities led to a decline in industrial activity, which has reflected in weaker demand for LNG over CY22.

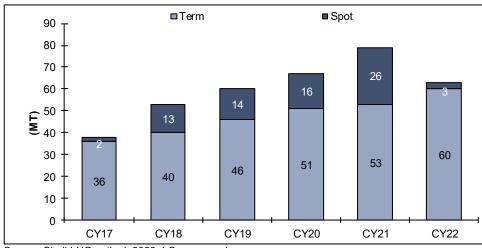


Chart 7: China LNG imports (mmt)

Source: Shell LNG outlook 2023, I-Sec research.

China has also ramped up its coal use materially over CY22 to compensate for the gap in gas supply and to cut energy prices for the country. This trend can accelerate over CY23E, as more and more countries look to prioritise energy security over climate-related focus over the next few years, at least. This can also cut some gas requirement in the near term for China and India.

4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
China Europe

Chart 8: China's coal usage has ramped up

Source: Shell LNG outlook 2023, I-Sec research.

This moderation in LNG prices is likely to benefit Indian consumers. A reduction of US\$5/mmbtu in average spot LNG prices is likely to reduce blended gas costs for India by 16-17% for FY24E. We note current prices are trending at <\$15/mmbtu but our estimates for the full year remain conservative, for reasons we highlight in the next section of this report.

Table 1: Indian overall gas sourcing cost

Oil Prices	Volume mmscmd	Sione	Units	Current	FY24E
	FY24e		US\$/bbl	96	90
ONGC	55.0		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3
ONGC New (KG)	3.0		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3
Oil India	8.3		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3
Other domestic	9.0		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3
Gorgon	5.2	14%	US\$/mmbtu	13.4	12.6
Rasgas	30.6	13%	US\$/mmbtu	14.0	12.0
RIL	28.0	15%	US\$/mmbtu	14.0	12.2
Spot LNG	24.9		US\$/mmbtu	31.0	26.0
Total	164.0		US\$/mmbtu	14.6	12.0

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Every US\$1/mmbtu change in blended gas costs that is not passed on, has extremely material implications for the earnings of CGDs. Therefore, if the current softness in gas prices persists beyond the next 6 months, there exists an upside of ~30-50% to our current FY24E EPS estimates.

Table 2: Sensitivity – impact of US\$1/mmbtu increase in gas cost

	Units	IGL	MGL	GGL
FY24 I-Sec estimates				
Gas cost	Rs mn	1,24,865	41,384	1,59,907
Gas cost	Rs/scm	39.3	30.8	45.5
Gas cost	US\$/mmbtu	13.7	10.8	15.5
Volume	mmscm	3,179	1,345	3,511
EPS	Rs/sh	19.9	95.7	22.4
Impact of decrease in US\$1/mmbtu ga	as cost			
Gas cost less tax	Rs mn	6820	2885	7717
Impact on EPS	Rs/sh	9.7	29.2	11.2
% change impact on EPS	%	49%	31%	50%

We believe current level of LNG prices is not sustainable

Positive though this softness may be for Indian gas consumers and the overall gas demand globally, we do not share the optimism indicated by the current demand-supply environment and the futures prices. Our belief remains that there are significant bullish triggers for gas prices by the time next winter comes in Europe – with Chinese demand revival, further cuts in Russian supplies and renewed inventory build-up in Europe, all serving as upside risks to gas prices.

Four clear scenarios for determining the range of gas prices over CY23/FY24E

The range of demand scenarios for the world is seen to be dependent on 4 clear scenarios with respect to i) Chinese demand, ii) Russian flows to Europe, iii) global LNG supplies, iv) European winter demand in CY23. **As per industry estimates** (Shell, Poten Partners, IEA), the range of demand globally can vary by as much as ~100bcm (83mt) depending on how each of these scenarios works. A report by IEA (link here) highlights this range, depending on pricing, weather and behavioural changes seen in user segments, particularly in Europe and China.

Strong economic recovery in China prompts higher 120 LNG imports 100 Slower economic growth Coldest Q4 continued covid-lockdo 60 in 20 years and mild weather keeps Higher LNG supply China's gas demand Russian piped flows to the EU continue at their depressed availability/methane savings current level Mildest 04 in 20 years 20 Lower LNG supply events Russian piped flo are completely cut -20 China's LNG imports Global LNG supply EU Q4 2023 demand in the Russian piped gas to the European

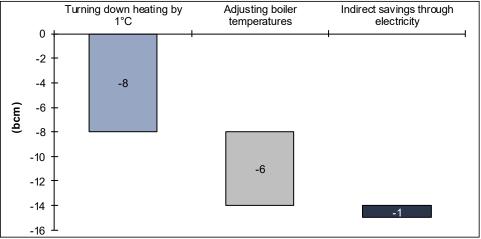
Chart 9: Demand can vary widely in CY23, depending on exogenous factors

Source: IEA., I-Sec research

Another factor that may impact demand growth overall and particularly in Europe would be behaviour changes in terms of the gas usage in segments such as heating, boiler usage and electricity savings via efficiency improvements. IEA estimates 15bcm/y (11mt) savings over CY22 winter heating season via changes to heating levels, adjusting boiler temperature and electricity savings.

A subsequent report (link here) has raised that target to ~37bcm (28mt) of savings that is possible for Europe in CY23E through improving energy efficiency, continued expansion of renewables power generation, deployment of heat pumps and behavioural changes. What this implies is that in a continued environment of decreasing Russian gas supplies to Europe, implied gap of 40-45bcm (30-34mt) can be mitigated to a large extent, which will be a material positive for prices.

Chart 10: Potential savings on natural gas from behaviour change during CY22/CY23 heating season: up to 15bcm

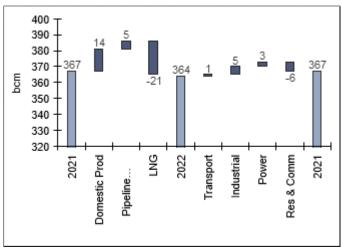


Source: IEA Gas market report, I-Sec research

Chinese demand is a key driver

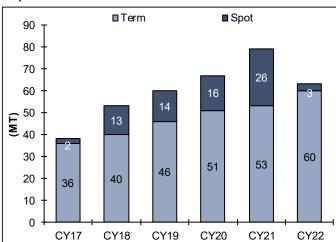
As per IEA's forecasts, natural gas demand in China is forecasted to grow by 6.5% (or 24 bcm) in 2023, driven by the expected recovery in economic activity following the easing of covid- 19 lockdown restrictions. Additionally, if the economic momentum for China builds up, demand can increase by a larger amount.

Chart 11: Chinese demand has stagnated from CY21 to CY22...



Source: Shell LNG outlook 2023 , I-Sec research

Chart 12: ...reflecting in sharply lower LNG imports



Source: Shell LNG outlook 2023, I-Sec research

Post the removal of covid-related restrictions in a hurry since Dec'22, Chinese industrial activity and transportation demand can rebound in CY23 (<u>link</u>). This presents an additional challenge for other buyers of LNG over CY23-CY24E from a pricing perspective as China would be eager to secure as much energy cargoes as possible to get its economy back on track.

400 350 300 250 200 150 100 50 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023

Chart 13: Chinese natural gas consumption by sector, CY05-CY23 (bcm)

Source: IEA, I-Sec research, Note: Chart period is Calendar Year

Global LNG terminals have been underutilised despite stronger prices

One curious factor relevant to the possible bullish sentiment in prices is that, across the globe, established LNG export terminals have been faltering in terms of utilisation over CY22. This is despite the logical scenario where record high prices should have spurred higher utilisation across the board. Digging into the reasons for the same, while force majeure and weather events can be thought of as non-recurring and hence solvable, even upstream issues (i.e. issues with actual gas fields supplying to the terminal), plant failures and maintenance issues (which are becoming frequent) are worrying trends for large exporters globally (link).

Table 3: Global LNG terminals that underperformed in CY22

LNG supply project	as % of capacity (LNG output in CY22)	as % of 5 year max
Angola LNG	66%	70%
Arzew Skikda (Algeria)	41%	80%
Atlantic LNG terminal (Trinidad)	68%	63%
Bontang LNG(Indonesia)	74%	55%
Brunei LNG	67%	72%
Darwin LNG (Australia)	42%	44%
Egyptian LNG	39%	71%
Freeport LNG (USA)	46%	50%
Ichthys LNG (Australia)	84%	87%
Kribi FLNG (Cameroon)	50%	92%
Nigeria LNG	68%	69%
Peru LNG	79%	84%
Prelude FLNG (Australia)	37%	63%
Skangas LNG (Norway)	64%	68%

Source: IEEFA calculation, based on partial year data from S&P global data, I-Sec research

Outage volume (bcm) ■ Weather event Upstream issue 40 Unknown and othe 30 ■ Plant failure Force majeure event 10 lanned maintenance 8M 2022 2015 2016 2018 All rights reser

Chart 14: Reasons for LNG outages and volume impact breakup

Source: IEA Gas report, I-Sec research, Calendar Year, 8M - up to Aug'22

Russian gas supplies to contract further

Russian pipeline gas supplies to Europe dropped to ~60bcm in CY22, less than half of CY21 levels. Further, with limited visibility on resolution of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, estimates suggest Russian pipeline supplies may halve to <30bcm in CY23, thereby, creating even more constraints for EU supplies.

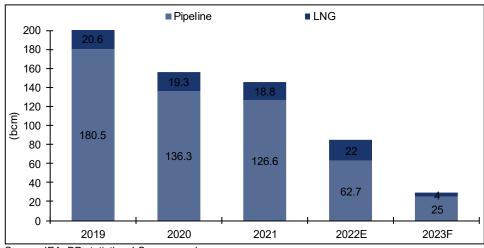


Chart 15: Russia's gas exports to EU

Source: IEA, BP statistics, I-Sec research

Non-Russian pipeline sources have limited capacity

While LNG supplies are in a tight spot, ex-Russian pipeline exports to EU have seen material increases over CY21 and CY22 (~38mt each year). But estimates of capacity increases in these countries suggest limited potential for growth in CY23, which is a further trigger for supply tightness over the next 12 months.

Table 4: Europe's overall gas imports and storage level to decline in CY23

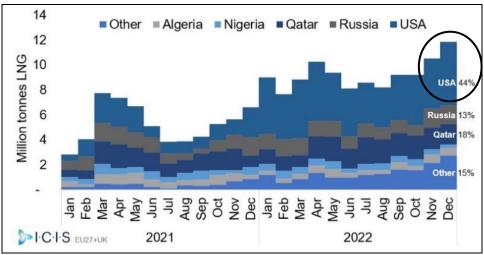
in bcm	CY19	CY 20	CY21	CY22E	CY23F	CY21YTD*	CY22YTD*
Indigenous Production	218.5	212.2	211.1	212.1	208.9	164.8	164.6
Pipeline Imports							
Nord Steam I and II	54.5	55.1	55.1	27.8	0	35.6	27.9
Yamal Pipeline - Kondratki	32.2	29.4	25.6	1.3	0	20.5	1.3
Brotherhood Pipeline Velke	57	35.5	28	16.3	0	18.2	13.8
Brotherhood Pipeline Beregovo	15.1	6.7	6.1	0.3	0	5.1	0.3
Russian Pipeline Imports	180.5	136.3	126.6	62.7	0	88.1	59.6
Central Asian Pipeline Imports	0.7	6	19.5	24	24	11.9	18
North Africa Pipeline Imports	26.8	25.3	38	37.1	36	25.9	27.9
Total Pipeline Imports	208	167.6	184.1	123.8	60	125.9	105.5
LNG Imports	116	113.4	106.2	158.1	158.1	74.9	118.6
Of which from Russia	20.6	19.3	18.8	22	0	13.6	16.5
Grand total supply	542.5	493.2	501.4	494	427	365.6	388.7
Consumption before storage EU28	476.2	457.5	478.7	416.6	416.6	337.6	295.1
Storage level at year end /period	66.3	35.7	22.7	77.4	10.4	28	93.6

Source: Bloomberg, I-Sec research *up to September YTD

US was the saviour for CY22, can it rescue CY23 as well?

US share of European gas imports has grown from negligible levels in CY21 to ~44% in CY22, helping mitigate to a large extent the shortfall caused by the reduction of Russian pipeline supplies to EU. As per some industry estimates (link), aggregate US LNG exports to Europe touched 50bcm (~137mmscmd) in CY22 and are likely to remain at those levels in CY23 as well.

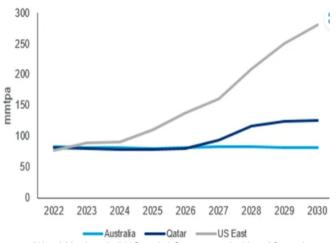
Chart 16: Europe LNG imports by source – strongest share of the US



Source: ICIS, I-Sec research

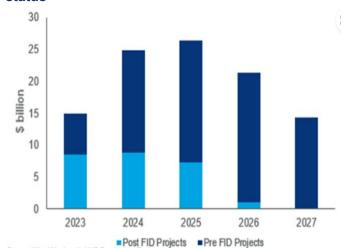
Growth beyond this level in the next 12-18 months, however, seems unlikely. This is because the growth has been achieved mainly via higher operational levels at existing terminals, rather than any meaningful addition to export capacity, at least in CY22. While the projections for LNG exports by associations like the Global Data Energy do point to >220mt of feasible + under-development terminals in the US by CY26, we do believe the timeline implies most of that capacity will be available only post CY24. Also, we note that as per the latest Shell LNG outlook, projects to come up over CY23-25E aggregate only 58mt, short of requirement.

Chart 17: Liquefaction capacity* of current top three global LNG exporters



Source: Wood Mackenzie LNG tool, I-Sec research; Note *Capacity includes possible projects, some of which are likely to be delayed or cancelled

Chart 18: Investment in US LNG projects by FID status



Source: Wood Mackenzie LNG tool, I-Sec research

Table 5: Under construction and selected *pre-FID US LNG projects

				Woodmac Earliest
Project	Operator	Status	Capacity (mmtpa)	estimated start up
NFE Louisiana FLNG	New Fortress Energy	Under construction	2.8	CY24
Plaquemines LNG Phase 1	Venus Global Quatar	Under construction	13.3	CY24
Golden pass LNG	Energy/ExxonMobil	Under construction	18.1	CY24
Corpus Christi Stage 3	Cheniere	Under construction	10.4	CY26
Plaquemines LNG Phase 2	Venture Global	Probable Development	6.7	CY26
Port Arthur LNG Phase 1	Sempra Infra	Probable Development	13.5	CY27
Rio Grande LNG Phase 1	NextDecade	Possible	16.2	CY27
CP2 LNG Phase 1	Venture Global	Possible	10.0	CY27
Cameron LNG Phase 2	Sempra Infra	Possible	6.8	CY27
Corpus Christi Midscale T8&9	Cheniere	Possible	3.0	CY28
Driftwood LNG	Tellurian	Possible	11.0	CY28
Freeport Train 4	Freeport LNG	Possible	5.1	CY28
Lake Charles LNG	Enerfy Transfer	Possible	16.4	CY28
Commonwealth LNG	Commonwealth LNG	Possible	8.4	CY28
CP2 LNG Phase 2	Venture Global	Possible	10.0	CY28
Delfin LNG	Delfin Midstream	Possible	3.5	CY28

Source: Wood Mackenzie, I-Sec research; Note: *other Possible pre FID projects include Magnolia LNG, Texas LNG, Jacksonville LNG, Port Arthur LNG Phase 2, Rio Grande LNG Phase 2 and Driftwood LNG phase 2

Medium-term LNG supply prospects look better, execution of projects is key

The 'Global Capacity and Capital Expenditure Outlook for LNG Liquefaction Terminals, 2022-2026', indicates global (liquefaction) LNG capacity is expected to grow by 75% over the next four years – from 488mtpa in CY22 to 852mtpa in CY26 – from new builds and expansion projects (link).

15.5

Chart 19: Global LNG supply growth over CY18-25E

Source: Shell LNG outlook 2023, I-sec research

Among countries, US leads globally with 220.3mtpa of liquefaction capacity additions by CY26. Russia and Qatar follow with capacities of 44.7mtpa and 32.0mtpa, respectively.

Capacity (mtpa) Africa ■ Asia ■ Caribbean ■ Europe Former Soviet Union ■ Middle East ■ North America ■ Oceania ■ South America

Chart 20: Global LNG liquefaction capacity by region

Source: Global Capacity and Capital Expenditure Outlook I-Sec research

Table 6: World natural gas demand (in bcm) by region and key countries

in bcm	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY23/CY22
Africa	164	161	169	166	171	3.0%
Asia Pacific	835	841	895	895	923	3.1%
of which China	306	325	36 <i>4</i>	370	390	5.4%
Central and South America	155	142	153	147	147	0.0%
Eurasia	608	584	634	619	614	-0.8%
of which Russia	482	460	501	484	479	-1.0%
Europe	586	573	604	548	531	-3.1%
Middle East	545	548	564	582	596	2.4%
North America	1106	1080	1084	1114	1102	-1.1%
of which United States	888	869	867	890	876	-1.6%
World	3999	3930	4103	4071	4085	0.3%

Source: IEA Gas market report, I sec research

Table 7: World natural gas production (in bcm) by region and key countries

in bcm	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23	CY23/CY22
Africa	252	241	262	270	278	3.0%
Asia Pacific	637	630	651	669	681	1.8%
of which China	174	189	205	220	230	4.5%
Central and South America	167	150	147	149	151	1.3%
Eurasia	921	866	955	841	817	-2.9%
of which Russia	738	692	762	651	623	-4.3%
Europe	249	230	223	232	235	1.3%
Middle East	671	674	694	715	732	2.4%
North America	1174	1154	1178	1212	1235	1.9%
Of which United States	968	954	973	1010	1041	3.1%
World	4071	3945	4110	4089	4129	1.0%

Source: IEA Gas market report, I-Sec research

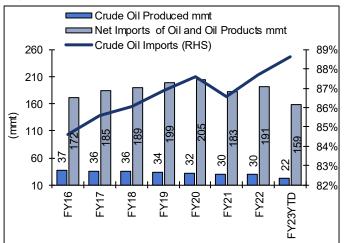
Indian domestic supplies can rise over CY24-26E, mitigating supply risks somewhat

Indian domestic oil and gas production has remained broadly stagnant over the last 5-6 years and this has exacerbated the pressure on Indian sourcing costs, with LNG imports at 48% of Indian gas consumption by FY22 vs 41% in FY16. Absolute numbers have also gone up, with LNG imports having 85mmscmd (23.4mmt) in FY22 vs just 58mmscmd (16.1mmt) in FY16. Crude imports have remained significant over long term, with net imports steady at 86-88% of Indian consumption over FY16-23.

However, we believe post a long hiatus, upstream production will see an uptick over FY24-26E, with multiple developments of RIL, ONGC and Oil India likely to drive steady improvement over FY23-26E. Post a weak trajectory of ~3.6% annualised decline in oil production and a 1% CAGR in gas production over FY19-FY23E, we see oil production growing by 2% CAGR over FY23-26E and gas by a more material 7% CAGR over FY23-26E.

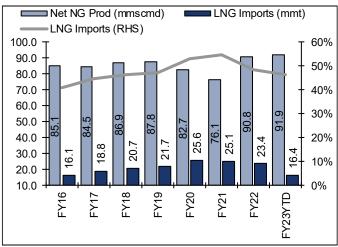
In absolute terms that translates to ~32kb/d of oil production increase and a material 20-22mmscmd of net production increase in gas over FY23-26E –this doesn't do any material change to our oil import bill over the period. Gas production increase is more significant and will help reduce spot LNG requirement materially in the near term. This helps insulate India from the relatively tight LNG supply environment over FY24-25E and also helps keep overall gas costs under control.

Chart 21: Indian oil imports have remained significant...



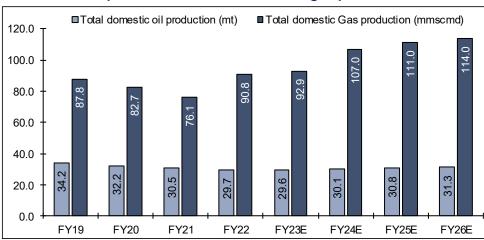
Source: Company data, I-Sec research, Note: YTD-9MFY23

Chart 22: ...LNG imports have risen sharply as well



Source: Company data, I-Sec research; Note: YTD-9MFY23

Chart 23: We expect a revival in Indian oil and gas production



Source: PPAC, MOPNG, Company data I-Sec research

This increase will have an incremental benefit on overall Indian gas costs as well, with relatively lower requirement of spot LNG to help keep weighted average costs down over FY24-26E. This is a significant positive for Indian end users and for demand as price unaffordability has been a prime driver of demand weakness across end use sectors over FY23E.

Table 8: India's overall gas cost and volume for FY23-FY26E

	,	Volumes (m	mscmd)			Brent Crude \$/bbl	96.0	90.0	85.0	85.0
Production	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	FY26E	Slope	Gas price	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	FY26E
ONGC	53.9	55.0	53.9	52.8		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3	7.9	8.4
ONGC New (KG)	-	3.0	5.0	3.0		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3	7.9	8.4
Oil India	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.8		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3	7.9	8.4
Other domestic	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2		US\$/mmbtu	9.6	7.3	7.9	8.4
Gazprom	1.8				14%	US\$/mmbtu	13.4			
Gorgon	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	14%	US\$/mmbtu	13.4	12.6	11.9	11.9
Rasgas	27.5	30.6	30.6	30.6	13%	US\$/mmbtu	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RIL	18.0	28.0	30.0	30.0	14%	US\$/mmbtu	14.0	12.2	12.2	12.2
Spot LNG	34.5	24.9	27.7	35.4		US\$/mmbtu	31.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Volumes	158.0	164.0	170.0	175.0		US\$/mmbtu	15.7	11.9	12.3	13.1

Implications on our coverage universe

Overall, the combination of the Kirit Parikh committee recommendations to cap domestic gas prices at US\$6.5-7.5/mmbtu over the next 3 years, imminent tariff notifications with sharply better tariffs for GAIL/GSPL, rising propane prices and now near-term moderation in spot LNG costs augur well for our gas coverage universe. We present below a brief summary of impact and view on the 6 companies in the current environment:

IGL – material change in prospects

In our view, flat stock price over the past 6 months ignores the long-term prospects in favour of the near-term stress on margins. We maintain our margin estimates for FY23E/FY24E at Rs6.7/6.9 per scm, respectively. CAGR of 12% in FY23-25E EPS is subject to significant upside risks on margins and even volumes. We see current valuations at 17.5x FY25E P/E and ~9.6x EV/EBITDA offering excellent risk-reward. Our DCF-based valuation (FY23E/FY24E average) of Rs535/sh implies a material 22% upside from CMP. Reiterate BUY.

MGL - steady as she goes

The stock performance has been flattish in the last 6 months (absolute return of just 3% in 6 months). With favourable multiples (at CMP, stock trades at 8.7x FY25E EPS and 3.8 EV/EBITDA), we remain bullish on MGL for next 12-18 months. We estimate an EPS CAGR of 19% over FY23-FY25E, supported by volume CAGR of ~6% p.a., gross margin of Rs15.4/scm and EBITDA/scm of R10.3/scm. Longer-term growth beyond FY25E-FY26E does seem challenging, but current valuation gaps and growth prospects create a favourable risk-reward. Our DCF valuation, factoring in conservative assumptions of 3% volume growth and EBITDA/scm of ~Rs9.5/scm, delivers a target price of Rs1,050/sh, ~19% upside from CMP. Reiterate BUY.

GGL – propane price competitiveness is a key monitorable

Lower volumes from the key region of Morbi have driven weakness seen over 9MFY23 but with rising propane prices from Feb'23, we feel Q4FY23 may see some revival in volume trends for GGL. Earnings remain strong, driven by limited requirement of the costliest gas in the portfolio (spot LNG) and sales realisation lagging cost declines by a wide margin. Going forward, the balancing act between volumes and margins may remain volatile, even as we believe softer gas price environment for both domestic and LNG and relatively stronger propane price environment could drive a steady improvement for FY24/25E EPS.

With the recent price increase of Rs1.5/scm taken in the industrial segment and the sharp rise in propane prices, we have raised our volume estimates for Q4 as well as FY24/FY25E by 9.3/9.3% which also drives an EPS upgrade to Rs22.4/24.0 per share for FY24/25E (up 2.6/4.1%, respectively). However, our recommendation stays at ADD primarily because we remain wary of volatility in propane-gas economics, ii) slower traction from new areas, iii) our estimates of spot LNG prices reverting to >US\$30/mmbtu by H2FY24E due to Chinese demand and renewed inventory build of Europe and iv) still healthy valuations of ~21.2x FY25E EPS, 12.1x EV/EBITDA.

GAIL - near-term stress, long-term strength

Structurally, resilient gas demand, growing pipeline connectivity (Eastern gas grid alone should add volumes of ~10-12mmscmd over FY23E-FY25E) and additional delta from petrochemicals (JBF acquisition should also add capacity) imply GAIL can manage the stress of higher input costs for petrochemical and LPG segments over FY24-25E. Additionally, tariff rule amendments are can lead to high double-digit increment in blended transmission tariffs from FY24E which is a material positive for earnings over FY24-26E.

GAIL, in its recent interactions, has also indicated that it is trying to source some spot LNG to mitigate the loss of ~9mmscmd of Gazprom LNG volumes and so even petchem utilisation and trading earnings may see some traction after a weak FY23. We have taken cognisance of the recent guidance for transmission tariffs (much stronger than our estimates) and minor improvement in petchem volumes for FY24/25E. This drives 1.1/2.0% increase in FY24/25E EPS for GAIL and drives a 5% upgrade in TP. Maintain BUY.

PLNG - steady earnings, risk-reward remains balanced

In light of muted valuations, sharp moderation in spot LNG prices and our assessment that global LNG supplies can steadily improve over the next 2-3 years, we believe prospects for PLNG can improve steadily over the long term, albeit near-to-medium term prospects remain constrained. Stock performance remained flattish over the past 6 months and valuations are unchallenging at 9.2x FY25E P/E and 5.2x EV/EBITDA, with a dividend yield of 6-7%. While constraints persist on near-term earnings, we believe earnings have bottomed out – and, over the medium term, the combination of stronger volumes and some moderation in LNG prices, along with higher capacity, may ensure earnings growth, albeit at a muted run rate. Maintain HOLD.

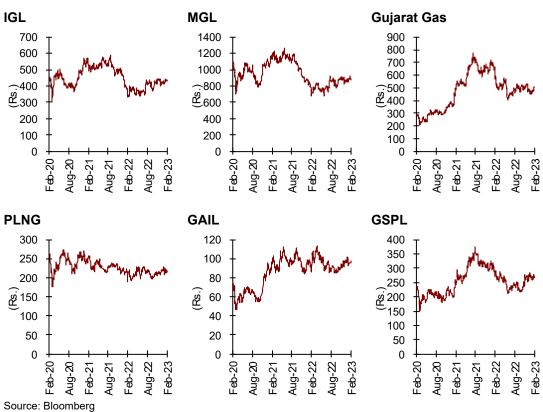
GSPL – volume weakness to subside, tariff strength to be a big trigger

For GSPL, the next 2-quarter prospects seem muted with volumes from power and CGD sectors, in particular, likely to be constrained due to unfavourable input costs. Having said that, the recent moderation in spot LNG prices and the prospect of higher domestic supply make us optimistic for prospects over FY24-25E. Coupled with the positive read through from tariff amendments announced recently (see our note here), we see earnings growth steadily recovering over the next 2 years. Current valuations of just 9.0x FY25E EPS/ 3.5xEV/EBITDA seem to more than compensate for holdco discount (for GGL stake) and near-term concerns on volumes. Maintain **BUY**.

Table 9: Change in earnings estimates for Gujarat Gas and GAIL

	New es	timates	Old est	timates	% cha	nge
Rs mn	FY24E	FY25E	FY24E	FY25E	FY24E	FY25E
Gujarat Gas Sales(Rs mn) EBITDA(Rs mn) PAT(Rs mn) EPS (Rs/sh) TP (Rs/sh) CMP Upside	1,96,050 25,033 15,387 22.4	2,11,663 27,105 16,529 24.0 554 507 9%	1,63,685 24,510 14,995 21.8	1,72,490 26,233 15,877 23.1 540	19.8% 2.1% 2.6% 2.6%	22.7% 3.3% 4.1% 4.1% 2.5%
Volumes (mmscmd) CNG Residential PNG Industrial/Commercial Total	0.7 2.6 6.3 9.6	0.8 2.8 6.7 10.3	0.7 2.6 5.5 8.8	0.8 2.8 5.8 9.4	-0.5% -0.5% 15.3% 9.3%	-0.5% -0.5% 15.3% 9.3%
Gross Margins (Rs/scm) EBITDA Margins(Rs/scm) Volumes EBITDA	10.3 7.1 0.7 2.6	10.5 7.2 0.8 2.8	11.0 7.6 0.7 2.6	11.1 7.6 0.8 2.8	-6.6% -6.6% -0.5% -0.5%	-5.8% -5.4% -0.5% -0.5%
GAIL Sales(Rs mn) EBITDA (Rs mn) PAT(Rs mn) EPS (Rs/sh) TP (Rs/sh) CMP Upside	10,08,318 1,11,019 89,572 13.6	10,28,675 1,27,241 1,01,919 15.5 122 103 18%	10,07,121 1,09,720 88,575 13.5	10,23,353 1,24,733 99,963 15.2 116	0.1% 1.2% 1.1% 1.1%	0.5% 2.0% 2.0% 2.0% 5.2%
Petchem Utilization EBITDA (Rs mn) Petchem volume (kt) Trading volume (mmscmd)	84% 327 680 98.0	90% 8,864 730 105.5	84% 327 680 98.0	87% 8,526 705 105.5	0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	4.0% 3.5% 0.0%
Tramission Volume (mmscmd) Tariff (Rs/mcm) LPG Volumes (kt)	110.0 1,543.6 1,085.0	117.5 1,677.5 1,085.0	110.0 1,510.5 1,085.0	117.5 1,624.6 1,085.0	0.0% 2.2% 0.0%	0.0% 3.3% 0.0%





Financial summary - IGL

Table 10: Profit and loss statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Income (Sales)	77,100	1,50,254	1,65,249	1,79,556
Operating Expenses	58,289	1,30,201	1,43,311	1,55,412
EBITDA	18,812	20,053	21,938	24,145
% margins	24%	13%	13%	13%
Depreciation & Amortisation	3,171	3,766	4,270	4,664
Gross Interest	132	104	104	104
Other Income	2,150	2,414	3,081	3,990
Recurring PBT	17,659	18,596	20,645	23,366
Less: Taxes	4,509	4,649	5,161	5,841
Net Income (Reported)	13,150	13,947	15,484	17,524
Recurring Net Income	13,150	13,947	15,484	17,524

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 11: Balance sheet

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Assets				
Total Current Assets	37,627	71,556	85,395	1,02,877
of which cash & cash eqv.	13,616	42,375	56,130	73,653
Total Current Liabilities &	31,478	61,346	67,468	73,309
Provisions				
Net Current Assets	6,149	10,210	17,928	29,568
Investments	3,093	3,093	3,093	3,093
Net Fixed Assets	50,017	56,411	60,301	61,797
Capital Work-in-Progress	13,786	13,786	13,786	13,786
Total Assets	70,308	80,764	92,370	1,05,507
Liabilities				
Borrowings (Includes cash	834	834	834	834
deposits)				
Deferred Tax Liability	2,737	2,737	2,737	2,737
Equity Share Capital	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Face Value per share (Rs)	2	2	2	2
Reserves & Surplus	67,962	78,414	90,017	1,03,150
Net worth	69,362	79,814	91,417	1,04,550
Total liabilities	70,308	80,764	92,370	1,05,507

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 12: Quarterly trend

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	Mar'22	Jun'22	Sept'22	Dec'22
Net sales	24,059	31,939	35,540	37,108
% growth (YoY)	8.6%	32.7%	11.3%	67.5%
EBITDA	5,005	6,175	5,275	4,285
Margin (%)	20.8%	19.3%	14.8%	11.5%
Other income	774	307	1,100	557
Add: Extraordinaries				
Net profit	3,616	4,209	4,161	2,783

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 13: Cashflow statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Cashflow	18,961	20,053	21,938	24,145
Working Capital Changes	3,777	24,700	6,041	5,885
Operating Cash flow	18,979	40,104	22,819	24,188
Capital Commitments	(13,370)	(10,160)	(8,160)	(6,160)
Free Cashflow	5,610	29,944	14,659	18,028
Cashflow from Investing	(15,848)	(7,746)	(5,079)	(2,170)
Activities				
Inc (Dec) in Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Inc (Dec) in marketable investments	(3,224)	-	-	-
Dividend paid	(2,519)	(3,495)	(3,880)	(4,391)
Cash flow from Financing Activities	(3,285)	(3,599)	(3,984)	(4,496)
Chg. in Cash & Bank balance	(153)	28,759	13,755	17,522

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 14: Key ratios

(Year ending March 31)

(rear ending waren 51)				
	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Per Share Data (in Rs)				
EPS(Basic Recurring)	18.8	19.9	22.1	25.0
Recurring Cash EPS	23.3	25.3	28.2	31.7
Dividend per share (DPS)	5.5	5.0	5.5	6.3
Book Value per share (BV)	99.1	114.0	130.6	149.4
Growth Ratios (%)				
Operating Income	56%	95%	10%	9%
EBITDA	27%	7%	9%	10%
Recurring Net Income	31%	6%	11%	13%
Recurring EPS	31%	6%	11%	13%
Recurring CEPS	26%	9%	12%	12%
Recuiring OLI O	2070	3 70	12 /0	12 /0
Valuation Ratios (% YoY)				
P/E	23.3	22.0	19.8	17.5
P/BV	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.9
EV / EBITDA	15.5	13.1	11.3	9.6
EV / FCF	51.8	8.7	16.9	12.8
Operating Ratios				
Other Income / PBT (%)	12%	13%	15%	17%
Effective Tax Rate (%)	25%	25%	25%	25%
D/E Ratio (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net D/E Ratio	-43%	-74%	-79%	-86%
Return/Profitability Ratios (%)				
Recurring Net Income Margins	17%	9%	9%	10%
RoCE	22%	20%	19%	18%
RoNW	19%	17%	17%	17%
Dividend Payout Ratio	29%	25%	25%	25%
Dividend Yield	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%
EBITDA Margins	24%	13%	13%	13%

Financial summary - MGL

Table 15: Profit and loss statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Income (Sales)	35,602	62,264	62,378	66,499
Operating Expenses	26,359	52,045	48,507	51,711
EBITDA	9,243	10,219	13,870	14,789
% margins	26%	16%	22%	22%
Depreciation & Amortisation	1,963	2,548	2,968	3,388
Gross Interest	75	50	50	50
Other Income	857	1,823	1,784	2,032
Recurring PBT	8,063	9,445	12,637	13,383
Less: Taxes	2,093	2,377	3,181	3,368
Net Income (Reported)	5,969	7,067	9,456	10,014
Recurring Net Income	5,969	7,067	9,456	10,014

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 16: Balance sheet

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

 	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Assets				
Total Current Assets	9,159	20,795	18,944	21,587
of which cash & cash eqv.	4,652	16,082	14,283	16,776
Total Current Liabilities &				
Provisions	14,357	27,293	24,998	26,561
Net Current Assets	(5,198)	(6,498)	(6,054)	(4,975)
Investments	10,883	11,971	13,168	14,485
Net Fixed Assets	26,137	30,590	34,622	38,234
Capital Work-in-Progress	6,159	6,159	6,159	6,159
Total Assets	37,981	42,222	47,895	53,904
Liabilities				
Borrowings (Includes cash				
deposits)	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008
Equity Share Capital	988	988	988	988
Face Value per share (Rs)	10	10	10	10
Reserves & Surplus	34,985	39,226	44,900	50,908
Net worth	35,973	40,214	45,887	51,896
Total liabilities	37,981	42,222	47,895	53,904

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 17: Quarterly trend

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	Mar'22	Jun'22	Sept'22	Dec'22
Net sales	10,811	14,502	15,581	16,658
% growth (YoY)	5.9%	34.1%	7.4%	6.9%
EBITDA	2,155	2,856	2,528	2,561
Margin (%)	19.9%	19.7%	16.2%	15.4%
Other income	227	200	260	323
Add: Extraordinaries				
Net profit	1,318	1,852	1,640	1,721

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 18: Cashflow statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Cashflow	9,506	10,219	13,870	14,789
Working Capital Changes	1,652	12,731	(2,244)	1,413
Operating Cash flow	9,037	20,572	8,446	12,833
Capital Commitments	(6,473)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)
Free Cashflow	2,564	13,572	1,446	5,833
Cashflow from Investing				
Activities	(6,400)	(6,265)	(6,413)	(6,285)
Inc (Dec) in Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Inc (Dec) in investments	(357)	(1,088)	(1,197)	(1,317)
Dividend paid	(2,810)	(2,827)	(3,782)	(4,006)
Cash flow from Financing	(' '	,	, ,	, ,
Activities	(3,103)	(2,877)	(3,832)	(4,056)
Chg. in Cash & Bank				
balance	(467)	11,431	(1,799)	2,493

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 19: Key ratios

(Year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Per Share Data (in Rs)				
EPS(Basic Recurring)	60.4	71.5	95.7	101.4
Recurring Cash EPS	80.3	97.3	125.8	135.7
Dividend per share (DPS)	25.0	28.6	38.3	40.6
Book Value per share (BV)	364.2	407.1	464.5	525.4
Growth Ratios (%)				
Operating Income	65%	75%	0%	7%
EBITDA	-1%	11%	36%	7%
Recurring Net Income	-4%	18%	34%	6%
Recurring EPS	-4%	18%	34%	6%
Recurring CEPS	0%	21%	29%	8%
Valuation Ratios (% YoY)				
P/E	14.6	12.3	9.2	8.7
P/BV	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7
EV / EBITDA	7.7	5.8	4.3	3.8
EV / FCF	27.8	4.3	41.1	9.5
Operating Ratios				
Other Income / PBT (%)	11%	19%	14%	15%
Effective Tax Rate (%)	26%	25%	25%	25%
D/E Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-
Net D/E Ratio	-43%	-70%	-60%	-60%
Return/Profitability Ratios (%)				
Recurring Net Income Margins	17%	11%	15%	15%
RoCE	20%	19%	24%	22%
RoNW	17%	18%	21%	19%
Dividend Payout Ratio	41%	40%	40%	40%
Dividend Yield	2.8%	3.3%	4.4%	4.6%
EBITDA Margins	26%	16%	22%	22%

Financial summary – Gujarat Gas (GGL)

Table 20: Profit and loss statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Income (Sales)	1,64,562	1,69,740	1,96,050	2,11,663
Operating Expenses	1,43,799	1,45,474	1,71,017	1,84,558
EBITDA	20,763	24,266	25,033	27,105
% margins	13%	14%	13%	13%
Depreciation & Amortisation	3,849	4,321	4,804	5,287
Gross Interest	568	500	460	420
Other Income	909	906	795	693
Recurring PBT	17,135	20,351	20,565	22,091
Less: Taxes	4,278	5,124	5,178	5,562
Net Income (Reported)	12,858	15,227	15,387	16,529
Recurring Net Income	12,937	15,227	15,387	16,529

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 21: Balance sheet

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Assets				
Total Current Assets	18,538	26,720	34,212	18,538
of which cash & cash eqv.	4,327	11,649	18,853	4,327
Total Current Liabilities &				
Provisions	23,848	26,679	27,370	23,848
Net Current Assets	(5,309)	41	6,842	(5,309)
Investments	5,142	5,642	6,142	5,142
Net Fixed Assets	73,478	80,175	86,388	73,478
Capital Work-in-Progress	9,923	9,923	9,923	9,923
Total Assets	75,157	87,703	1,01,218	75,157
Liabilities				
Borrowings (Includes cash				
deposits)	6,253	5,753	5,253	6,253
Deferred Tax Liability	8,077	8,077	8,077	8,077
Equity Share Capital	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377
Face Value per share (Rs)	2	2	2	2
Reserves & Surplus	67,527	80,574	94,589	67,527
Net worth	68,904	81,951	95,966	68,904
Total liabilities	75,157	87,703	1,01,218	75,157

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 22: Quarterly trend

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	Mar'22	Jun'22	Sept'22	Dec'22
Net sales	46,694	51,701	39,765	36,843
% growth (YoY)	36.2%	71.7%	10.0%	-28.4%
EBITDA	6,974	6,066	6,427	5,823
Margin (%)	14.9%	11.7%	16.2%	15.8%
Other income	177	190	185	320
Add: Extraordinaries				
Net profit	4,533	3,811	4,039	3,713

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 23: Cashflow statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Cashflow	21,076	24,266	25,033	27,105
Working Capital Changes	(95)	(616)	1,972	403
Operating Cash flow	16,618	18,526	21,827	21,947
Capital Commitments	(13,265)	(11,500)	(11,500)	(11,500)
Free Cashflow	3,353	7,026	10,327	10,447
Cashflow from Investing				
Activities	(12,935)	(11,094)	(11,205)	(11,307)
Inc (Dec) in Borrowings	(4,193)	(500)	(500)	(500)
Inc (Dec) in marketable				
investments	-	(500)	(500)	(500)
Dividend paid	(1,560)	(2,316)	(2,340)	(2.514)
Cash flow from Financing	(1,000)	(=,0.0)	(=,0.0)	(=,0 : :)
Activities	(6,284)	(3,316)	(3,301)	(3,434)
Chg. in Cash & Bank	(-,=0.)	(=,0.0)	(=,001)	(=, :• :)
balance	(2,602)	4,115	7,322	7,205
	· · · · · · · ·			

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 24: Key ratios

(Year ending March 31)

(rear criaing maren er)				
	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Per Share Data (in Rs)				
EPS(Basic Recurring)	18.8	22.1	22.4	24.0
Recurring Cash EPS	24.4	28.4	29.3	31.7
Dividend per share (DPS)	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
Book Value per share (BV)	81.3	100.1	119.0	139.4
Growth Ratios (%)				
Operating Income	67%	3%	16%	8%
EBITDA	-1%	17%	3%	8%
Recurring Net Income	1%	18%	1%	7%
Recurring EPS	1%	18%	1%	7%
Recurring CEPS	4%	16%	3%	8%
Valuation Ratios (% YoY)				
P/E	27.0	22.9	22.7	21.1
P/BV	6.2	5.1	4.3	3.6
EV / EBITDA	16.9	14.3	13.5	12.1
EV / FCF	104.7	49.2	32.7	31.5
Operating Ratios				
Other Income / PBT (%)	5%	4%	4%	3%
Effective Tax Rate (%)	25%	25%	25%	25%
D/E Ratio (%)	12%	9%	7%	5%
Net D/E Ratio	3%	-5%	-14%	-21%
Return/Profitability Ratios (%)				
Recurring Net Income Margins	8%	9%	8%	8%
RoCE	27%	27%	23%	22%
RoNW	23%	22%	19%	17%
Dividend Payout Ratio	11%	13%	13%	13%
Dividend Yield	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
EBITDA Margins	13%	14%	13%	13%
Source: Company data I-Sec rese	arch			

Financial summary - GSPL

Table 25: Profit and loss statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Income (Sales)	1,83,220	1,80,653	1,82,266	1,93,156
Operating Expenses	1,48,219	1,45,558	1,45,022	1,52,511
EBITDA	35,001	35,095	37,244	40,646
% margins	19%	19%	20%	21%
Depreciation & Amortisation	5,795	6,367	7,084	7,886
Gross Interest	1,118	620	650	645
Other Income	1,056	688	1,011	828
Recurring PBT	29,025	28,797	30,522	32,943
Less: Taxes	7,256	7,566	7,995	8,623
Share of Associates	541	541	541	541
Net Income (Reported)	16,383	14,769	16,195	17,585
Recurring Net Income	16,383	14,769	16,195	17,585

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 26: Balance sheet

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

into min, your onamy maron ony	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Assets				<u></u>
Total Current Assets	17,909	24,715	32,445	42,493
of which cash & cash eqv.	1,077	7,670	14,875	23,696
Total Current Liabilities &				
Provisions	26,179	27,224	28,402	29,914
Net Current Assets	(8,270)	(2,508)	4,043	12,579
Investments	16,700	18,700	20,700	22,700
Net Fixed Assets	99,447	1,08,214	1,20,130	1,31,244
Capital Work-in-Progress	12,454	17,718	18,718	19,718
Total Assets	1,52,940	1,76,419	1,99,771	2,24,709
Liabilities				
Borrowings (Includes cash				
deposits)	7,128	8,707	8,707	8,707
Deferred Tax Liability	12,327	12,327	12,327	12,327
Equity Share Capital	5,642	5,642	5,642	5,642
Face Value per share (Rs)	10	10	10	10
Reserves & Surplus	73,545	87,186	1,02,253	1,18,145
Net worth	79,187	92,828	1,07,895	1,23,787
Total liabilities	1,52,940	1,76,419	1,99,771	2,24,709

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 27: Quarterly trend

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	Mar'22	Jun'22	Sept'22	Dec'22
Net sales	4,331	4,818	4,346	4,024
% growth (YoY)	-8.1%	11.2%	-9.8%	-7.4%
EBITDA	3,062	3,602	3,338	2,699
Margin (%)	70.7%	74.8%	76.8%	67.1%
Other income	64	40	1,037	130
Add: Extraordinaries	-	-	-	-
Net profit	2,020	2,355	3,142	1,709

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 28: Cashflow statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Cashflow	35,272	35,095	37,244	40,646
Working Capital Changes	(391)	403	182	(233)
Operating Cash flow	27,456	27,931	29,431	31,790
Capital Commitments	-12,892	-20,397	-20,000	-20,000
Cashflow from Investing				
Activities	(13,569)	(21,169)	(20,448)	(20,632)
Inc (Dec) in Borrowings	(13,541)	1,579	-	-
Dividend paid	(1,757)	(1,128)	(1,128)	(1,693)
Cash flow from Financing	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
Activities	(16,593)	(169)	(1,778)	(2,337)
Chg. in Cash & Bank				
balance	(2,707)	6,593	7,205	8,821

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 29: Key ratios

(Year ending March 31)

(Tear chaing March 31)	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Per Share Data (in Rs.)				
EPS(Basic Recurring)	29.2	26.2	28.7	31.2
Recurring Cash EPS	39.3	37.5	41.3	45.1
Dividend per share (DPS)	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
Book Value per share (BV)	140.4	164.5	191.2	219.4
Growth Ratios (%)				
Operating Income	56%	-1%	1%	6%
EBITDA	-2%	0%	6%	9%
Recurring Net Income	2%	-10%	10%	9%
Recurring EPS	2%	-10%	10%	9%
Recurring CEPS	3%	-5%	10%	9%
Valuation Ratios (% YoY)				
P/E	9.6	10.7	9.7	9.0
P/CFPS	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.0
P/BV	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
EV / EBITDA	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.5
EV / FCF	11.0	18.4	14.0	11.0
Operating Ratios				
Other Income / PBT (%)	4%	2%	3%	3%
Effective Tax Rate (%)	25%	26%	26%	26%
D/E Ratio (%)	6%	0%	-7%	-13%
Return/Profitability Ratios (%)				
Recurring Net Income Margins	9%	8%	9%	9%
RoCE	20%	16%	15%	15%
RoNW	23%	17%	16%	15%
Dividend Payout Ratio	7%	8%	7%	10%
Dividend Yield	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%
EBITDA Margins	19%	19%	20%	21%
Source: Company data I-Sec rese	arch			

Financial summary - GAIL

Table 30: Profit and loss statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Income				
(Sales)	9,27,698	10,04,965	10,08,318	10,28,675
Operating Expenses	7,76,182	9,24,546	8,97,298	9,01,434
EBITDA	1,51,516	80,419	1,11,019	1,27,241
% margins	16%	8%	11%	12%
Depreciation &				
Amortisation	24,202	25,972	27,535	30,335
Gross Interest	2,025	-696	-2,811	-5,552
Other Income	11,723	6,303	5,316	5,923
Recurring PBT	1,37,012	61,446	91,612	1,08,381
Less: Taxes	31,599	15,362	22,903	27,095
Net Income (Reported)	1,23,037	67,224	89,572	1,01,919
Recurring Net Income	1,23,037	67,224	89,572	1,01,919

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 31: Balance sheet

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Assets				
Total Current Assets	1,35,231	1,55,900	1,58,773	1,63,484
Total Current Liabilities &				
Provisions	1,41,624	1,33,619	1,42,394	1,50,121
Net Current Assets	-6,393	22,281	16,379	13,363
Investments	2,01,898	2,01,898	2,01,898	2,01,898
Net Fixed Assets	6,00,625	6,44,653	6,87,118	7,26,783
Capital Work-in-Progress	1,54,904	1,54,904	1,54,904	1,54,904
Total Assets	8,24,170	8,51,373	8,93,942	9,48,858
Liabilities				
Borrowings	92,157	69,700	44,700	19,700
Equity Share Capital	44,404	44,404	44,404	44,404
Face Value per share (Rs)	10	10	10	10
Reserves & Surplus*	5,96,936	6,46,398	7,13,768	7,93,485
Net Worth	6,41,343	6,90,805	7,58,175	8,37,892
Total Liabilities	8,24,170	8,51,373	8,93,942	9,48,858
Source: Company data, I-Sec	research			

Table 8: Quarterly trend

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sept-22	Dec-22
Net sales	2,69,619	3,75,625	3,84,786	3,53,654
% growth (YoY)	4.6%	39.3%	2.4%	-8.1%
EBITDA	37,145	43,657	17,647	2,613
EBITDA Margin (%)	13.8%	11.6%	4.6%	0.7%
Other income	4,235	1,798	7,988	6,889
Add: Extraordinaries				
Net profit	26,831	29,152	15,371	2,457

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 32: Cashflow statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Cashflow				
before working				
capital changes	1,64,613	80,419	1,11,019	1,27,241
Working Capital				
Changes	(35,485)	(28,674)	5,903	3,015
Operating Cashflow	96,286	36,582	94,218	1,03,360
Capital Commitments	(69,713)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)
Cashflow from	, ,	,	, ,	, ,
Investing Activities	(56,995)	(42,558)	(43,822)	(43,444)
Inc (Dec) in Borrowings	6,258	(22,458)	(25,000)	(25,000)
Dividend paid	(39,954)	(17,762)	(22,202)	(22,202)
Cashflow from	, ,	,	, ,	, ,
Financing Activities	(39,159)	(39,523)	(44,390)	(41,650)
Chg. in Cash & Bank				
balances	132	(45,499)	6,006	18,267
0 0 11 1	•			

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 33: Key ratios

(Year ending March 31)

(Year enging March 31)				
	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Per Share Data (Rs)				
EPS(Basic Recurring)	18.7	10.2	13.6	15.5
Recurring Cash flow per share	22.4	14.2	17.8	20.1
Dividend per share (DPS)	6.1	4.0	5.0	5.0
Book Value per share (BV)	97.5	105.1	115.3	127.4
Growth Ratios (%)				
Operating Income	62%	8%	0%	2%
EBITDA	109%	-47%	38%	15%
Recurring Net Income	103%	-45%	33%	14%
Diluted Recurring EPS	103%	-45%	33%	14%
Valuation Ratios (x)				
P/E	5.5	10.1	7.6	6.6
P/CFPS	5.3	9.4	7.1	6.1
P/BV	1.1	1.0	0.9	8.0
EV / EBITDA	4.9	9.5	6.6	5.4
EV/FCF	4.6	6.7	4.2	3.7
Operating Ratios				
Other Income / PBT (%)	9%	10%	6%	5%
Effective Tax Rate (%)	25%	25%	25%	25%
D/E Ratio (%)	-21%	-17%	-19%	-23%
Deturn/Drefitchility Detice (9/)				
Return/Profitability Ratios (%)	11%	5%	7%	8%
Recurring Net Income Margins RoCE	14%	5% 5%	7% 8%	8%
RoNW	18%	5% 7%	8% 9%	10%
	32%	7% 26%	9% 25%	22%
Dividend Payout Ratio Dividend Yield	32% 6%	26% 4%	25% 5%	22% 5%
	16%	4% 8%	5% 11%	12%
EBITDA Margins	10%	070	1170	1270

Financial summary - PLNG

Table 34: Profit and loss statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
4,31,686	4,89,728	6,28,517	7,26,174
3,79,199	4,40,594	5,75,432	6,69,963
52,487	49,135	53,085	56,212
12%	10%	8%	8%
7,685	7,804	8,750	9,327
3,173	3,219	2,960	2,870
2,977	4,684	4,224	4,368
44,606	42,796	45,599	48,384
11,212	10,772	11,477	12,178
34,381	32,024	34,122	36,205
34,381	32,024	34,122	36,205
	4,31,686 3,79,199 52,487 12% 7,685 3,173 2,977 44,606 11,212 34,381	4,31,686 4,89,728 3,79,199 4,40,594 52,487 49,135 12% 10% 7,685 7,804 3,173 3,219 2,977 4,684 44,606 42,796 11,212 10,772 34,381 32,024	4,31,686 4,89,728 6,28,517 3,79,199 4,40,594 5,75,432 52,487 49,135 53,085 12% 10% 8% 7,685 7,804 8,750 3,173 3,219 2,960 2,977 4,684 4,224 44,606 42,796 45,599 11,212 10,772 11,477 34,381 32,024 34,122

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 35: Balance sheet

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

into min, your onding maron ony	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Assets				
Total Current Assets	87,153	1,01,787	1,18,739	1,35,479
Total Current Liabilities &				
Provisions	24,314	26,877	,	,
Net Current Assets	62,839	,	,	•
Investments	12,859	,	,	,
Net Fixed Assets	95,572	,	,	•
Capital Work-in-Progress	1,926	1,000	,	,
Total Assets	2,13,618	2,28,089	2,46,359	2,63,840
Liabilities				
Borrowings (Includes cash				
deposits)	34,385	,	,	•
Equity Share Capital	15,000		,	,
Face Value per share (Rs)	10	10	10	10
Reserves & Surplus	1,21,681	1,34,491	1,48,139	1,62,622
Net worth	1,36,681	1,49,491	1,63,139	1,77,622
Total liabilities	, ,	2,28,089	2,46,359	2,63,840
Source: Company data, I-Sec re	esearch			

Table 36: Quarterly trend

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	Mar'22	Jun'22	Sept'22	Dec'22
Net sales	1,11,604	1,42,638	1,59,857	1,50,102
% growth (YoY)	-11.4%	27.8%	12.1%	-6.1%
Adj EBITDA	11,691	10,644	11,730	9,097
Margin (%)	10.5%	7.5%	7.3%	6.1%
Other income	852	1,418	942	1,839
Add: Extraordinaries				7,657
Adj Net profit	8,047	7,009	7,443	4,149

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 37: Cashflow statement

(Rs mn, year ending March 31)

	FY22	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Operating Cashflow	53,666	49,135	53,085	56,212
Working Capital Changes	(6,336)	(1,933)	(5,113)	(3,563)
Operating Cashflow	34,688	36,430	36,495	40,470
Capital Commitments	(723)	(7,574)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Cashflow from Investing				
Activities	(10,533)	(3,018)	(5,906)	(5,763)
Inc (Dec) in Borrowings	(414)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Dividend paid	(15,750)	(19,215)	(20,473)	(21,723)
Cashflow from Financing	, , ,	(, ,	(, ,	, ,
Activities	(22,109)	(23,434)	(24,433)	(25,593)
Chg. in Cash & Bank	, , ,	, , ,	, , ,	, , ,
balance	2,046	9,978	6,157	9,114
				•

Source: Company data, I-Sec research

Table 38: Key ratios

(Year ending March 31)

FY22 FY23E FY24E Per Share Data (in Rs) FPS(Basic Recurring) 22.9 21.3 22.7 Recurring Cash EPS 26.5 26.6 28.6	24.1 30.4 14.0
EPS(Basic Recurring) 22.9 21.3 22.7	30.4 14.0
EPS(Basic Recurring) 22.9 21.3 22.7	30.4 14.0
Recurring Cash EPS 26.5 26.6 28.6	14.0
Dividend per share (DPS) 12.0 13.0 14.0	
Book Value per share (BV) 91.1 99.7 108.8	118.4
Growth Ratios (%)	
Operating Income 66% 13% 28%	16%
EBITDA 12% -6% 8%	6%
Recurring Net Income 17% -7% 7%	6%
Recurring EPS 17% -7% 7%	6%
Recurring CEPS 13% -8% 8%	6%
Valuation Ratios (% YoY)	
P/E 9.6 10.4 9.7	9.2
P/CFPS 9.6 9.1 9.1	8.2
P/BV 2.4 2.2 2.0	1.9
EV / EBITDA 6.1 6.3 5.7	5.2
EV / FCF 9.5 10.8 11.5	9.7
Operating Ratios	
Other Income / PBT (%) 7% 11% 9%	9%
Effective Tax Rate (%) 25% 25% 25%	25%
D/E Ratio (%) 11% 3% -2%	-8%
Return/Profitability Ratios (%)	
Recurring Net Income Margins 8.0% 6.5% 5.4%	5.0%
RoCE 25.3% 21.8% 21.9%	21.7%
RoNW 27.0% 22.4% 21.8%	21.2%
Dividend Payout Ratio 50.2% 60.0% 60.0%	60.0%
Dividend Yield 5.2% 5.8% 6.2%	6.6%
EBITDA Margins 12.2% 10.0% 8.4%	7.7%

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