23 February 2026

FUEL FOR ENGINES
FRIEND OF THE ECONOMY

FY27 PSUs + States + Centre capex = INR28.4t/7.1% of GDP/11% YoY

Public capex is improving across the Center, states and PSUs, and so is growth visibility across infrastructure, CVs, logistics, certain capital goods, cement demand, and metals.

- **FYTD26 state capex: The quality of state expenditure has improved, with capital expenditure (capex) materially outperforming revenue expenditure (revex). States' capex grew 14.4% YoY in 9MFY26, a sharp turnaround from the 0.6% contraction in 9MFY25. In 3QFY26 alone, capex surged 23.9% YoY, significantly outpacing revex growth. Capex utilization has reached 49% of BEs, consistent with historical patterns that see a strong 4Q push. Despite revenue headwinds, states are prioritizing asset creation, which is a positive signal for infrastructure, construction, and investment-linked sectors.**
- **FY27 capex projections: Based on the historical execution trends, we estimate FY26 states' capex at INR10.3t (97.5% of BEs). Looking ahead, FY27 budgets from MP, TN, AP, and UP indicate steady expansion, with combined capex up 13.5% YoY in FY27BE vs. FY26RE. We project total states' capex at INR11.3t in FY27BE (+10% YoY), reinforcing the state-led capex cycle.**
- **FY27 Center + states + PSU capex: With the Centre budgeting INR12.2t (3.1% of GDP) in FY27BE and states' capex projected at INR11.5t, combined general government (GG) capex is estimated at INR23.5t, or 5.9% of GDP. Adding PSU capex of INR4.8t, total public sector capex stands at INR28.4t in FY27, equivalent to 7.1% of GDP, implying growth of ~11% YoY (vs. 4.6% YoY in FY26). This scale of public investment keeps India's capex intensity structurally elevated, sustains infrastructure momentum across sectors, strengthens the crowding-in effect on private investment, and supports medium-term growth even as fiscal consolidation gradually progresses.**

Recap of 9MFY26 state finances:

- **States' fiscal position in 9MFY26 reflects slower revenue growth but stronger capital spending momentum. Aggregate receipts of 27 states grew 7.2% YoY in 9MFY26 (vs. 10.3% last year), reaching 65% of BEs, led by weaker SGST growth and a continued contraction in grants. At the same time, total spending rose 8.5% YoY, with the fiscal deficit at INR6.5t (2.5% of GDP), or 44% of BEs — the highest utilization in four years.**
- **Slowing revenue growth and a likely year-end surge in capex may challenge states' FY26 fiscal deficit target of ~3.3% of GSDP. States have already raised INR7.5t via market borrowings in Apr-Dec'25, and election-related DBT expansion could further lift borrowing needs. The VB-G RAM G Bill, with its 60:40 cost-sharing model and expanded 125-day guarantee, will also increase states' committed expenditure, reducing fiscal flexibility. For FY27, the deficit is seen near 3.3% of GSDP, with net borrowings of INR9.7t and gross SDL issuances of INR13.2t.**
- **The combined GG fiscal deficit stood at 5.7% of GDP in 9MFY26, lower than 6.1% in 9MFY25, with 45.2% of the full-year target already utilized, indicating gradual fiscal consolidation.**

Strong capex expansion visible in FY27 state budgets

The FY27 budgets presented by the four large states—MP, TN, AP and UP—indicate a continued and deliberate push toward higher capex, reinforcing the broader public investment cycle at the state level. Combined capex for these states rises from INR2,058b in FY23 to INR3,802b in FY27BE (INR3,349b in FY26RE; 13.5% YoY growth for FY27BE), up nearly 85%.

UP remains the largest capital spender, with capex scaling to INR1,864b in FY27BE (INR1,693b; 10.1% YoY), while MP also demonstrates steady and consistent expansion. Notably, AP records the sharpest acceleration, with capex rising six-fold compared to FY23, signaling an aggressive asset creation and infrastructure build-out phase. Even TN, despite a relatively moderate growth trajectory, shows a clear upward bias in FY27BE allocations.
AP has allocated a sizable portion toward capital outlay on irrigation, roads, urban infrastructure and industrial corridors while continuing welfare commitments. UP's

Radhika Piplani – Research analyst (Radhika.Piplani@MotilalOswal.com)
Tanisha Ladha – Research analyst (Tanisha.Ladha@MotilalOswal.com)

record-sized budget emphasizes transport infrastructure (expressways, metro expansion), energy, rural development and housing, alongside higher allocations for agriculture and social sector schemes. MP has focused on roads, urban development, water resources and women-centric welfare programs, reflecting a balanced push between asset creation and social inclusion. TN's interim budget maintains strong allocations for transport, energy transition, urban infrastructure and industrial development while safeguarding spending on education, healthcare and social protection *(Exhibit 19)*.

Exhibit 1: Strong capex expansion visible in FY27 state budgets - Capital spending (INR b)

States	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26BE	FY26RE	FY26RE/BE (%)	FY27BE	FY27BE (% YoY)
MP	468	573	706	851	747	88	803	7.5
TN	468	493	471	661	514	78	596	15.8
AP	90	241	212	468	395	84	539	36.5
UP	1,032	1,186	1,223	1,742	1,693	97	1,864	10.1
Total	**2,058**	**2,493**	**2,612**	**3,721**	**3,349**	**90**	**3,802**	**13.5**

9MFY26 state finances

States' fiscal deficit at 44% of BEs in 9MFY26: Based on the provisional data of 27 states, total receipts of all the states grew at a five-year low pace of 7.2% YoY in 9MFY26 (vs. +10.3% in 9MFY25), achieving 65% of BEs, lower than 67% in the same period last year *(Exhibit 2)*.

States' fiscal deficit was 44% of BEs in 9MFY26, highest in four years

At the same time, their total spending grew 8.5% YoY in 9MFY26 (vs. +10.6% in 9MFY25), achieving 60% of BEs, the highest in at least a decade *(Exhibit 3).* Consequently, the states' aggregate fiscal deficit stood at INR6.5t (or 2.5% of GDP) in 9MFY26, compared to INR5.7t (or 2.3% of GDP) in 9MFY25. States have achieved 44.4% of their full-year target in 9MFY26, higher than 39.1% of BEs in 9MFY25 and the highest in four years *(Exhibits 4, 5).*

Exhibit 2: Total receipts stood at 65% of BEs in 9MFY26…

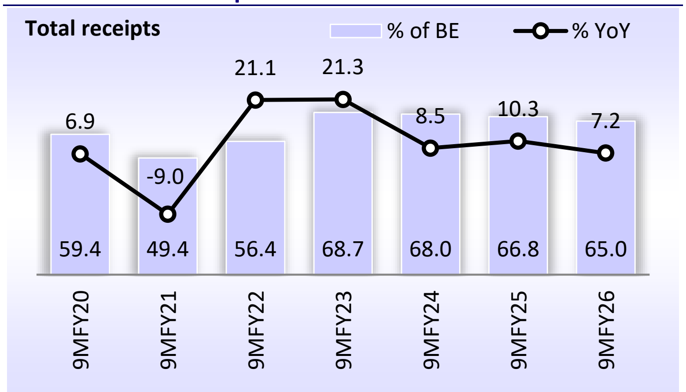
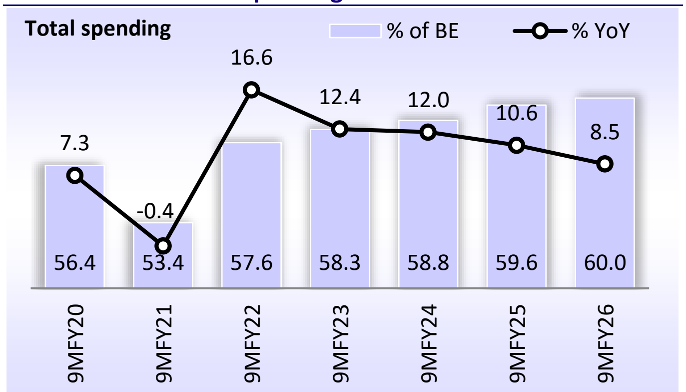


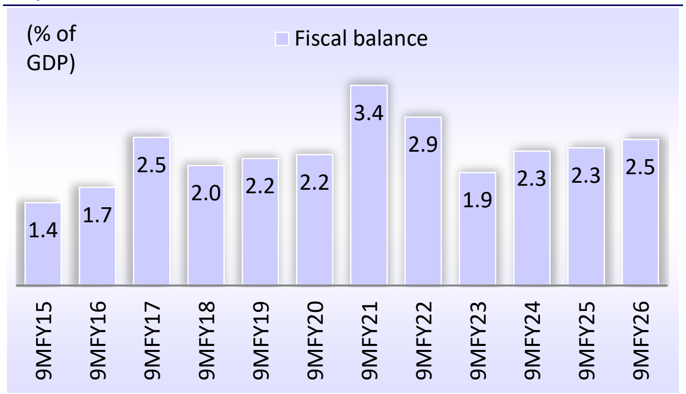
Exhibit 3: …and total spending was at 60% of BEs



Data of 27 states

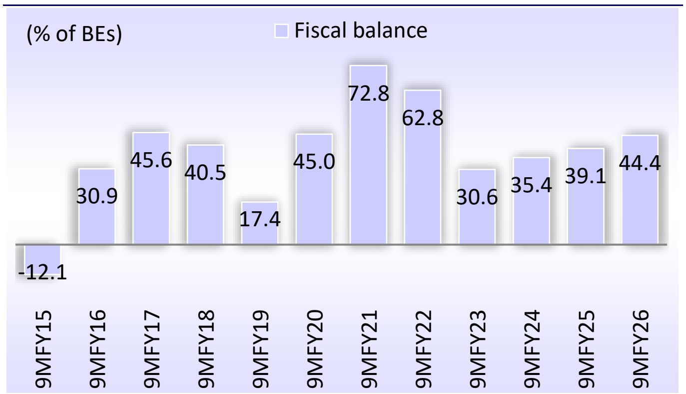
Note: Data for all states is based on 27 states, for which monthly data up to Dec'25 is available. These states account for >95% of all states' Budget. The states/UT covered in this report are Andhra Pradesh (AP), Assam (AS), Bihar (BH), Chhattisgarh (CT), Gujarat (GJ), Haryana (HR), Himachal Pradesh (HP), Jammu & Kashmir (JK), Jharkhand (JH), Karnataka (KA), Kerala (KL), Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra (MH), Odisha (OD), Punjab (PB), Rajasthan (RJ), Tamil Nadu (TN), Telangana (TS), Uttarakhand (UK), Uttar Pradesh (UP), West Bengal (WB), Arunachal Pradesh (AR), Meghalaya (MG), Nagaland (NG), Mizoram (MZ), Sikkim (SK), and Tripura (TR)

Exhibit 4: States' aggregate fiscal deficit was 1.7% of GDP in 3QFY26*…



* Assuming nominal GDP growth of 10% YoY in 3QFY26

Exhibit 5: …and stood at 44.4% of BEs in 9MFY26, higher than 39.1% of BEs in 9MFY25



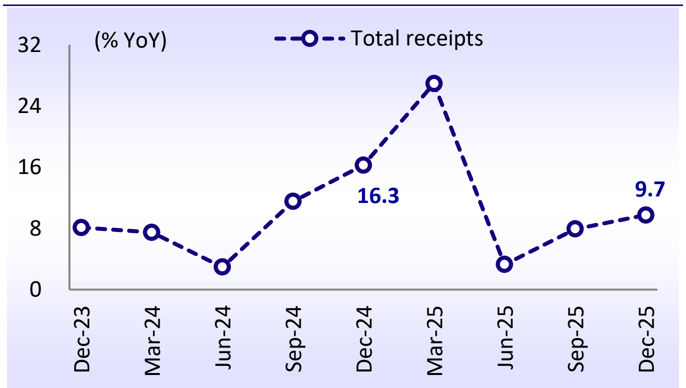
Source: Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), CEIC, MOFSL

Receipts growth moderates sharply in 9MY26, mainly led by weakness in tax receipts and contraction in grants received from the center.

Receipt growth moderates, mainly led by contraction in grants

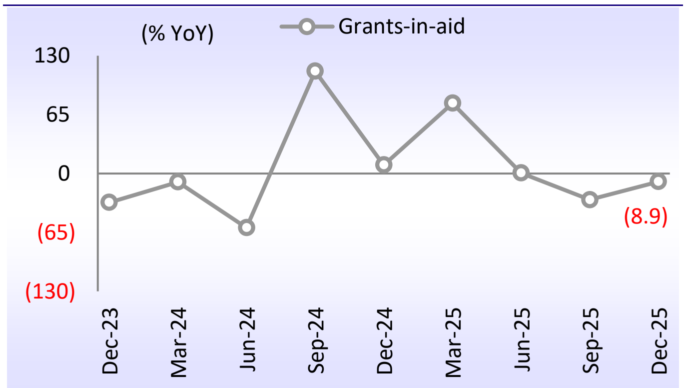
- Total states' revenue trajectory shows a clear sequential slowdown over the past two fiscal years. Growth in total receipts has moderated from 10.3% in 9MFY25 to 7.2% in 9MFY26, pointing to a normalization after the post-pandemic revenue surge. Revenue receipts followed a similar pattern, easing to 7% in 9MFY26 (Exhibit 2).
- Tax revenue growth has gradually softened, declining to 9.2% in 9MFY26 after expanding at double-digit rates in the previous two years (~14%). The moderation is largely attributable to a sharp deceleration in state GST collections, where growth has fallen to 4.1%, significantly lower than the strong expansion seen earlier.
- Encouragingly, several other tax streams have shown resilience. Stamp duty and registration fees recorded double-digit growth, supported by steady real estate activity, while state excise collections remained robust. States' share of Union taxes continues to grow at a healthy pace, though the expansion is slower than in prior years, limiting its ability to fully offset GST weakness (Exhibits 8, 9).
- Grants-in-aid continue to contract for the third consecutive year (-15.3% in 9MFY26) and remain significantly below budgeted levels, with barely one-third of the annual target realized so far (Exhibits 7,8).
- In contrast, non-tax revenue has rebounded after last year's near stagnation, providing some cushion to overall receipts. Capital receipts have also strengthened compared with FY25 (Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 6: Total receipts grew 9.7% in 3QFY26



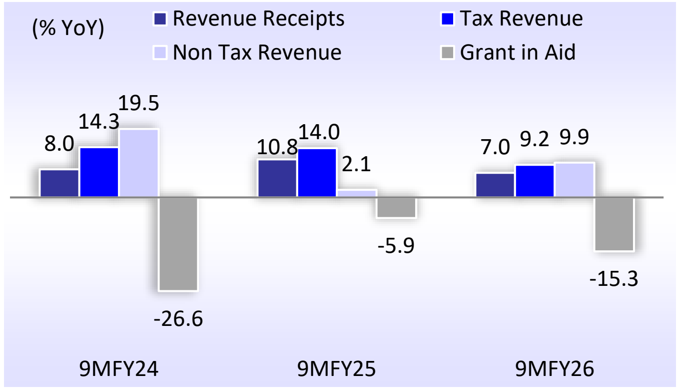
Data of 27 states

Exhibit 7: Grants contracted for the third consecutive quarter in 3QFY26



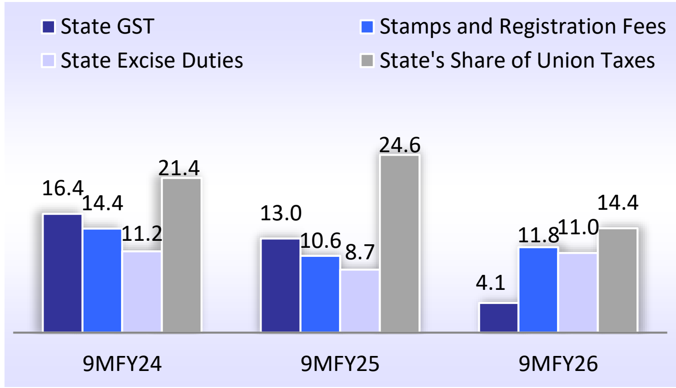
Source: CEIC, CAG, MOFSL

Exhibit 8: States' revenue receipt growth slows in 9MFY26



Data of 27 states

Exhibit 9: SGST growth remains weak in 9MFY26



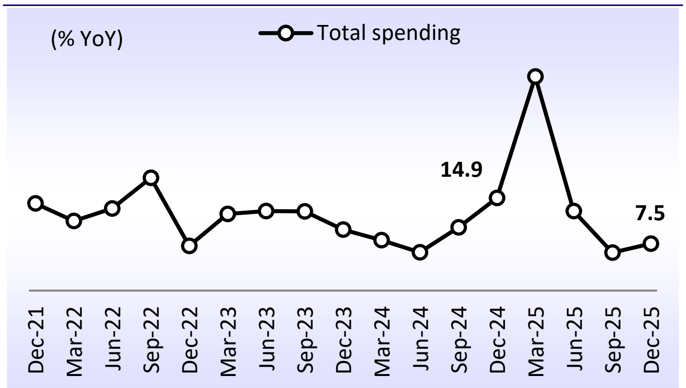
Source: CEIC, CAG, MOFSL

States' capex up 14.4% YoY in 9MFY26, following a contraction of 0.6% in 9MFY25

States' capital spending improves sharply while revex eases in 9MFY26

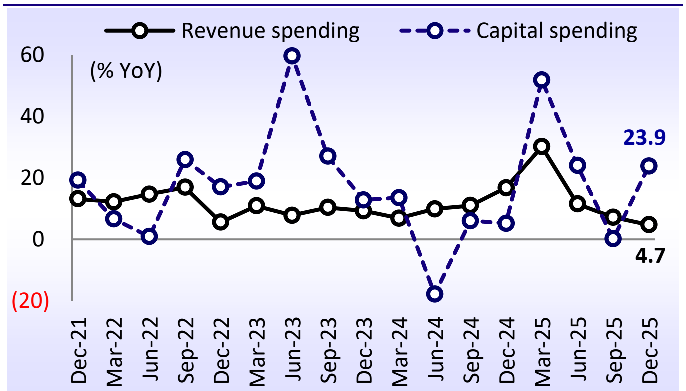
- Within states' spending, growth in capital spending outpaced growth in revenue spending in 3QFY26. Capital spending grew 23.9% YoY in 3QFY26, compared to a growth of 4.7% in revenue spending. In 9MFY26, states' capex was up by 14.4% YoY, compared to a contraction of 0.6% in 9MFY25 *(Exhibits 11, 15)*.
- On the other hand, revex growth has slowed notably from last year's pace (7.6% in 9MFY26 vs. 12.6% in 9MFY25) partly reflecting moderation in salaries and a contraction in subsidy spending. *(Exhibits 12 and 13)*.
- At the same time, interest payments are growing at their fastest pace in three years, highlighting the impact of elevated debt levels, while pension spending remains structurally high and has already crossed nearly two-thirds of the annual budget *(Exhibit 14)*.
- **States have so far utilized about 49% of their full-year capex budget, in line with historical patterns that typically see a sharp acceleration in spending during the final quarter of the fiscal year. This suggests that a sharper acceleration in capital spending is likely in the latter part of the fiscal year, which could place additional pressure on state finances if revenue growth does not improve. The back-loaded nature of capital spending warrants close monitoring, particularly given the historical tendency for underutilization of budgeted capex *(Exhibit 15)*.**

Exhibit 10: Total spending of states grew 7.5% YoY in 3QFY26



Data of 27 states

Exhibit 11: Revenue spending of states grew 4.7% YoY in 3QFY26, while capital spending was up by 23.9%



Source: CEIC, CAG, MOFSL

Exhibit 12: Revenue spending slowed sharply in 9MFY26…

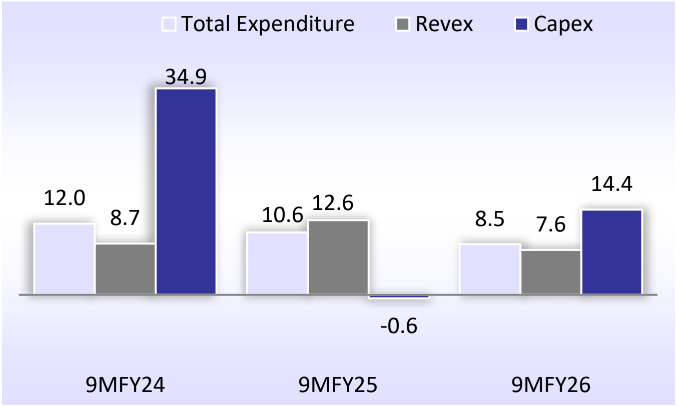
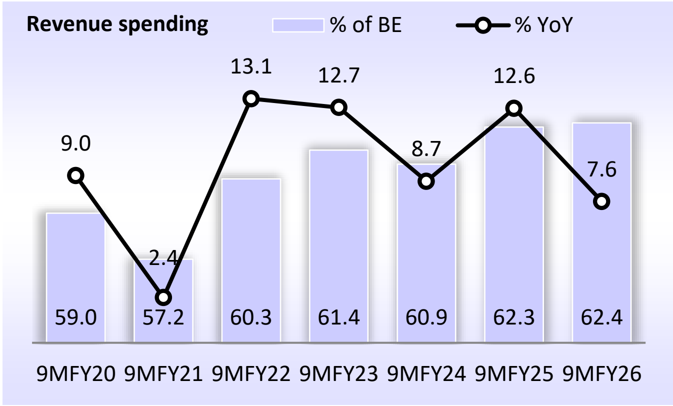
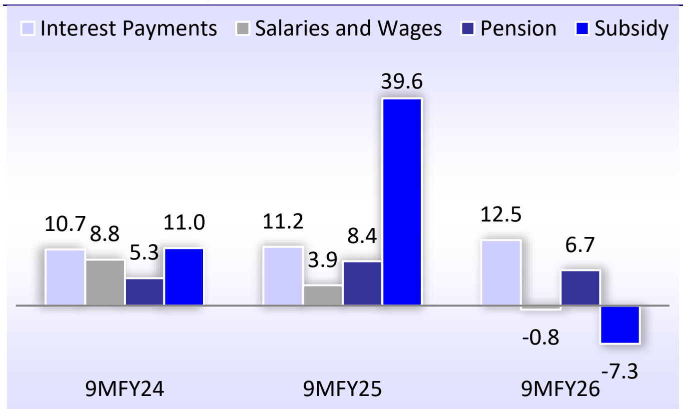


Exhibit 13: …reaching 62% of BEs in 9MFY26



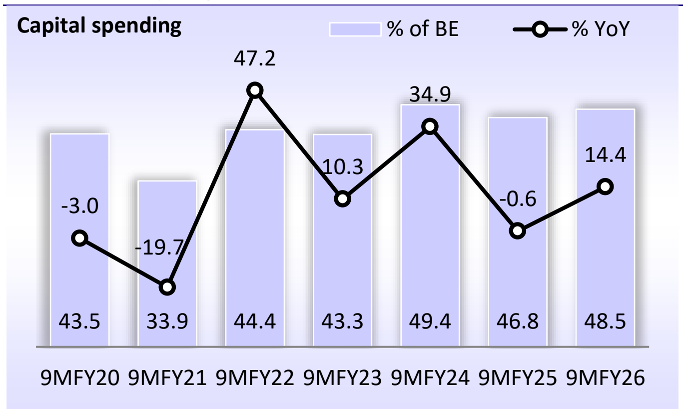
Source: Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), CEIC, MOFSL

Exhibit 14: Revex growth moderated led by subsidies



Data of 27 states

Exhibit 15: Capex grew 14.4% in 9MFY26



Source: CEIC, MOFSL

Fiscal risks

Slowing revenue growth, alongside a likely year-end pickup in capital spending, could make it difficult for states to meet their FY26 fiscal deficit target of ~3.3% of GSDP. Reflecting these pressures, states have already raised about INR7.5t through market borrowings during Apr-Dec'25. With the 2026 state assembly elections approaching for Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, the probability of new or expanded DBT schemes has increased, which may further strain revenues and elevate borrowing requirements. Additionally, the implementation of the VB-G RAM G Bill, which shifts rural employment to a Centre-state cost-sharing framework (60:40 for most states) and expands the guarantee to 125 days, is likely to raise committed expenditure for states, increasing revenue pressures and reducing fiscal flexibility.

For FY27, the fiscal deficit is expected to remain around 3.3% of GSDP, with net borrowings estimated at INR9.7t and gross SDL issuances near INR13.2t. Overall, rising welfare commitments, higher interest payments, and increased statutory spending obligations risk crowding out capex and could delay post-election fiscal consolidation unless revenue growth meaningfully improves.

Exhibit 16: Finances of 27 states

(% YoY)	9MFY24	9MFY25	9MFY26	(FYTD 26 % of BE)
Total Receipts	**8.5**	**10.3**	**7.2**	**65.0**
Revenue Receipts	**8.0**	**10.8**	**7.0**	**65.5**
Tax Revenue	**14.3**	14.0	9.2	66.3
State GST	**16.4**	13.0	4.1	57.3
Stamps and Registration Fees	**14.4**	10.6	11.8	57.2
Land Revenue	**36.6**	-14.7	13.4	50.1
Sales Tax	**-1.0**	4.3	4.1	56.1
State Excise Duties	**11.2**	8.7	11.0	58.2
State's Share of Union Taxes	**21.4**	24.6	14.4	63.3
Other Taxes and Duties	**16.4**	7.2	15.1	55.6
Non Tax Revenue	**19.5**	2.1	9.9	53.1
Grant in Aid	**-26.6**	-5.9	-15.3	33.7
Capital Receipts	**35.6**	**8.7**	**15.1**	**39.5**
Recovery of Loans and Advances	**201.2**	-70.5	111.2	19.7
Other Receipts	**-6.6**	-38.5	-8.2	0.1
Borrowings and Other Liabilities	**33.4**	10.7	14.7	40.6
Total Expenditure	**12.0**	**10.6**	**8.5**	**60.0**
Revex	**8.7**	**12.6**	**7.6**	**62.4**
Interest Payments	**10.7**	11.2	12.5	55.0
Salaries and Wages	**8.8**	3.9	-0.8	53.2
Pension	**5.3**	8.4	6.7	65.5
Subsidy	**11.0**	39.6	-7.3	51.5
Capex	**34.9**	**-0.6**	**14.4**	**48.5**
Loans and Advances Disbursed	**-1.7**	22.4	9.7	59.5
Fiscal Balance				**44.4**

Source: CGA, CEIC, MOFSL; Data of 27 states

Finances of the General Government (States + Centre)

Combined capital spending picked up sharply in 9MFY26

A combined analysis of the central and state governments confirms that total receipts grew 9.2% YoY in 9MFY26 (12.1% in 9MFY25) and total spending growth moderated to 7.5% YoY in 9MFY26 (8.9% in 9MFY25). In other words, total receipts were at 68% of BEs in 9MFY26, in line with the last few years. At the same time, total spending was at 61% of BEs in 9MFY26 *(Exhibits 17, 18)*.

Exhibit 17: Combined receipts grew 9.2% YoY in 9MFY26

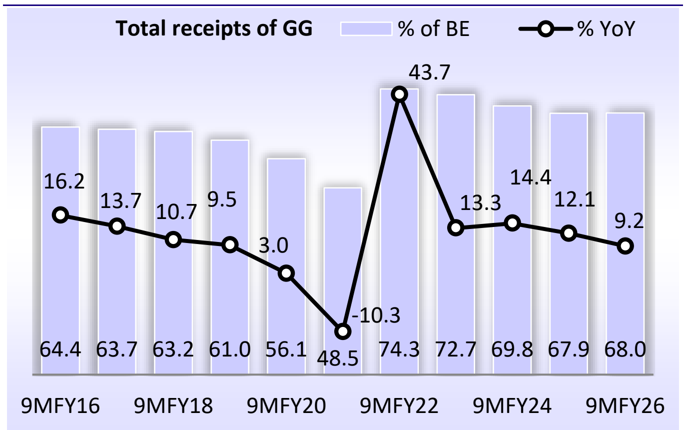
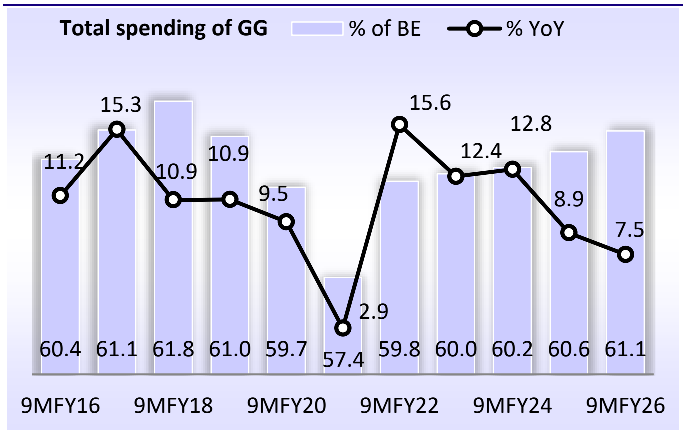


Exhibit 18: Total spending growth moderated



Source: CEIC, CAG, Controller General of Accounts (CGA), MOFSL

Exhibit 19: GG revex growth eased to a 5-year low of 5.9% YoY in 9MFY26

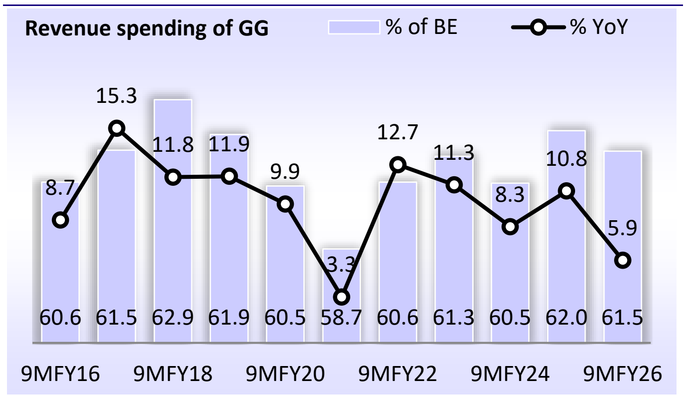
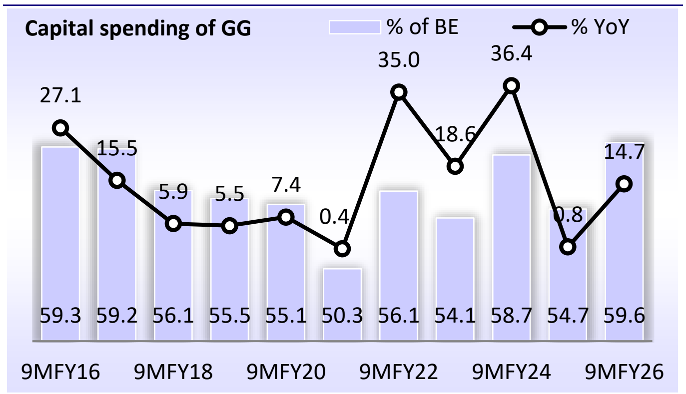


Exhibit 20: GG Capex growth picked up to 14.4% in 9MFY26 vs. 0.8% in 9MFY25



Source: CEIC, CAG, Controller General of Accounts (CGA), MOFSL

The combined capital spending grew 14.4% YoY and was 60% of BEs in 9MFY26.

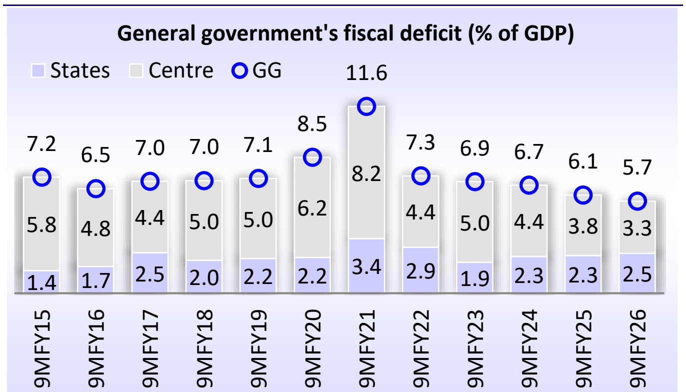
Further, revenue spending grew at a five-year low pace of 5.9% YoY in 9MFY26. On the other hand, combined capital spending surged 14.4% YoY in 9MFY26, following a growth of 0.8% in 9MFY25 *(Exhibits 19, 20)*. Capital spending, thus, was 60% of BEs in 9MFY26 (vs. 54.7% in 9MFY25), the highest in at least a decade.

Our calculations suggest that the GG fiscal deficit stood at 5.7% of GDP in 9MFY26 vs. 6.1% in 9MFY25.

Combined fiscal deficit was 5.7% of GDP and 45.2% of BEs in 9MFY26: As a % of BEs, states' aggregate fiscal deficit was at 44% of BEs in 9MFY26, while it was 54.5% for the Center, implying a combined fiscal deficit of 45.2% of BEs in 9MFY26, the highest in past five years.

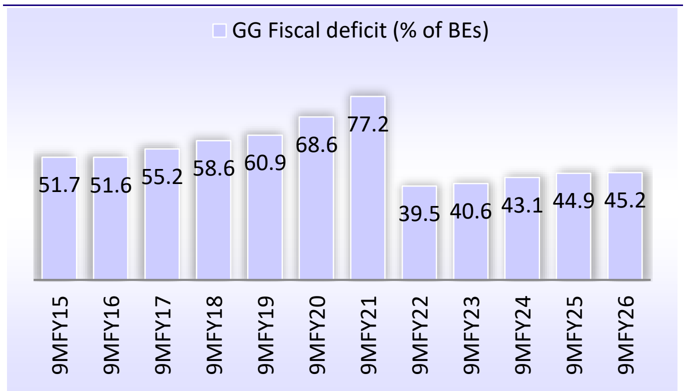
Assuming a 10% YoY nominal GDP growth in 3QFY26, our calculations suggest that the GG fiscal deficit stood at 5.7% of GDP in 9MFY26, lower than 6.1% of GDP in 9MFY25 and the average of 7.0% of GDP in the past decade (excluding FY21) *(Exhibits 21 and 22)*.

Exhibit 21: Combined fiscal deficit was 5.7% of GDP in 9MFY26 vs. 6.1% in 9MFY25



Assuming 10% nominal GDP growth in 3QFY26

Exhibit 22: Combined fiscal deficit of the government stood at 45.2% of BEs in 9MFY26, the highest in last five years



Source: CEIC, CAG, CGA, MOSPI, MOFSL

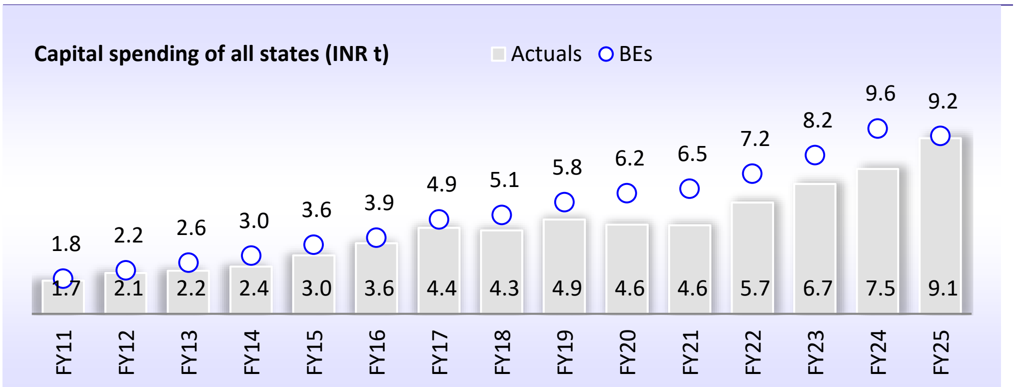
States' capex to rise to INR11.3t in FY27

Historically, actual states' capex numbers have broadly tracked budget estimates, typically achieving 85-100% of BEs, with a long-term average in the low-to-mid 90s *(Exhibit 23).* Although execution tends to soften in years of sharp budget expansion, recent trends indicate improving spending efficiency, with actual numbers nearing full utilization. Provisional data of 27 states also show that sates' capex has reached INR5.2t in 9MFY26, reaching 49% of BEs, in line with the historical trends that typically see a sharp acceleration in spending during the final quarter of a fiscal year.

Accordingly, we assume total states' capex at INR10.3t in FY26, equivalent to 97.5% of BEs *(Exhibit 24),* reflecting strong implementation while remaining marginally conservative.

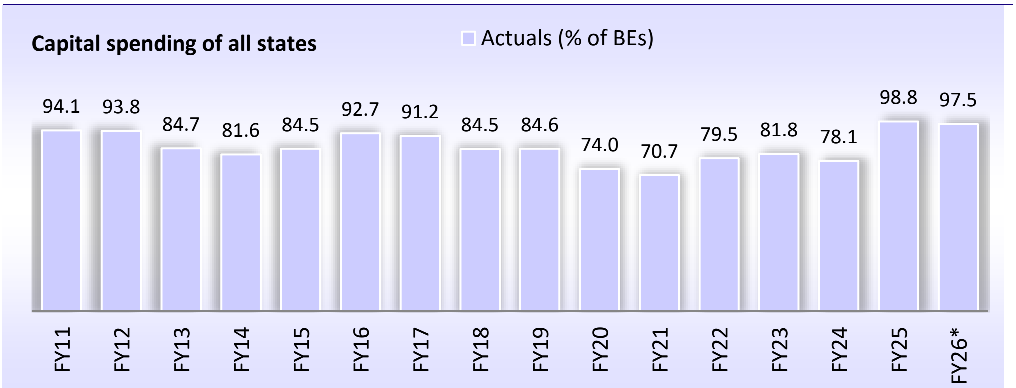
Looking ahead to FY27, based on the four states that have already presented their budgets and the continued emphasis on infrastructure creation, we assume total states' capex at INR11.3t in FY27BE (10% YoY, in line with the Center's capex target in FY27BE) (Exhibit 25). The early budget signals suggest a continued public investment push, supporting the ongoing state-led capex cycle and reinforcing medium-term growth prospects.

Exhibit 23: Capital spending of all states (Actuals vs. BEs)



Source: MOSPI, MOFSL

Exhibit 24: Capex likely to reach ~98% of BEs in FY26



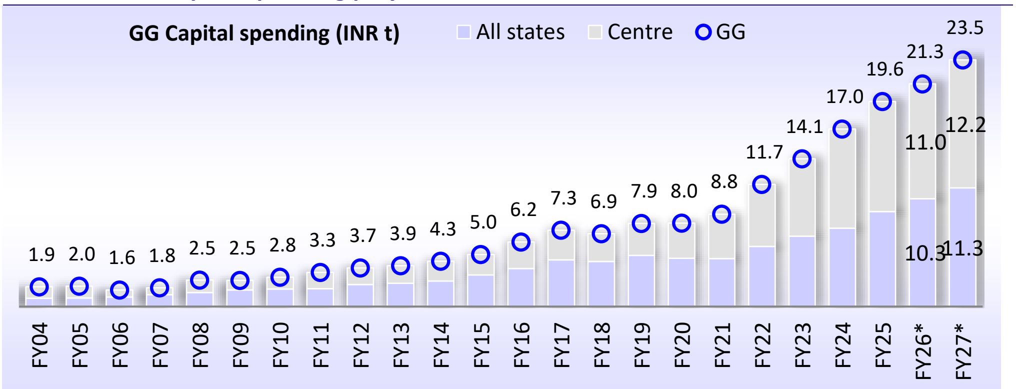
Source: MOSPI, MOFSL

GG capex likely at ~6% of GDP in FY27

Our calculations suggest that the GG capital spending would be around INR23.5t in FY27, reaching 5.9% of GDP

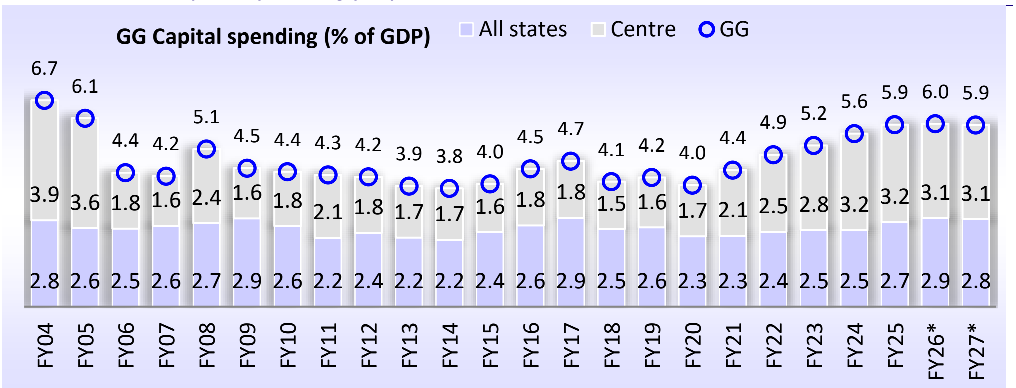
The Centre has already budgeted capex of INR 12.2t for FY27BE, equivalent to 3.1% of GDP, maintaining a structurally elevated public investment push. Combining this with our assumption of states' capex at INR11.3t in FY27BE, aggregate GG capex is estimated at INR23.5t, or 5.9% of GDP. This keeps overall public capital formation at elevated levels, sustaining the infrastructure-led growth momentum built over recent years. A GG capex ratio of around 6% of GDP underscores continued prioritization of asset creation, supports crowding-in of private investment, and reinforces medium-term growth prospects even as fiscal consolidation gradually advances *(Exhibits 25 and 26)*.

Exhibit 25: GG capital spending projected at INR23.5t in FY27



Source: MOSPI, MOFSL

Exhibit 26: GG capital spending projected at 5.9% of GDP in FY27



Source: MOSPI, MOFSL

Note: FY26* and FY27*: Centre's and PSUs capex data (revised estimates for FY26 and budget estimates for FY27) is taken from the budget documents; States' capex is our estimate.

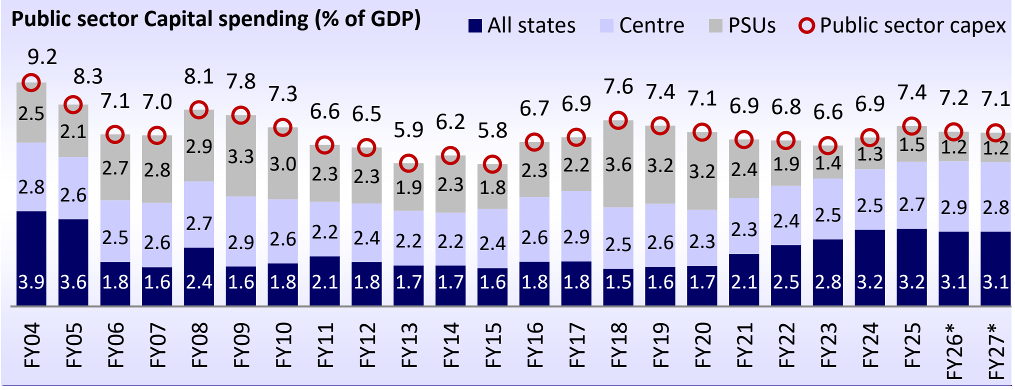
Public sector capex projected at 7.1% of GDP in FY27

Our calculations suggest that public sector capital spending would be around INR28.4t in FY27 (11% YoY), reaching 7.1% of GDP

Public sector capital spending has expanded sharply over the past two decades. It is projected at INR28.4t in FY27 (INR25.6t in FY26), growing by 10.9% (vs. 4.6% YoY in FY26). The recent acceleration has been particularly strong after FY20, led by a sustained push from the Centre and steady expansion in states' capex. While PSU spending has remained relatively stable in recent years, the overall investment cycle is now being driven primarily by GG capex.

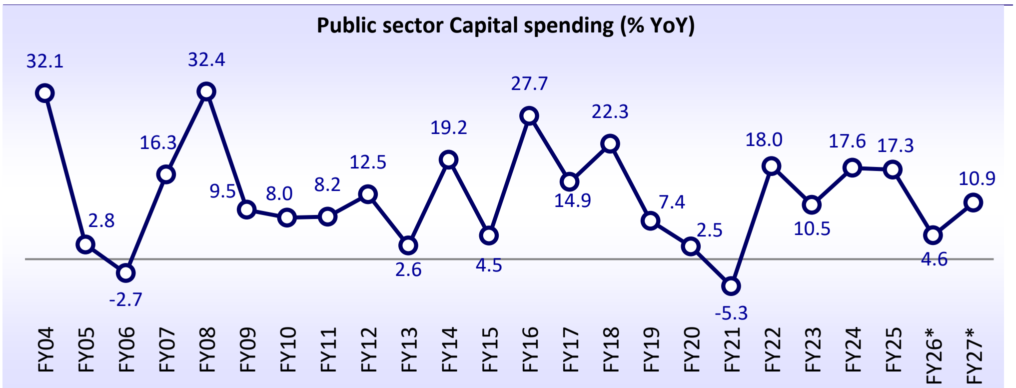
As a share of GDP, total public sector capex has largely remained in the 6-8% range over the past two decades, though its composition has shifted meaningfully. In the early 2000s, PSUs accounted for a larger share of investments, but over time the Centre and states have taken the lead. In recent years, central capex has risen structurally above 3% of GDP, while states' capex has strengthened toward 2.7-2.9% of GDP. Even as PSU capex has moderated to nearly 1.0-1.5% of GDP, overall public sector capex remains elevated at around 7.1% of GDP in FY27 *(Exhibits 27, 28 and 29).*

Exhibit 27: Public sector capital spending projected at 7.1% of GDP in FY27



Source: CGA, Union budget, CEIC, MOFSL

Exhibit 28: Public sector capital spending projected to grow 10.9% YoY in FY27



Source: CGA, Union budget, CEIC, MOFSL

Exhibit 29: Public sector capital spending (INR t)

	Centre	States	PSUs	Public sector
FY03	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9
FY04	1.1	0.8	0.7	2.6
FY05	1.1	0.8	0.7	2.6
FY06	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.6
FY07	0.7	1.1	1.2	3.0
FY08	1.2	1.3	1.4	4.0
FY09	0.9	1.6	1.8	4.3
FY10	1.1	1.7	1.9	4.7
FY11	1.6	1.7	1.8	5.1
FY12	1.6	2.1	2.0	5.7
FY13	1.7	2.2	1.9	5.8
FY14	1.9	2.4	2.6	7.0
FY15	2.0	3.0	2.3	7.3
FY16	2.5	3.6	3.1	9.3
FY17	2.8	4.4	3.4	10.7
FY18	2.6	4.3	6.1	13.1
FY19	3.1	4.9	6.1	14.0
FY20	3.4	4.6	6.4	14.4
FY21	4.3	4.6	4.8	13.6
FY22	5.9	5.7	4.4	16.1
FY23	7.4	6.7	3.6	17.7
FY24	9.5	7.5	3.9	20.9
FY25	10.5	9.1	4.9	24.5
FY26*	11.0	10.3	4.3	25.6
FY27*	12.2	11.3	4.8	28.4

Source: CGA, Union budget, CEIC, MOFSL

Note: FY26* and FY27*: Centre's and PSUs capex data (revised estimates for FY26 and budget estimates for FY27) is taken from the budget documents; States' capex is our estimate

Explanation of Investment Rating	
Investment Rating	**Expected return (over 12-month)**
BUY	>=15%
SELL	< - 10%
NEUTRAL	> - 10 % to 15%
UNDER REVIEW	Rating may undergo a change
NOT RATED	We have forward looking estimates for the stock but we refrain from assigning recommendation

*In case the recommendation given by the Research Analyst is inconsistent with the investment rating legend for a continuous period of 30 days, the Research Analyst shall within following 30 days take appropriate measures to make the recommendation consistent with the investment rating legend.

Disclosures:
The following Disclosures are being made in compliance with the SEBI Research Analyst Regulations 2014 (herein after referred to as the Regulations).

Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. (MOFSL) is a SEBI Registered Research Analyst having registration no. INH000000412. MOFSL, the Research Entity (RE) as defined in the Regulations, is engaged in the business of providing Stock broking services, Depository participant services & distribution of various financial products. MOFSL is a listed public company, the details in respect of which are available on www.motilaloswal.com. MOFSL (erstwhile Motilal Oswal Securities Limited - MOSL) is registered with the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and is a registered Trading Member with National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE), Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited (MCX) and National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX) for its stock broking activities & is Depository participant with Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL),NERL, COMRIS and CCRL and is member of Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI) for distribution of financial products and Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority of India (IRDA) as Corporate Agent for insurance products. Details of associate entities of Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. are available on the website at http://onlinereports.motilaloswal.com/Dormant/documents/Associate%20Details.pdf

Details of pending Enquiry Proceedings of Motilal Oswal Financial Services Limited are available on the website at https://galaxy.motilaloswal.com/ResearchAnalyst/PublishViewLitigation.aspx

MOFSL, it's associates, Research Analyst or their relatives may have any financial interest in the subject company. MOFSL and/or its associates and/or Research Analyst or their relatives may have actual beneficial ownership of 1% or more securities in the subject company at the end of the month immediately preceding the date of publication of the Research Report or date of the public appearance. MOFSL and its associate company(ies), their directors and Research Analyst and their relatives may have any other potential conflict of interests at the time of publication of the research report or at the time of public appearance, however the same shall have no bearing whatsoever on the specific recommendations made by the analyst(s), as the recommendations made by the analyst(s) are completely independent of the views of the associates of MOFSL even though there might exist an inherent conflict of interest in some of the stocks mentioned in the research report.

In the past 12 months, MOFSL or any of its associates may have:
a) received any compensation/other benefits from the subject company of this report
b) managed or co-managed public offering of securities from subject company of this research report,
c) received compensation for investment banking or merchant banking or brokerage services from subject company of this research report,
d) received compensation for products or services other than investment banking or merchant banking or brokerage services from the subject company of this research report.

- MOFSL and it's associates have not received any compensation or other benefits from the subject company or third party in connection with the research report.
- Subject Company may have been a client of MOFSL or its associates during twelve months preceding the date of distribution of the research report.
- Research Analyst may have served as director/officer/employee in the subject company.
- MOFSL and research analyst may engage in market making activity for the subject company.

MOFSL and its associate company(ies), and Research Analyst and their relatives from time to time may have:
a) a long or short position in, act as principal in, and buy or sell the securities or derivatives thereof of companies mentioned herein.
(b) be engaged in any other transaction involving such securities and earn brokerage or other compensation or act as a market maker in the financial instruments of the company(ies) discussed herein or act as an advisor or lender/borrower to such company(ies) or may have any other potential conflict of interests with respect to any recommendation and other related information and opinions.; however the same shall have no bearing whatsoever on the specific recommendations made by the analyst(s), as the recommendations made by the analyst(s) are completely independent of the views of the associates of MOFSL even though there might exist an inherent conflict of interest in some of the stocks mentioned in the research report.
Above disclosures include beneficial holdings lying in demat account of MOFSL which are opened for proprietary investments only. While calculating beneficial holdings, It does not consider demat accounts which are opened in name of MOFSL for other purposes (i.e holding client securities, collaterals, error trades etc.). MOFSL also earns DP income from clients which are not considered in above disclosures.
To enhance transparency, MOFSL has incorporated a Disclosure of Interest Statement in this document. This should, however, not be treated as endorsement of the views expressed in the report. MOFSL and / or its affiliates do and seek to do business including investment banking with companies covered in its research reports. As a result, the recipients of this report should be aware that MOFSL may have a potential conflict of interest that may affect the objectivity of this report.

Terms & Conditions:
This report has been prepared by MOFSL and is meant for sole use by the recipient and not for circulation. The report and information contained herein is strictly confidential and may not be altered in any way, transmitted to, copied or distributed, in part or in whole, to any other person or to the media or reproduced in any form, without prior written consent of MOFSL. The report is based on the facts, figures and information that are considered true, correct, reliable and accurate. The intent of this report is not recommendatory in nature. The information is obtained from publicly available media or other sources believed to be reliable. Such information has not been independently verified and no guaranty, representation of warranty, express or implied, is made as to its accuracy, completeness or correctness. All such information and opinions are subject to change without notice. The report is prepared solely for informational purpose and does not constitute an offer document or solicitation of offer to buy or sell or subscribe for securities or other financial instruments for the clients. Though disseminated to all the customers simultaneously, not all customers may receive this report at the same time. MOFSL will not treat recipients as customers by virtue of their receiving this report.

Analyst Certification
The views expressed in this research report accurately reflect the personal views of the analyst(s) about the subject securities or issues, and no part of the compensation of the research analyst(s) was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendations and views expressed by research analyst(s) in this report.

Disclosure of Interest Statement	
Analyst ownership of the stock	No

A graph of daily closing prices of securities is available at www.nseindia.com, www.bseindia.com. Research Analyst views on Subject Company may vary based on Fundamental research and Technical Research. Proprietary trading desk of MOFSL or its associates maintains arm's length distance with Research Team as all the activities are segregated from MOFSL research activity and therefore it can have an independent view with regards to subject company for which Research Team have expressed their views.

Regional Disclosures (outside India)
This report is not directed or intended for distribution to or use by any person or entity resident in a state, country or any jurisdiction, where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to law, regulation or which would subject MOFSL & its group companies to registration or licensing requirements within such jurisdictions.

For Hong Kong:
This report is distributed in Hong Kong by Motilal Oswal capital Markets (Hong Kong) Private Limited, a licensed corporation (CE AYY-301) licensed and regulated by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) pursuant to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) "SFO". As per SEBI (Research Analyst Regulations) 2014 Motilal Oswal Financial Services Limited (SEBI Reg No. INH000000412) has an agreement with Motilal Oswal capital Markets (Hong Kong) Private Limited for distribution of research report in Hong Kong. This report is intended for distribution only to "Professional Investors" as defined in Part I of Schedule 1 to SFO. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to professional investor and will be engaged only with professional investors." Nothing here is an offer or solicitation of these securities, products and services in any jurisdiction where their offer or sale is not qualified or exempt from registration. The Indian Analyst(s) who compile this report is/are not located in Hong Kong & are not conducting Research Analysis in Hong Kong.

For U.S.

MOTILAL Oswal Financial Services Limited (MOFSL) is not a registered broker - dealer under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the"1934 act") and under applicable state laws in the United States. In addition MOFSL is not a registered investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act" and together with the 1934 Act, the "Acts), and under applicable state laws in the United States. Accordingly, in the absence of specific exemption under the Acts, any brokerage and investment services provided by MOFSL, including the products and services described herein are not available to or intended for U.S. persons. This report is intended for distribution only to "Major Institutional Investors" as defined by Rule 15a-6(b)(4) of the Exchange Act and interpretations thereof by SEC (henceforth referred to as "major institutional investors"). This document must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not major institutional investors. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to major institutional investors and will be engaged in only with major institutional investors. In reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 15a-6 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and interpretations thereof by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in order to conduct business with Institutional Investors based in the U.S., MOFSL has entered into a chaperoning agreement with a U.S. registered broker-dealer, Motilal Oswal Securities International Private Limited. ("MOSIPL"). Any business interaction pursuant to this report will have to be executed within the provisions of this chaperoning agreement.

The Research Analysts contributing to the report may not be registered /qualified as research analyst with FINRA. Such research analyst may not be associated persons of the U.S. registered broker-dealer, MOSIPL, and therefore, may not be subject to NASD rule 2711 and NYSE Rule 472 restrictions on communication with a subject company, public appearances and trading securities held by a research analyst account.

For Singapore

In Singapore, this report is being distributed by Motilal Oswal Capital Markets Singapore Pte Ltd ("MOCMSPL") (Co.Reg. NO. 201129401Z) which is a holder of a capital markets services license and an exempt financial adviser in Singapore,
as per the approved agreement under Paragraph 9 of Third Schedule of Securities and Futures Act (CAP 289) and Paragraph 11 of First Schedule of Financial Advisors Act (CAP 110) provided to MOCMSPL by Monetary Authority of Singapore. Persons in Singapore should contact MOCMSPL in respect of any matter arising from, or in connection with this report/publication/communication. This report is distributed solely to persons who qualify as "Institutional Investors", of which some of whom may consist of "accredited" institutional investors as defined in section 4A(1) of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore ("the SFA"). Accordingly, if a Singapore person is not or ceases to be such an institutional investor, such Singapore Person must immediately discontinue any use of this Report and inform MOCMSPL.

Disclaimer:

The report and information contained herein is strictly confidential and meant solely for the selected recipient and may not be altered in any way, transmitted to, copied or distributed, in part or in whole, to any other person or to the media or reproduced in any form, without prior written consent. This report and information herein is solely for informational purpose and may not be used or considered as an offer document or solicitation of offer to buy or sell or subscribe for securities or other financial instruments. Nothing in this report constitutes investment, legal, accounting and tax advice or a representation that any investment or strategy is suitable or appropriate to your specific circumstances. The securities discussed and opinions expressed in this report may not be suitable for all investors, who must make their own investment decisions, based on their own investment objectives, financial positions and needs of specific recipient. This may not be taken in substitution for the exercise of independent judgment by any recipient. Each recipient of this document should make such investigations as it deems necessary to arrive at an independent evaluation of an investment in the securities of companies referred to in this document (including the merits and risks involved), and should consult its own advisors to determine the merits and risks of such an investment. The investment discussed or views expressed may not be suitable for all investors. Certain transactions -including those involving futures, options, another derivative products as well as non-investment grade securities - involve substantial risk and are not suitable for all investors. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information and opinions contained in this document. The Disclosures of Interest Statement incorporated in this document is provided solely to enhance the transparency and should not be treated as endorsement of the views expressed in the report. This information is subject to change without any prior notice. The Company reserves the right to make modifications and alternations to this statement as may be required from time to time without any prior approval. MOFSL, its associates, their directors and the employees may from time to time, effect or have effected an own account transaction in, or deal as principal or agent in or for the securities mentioned in this document. They may perform or seek to perform investment banking or other services for, or solicit investment banking or other business from, any company referred to in this report. Each of these entities functions as a separate, distinct and independent of each other. The recipient should take this into account before interpreting the document. This report has been prepared on the basis of information that is already available in publicly accessible media or developed through analysis of MOFSL. The views expressed are those of the analyst, and the Company may or may not subscribe to all the views expressed therein. This document is being supplied to you solely for your information and may not be reproduced, redistributed or passed on, directly or indirectly, to any other person or published, copied, in whole or in part, for any purpose. This report is not directed or intended for distribution to, or use by, any person or entity who is a citizen or resident of or located in any locality, state, country or other jurisdiction, where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to law, regulation or which would subject MOFSL to any registration or licensing requirement within such jurisdiction. The securities described herein may or may not be eligible for sale in all jurisdictions or to certain category of investors. Persons in whose possession this document may come are required to inform themselves of and to observe such restriction. Neither the Firm, not its directors, employees, agents or representatives shall be liable for any damages whether direct or indirect, incidental, special or consequential including lost revenue or lost profits that may arise from or in connection with the use of the information. The person accessing this information specifically agrees to exempt MOFSL or any of its affiliates or employees from, any and all responsibility/liability arising from such misuse and agrees not to hold MOFSL or any of its affiliates or employees responsible for any such misuse and further agrees to hold MOFSL or any of its affiliates or employees free and harmless from all losses, costs, damages, expenses that may be suffered by the person accessing this information due to any errors and delays.

This report is meant for the clients of Motilal Oswal only.

Investment in securities market are subject to market risks. Read all the related documents carefully before investing.
Registration granted by SEBI and certification from NISM in no way guarantee performance of the intermediary or provide any assurance of returns to investors.
Registered Office Address: Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road, Opposite Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025; Tel No.: 022 - 71934200 / 71934263; www.motilaloswal.com.
Correspondence Address: Palm Spring Centre, 2nd Floor, Palm Court Complex, New Link Road, Malad (West), Mumbai- 400 064. Tel No: 022 71881000. Details of Compliance Officer: Neeraj Agarwal, Email Id: na@motilaloswal.com, Contact No.:022-40548085.

Grievance Redressal Cell:

Contact Person	Contact No.	Email ID
Ms. Hemangi Date	022 40548000 / 022 67490600	query@motilaloswal.com
Ms. Kumud Upadhyay	022 40548082	servicehead@motilaloswal.com
Mr. Ajay Menon	022 40548083	am@motilaloswal.com

Registration details of group entities.: Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. (MOFSL): INZ000158836 (BSE/NSE/MCX/NCDEX); CDSL and NSDL: IN-DP-16-2015; Research Analyst: INH000000412 . AMFI: ARN .: 146822. IRDA Corporate Agent – CA0579. Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. is a distributor of Mutual Funds, PMS, Fixed Deposit, Insurance, Bond, NCDs and IPO products.

Customer having any query/feedback/ clarification may write to query@motilaloswal.com. In case of grievances for any of the services rendered by Motilal Oswal Financial Services Limited (MOFSL) write to grievances@motilaloswal.com, for DP to dpgrievances@motilaloswal.com.