RATINGS ROUNDUP

FH 2009-10

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Executive Summary

A study by CRISIL has revealed that the credit quality of Indian companies is beginning to stabilise, after being in virtual free fall in 2008-09 (refers to financial year, April 1 to March 31). CRISIL's Modified Credit Ratio (MCR[1]) has increased to 0.88 for the first half of 2009-10, after dropping to a nine-year low of 0.86 in 2008-09. Companies have easier access to funds, as a result of the government's fiscal and monetary easing, and positive stock market conditions; in addition, lower commodity prices have led to smaller working capital requirements.

In CRISIL's opinion, however, a recovery in credit quality will, at best, be gradual, and may not necessarily be smooth. There are indications that both the monetary and fiscal easing and the reduction in commodity prices are temporary. Additionally, CRISIL does not expect a sudden and sustained upturn in economic conditions to lift corporate performance, unlike in the late 1990s. CRISIL, therefore, rules out a sudden jump in MCR of the kind seen in 1999-2000, when MCR rose to 0.92 from 0.61.

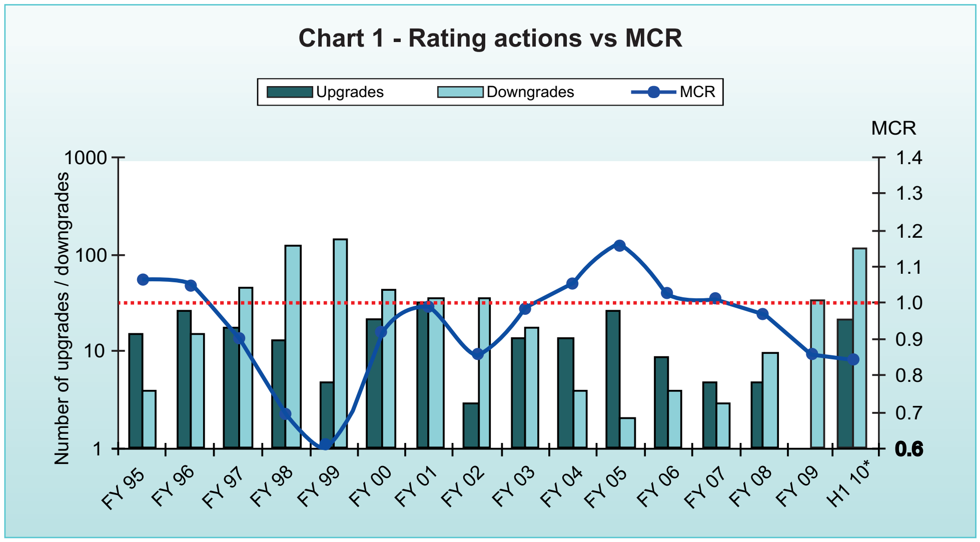
In the first half of 2009-10, about 5.9 per cent of the average outstanding ratings were downgraded, as against 7.1 per cent in the immediately preceding six months. Similarly, about 1.3 per cent of the average outstanding ratings were upgraded in the first half of 2009-10, as compared with only 0.2 per cent in the second half of 2008-09. The sharpest change in rating performance was observed in the financial services sector, which witnessed 4 downgrades and 8 upgrades in ratings in the first half of 2009-10, as opposed to 14 downgrades and no upgrades in the preceding six months.

Fiscal and monetary authorities have begun exploring the possibility of an exit from their present supportive stance. The timing and extent of these measures is likely to have a significant bearing on the pace and extent of economic recovery after the current phase of stabilisation. The return of stability to consumption markets across the world has also resulted in commodity prices retracing 25 to 35 per cent of their decline from the peak levels in mid-2008. While companies' access to funds has increased considerably, there is uncertainty on exchange rates and consumer demand over the near term. Large movements in exchange rates can severely impact export-dependent sectors, and domestic demand can be affected by rising prices in general and food prices in particular. CRISIL also notes that the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) window for restructuring of bank assets has helped many companies avoid distress over the past 12 months. CRISIL sees a long and bumpy road ahead for recovery in corporate credit quality.

[1]MCR is the ratio of upgrades plus reaffirmations to downgrades plus reaffirmations.

About CRISIL's Ratings Round-Up

CRISIL's Ratings Round-Up is a semi-annual publication that analyses CRISIL's rating actions, and traces linkages between these actions and underlying economic trends and business factors. Credit rating is an opinion on the likelihood of timely future debt repayments; therefore, an analysis of rating actions on a large and diverse portfolio of rated companies is a good indicator of economic prospects. The current issue analyses CRISIL's rating actions in the six-month period ended September 30, 2009.



* For the six month period ended September 30, 2009

(See Annexure 2 for CRISIL's upgrades and downgrades for long-term ratings forming part of the analysis for first half of 2009-10; refer to Chart 1 for the movement of MCR over the years, along with the corresponding number of upgrades and downgrades).

MCR increases for the first time after four years

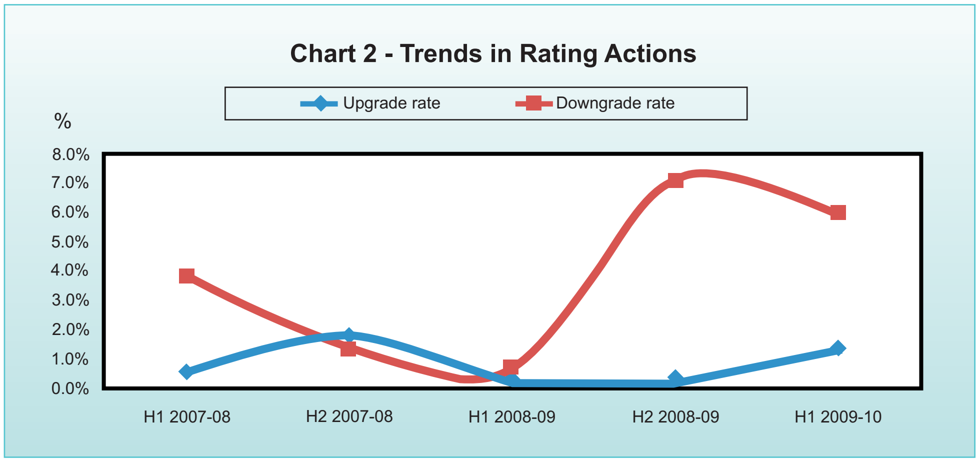
After declining steadily for four years, CRISIL's MCR increased for the first time; MCR increased to 0.88 in the six months ended September 30, 2009 (H1) from 0.86 in 2008-09. Although the increase in MCR in the past six months is marginal, it should be noted that more than a third of the downgrades in H1 occurred in April 2009; thereafter, there have been fewer downgrades. Incidentally, all 23 upgrades in H1 occurred in the second quarter (the three months ended September 30, 2009).

As CRISIL had predicted in the previous edition of Ratings Round-Up, Indian companies continued to face pressure on credit quality in the past six months. The ratings of 130 entities have been downgraded (including defaults by 28 entities); in contrast, the ratings of 23 entities have been upgraded in H1. In comparison, in 2008-09, 84 ratings were downgraded and 2 were upgraded. However, rating actions in the past six months have been on a much higher base of outstanding ratings. CRISIL had ratings outstanding on around 2700 entities as on September 30, 2009, as against 400 entities as on March 31, 2008. Moreover, CRISIL's rating distribution has changed considerably over the past few years: a high proportion of ratings fall in the category of 'BB' and lower ratings—a category that had very few ratings prior to March 31, 2008 (for details on the distribution of CRISIL's portfolio of outstanding ratings, refer Annexure 1). The shift in the rating distribution is clearly evident in the sharp increase in the projected one-year default rate[2] of the outstanding portfolio of the long term ratings to 9 per cent as on September 30, 2009, from 1 per cent as on March 31, 2008.

[2]To arrive at the projected one-year default rate on the portfolio, CRISIL has computed the weighted average one-year default rate across rating categories, with the weights taken as the proportion of entities in different rating categories. The one-year default rate is based on CRISIL's default statistics over the period 1989-2008.

Incidence of downgrades declines, while upgrades pick up

Although the number of downgrades increased in H1 as compared with the second half of 2008-09, the pace of long-term rating downgrades has reduced, as reflected in the decline in the downgrade rate—the ratio of total number of downgrades to the average number of ratings outstanding[3] during the period. The downgrade rate reduced to about 5.9 per cent in H1, as compared with 7.1 per cent in the immediately preceding six-month period (See Chart 2). The upgrade rate—a complement of the downgrade rate—has improved to 1.3 per cent in H1, as against 0.2 per cent in the second half of 2008-09, also supports CRISIL's belief. From this, it appears that the credit quality cycle has bottomed out.



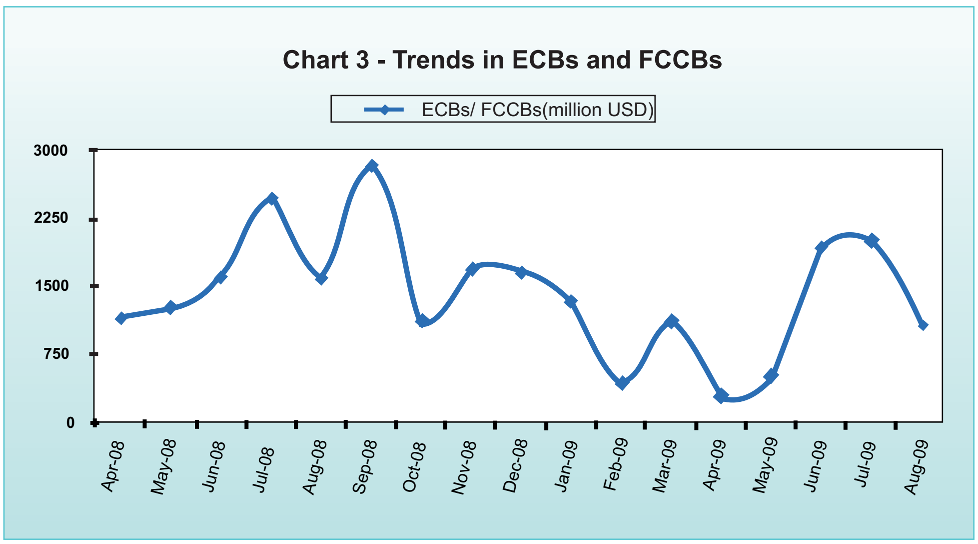
CRISIL had, a year ago, highlighted access to funding at reasonable rates as one of the key factors that would determine the credit quality of Indian companies. Access to funding for companies has since improved, due to the widespread monetary and fiscal measures taken by the RBI and the Government of India (GoI). This has aided the increase in the profitability of Indian corporates over the past two quarters, which have also benefited from a gradual recovery of economic growth. Due to these factors, CRISIL believes that the MCR has bottomed out.

Improved access to funding eases pressure on credit quality

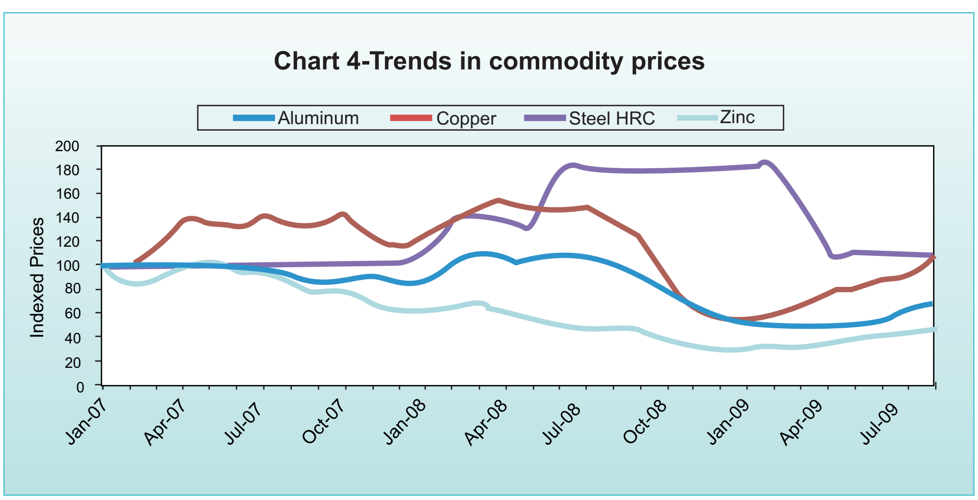
Since September 2008, RBI adopted an accommodative monetary policy to enhance liquidity in the Indian economy. RBI reduced the policy repo rate by 425 basis points and the reverse repo rate by 275 basis points, and injected liquidity of more than Rs.6 trillion into the financial system, including Rs.400 billion through the reduction in the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR). These measures have ensured the availability of ample liquidity in the banking system, as is evident from the substantial and regular absorption of surplus liquidity from the system by RBI through the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF); as on September 29, 2009, the scheduled commercial banks had parked around Rs.607 billion with RBI through the LAF window. These factors have helped India's banks reduce interest rates by around 225 basis points (Source: Weekly Statistical Supplement published by RBI), thereby reducing the interest-cost burden for their borrowers.

[3]Average number of ratings outstanding = (Number of ratings outstanding at the beginning of the period + Number of ratings outstanding at the end of the period)/2

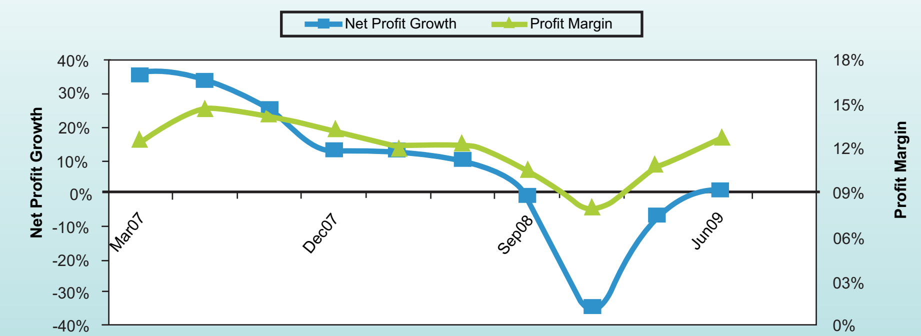
Fiscal and monetary measures adopted by governments and central banks to mitigate the impact of the global recession and revive investor confidence in financial markets have begun to yield results. This is evident from the growing number of Indian companies that have raised funds from equity markets and through foreign currency borrowings in the recent months. Growing investor confidence and improved valuations have allowed companies to strengthen their capital structure through institutional placements and preferential allotments of shares. The extent of equity capital raised, through public issues, rights issues, and institutional placements, between April and July 2009, was almost twice the amount raised in the second half of 2008-09 (Source: SEBI Bulletin). Access to funding from global markets has also improved for Indian companies—the monthly average of the amount raised by Indian corporates through external commercial borrowings (ECBs) and foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs) between June 2009 and August 2009 is twice the monthly average of the amount raised between December 2008 and May 2009 (see Chart 3). Indian companies prefer to borrow in foreign currency, because the cost of these borrowings is lower than that of loans denominated in the Indian rupee.



The corporates also benefited from the decline in the prices of major commodities in domestic and global markets (see Chart 4), which, in turn, resulted in a decline in raw material costs and working capital requirements of companies, and, therefore, in their debt levels.



Improved access to funding at reasonable interest rates and decline in commodity prices helped India's corporates enhance their profitability in H1 2009-10. Their earnings had declined in 2008-09, owing to factors such as slowdown in demand, increase in funding costs, and volatility in the foreign exchange (forex) rates. The aggregate net profit margins[4] (NPM) of the 407[5] companies that form part of the S&P CNX 500 touched a low of 7 per cent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2008-09. However, profitability bounced back in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2008-09 and the first quarter (Q1) of 2009-10, with improvement in access to funding, and demand growth picking up (see Chart 5).



The aggregate NPM, at 12.7 per cent in Q1 2009-10 (see Chart 5), was marginally higher than that reported in the corresponding period of the previous year and in line with the NPM levels witnessed in 2007-08. This increase was driven by the decline in the prices of major commodities in domestic and global markets (see Chart 4), which, in turn, resulted in a decline in raw material costs and working capital requirements of companies, and, therefore, in their debt levels. Decline in interest rates and in the interest-cost burden has also helped improve profitability. Over the near term, though demand uncertainty continues, CRISIL does not expect the NPM to drop to the levels witnessed in Q3 2008-09.

However 'Negative' outlooks indicate persisting credit pressure

CRISIL believes that the credit risk profiles of Indian companies remain vulnerable to uncertainty in demand. This is reflected in the 'Negative' outlook for 17 per cent (see Chart 6) of CRISIL's long-term ratings[6]—the highest proportion of 'Negative' outlooks since CRISIL introduced rating outlooks in 2003.

The credit risk profiles of Indian companies will remain vulnerable to uncertainty in demand. Entities focused on the domestic market—including those in the infrastructure (power, roads, and telecommunications), infrastructure-related (cement and steel), and consumer staples (health, education, and food products) industries, and manufacturers of consumer durables and passenger cars—are expected to report stable growth in demand. However, entities deriving a significant portion of their revenues from exports will face demand pressures, on account of the persisting global recession. Similarly, the demand for consumer-discretionary sectors (such as the travel and tourism, hotel, multiplex, and retailing sectors) and commercial real estate remains uncertain, and may recover only gradually. Companies deriving a significant portion of their revenues from rural markets may be adversely affected by the weak and erratic monsoon.

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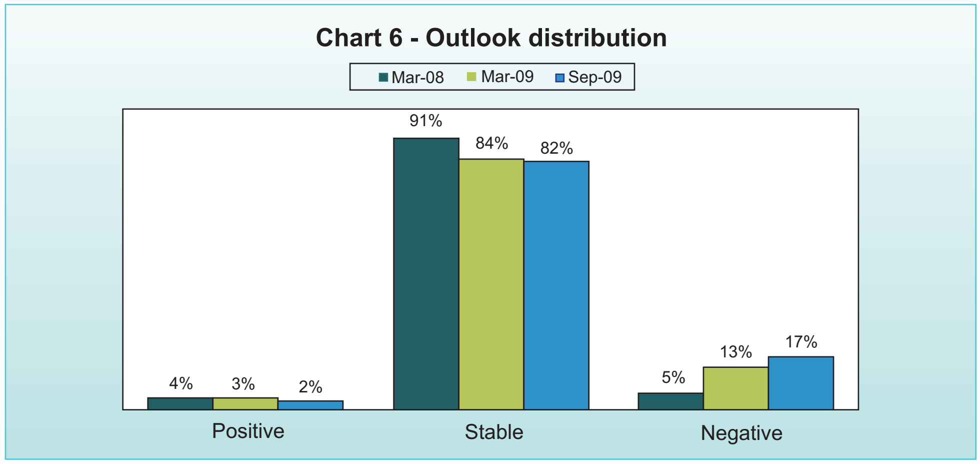
[4]NPM may be defined as the ratio of aggregate net profit to aggregate income.

[5]These listed companies have reported their results for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, and have remained in the S&P CNX 500 index for the past 12 quarters. The three oil marketing companies (OMCs) in the list have been excluded, because the government control over petroleum product prices. Companies from the financial sector have been excluded from the sample as well.

[6]Outlooks indicate the potential direction of the rating movement over a six-month to two-year timeframe.



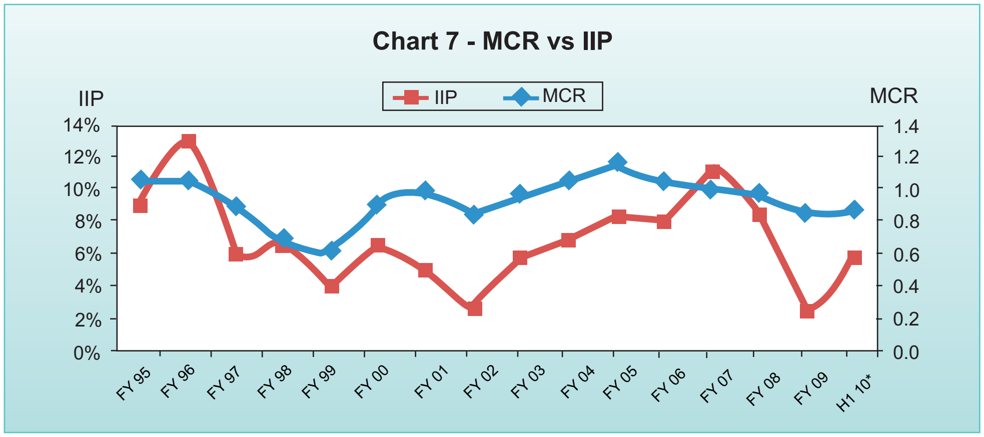
Reversal of policy measures may adversely affect recovery; stability in consumption markets leading to commodity price correction

Fiscal and monetary authorities have begun exploring the possibility of an exit from their present supportive stance. In an effort to contain incipient inflationary pressures, RBI may consider tightening monetary policy over the near term. The timing and extent of these measures is likely to have a significant bearing on the pace and extent of economic recovery after the current phase of stabilisation. The effects of the downturn witnessed globally led to demand slowdown, which resulted in a drop in the prices of all the major commodities in mid-2008 (see Chart 4). The prices of all the major metals declined sharply by more than 45 per cent in the period July-December 2008. While this fall in commodity prices led to inventory pile-up over the last quarter of 2008-09, the margins improved in the subsequent period with producers reaping the benefits of reduced raw material costs. The monetary and fiscal measures taken by the various governments and central banks gave an impetus to consumer demand.

The pick up in demand coupled with increased access to funding resulted in a trend reversal, with the commodity prices increasing gradually. The return of stability to consumption markets across the world has also meant that commodity prices have retraced 25 to 35 per cent of their decline from the peak levels of mid-2008. Access to funds has eased considerably, but there is uncertainty on exchange rates and consumer demand. Large exchange rate movements can significantly impact export-dependent sectors, and domestic demand can be affected by rising prices in general and food prices in particular. The RBI's window for restructuring bank assets helped many companies avoid distress over the past 12 months.

Recovery in corporate credit quality expected to be gradual

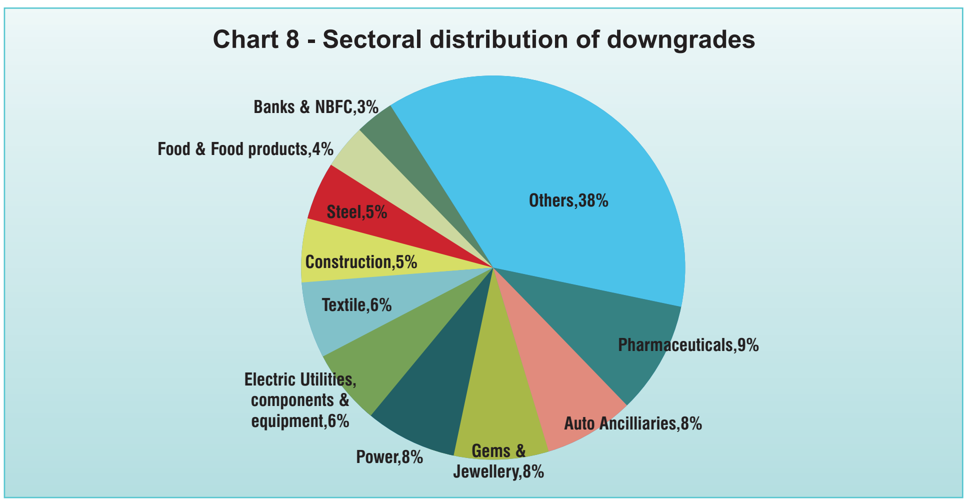
While the pressure on corporate credit quality has eased, recovery is likely to be gradual. The improvement in MCR may not be as sharp as that witnessed in 1999-2000, when industrial performance recovered substantially (see Chart 7). In contrast, CRISIL expects the economic recovery to be gradual this time around and does not expect a sudden and sustained upturn in economic conditions to lift corporate performance significantly from the levels witnessed in the second quarter of 2009-10. Consequently, a sharp jump in MCR similar to that witnessed in 1999-2000, when MCR rose to 0.92 from 0.61 is not expected this time around, and recovery in MCR is likely to be gradual.



*IIP for 2009-10 is for period between April and August 2009

Industry-wise classification of rating actions

The impact of the credit squeeze and demand slowdown in 2008-09 was felt across industries. Among industries that witnessed the most rating downgrades are the pharmaceuticals, auto ancillary, and gems and jewellery industries (See Chart 8). The power sector accounted for 8 per cent of the downgrades; however, a large number of these downgrades can be attributed to a single, large group of companies.



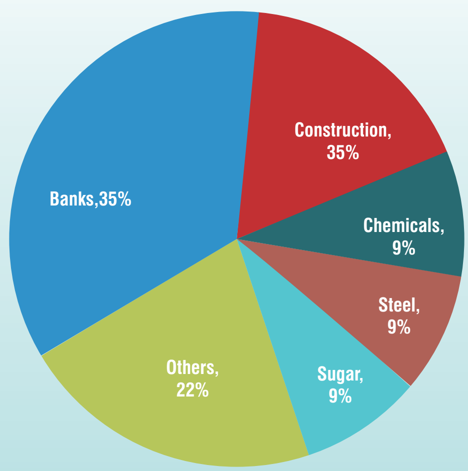
The primary reason for rating downgrades in the pharmaceuticals industry was refinancing pressures arising from the repayment of substantial debt incurred by entities for expansion plans. Some entities also witnessed delays in receivables from customers impacted by currency devaluation in semi-regulated markets such as Russia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. CRISIL expects the growth for the Indian pharmaceuticals players to continue to be driven by exports, given India's low-cost manufacturing advantages. However, pricing pressures are expected to increase, as governments in the regulated markets are pursuing cost-containment measures aimed at reducing healthcare budgets. These pricing pressures are driving the ongoing wave of consolidation in the global generics industry, and Indian pharmaceuticals players could be potential targets for acquisition. While CRISIL expects a stable outlook for most of the Indian pharmaceuticals players, entities with high debt levels on their balance sheet will face credit pressures.

Entities in the auto ancillary industry were affected by a decline in demand in the domestic and global markets, which resulted in a severe strain on the profitability and debt-servicing ability of players. CRISIL expects abatement in the pressure on the credit risk profiles of automobile component suppliers, especially of those that maintain healthy balance sheets, operate primarily in the growing domestic segments (two-wheelers, passenger cars, utility vehicles, and light commercial vehicles), and have a reasonable presence in the after-market segment, where demand continues to be stable. However, entities with weak capital structures, limited product profiles, and a marked reliance on the medium and heavy commercial vehicle (MCV and HCV) segments or export markets, where demand remains weak, are unlikely to report significant relief from pressure on credit quality.

Among entities that faced rating downgrades in the gems and jewellery industry were diamond polishers and traders exporting to the US and European markets. This industry was adversely affected both by demand slowdown and stretching of receivables, on account of the recession. CRISIL expects domestic demand for the gems and jewellery industry to revive over the medium term, owing to an improved economic scenario, and increased spending by consumers. Nevertheless, entities catering primarily to export markets may continue to report weak demand, on account of the ongoing recession, and stretched liquidity, due to the delayed recovery of receivables from customers. CRISIL believes that players in the gems and jewellery industry will report a stable credit risk profile over the near term, on the back of reduced inventory and low level of long-term debt.

In contrast, the financial sector accounted for 35 per cent of the upgrades (see Chart 9). Upgrades in the sector were driven by CRISIL's reassessment of the central government's support to the public sector banks (PSBs); the reassessment follows the government's recent articulation of its intention to continue extending support to the PSBs, given their systemic importance, and their role in revitalising the economy.

Chart 9 - Sectoral distribution of upgrades



CRISIL believes that credit growth in the Indian banking system will decline to about 12 to 14 per cent in 2009-10 from 17 per cent in 2008-09, because of a slowdown in demand and mounting asset quality concerns, which has compelled banks to adopt a cautious lending approach. Although the banking sector is expected to report a small increase in NPAs over the near term owing to restructuring of loans, its inherent asset quality will remain vulnerable. Further, the dilution in underwriting standards in the past and seasoning in the retail loan portfolio may result in higher NPAs. Banks will need to make larger provisions for NPAs, which will adversely affect their profitability; however, India's banks are adequately capitalised to maintain stable asset quality.

Disbursements by non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) were severely impacted by the liquidity crunch and demand slowdown in the second half of 2008-09, and are yet to rebound to earlier levels. While bank lending to NBFCs has partially resumed, credit concerns remain; there is uncertainty regarding uninterrupted availability of long-term funds at competitive costs. As a result, the asset-liability management (ALM) profile of NBFCs is expected to remain under pressure. The recent shift towards secured lending, exit from unsecured segments by most NBFCs, and tightening in underwriting norms may, to some extent, prevent deterioration in the quality of recently originated assets. CRISIL believes that NBFCs' business model will remain under pressure over the medium term. Only NBFCs that have a niche geographical or product presence will be able to compete with banks. Other NBFCs will need to transform their roles into one of innovation and partnership, from the current role of pure asset financing.

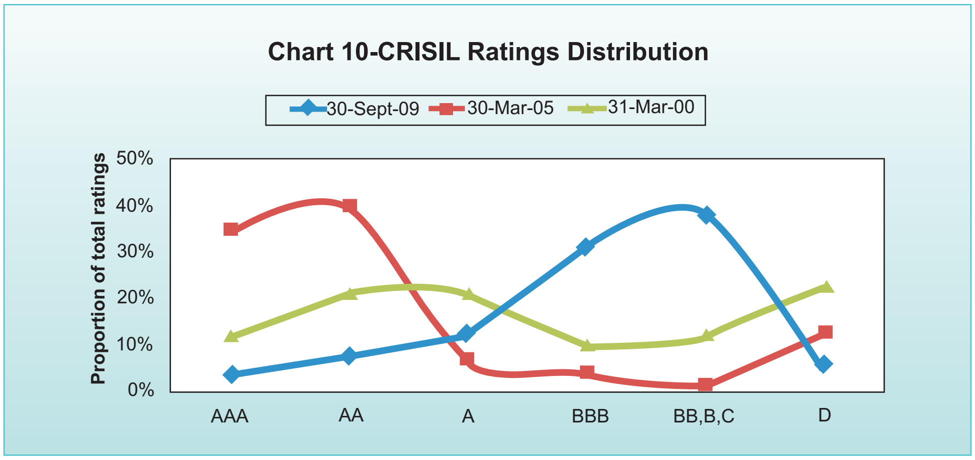
Defaults distributed across industries; pressure on liquidity emerges as key driver

In H1, CRISIL downgraded its ratings on 28 entities on account of default; this was significantly higher than the number of defaults (13) in all of 2008-09. The key driver of these defaults was weak liquidity, owing to stretched receivables, increasing working capital requirements, and failure to refinance debt. Defaults in CRISIL's rated portfolio have occurred across more than 15 industries.

Stretched working capital cycle (increase in receivables driven by weakening demand in end-user industries) has been the major reason for a decline in the liquidity of players. CRISIL believes that liquidity is a key determinant of an entity's credit risk profile. CRISIL's analysis of an entity's credit quality, therefore, involves a detailed assessment of the entity's liquidity.

It should be noted that CRISIL recognises default on term loans at the first instance of a missed payment of interest or principal. Banks, on the other hand, recognise loans as non-performing assets (NPA) after the payment remains overdue for more than 90 days, in line with RBI norms for asset classification. In fact, ratings on three entities were upgraded from 'C' and 'D' categories in H1, after these entities cured the default and built a sufficient track record of timely debt repayment.

Annexure 1:
Trends in the growth of CRISIL's outstanding ratings



There has been a meteoric rise in the number of CRISIL ratings outstanding over the past couple of years, with the number increasing substantially to around 2700 as on September 30, 2009 from around 342 as on March 31, 2007. Though, the number of downgrades and defaults in H1 2009-10 has been higher than in previous years, these rating actions represent a smaller population of outstanding ratings, than in the first half of previous years. As Chart 10 indicates, there has been a gradual shift in the rating distribution of outstanding long-term ratings. The median rating for CRISIL's portfolio was at 'AA' category in 2007, which has now shifted to 'BBB' category, and is tending towards the 'BB' category. Ratings of entities at lower rating categories are more susceptible to downward revisions in rating than those of the higher-rated entities. A higher number of downgrades, therefore, may not necessarily indicate deterioration in the overall systemic credit quality.

Annexure 2 : List of entities where there have been rating changes during H1 2009-10

CRISIL's Rating Upgrades (H1 2009-10)

Sr No	Company	Sector	Rating From	Outlook From	Rating To	Outlook To
1	Ashoka Infrastructure Limited	Construction	BBB+	Stable	A-	Stable
2	Ashoka Infraways Private Limited	Construction	BBB+	Stable	A-	Stable
3	Ashoka Buildcon Limited	Construction	BBB+	Stable	A-	Stable
			P2		P2+	
4	Shivam India Limited	Steel	C		B+	Stable
5	Allahabad Bank	Banks	AA	Stable	AA+	Stable
6	Bank of India	Banks	AA+	Stable	AAA	Stable
7	Bank of Maharashtra	Banks	AA	Stable	AA+	Stable
8	Central Bank of India	Banks	AA	Stable	AA+	Stable
			AA-*	Negative	AA*	Stable
9	Dena Bank	Banks	AA-	Stable	AA	Stable
			A*	Stable	A+*	Positive
10	Punjab & Sind Bank	Banks	AA-	Positive	AA	Stable
11	UCO Bank	Banks	AA	Stable	AA+	Stable
			AA-*	Negative	AA*	Stable
12	Union Bank of India	Banks	AA+	Stable	AAA	Stable
13	Kuma Stainless Tubes Limited	Steel	C		B+	Stable
			P5		P4	
14	Trident Powercraft Private Limited	Electrical Equipment	A	Stable	AA-	Stable
			P1		P1+	
15	EID Parry (India) Limited	Sugar	AA-	Stable	AA	Stable
16	Timtech India Private Limited	Paper & Wood Products	BB+	Stable	BBB-	Stable
			P4		P3	
17	Laffans Petrochemical Limited	Chemicals	BBB	Positive	BBB+	Stable
			P3		P2	
18	Positive Packaging Industries Limited	Packaging Industry	BBB-	Stable	BBB	Positive
			P3		P3+	
19	Neev Infrastructure Private Limited	Construction	P3		P3+	
20	Haldyn Glass Gujarat Limited	Glass	D		BB	Positive
			P5		P4+	
21	Rallis India Limited	Chemicals	A+	Stable	AA-	Stable
			P1		P1+	
22	Macmet India Limited	Engineering	BBB-	Stable	BBB	Stable
			P3		P3+	
23	Shree Datta Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited	Sugar	BB-	Stable	BB	Stable

CRISIL's Rating Downgrades (H1 2009-10)

Sr No	Company	Sector	Rating From	Outlook From	Rating To	Outlook To
1	Ruby Mills Limited	Textile	A-	Negative	BBB+	Negative
			P2+		P2	
2	Sundaram Clayton Ltd	Auto & Auto Ancillaries	P1+		P1	
3	Easyaccess Financial Services Ltd	NBFC	P1+		P1	
4	D.A. Jhaveri	Gems & Jewellery	P3		P4	
5	Fine Jewellery Manufacturing Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	BBB+	Stable	D	
			P2		P5	
6	Kama - Schachter Jewellery (India) Pvt Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	A-	Stable	BBB+	Negative
			P2+		P2	
7	M. Suresh Company Pvt Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	P2+		P2	
8	M. Suresh Jewellery Pvt Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	P2+		P2	
9	Mohit Diamonds Pvt Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	P2		P4	
10	Rosy Blue (India) Pvt Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	BBB+	Stable	BBB	Negative
			P2		P3+	
11	S Narendra	Gems & Jewellery	P3		P4	
12	Shreeji Jewellery Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	P3+		P4	
13	Shreeji Jewellery Designs Ltd	Gems & Jewellery	P3+		P4	
14	Shreeji Power & Insulators Pvt Ltd	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	B	Negative	B-	Negative
15	Automotive Manufacturers Private Limited	Auto & Auto Ancillaries	A-	Stable	BBB+	Stable
			P2+		P2	
16	Rishi Laser Ltd	Metals & Mining	BBB-	Negative	D	
			P3		P5	
17	Todays Writing Products Ltd	Writing Products	BB	Stable	D	
			P4		P5	
18	Todays Petrotech Ltd	Industrial Equipment	BB	Stable	D	
			P4		P5	
19	Macrotech Construction Pvt Ltd	Real Estate Development	BB	Negative	D	
20	Pitamber Creations (India) Pvt Ltd	Textile	BB	Stable	C	
21	Rohit Surfactants Pvt Ltd	Cosmetics, toiletries, soaps & detergents	P1+		P1	
22	Maneesh Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	BBB+	Stable	D	
			P2+		P5	
23	Rohan Builders (I) Pvt Ltd	Real Estate Development	BBB	Stable	C	
			P3+		P4	
24	Rohan Rajdeep Toll Roads Pvt Ltd	Construction	BBB-	Negative	BB+	Negative
25	Agro Tech Foods Ltd	Food & food products	AA-	Stable	A+	Stable

Sr No	Company	Sector	Rating From	Outlook From	Rating To	Outlook To
26	Intern ational Coil Ltd	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	BBB-	Stable	BB+	Negative
			P3		P4	
27	Vijai Electricals Ltd	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	A+	Stable	A	Negative
28	Suzlon Energy Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
29	Suzlon Electrical International Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
30	Suzlon Generators Pvt Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
31	Suzlon Infrastructure Services Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
32	Suzlon Structures Pvt Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
33	Suzlon Towers and Structures Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
34	Suzlon Wind International Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Nega tive
			P2+		P3	
35	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
36	SE Composites Limited	Power	A-	Watch Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
37	Finolex Industries Ltd	Plastic & Plastic Products	AA	Stable	AA-	Negative
38	Knorr -Bremse Systems for Commercial Vehicles India Pvt Ltd	Auto & Auto Ancilliaries	BBB+	Stable	BBB-	Negative
39	Himatsingka Seide Ltd	Textile	P2+		P2	
40	Suven Life Sciences Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	BBB+	Stable	BB+	Negative
			P2+		P4	
41	Kalyani Forge Ltd	Castings & Forging	A	Stable	A-	Negative
			P1		P2+	
42	Jivraj Tea Ltd	Trading	BBB+	Stable	BBB	Negative
			P2		P3+	
43	Chalet Hotels Ltd	Hotels	P1		P2	

Sr No	Company	Sector	Rating From	Outlook From	Rating To	Outlook To
44	Venus Remedies Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	A-	Stable	C	
			P2+		P4	
45	Anthem Biosciences Pvt Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	BBB-	Stable	BB	Stable
			P3		P4	
46	Finolex Cables Ltd	Telecommunication - Services - Equipments/ Cable	AA+	Stable	AA	Negative
47	Trimex Industries Pvt Ltd	Metals & Mining	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P3+		P3	
48	Trimex Sands Pvt Ltd	Metals & Mining	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P3+		P3	
49	Parabolic Drugs Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	BBB-	Stable	D	
			P3		P5	
50	Standard Chartered Investments and Loans (India) Ltd	NBFC	AAA	Stable	AA+	Negative
51	Vishnu Priya Hotels & Resorts Pvt Ltd	Hotels	BB-	Negative	D	
52	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd	Power	AAA	Watch Negative	AA+	Negative
53	Metro Cash and Carry India Pvt Ltd	Retailing	A+	Negative	A	Stable
			P1+		P1	
54	Fermenta Biotech Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P2		P3	
55	Amaravathi Textiles Pvt Ltd	Textile	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
56	Noble Grain India Pvt Ltd	Food & food products	A	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P1		P3	
57	Henkel India Ltd	Cosmetics, Toiletries, Soaps & Detergents	P1+		P1	
58	Cosmo Ferrites Limited	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	BBB-	Stable	C	
			P3		P4	
59	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	Banks	AA+	Watch Negative	AA	Stable
			AA*	Watch Negative	AA-*	Stable
60	Novopan Industries Ltd	Paper & wood products	BBB+	Watch Developing	BBB	Watch Developing
			P2		P3+	
61	Delhi Assam Roadways Corporation Ltd	Transportation	A-	Negative	BBB+	Negative
			P2+		P2	
62	Suguna Poultry Farm Ltd	Food & food products	A	Stable	BBB	Negative
			P1		P3+	
63	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	AA-	Stable	A+	Negative
			P1+		P1	

Sr No	Company	Sector	Rating From	Outlook From	Rating To	Outlook To
64	Glenmark Generics Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	AA-	Stable	A+	Negative
			P1+		P1	
65	UTV Software Communication Ltd	Media and Entertainment	P1+		P1	
66	Tata Visteon Automotive Pvt. Ltd	Auto & Auto Ancilliaries	BBB-	Negative	BB+	Stable
			P3		P4	
67	Sandvik Asia Ltd	Engineering Equipment	AA	Negative	AA-	Stable
68	Hitachi Home & Life Solutions (India) Ltd	Consumer Durable	AA-	Stable	A+	Stable
69	Great Offshore Ltd	Transportation	A+	Negative	A	Negative
70	Centaur Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P3+		P3	
71	Eastern Silk Industries Ltd	Textile	BBB	Stable	BB	Negative
			P3+		P4	
72	India Glycols Ltd	Chemicals	FA	Negative	FB+	Negative
73	Bhatia International Limited	Trading	A+	Stable	A-	Negative
			P1+		P2	
74	Spray Engineering Devices Limited	Engineering Equipment	BBB+	Stable	BBB	Negative
			P2		P3+	
75	Jay Mahesh Sugar Industries Limited	Sugar	BBB-	Stable	BB+	Stable
76	Moser Baer India Limited	Computer Hardware	BBB	Negative	BBB-	Negative
77	C M Smith and Sons Limited	Auto & Auto Ancilliaries	BB+	Stable	D	
			P4		P5	
78	Mando India Limited	Auto & Auto Ancilliaries	A	Stable	BBB+	Stable
79	Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited	NBFC	AAA	Stable	AA+	Stable
80	Reliable Paper India Limited	Paper & wood products	BB+	Stable	D	
			P4		P5	
81	Rainbow Papers Limited	Paper & wood products	A-	Stable	BB+	Negative
			P2+		P4	
82	Vallabh Steels Limited	Steel	BBB+	Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2		P3+	
83	Vardhman Industries Limited	Steel	BBB+	Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2		P3+	
84	Bangalore Elevated Tollways Limited	Construction	BB	Stable	D	
85	ARSS Infrastructure Projects Limited	Construction	BB	Stable	D	
			P4		P5	
86	API Ispat and Powertech Private Limited	Steel	BBB-	Stable	D	
			P3		P5	
87	Daimler Hero Commercial Vehicles Limited	Automobiles	AA-	Stable	A+	Stable

Sr No	Company	Sector	Rating From	Outlook From	Rating To	Outlook To
88	Samruddha Resources Limited (formerly Samruddha Overseas Limited)	Trading	P3		P5	
89	Giex Food pvt Ltd	Food & food products	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P3+		P3	
90	BEHR India Limited	Auto & Auto Ancillaries	A-	Negative	BBB	Negative
			P2+		P3	
91	Mahle Engine Components	Auto & Auto Ancillaries	A-	Stable	BBB	Negative
92	Saint Gobain Glass India Ltd.	Glass Industry	AA	Stable	AA-	Stable
93	Crest Animation Studio's Ltd	Media and Entertainment	BBB-	Stable	BB+	Negative
			P3		P4	
94	Western UP Tollway	Construction	BB-	Stable	B+	Negative
95	Firepro Systems	Industrial Equipment	BBB	Stable	D	
			P3+		P5	
96	Aanjaneya Biotech Private Limited	Pharmaceuticals	B+	Stable	D	
97	Adwaith Lakshmi Industries Limited	Steel	BBB+	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P2		P3	
98	RNS Infrastructure Limited	Construction	BB+	Stable	BB-	Negative
99	Monarch Catalyst Private Limited	Chemicals	A-	Stable	BBB+	Negative
			P2+		P3+	
100	Classic Diamonds India Limited	Gems & Jewellery	BB-	Negative	D	
			P4		P5	
101	Sejal Architectural Glass Limited	Glass Industry	B	Positive	D	
			P4		P5	
102	The Mysore Paper Mills Limited	Paper & wood products	BB+	Stable	BB	Negative
103	Shree Balaji Engicons Private Limited	Construction	BB	Stable	D	
			P4		P5	
104	Cheran Spinner Limited	Textile	BB-	Negative	D	
			P4		P5	
105	Best Cheran Spintex India Limited	Textile	BB-	Negative	D	
			P4		P5	
106	Steelcast Limited	Castings & Forging	BBB+	Stable	BBB	Negative
107	Excel Industries Limited	Chemicals	A-	Negative	BBB+	Negative
			P2+		P2	
108	Aparna Infrahousing Private Limited	Real Estate Development	BBB-	Negative	BB-	Negative
109	Dee Development Engineers Private Limited	Diversified	C		D	
			P4		P5	
110	Net 4 Communications Limited	Telecommunication - Services - Equipments/ Cable	BBB+	Stable	D	
			P2		P5	

Sr No	Company	Sector	Rating From	Outlook From	Rating To	Outlook To
111	Indian Sugar Manufacturing Company Limited	Sugar	B-	Stable	D	
112	Ravikiran Power Projects Private Limited	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	BBB-	Stable	BB+	Negative
113	Rithwik Energy Generation Private Limited	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	BBB-	Stable	B	Negative
114	AMR Power Private Limited	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	BBB-	Stable	D	
115	Modern Steels Limited	Steel	BB	Stable	B+	Stable
116	Living Media India Limited	Media and Entertainment	A-	Stable	BBB+	Negative
			P2+		P2	
117	Metal Closures Private Limited	Metals & Mining	BB-	Negative	D	
			P4		P5	
118	Pradip Overseas Limited	Textile	BBB	Stable	BB	Negative
			P3+		P4	
119	Vital Laboratories Private Limited	Pharmaceuticals	BB	Stable	C	
120	Vital Health Care Private Limited	Pharmaceuticals	BB	Stable	C	
121	Dinesh Oils Limited	Food & food products	BBB-	Stable	BB	Stable
			P3		P4	
122	Energy Leader Batteries India Limited	Electric Utilities, components & equipment	BB+	Positive	B-	Negative
123	Desmet Ballestra India Private Limited	Engineering Equipment	P1+		P1	
124	Naman Mall Management Company Private Limited	Retailing	BB(so)	Stable	D(so)	
125	Brijsons Hotel	Hotels	BB-	Negative	D	
126	Rolex Rings	Steel	BB+	Negative	B+	Negative
127	Autocop India Private Limited	Auto & Auto Ancillaries	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
128	Keystone Appliances Private Limited	Auto & Auto Ancillaries	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Negative
			P3+		P3	
129	Sharda Spuntex Private Limited	Textiles	BBB-	Stable	D	
			P3		P5	
130	Sewri Engineering Construction Company Private Limited	Construction	BB	Stable	B-	Negative

* Indicates ratings on hybrid instruments

^ Rating actions included in the computation of MCR: MCR is computed using all upgrades and downgrades on the pool of long-term ratings that were outstanding throughout the period under analysis. Thus, a rating assigned during the period, or one that was withdrawn during the period, would not be considered. Further, a structured rating that migrated to a non-structured rating, or vice versa, would be excluded from the computation of MCR.

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