

India Utilities

Tactical ideas for summer



Power demand is set to make new records with early summer and highly likely El Nino

Deficit seen due to modest incremental supply since May'24 peak & hydro shortfall this summer

Stock-picking order detailed inside, based on summer triggers & others

Utilities & Power Equipment

Tactical ideas for summer



Daily peak power demand is hovering within 240–244GW during daytime and 200–215GW during evening. The WMO and the APCC forecast a potential reversal towards El Niño in 2HCY26 with a 50–60% probability of above-normal temperatures and a likelihood of below-normal precipitation during Mar–Aug'26. Currently, max temperature is already above-normal in most parts of India. Incremental peak power demand of 50–55GW is estimated from cooling, indicating peak power demand of 275–285GW (daytime) and 260–270GW (evening) during the summer. India has added 65/4/0.6/10GW of RE/hydro/nuclear/coal-based capacity since May'24 when an all-time high peak demand touched 250GW. In an optimistic scenario (PPAs, Section-11), incremental generation of 27.5/17.5GW during daytime/evening can be added on the base of May'24 against incremental daytime/evening peak demand of 50–55GW. So, there is high probability that India may face power deficit during evenings - more so in the wake of a severe 'snow drought' (weak winter precipitation) in early 2026, which is expected to adversely impact hydel generation. Our top five utility picks for this summer in order of preference are: Adani Power > Adani Green > Tata Power > Torrent Power > JSW Energy.

- **Power demand so far:** Recent moderation in demand (0.85%/-1.78% during YTFY26 versus 4.2%/2.7% in FY25 and 7.4%/12.7% in FY24) was due to excessive rainfall, which dissipated agriculture and cooling demand. Since 1 Feb'26, daily peak power demand is hovering within 240–244GW during daytime (solar hours) and 200–215GW during evening, with daily energy demand averaging 4.5–4.8BU.
- **Probability of El Nino increasing:** Borderline La Niña conditions are currently weakening, with WMO/APCC forecasting a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions by early spring 2026. While early 2026 will be neutral, there is a risk of a potential reversal toward El Niño in the second half of 2026. Despite the neutral shift, APCC indicates a 50–60% probability of above-normal temperatures across most of India, signalling a hot start to the pre-monsoon season. Additionally, March–August 2026 outlook indicates a higher likelihood of below-normal precipitation in India.
- **An early summer likely this time:** Winter is making an early exit across North India. Currently, max temperature is markedly above normal in most parts of India. For every 1°C increase in the avg daily temperature above 24°C drives a 2% rise in electricity demand. Currently peak power demand is stable around 235–240GW (daytime) and 210–220GW (evening). An incremental peak power demand of 50–55GW is estimated from RACs during FY27 indicating peak power demand of around 275–285GW (daytime) and 260–270GW (evening) in upcoming summer.
- **Perspective on short-term power supply:** India, on 30 May'24, met an all-time high peak power demand of 250GW during daytime and 232GW during evening facilitated by implementation of Section-11 which maximised generation from imported coal-based plants and gas-based plants (thermal contributed all-time high 167GW).
- **What has changed since then:** India has added 65/4/0.6/10GW of RE/Hydro/Nuclear/Coal based capacity since May'24. With this, 212/51/20/8.8/228GW of RE/hydro/gas/nuclear/coal-based capacity is operational. In an optimistic scenario, when all thermal capacity, including imported coal-based and stranded gas-fired, is operational either through PPAs or under Section-11, incremental generation of 27.5/17.5GW during daytime/evening can be added on the base of May'24. Even so, it falls short vis-à-vis incremental daytime/evening peak demand of 50–55GW.
- **Additional risk to supply:** Hydro has played a key role in recent years in meeting evening peak power demand, thereby providing rapid peaking support when solar generation fades in the evening. Reservoirs-dependent hydropower constitute 33% of the total hydel installed capacity and generated 37% of the total hydel generation during FY25. While storage-based reservoirs in the Himalayan region (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra basins) currently have adequate levels due to robust 2025 monsoon inflows, a severe "snow drought" (weak winter precipitation) in early 2026 is expected to adversely impact summer discharge and hence generation.
- **Tactical ideas:** We have analysed 16 stocks from our coverage spanning utilities and equipment manufacturers on a weighted scoring system. Therein, we assign situational weights to key variables including valuation, leverage, growth potential, upside, summer demand triggers, earnings quality, investor comfort and volatility. Each stock is then scored relative to its peers. Our top five utility picks for this summer in order of preference are: Adani Power > Adani Green > Tata Power > Torrent Power > JSW Energy.

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Please see Appendix I at the end of this report for Important Disclosures and Disclaimers and Research Analyst Certification.

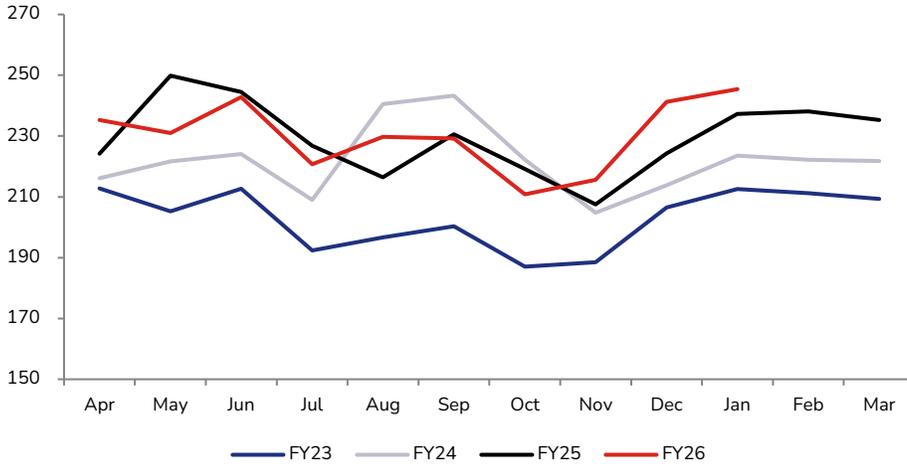
Tactical ideas for summer

Power demand, so far

Energy/peak power demand has grown 0.85%/-1.78% during YTD FY26 versus 4.2%/2.7% in FY25 (corresponding period) and 7.4%/12.7% in FY24 (corresponding period), raising apprehensions about the much-touted 'Age of Electricity'. But now, it is evidently clear that recent moderation in demand was due to excessive rainfall, which dissipated the agriculture and cooling demand—and not structural moderation. ([Rains douse demand, a one-off: revival on its way](#))

Since 1 Feb'26, daily peak power demand is hovering within 240–244GW during daytime (solar hours) and 200–215GW during evening while daily energy demand is averaging 4.5–4.8 BU.

Exhibit 1: Peak power demand (GW)



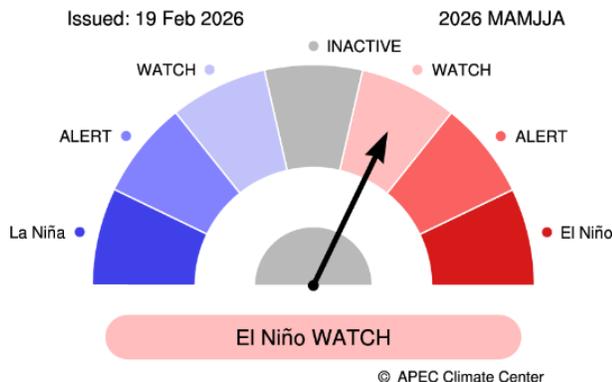
Source: CMIE, JM Financial

What is possible hereon?

Probability of El Niño increasing

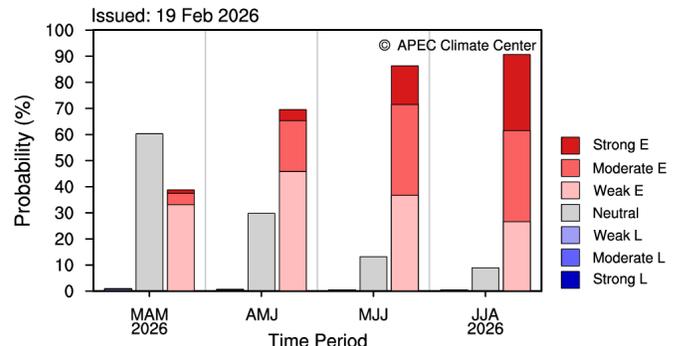
According to the current forecasts from both the WMO (World Meteorological Organisation) and the APCC (APEC Climate Centre) Climate Centre, oceanic and atmospheric indicators reveal borderline *La Niña* conditions, which are likely to dilute further and turn ENSO (El Niño – Southern Oscillation) neutral during early spring. With this, the tropical Pacific Ocean water temperatures return to near-average, ending the prevailing *La Niña* (cool) phase. Prior to the occurrence of El Niño, a lot of warm water piles up in the western tropical Pacific. Favourable conditions toward El Niño reverse the trade winds, and the warm water sloshes back to the east, making the tropical equatorial Pacific hotter than normal in the Niño region. APCC in its latest Mar–Aug'26 outlook has further enhanced the probability for below-normal precipitation for India among other regions.

Exhibit 2: ENSO Alert System



Source: APEC Climate Center

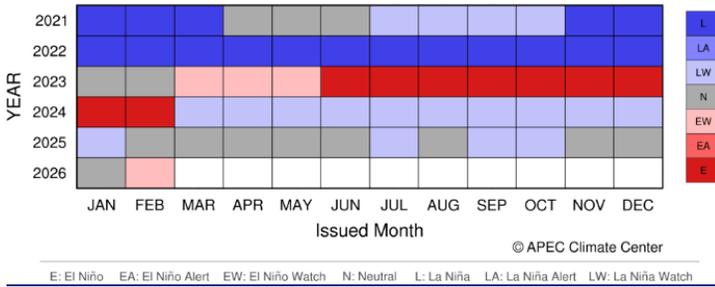
Exhibit 3: Probability of ENSO during Mar-Aug'26



* ENSO Intensity based on 3M Mean Niño3.4 SST Anomaly (Category Boundaries: +/-1.5, 1.0, 0.5°C)

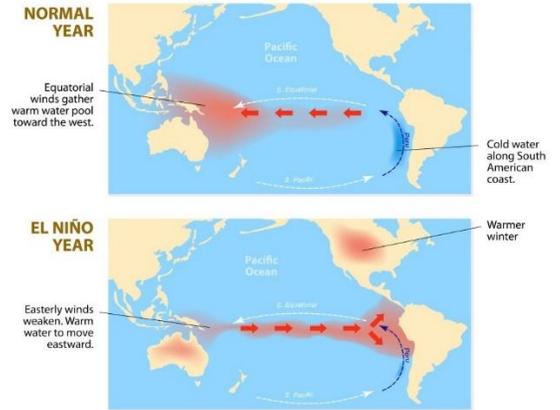
Source: APEC Climate Center

Exhibit 4: APCC ENSO alert history



Source: APEC Climate Center

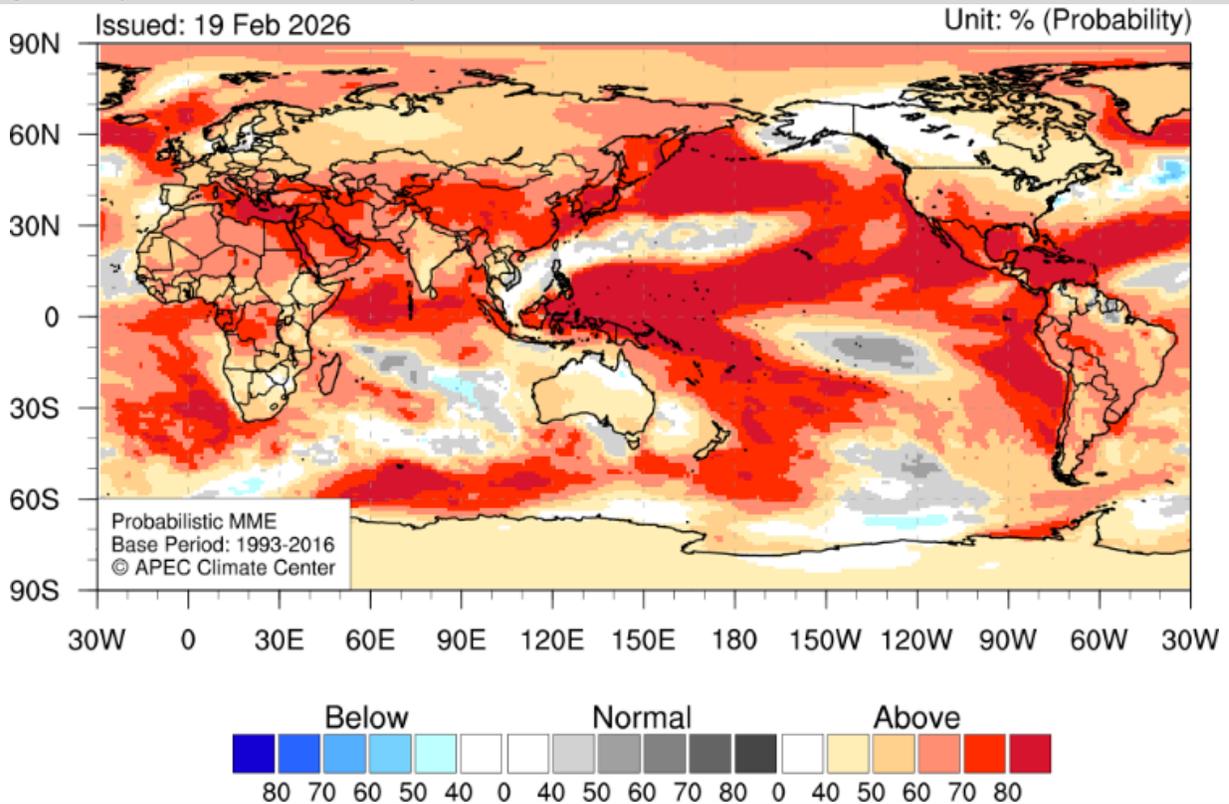
Exhibit 5: Formation of El Niño



Source: Industry

As per the prediction, there is a 50–60% probability that most parts of India will have above-normal temperature during Mar–May 2026.

Exhibit 6: Projected temperature at 2m for March–May 2026

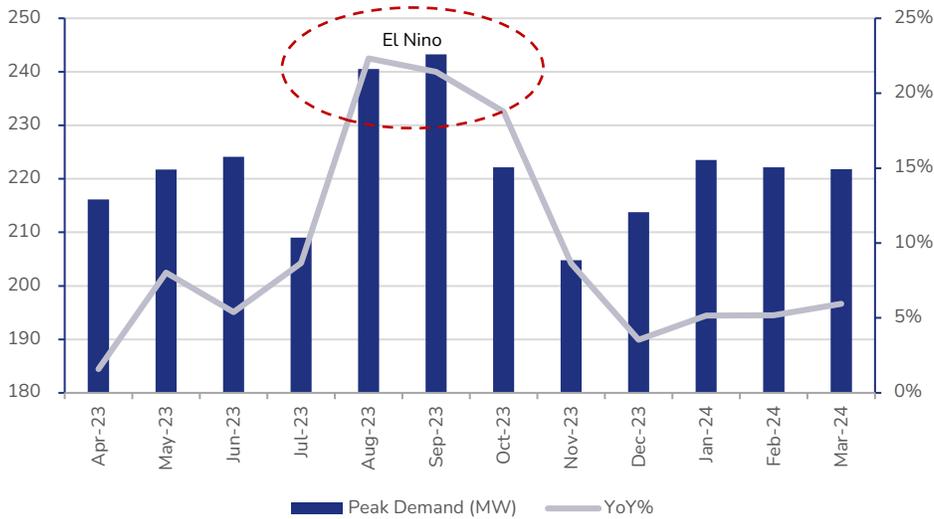


Source: APEC Climate Center

Since 1950, there have been 22 *El Nino* years and 15 drought events in India. Interestingly, 10 of these 15 droughts were led by the *El Nino* events. However, not all *El Nino* years lead to below-normal monsoons. *But the occurrence of El Niño has always pushed global temperatures higher.*

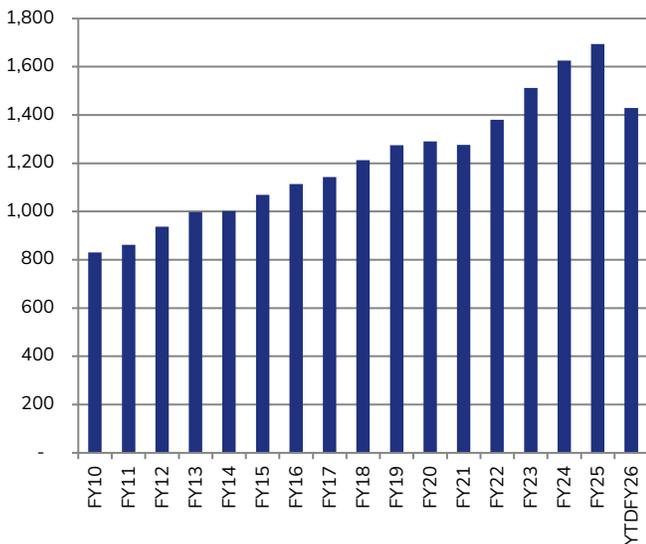
In recent past, India has experienced numerous *El Niño* events (FY10, FY15, FY16, FY19, FY24) that often fuelled power demand. For instance, *El Niño*, which formed in mid-2023, persisted for 11 months and lasted until around April 2024. With *El Nino's* onset, peak power demand in India gradually picked up from 8% in May'23 to 22% by Aug'23 (delayed and deficient monsoon) and finally settled around 9% by Nov'23, just before winter. The peak demand had then hit an all-time high of 243GW on 1 Sep'23 driven by high humidity and increased cooling demand. Demand for energy too grew 11% during May–Nov'23.

Exhibit 7: Peak demand in FY24 (GW)



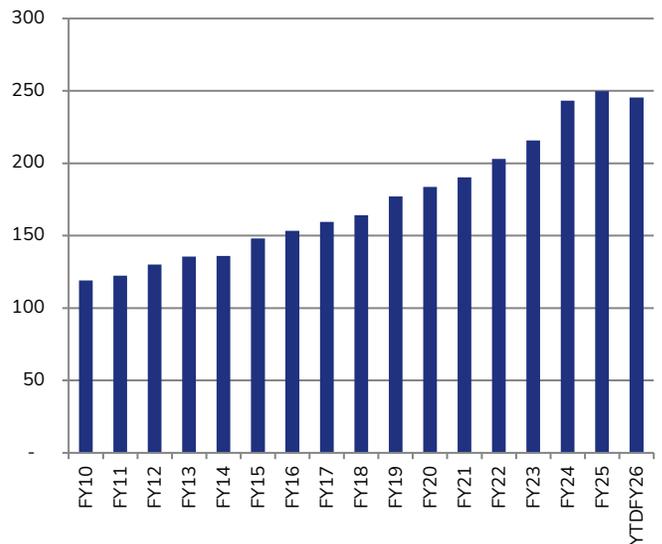
Source: CMIE, JM Financial

Exhibit 8: Long-term energy demand trend (BU)



Source: CMIE, JM Financial

Exhibit 9: Long-term peak demand trend (GW)



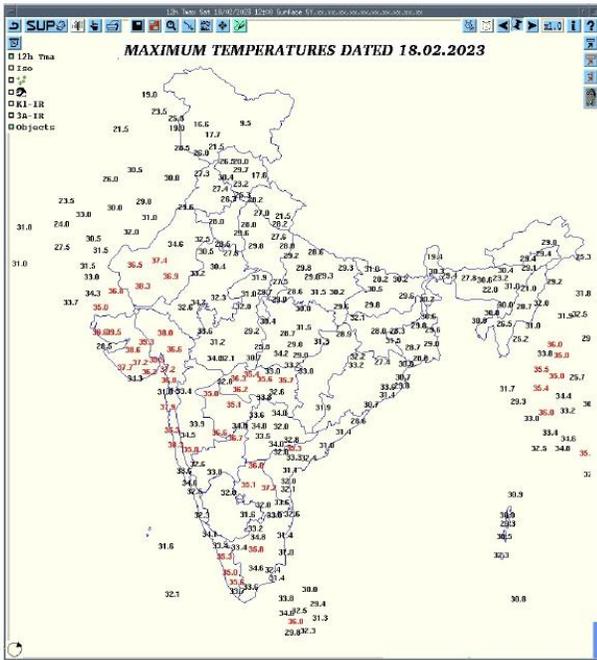
Source: CMIE, JM Financial

Early summer likely this time

Winter is making an early exit across North India. Currently (second week of Feb'26), maximum temperature is markedly above normal (> 6.5 °C) over Jammu-Kashmir; appreciably above normal by 3–5°C over northern states, and by 2–3°C over central and eastern India. Minimum temperature too is above normal by 1.5°– 5°C over most parts of India.

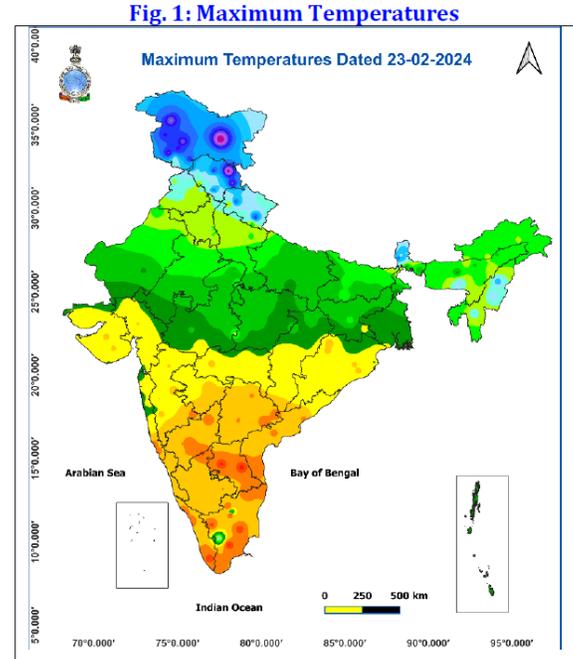
According to Skymet, the northern plains—usually the last to heat up—are seeing an accelerated shift towards the pre-monsoon season (Mar–May). As low-level winds become drier and stronger, double-digit minimum temperatures will soon replace the lingering winter chill, paving the way for an early summer.

Exhibit 10: Maximum temperature – February 2023



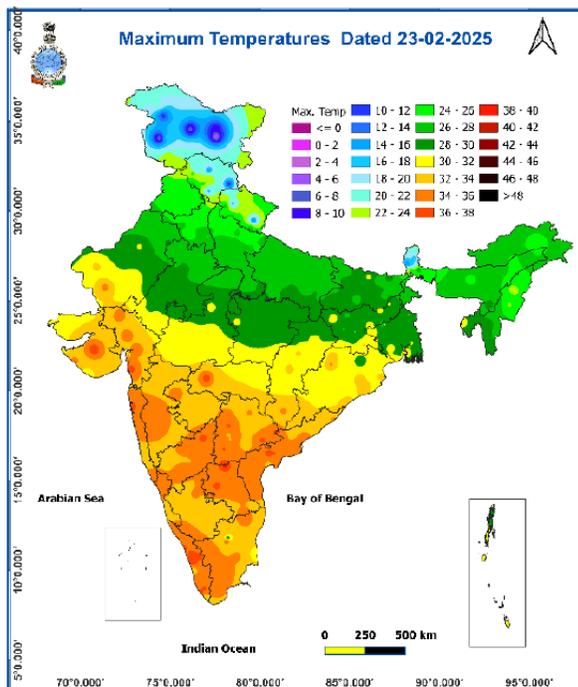
Source: IMD

Exhibit 11: Maximum temperature – February 2024



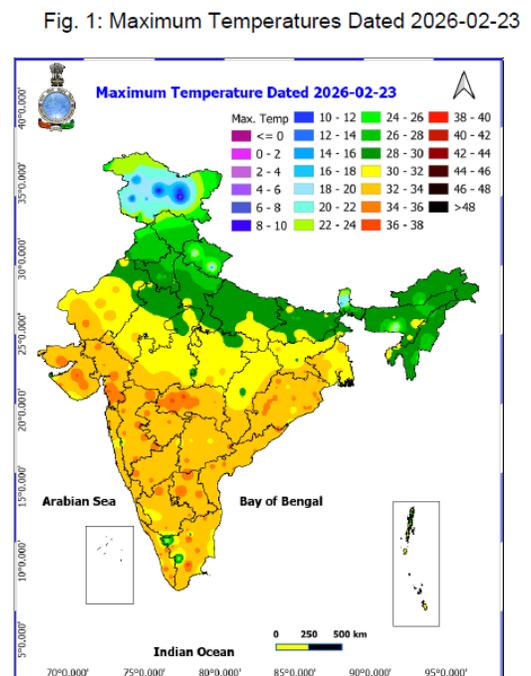
Source: IMD

Exhibit 12: Maximum temperature – February 2025



Source: IMD

Exhibit 13: Maximum temperature – February 2026

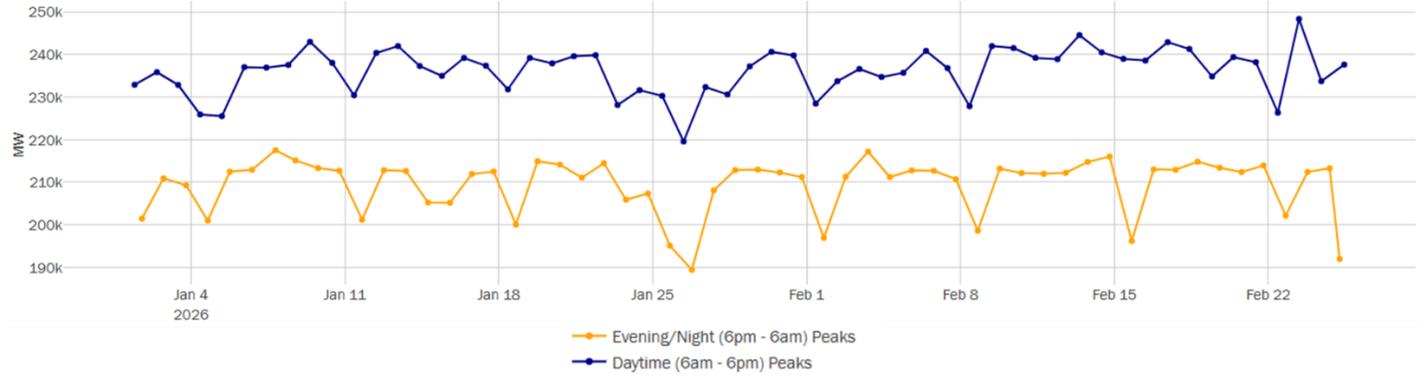


Source: IMD

Every 1°C increase in the average daily temperature above 24°C drives a 2% rise in electricity demand as per IEA’s analysis of daily electricity loads in the summer months of May and June. Between 2019 and 2023, India’s hourly electricity demand on a high-temperature day in June (above 36°C maximum daily temperature) increased on average by about 28%, largely attributable to increased ownership of air conditioners to meet higher cooling needs and other appliances.

Currently peak power demand is stable at 235–240GW (daytime) and 210–220GW (evening).

Exhibit 14: Maximum peak power demand during daytime and evening, Jan–Feb’26



Source: Industry

Looking at the past four years, there has been incremental demand of 30–40GW (conservative estimates) moving from February to peak summer of June–July or to hot and humid post-monsoon months (Aug–Sep) during *El Nino*.

Exhibit 15: Maximum peak power demand during daytime and evening, Feb–Oct’22



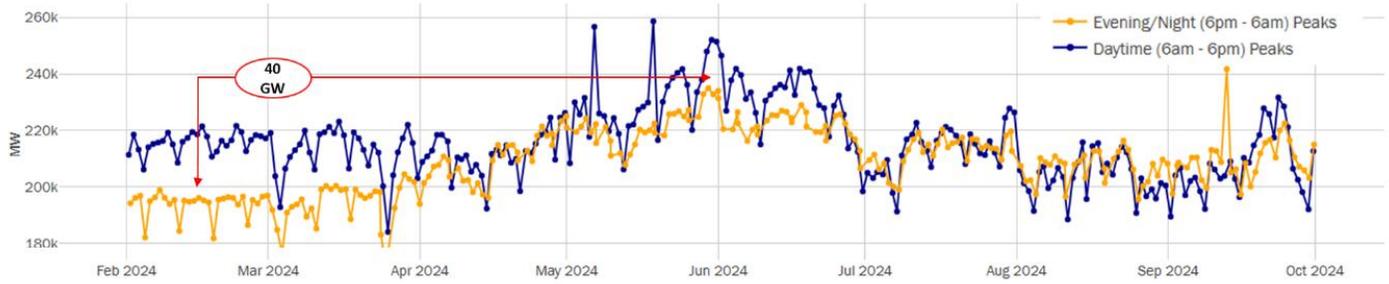
Source: Industry

Exhibit 16: Maximum peak power demand during daytime and evening, Feb–Oct’23



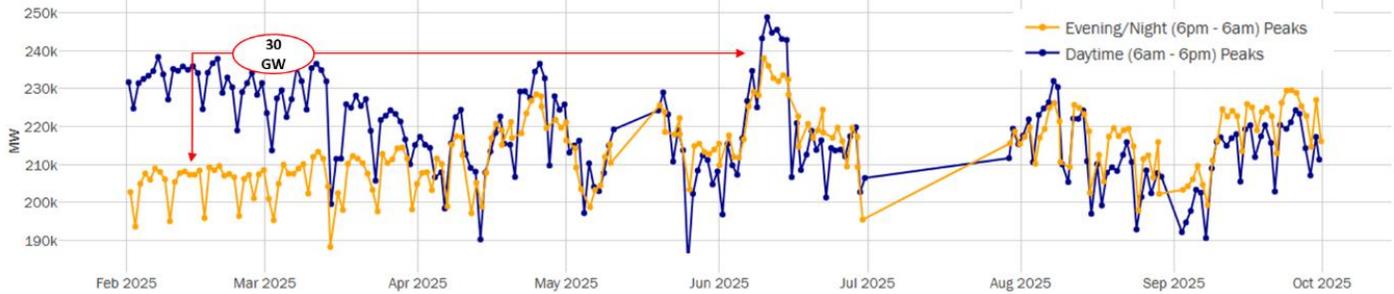
Source: Industry

Exhibit 17: Maximum peak power demand during daytime and evening, Feb–Oct'24



Source: Industry

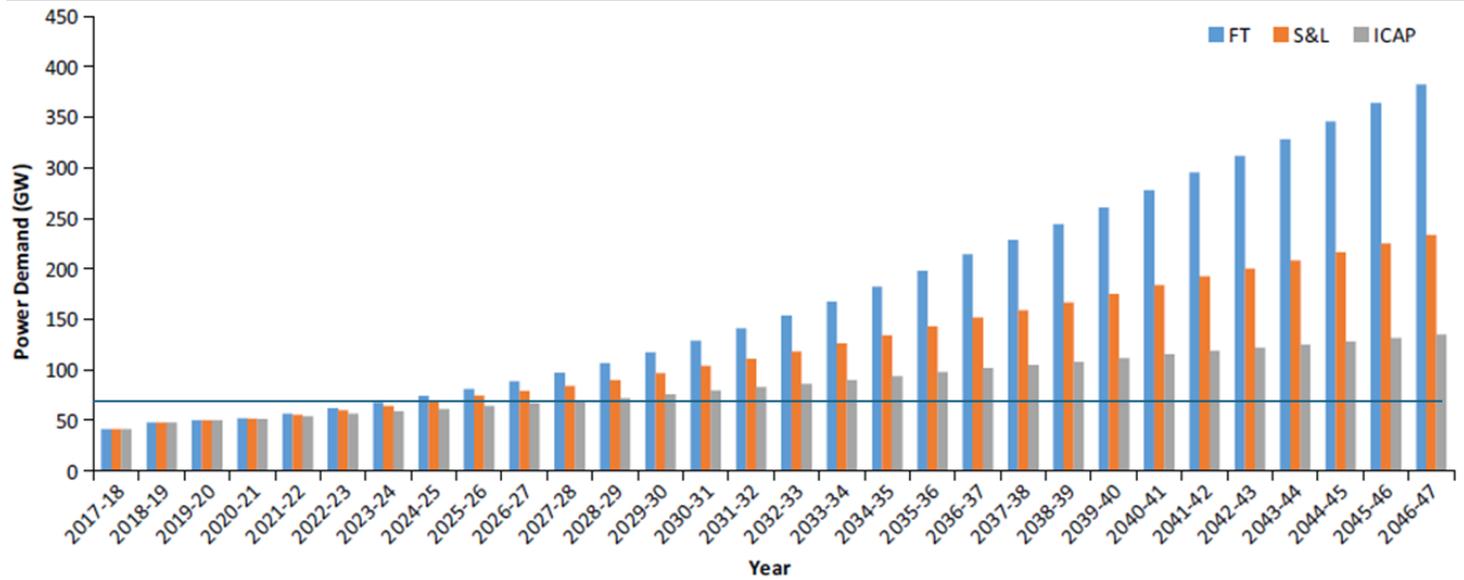
Exhibit 18: Maximum peak power demand during daytime and evening, Feb–Oct'25



Source: Industry

This is also corroborated by a recent TERI study, which estimates peak power demand of 50–55GW from RACs (room air conditioners) during FY27.

Exhibit 19: Power demand from room ACs (GW)



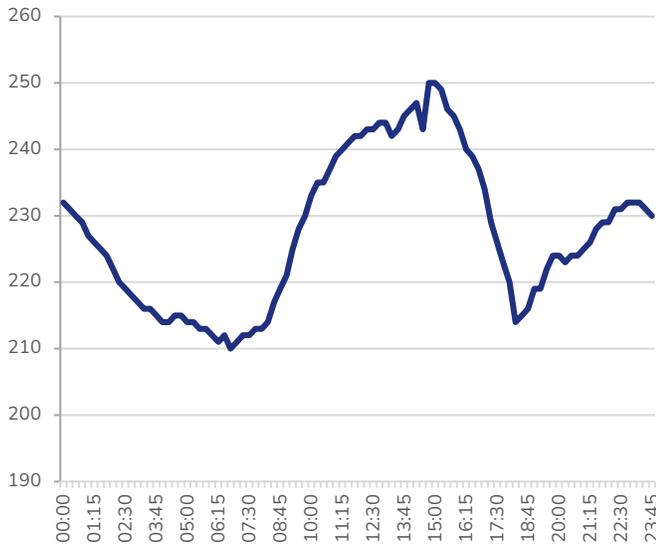
Source: TERI , * Frozen technology (FT), Standards and Labeling programme (S&L), India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP)

Hence, there is a high probability that peak power demand may touch 275–285GW (daytime) and 260–270GW (evening).

Perspective on short-term power supply

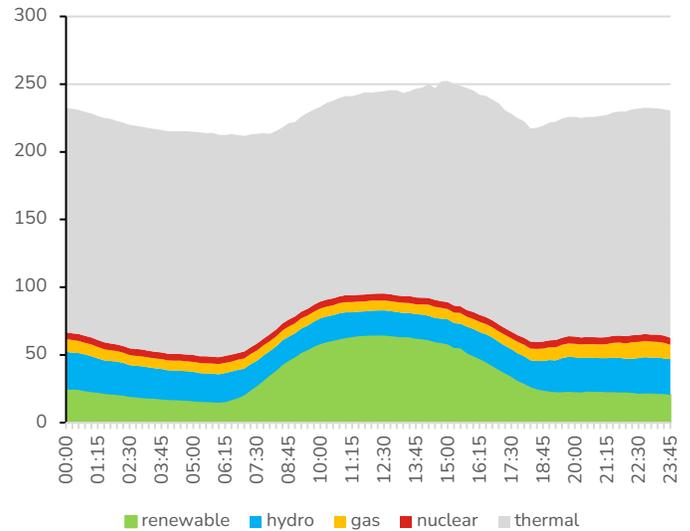
On 30 May'24, India met an all-time high peak power demand of 250GW during 1445–1500 hours (daytime, solar hours) and 232GW during 2215–2315 hours (night, non-solar hours) driven by intense summer heat and increased cooling demand.

Exhibit 20: Demand chart – 30 May'24 (GW)



Source: CEA, Grid-India, JM Financial

Exhibit 21: Supply chart – 30 May'24 (GW)



Source: CEA, Grid-India, JM Financial

From a supply perspective, all-India thermal generation hit an all-time high, achieving a peak of 167GW, particularly during non-solar hours. Support from RE, especially solar, during solar hours and wind during non-solar hours also played a significant role in fulfilling demand. A key contributor thereof was the implementation of Section-11, which facilitated maximisation of generation from imported coal-based plants as well as gas-based plants.

Exhibit 22: 30 May'24 supply position

MW	Monitored capacity	Day peak generation	Night peak generation
Renewable	146,651 (46,422 wind, 84,277 solar)	58,636	21,589
Hydro	46,928	18,250	26,657
Gas	24,628 (10,388 pvt+ 7,002 state + 7,238 central)	7,780	12,036
Nuclear	8,180	5,038	5,265
Coal	218,369	1,62,445	1,67,141
Demand	442,856	2,52,149	2,32,688

Source: CEA, Grid-India, JM Financial

What has changed since then

India has added 65/4/0.6/10GW of RE/hydro/nuclear/coal-based capacity since May'24 with decommissioning of 4.7GW of gas-based power plants. With this, 212/51/20/8.8/228GW of RE/hydro/gas/nuclear/coal-based capacities are under operation (monitored by the CEA).

Exhibit 23: Installed generation capacity (MW)

MW	Monitored capacity as on 30May'24	Capacity addition during May'24-Jan'26	Installed capacity on Feb'26	Monitored capacity as on Feb'26
Renewable	146,651 (46,422 wind, 84,277 solar)	65,373 (8,228 wind, 56,324 solar)	221,210	212,025 (54,650 wind, 140,602 solar)
Hydro	46,928	4,237	51,165	51,165
Gas	24,628 (10,388 pvt+ 7,002 state + 7,238 central)	-4,696	20,122	20,122 (5,744 pvt + 6,961 state + 7,238 central)
Nuclear	8,180	600	8,780	8,780
Coal	218,369	10,240	221,210	228,420
Demand	442,856	-	-	-

Source: CEA, Grid-India, JM Financial

In an optimistic scenario, when all thermal capacity including, imported coal-based and gas-fired, is operational either through PPAs or under Section-11, incremental generation of 27.5GW during daytime and 17.5GW during evening can be added on the base of May'24.

Exhibit 24: Potential incremental generation possible during upcoming summer

GW	Current generation for 240GW day peak (20 Feb'26)*	Current generation for 215GW evening peak (3 Feb'26)*	Incremental generation		Max supply in summer -Day-	Max supply in summer -Night-
			Day	Night		
Renewable	66.56	10.57	10	2	76	12
Hydro	11	25.53	0	2	11	27*
Gas	2.4	2.3	10	10	12	12
Nuclear	6.2	6.6	0	0	6.6	6.6
Coal	153	170	7.5	7.5	160	180
Total	240	215	27.5	17.5	266	238

Source: CEA, Grid-India, JM Financial, * recent maxima

This is against daytime/ evening peak demand of 275–285GW/ 260–270GW. Hence, there is a high probability that India may face power supply deficit during upcoming hot and humid evenings.

Risk to supply

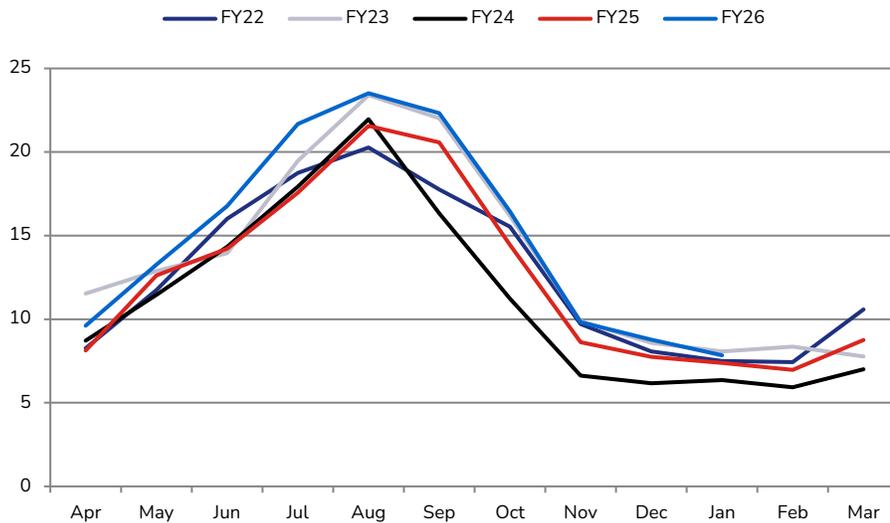
Hydro has played a key role in recent years to meet evening peak power demand and support when solar generation fades in the evening. It met 12% of evening supply during May'24 versus 7% during daytime.

Hydrogeneration is a function of availability of water and that of generating units. Rainfall is the primary source of water, hence it has definite impact on the level of generation. But it is highly variable in time and space.

Most of the hydroelectric projects in the Himalayan region are designed as storage-based schemes with live reservoir capacity to enable seasonal regulation of river flows. During the monsoon season, when river inflows are substantially higher than downstream demand and turbine discharge requirements, surplus inflows are impounded in the reservoir, subject to flood moderation constraints. Hence, carryover storage from the preceding year materially influences the extent to which the reservoir can be replenished. The stored water is subsequently utilised during the non-monsoon (lean) season to augment river flows and sustain power generation and downstream water requirements.

In addition to monsoon rainfall in preceding year, Himalayan river systems receive significant seasonal inflows from snowmelt during late spring and summer. The seasonal snowpack is primarily formed from winter precipitation (rainfall) associated with western disturbances and contributes to base flows during the early lean season.

Exhibit 25: Hydrogeneration (BU)



Source: CEA, JM Financial

It is observed that max/min hydrogeneration of 162/134BU during the last six years was achieved during FY23/24 mainly due to good/poor rainfall in the catchment areas of hydropower stations and an increase in installed capacity.

Exhibit 26: Hydel generation and rainfall by region (2019–20 to 2024–25)

Region	Installed Capacity Mar'25 (MW)	DESIGN ENERGY (MU)	Generation (BU)					
			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Northern	20774.27	20674.27	80.56	75.23	73.86	77.62	73.09	76.49
Western	7392.00	7392.00	17.81	16.67	13.71	19.57	16.59	19.69
Southern	11847.15	11847.15	31.75	31.35	37.20	36.87	20.31	33.97
Eastern	5987.75	5987.75	20.82	21.17	20.46	20.89	17.79	11.22
North Eastern	2027	2027.00	4.82	5.86	6.37	7.14	6.28	7.27
Total	47728.17	155974.89	155.76	150.29	151.62	162.09	134.05	148.63
Rainfall, mm in CY			1289	1283	1190	1260	1164	1207

Source: CEA, CWC, CMIE, JM Financial

In India, 44 HEPs on 37 major reservoirs have aggregate installed capacity of 18,295.65MW. These stations constituted 32.92% of the total hydel installed capacity and generated 36.46% of the total hydel generation during FY25.

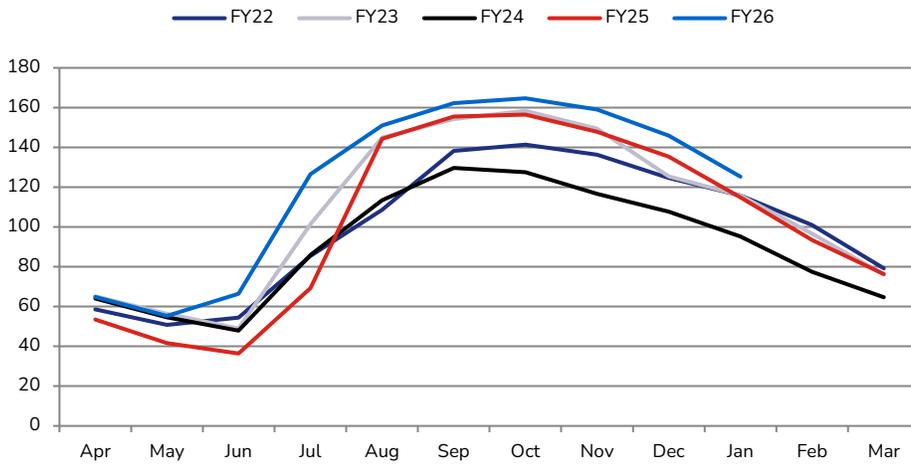
Exhibit 27: Contribution by important reservoir (storage)-based hydropower stations

S. No.	Description	Major Reservoir Based Stations		Other Stations	Total
		Multipurpose (MP)	Storage for Power only		
1.	Installed Capacity (MW)	14517.15	1195	32016.02	47728.17
	Percentage of Total (%)	30.42	2.50	67.08	100
2.	Energy Generation (MU)	40842.64	14570.55	93220.79	148633.98
	Percentage of Total (%)	27.48	9.80	62.72	100

Source: CEA, CWC, CMIE, JM Financial

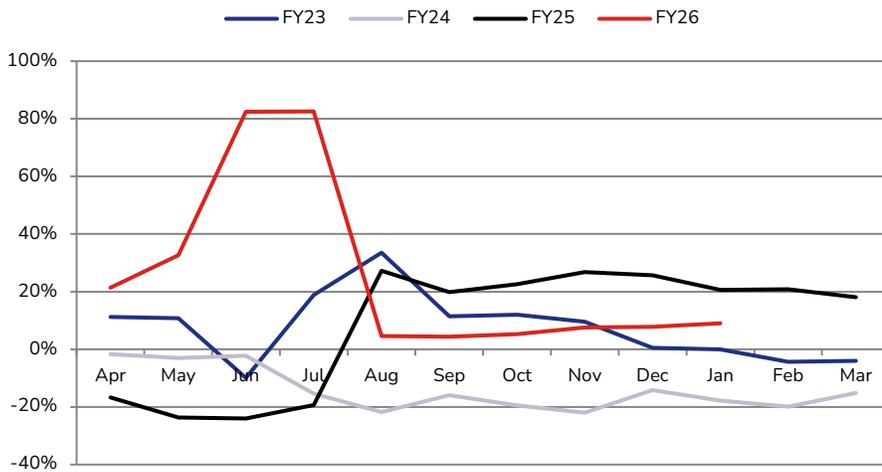
Currently, reservoir levels are comfortable due to good rainfall in 2025.

Exhibit 28: Reservoir levels (bcm*)



Source: CEA, CWC, CMIE, JM Financial * billion cubic metres

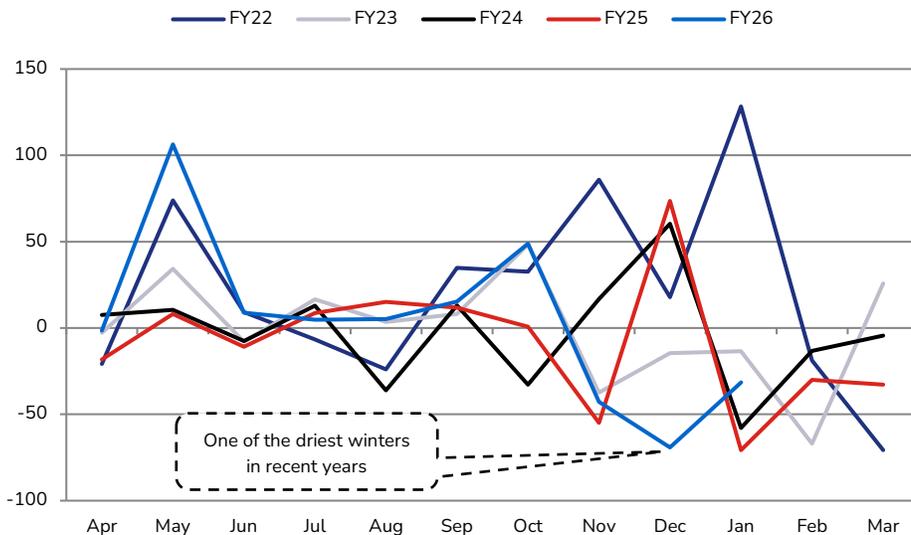
Exhibit 29: YoY change in reservoir levels (%)



Source: CEA, CWC, CMIE, JM Financial

That said, a dry winter in 2026 has led to a deficit in snow formation, which would subsequently impact water flow from melting.

Exhibit 30: All-India rainfall deviation from normal (%)



Source: IMD, JM Financial

Accordingly, reduced discharge in rivers such as the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra during peak summer demand is expected to lead to deficit in hydropower generation.

In 2025, large hydro generation grew 15% (157 BU to 180 BU) at the expense of thermal, which declined by 4% (1,392BU to 1,340BU). Large hydro PLF increased from 34% in CY23 to 35% in CY24 and then to 40% in CY25, largely due to variations in seasonal water availability and reservoir levels.

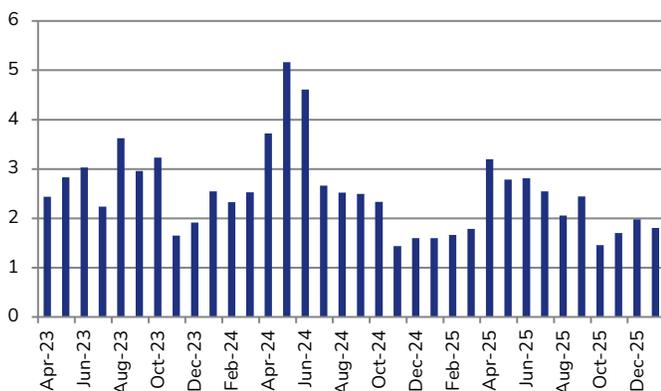
Hence, given the dry winter season and a hitherto dry spring season in India, there is a high probability of a deficit in reservoir levels and, hence, hydro power generation.

Gas power to make a comeback

Currently peak power demand during solar hours is hovering around 240GW, which is met by solar. But during non-solar hours, about 80GW of solar vanishes from the supply. When peak demand increases during non-solar hours, variable generation sources such as gas, hydro and partially flexible coal substitute the loss of solar generation. During recent months, when evening peak is increasing, the grid requires ramping capacity ranging from 250–300MW/minute under normal circumstances, with requirements peaking up to 500MW/minute on certain days.

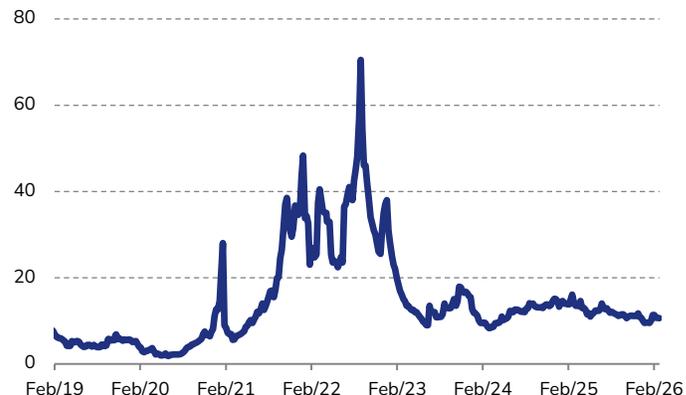
Gas-based peaking power plants (peakers) offer rapid, flexible and high-ramp-rate power generation to meet sudden spikes in demand. The gas peakers can achieve full load in under 10 minutes with a ramp rate of 50–85MW/min. Currently, spot LNG prices are USD 10–11/MMBtu, which translates to energy charges of INR 5.5–6.5/kWh, making it very attractive for meeting evening peak power demand, particularly considering the duration of merchant rates touching ceiling of INR 10/kWh is set to rise.

Exhibit 31: Gas generation (BU)



Source: CMIE, JM Financial

Exhibit 32: Asia spot LNG prices (USD/mmbtu)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Pecking order of our coverage

We have analysed 16 stocks from our coverage spanning utilities and equipment manufacturers on a weighted scoring system. Therein, we assign situational weights to key variables including valuation, leverage, growth potential, upside, summer demand triggers, earnings quality, investor comfort and volatility. Each stock is then scored relative to its peers. Our top five utility picks for this summer in order of preference are: Adani Power > Adani Green > Tata Power > Torrent Power > JSW Energy.

Exhibit 33: Operational capacity (MW)

Operational Capacity (MW)	Coal	Gas	Solar	Wind	Hybrid	Hydro	Others	Total	Open Capacity (MW)	Open Capacity (%)	Details
Adani Power	18,150							18,150	1,239	7%	Coal based open capacity
Adani Green			11,943	2,176	3,121			17,240	3,126	18%	1750MW Solar / 1041MW Wind/ 335MW Hybrid
NTPC	65,194	6,511	8,595	830		4,507		85,637			
Tata Power	8,860		4,381	835	911	880	443	16,310	4,150	25%	4150 MW Mundra has PPA but generally operational during summer
Torrent Power	1,762	2,730	1,026	921				6,439	1,567	24%	1567MW Gas
JSW Energy	5,658		2,127	3,648	272	1,631		13,336	1,090	8%	883MW Coal/ 117MW Wind/ 91MW Hydro
ACME Solar			2,850	112				2,962			
SJVN	660		1,534			1,972		4,166			
NHPC			562			8,271		8,833			

Source: Company, JM Financial

Exhibit 34: Pecking order

Attribute >	Valn.	Leverage	Growth	Upside	Summer Trigger	Earnings Quality	Investor Comfort	Volatility		
Proxy for attribute	P/B, P/E, EV/ EBITDA	Net Debt/ EBITDA	3 yrs EBITDA Cagr	TP/ CMP	Open capacity etc	ROE	Intangibles	Beta	Score (x)	Key premise
Weight >	15	15	15	10	20	10	10	5	x/5	
Adani Power	4	5	1	5	5	5	3	1	3.85	5% open capacity, comfortable leverage
Adani Green	1	3	3	5	5	5	3	5	3.6	19% open capacity, high ROE
Tata Power	4	3	2	3	5	3	5	3	3.6	16% open capacity, comfortable leverage
Torrent Power	4	5	1	1	5	3	5	3	3.55	24% open capacity
JSW Energy	4	1	5	5	5	1	4	1	3.55	8% open capacity, high growth
ACME	5	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	3.5	Undervalued, possible BESS play in merchant
CESC	5	5	1	5	3	3	2	3	3.4	Undervalued, high demand in distribution business
NTPC	5	5	1	3	3	3	5	1	3.4	Undervalued
Power Grid Corp	5	5	1	3	1	5	5	1	3.2	Pick in sustained capitalisation growth awaited
NHPC	5	3	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	Risk to hydrogeneration
Coal India	1	5	1	0	5	1	5	1	2.7	Demand growth & price increase awaited
IEX	3	5	1	3	1	5	1	3	2.6	Coupling overhang over volume growth
SJVN	1	1	3	0	1	3	3	5	1.8	Risk to hydrogeneration
Equipment players										
BHEL	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	5	3.9	Evening deficit reemphasis criticality of thermal
Suzlon	5	5	3	5	1	5	2	5	3.6	Undervalued, delayed monsoon gives more time for execution
Inox Wind	2	5	3	5	1	3	1	5	2.9	Pickup in execution & orders inflows awaited

Source: JM Financial

Exhibit 35: Valuation table

Company Name	Rating	Market Cap (USD mn)	CMP	TP (INR)	Up/Dow (%)	P/E (x)				P/BV (x)				EV/EBITDA (x)			
						FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Utilities																	
NTPC	Buy	40,709	382	420	10%	15.6	14.6	12.7	11.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	11.3	10.3	9.0	8.4
Power Grid Corp	Buy	31,034	303	314	4%	18.7	18.3	15.7	14.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.3
Adani Power	Buy	29,980	141	177	25%	20.9	23.9	18.1	15.5	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.7	14.5	15.2	12.6	11.5
Coal India	Reduce	29,382	434	401	-10%	7.7	9.4	7.5	7.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	5.0	6.0	5.1	4.7
Adani Green	Buy	17,481	966	1,204	25%	75.8	64.8	35.3	25.8	13.1	7.4	6.4	5.5	27.0	22.3	17.4	14.1
Tata Power	Buy	13,352	380	429	13%	30.7	31.8	21.9	20.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	13.0	12.6	11.3	11.2
JSW Energy	Buy	9,579	499	614	25%	43.9	46.9	43.5	38.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	24.2	14.9	13.6	12.4
Torrent Power	Reduce	8,669	1,565	1,410	-10%	26.4	28.7	23.8	20.8	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	16.2	14.7	11.4	10.0
NHPC	Add	8,365	76	84	11%	25.3	24.3	16.0	13.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	20.8	18.8	12.7	10.9
SJVN	Sell	3,198	74	67	-10%	36.0	35.0	16.1	12.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	25.3	24.0	16.7	13.6
CESC	Buy	2,325	160	196	23%	15.5	14.9	13.8	12.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.5
ACME	Buy	1,564	235	289	23%	56.4	24.3	22.2	17.0	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	19.8	17.9	15.5	10.6
IEX	Add	1,248	128	145	14%	26.5	23.2	22.4	26.0	10.0	8.4	7.1	6.4	24.9	21.1	19.9	24.9
Power Equipment																	
BHEL	Buy	10,139	265	355	34%	170.8	67.7	28.7	22.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	74.4	43.6	23.6	19.2
Suzlon	Buy	6,524	43	64	48%	28.4	25.1	18.4	16.9	9.7	7.0	5.0	3.9	31.8	18.3	14.0	11.1
Inox Wind	Add	2,251	94	120	27%	34.8	25.1	21.2	19.0	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	18.0	12.4	10.3	8.9

Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

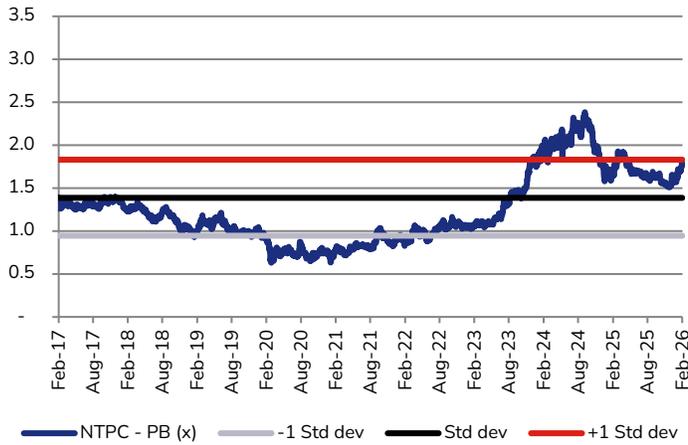
Valuation table (contd.)

Company Name	ROE (%)				ROIC (%)				ROCE (%)			
	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Utilities												
NTPC	14%	13%	14%	14%	7%	7%	8%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Power Grid Corp	17%	16%	18%	18%	11%	11%	12%	12%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Adani Power	26%	18%	20%	19%	16%	12%	13%	12%	18%	13%	13%	12%
Coal India	39%	27%	28%	24%	48%	29%	29%	24%	32%	22%	24%	21%
Adani Green	19%	15%	20%	23%	6%	7%	8%	10%	7%	8%	9%	11%
Tata Power	12%	10%	14%	13%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%
JSW Energy	8%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%
Torrent Power	20%	14%	15%	15%	16%	11%	12%	11%	12%	17%	11%	12%
NHPC	8%	8%	11%	13%	4%	4%	6%	7%	5%	5%	6%	7%
SJVN	6%	6%	12%	14%	3%	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%	5%	6%
CESC	12%	12%	12%	12%	9%	8%	9%	10%	9%	8%	9%	9%
ACME	7%	12%	12%	14%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%
IEX	41%	39%	34%	26%	67%	69%	89%	60%	38%	37%	32%	24%
Power Equipment												
BHEL	2%	5%	12%	15%	3%	5%	10%	11%	3%	4%	9%	10%
Suzlon	41%	32%	32%	26%	57%	49%	51%	57%	42%	33%	30%	26%
Inox Wind	12%	12%	13%	13%	8%	10%	12%	12%	9%	11%	11%	11%

Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

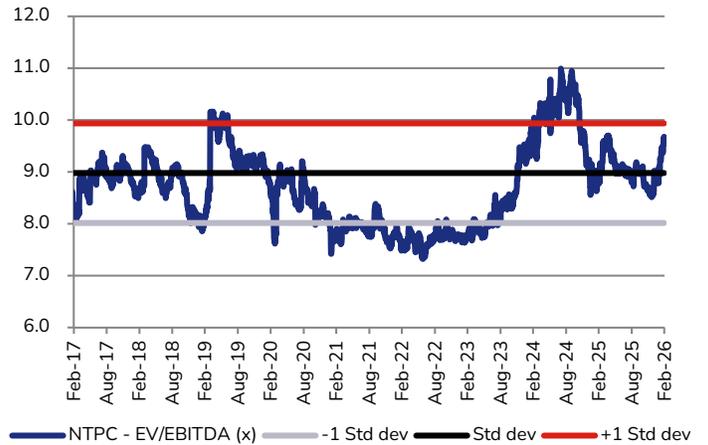
Valuation Charts

Exhibit 36: NTPC P/B (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 37: NTPC EV/EBITDA (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 38: Adani Power P/B (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 39: Adani Power EV/EBITDA (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 40: Power Grid P/B (x)



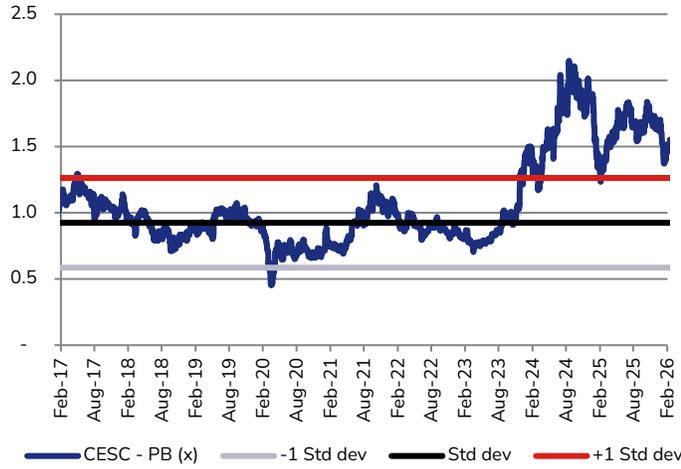
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 41: Power Grid EV/EBITDA (x)



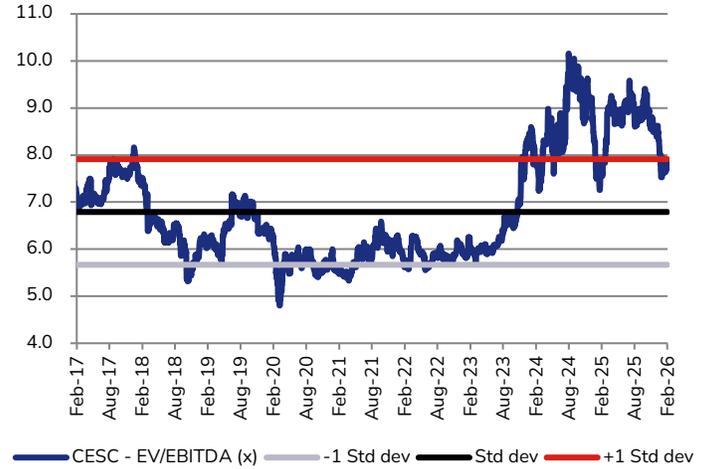
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 42: CESC P/B (x)



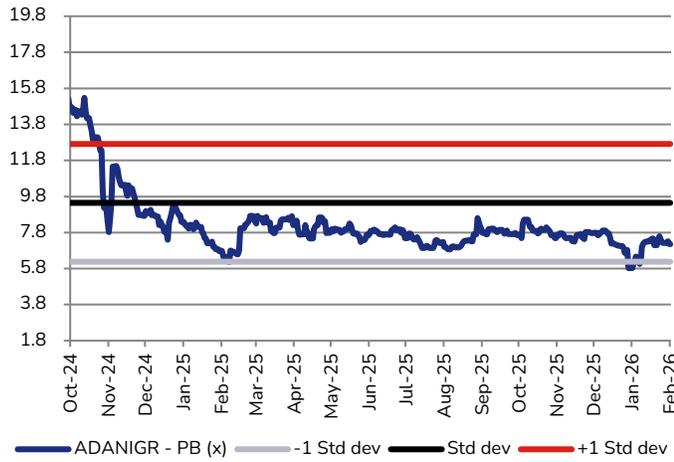
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 43: CESC EV/EBITDA (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 44: Adani Green P/B (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 45: Adani Green EV/EBITDA (x)



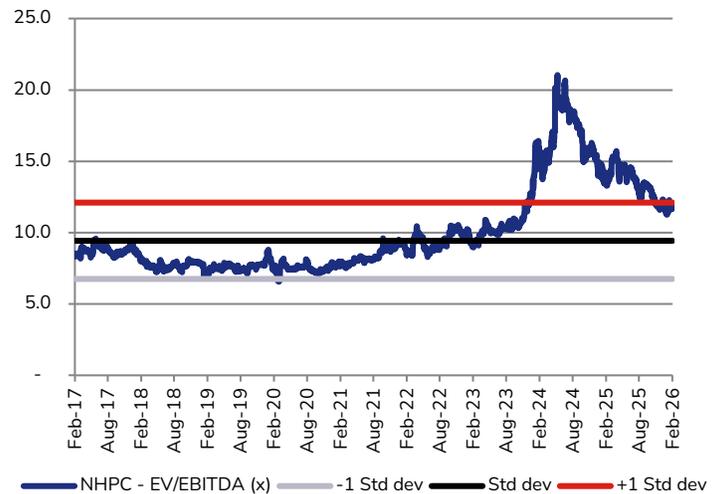
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 46: NHPC P/B (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 47: NHPC EV/EBITDA (x)



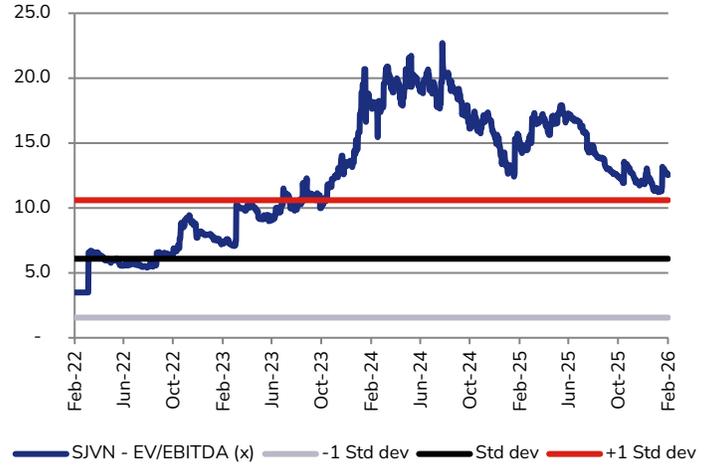
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 48: SJVN P/B (x)



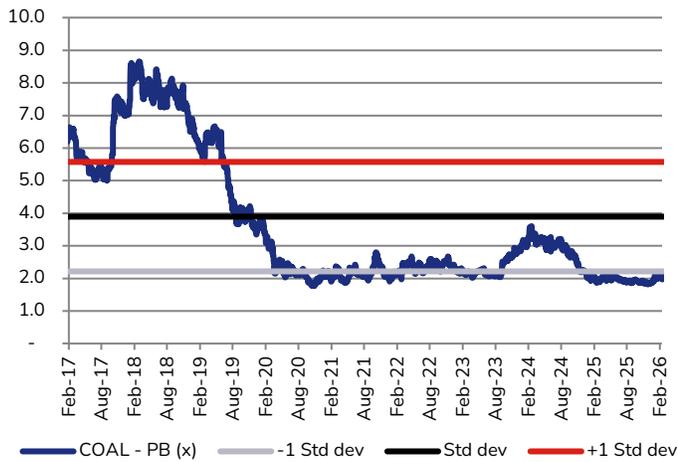
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 49: SJVN EV/EBITDA (x)



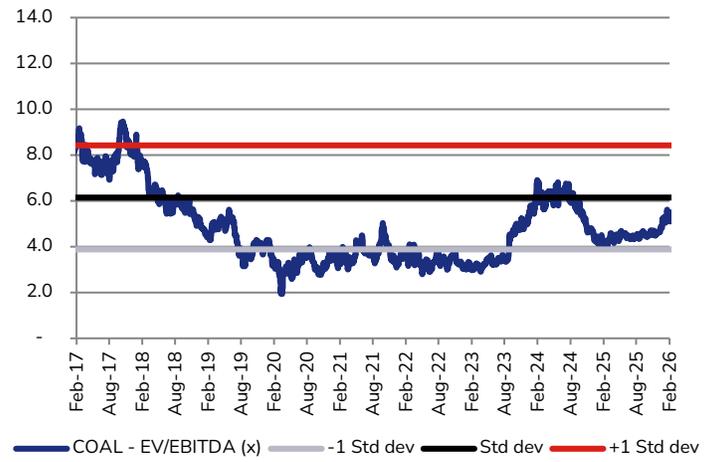
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 50: Coal India P/B (x)



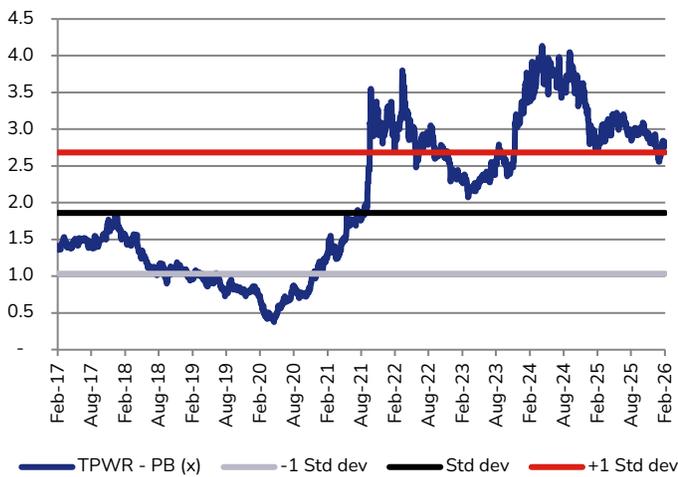
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 51: Coal India EV/EBITDA (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 52: Tata Power P/B (x)



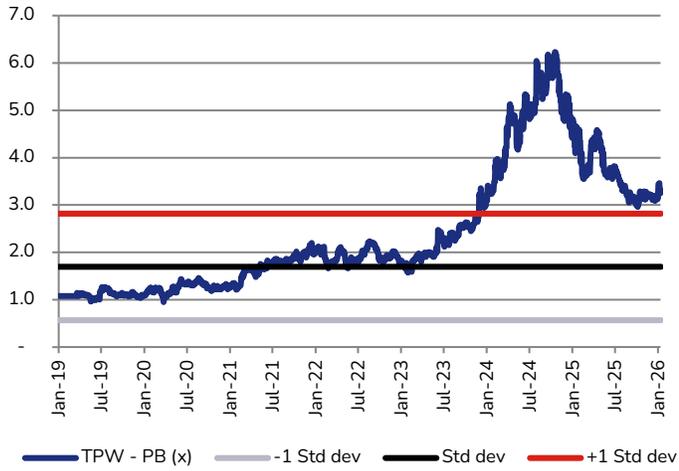
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 53: Tata Power EV/EBITDA (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 54: Torrent Power P/B (x)



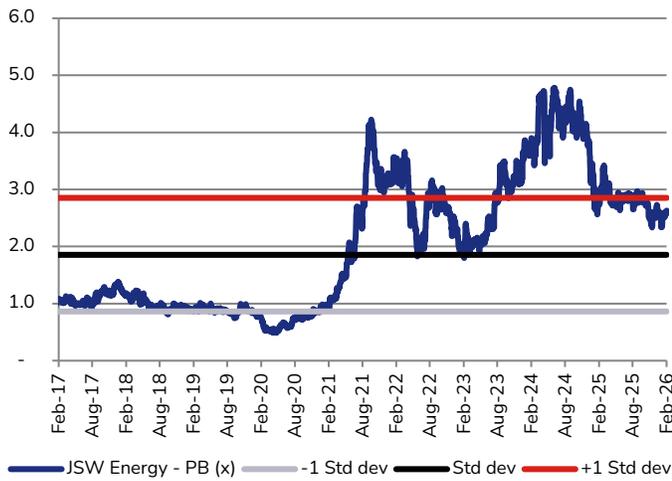
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 55: Torrent Power EV/EBITDA (x)



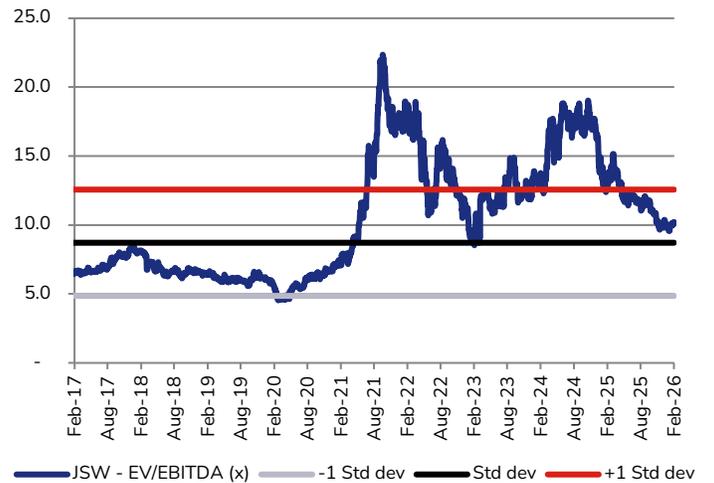
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 56: JSW Energy P/B (x)



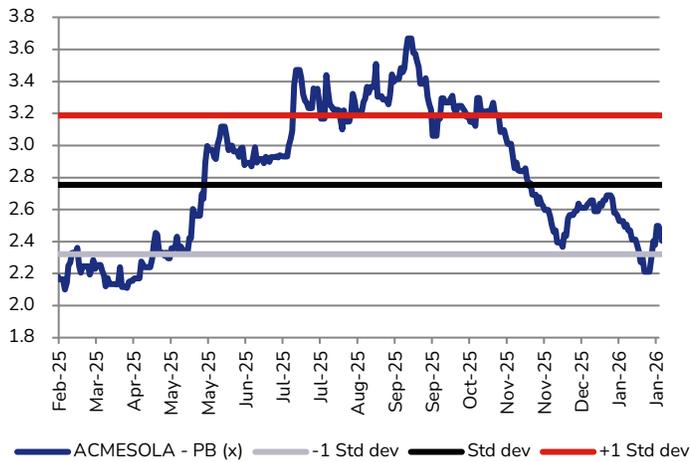
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 57: JSW Energy EV/EBITDA (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 58: ACME Solar P/B (x)



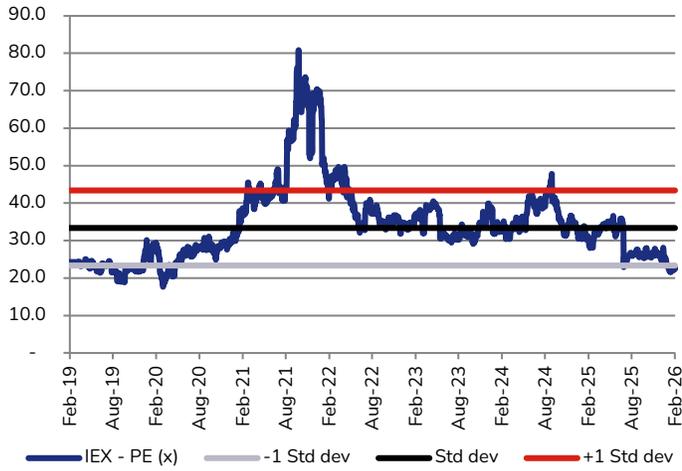
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 59: ACME Solar EV/EBITDA (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 60: IEX P/E (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 61: Suzlon P/E (x)



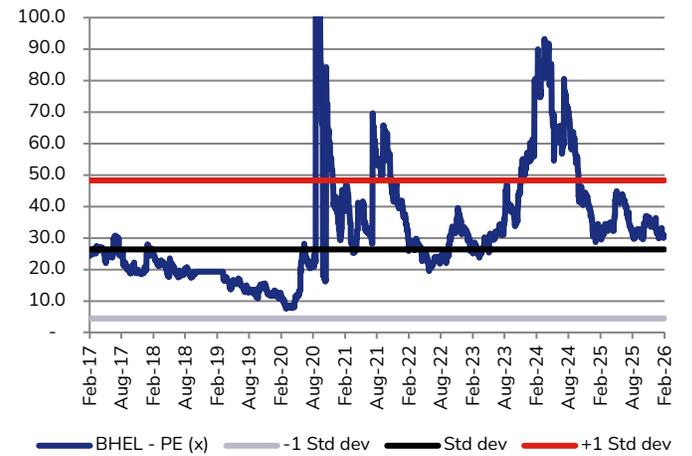
Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 62: Inox Wind P/E (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

Exhibit 63: BHEL P/E (x)



Source: Bloomberg, JM Financial

APPENDIX I

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