Indian Infra Credit Risks with ESG Lens

Abhishek DANGRA Senior Director Sector Lead: Infrastructure Ratings

S&P Global Ratings

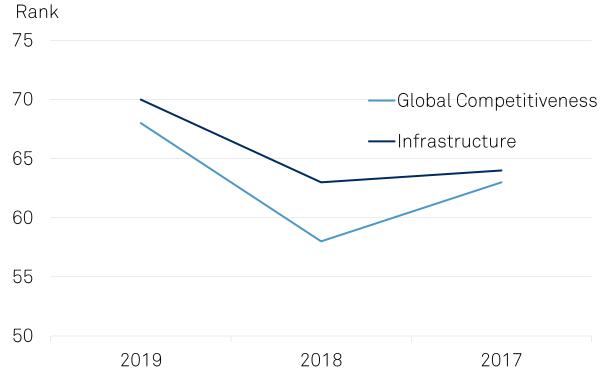
Feb-2021





India Infra | Infra Deficit Weighs on Competitiveness

Infrastructure Deficit Weighs on India's Competitiveness



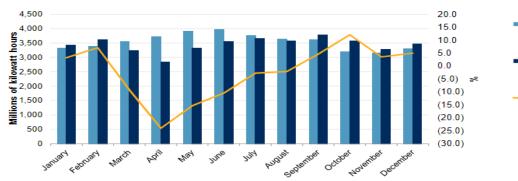
Source: World Economic Forum

Key Idiosyncratic Risks for Indian Infrastructure and Impact on Foreign Debt Investors

- Execution Risk: Right of Way, Environmental clearance, Land acquisition, stalled projects
 - Many debt investors look at only operational projects
- Regulatory Risk: Varies sharply across sectors, Higher for Airports, lower for Utilities/Renewables.
 - Impacts sectoral exposure
- Weaker Counterparty: Risk of counterparty default, Receivables delay.
 - Build buffer in pricing, affects project economics/returns
- Macro Risks: Currency Risk, Interest Rates
 - Hedging/Pricing

India Power | Stable Regulations Support, Receivables Drag

India's Power Demand Is Returning To Growth



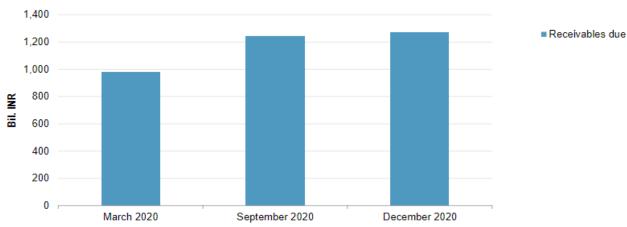
 Average daily demand 2019 (left scale) Average daily demand 2020 (left scale)

% change (right scale)

Note: India had a nationwide lockdown during March 25, 2020 to May 31, 2020. Source: Power System

Copyright © 2021 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Overdue Receivables Are Rising In The Power Sector



Bil.--Billion. INR--Indian rupee. Source: Ministry of Power. Copyright © 2021 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Source: Cross-Sector Outlook: India's Escape From COVID, Feb 16, 2021

S&P Global Ratings

Regulatory Mechanism & Policies Support Cash Flows

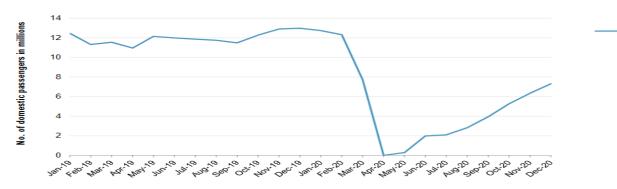
- Fixed tariff/ regulated returns, availability-based payments support stable operating cash flows
- Favorable renewables policies and growth prospects & competitive prices attract significant FDI.

High Receivables & Weaker Counterparties Pose Risks

- Increase in overdue receivables post-March continues for already weak distribution companies (discom)
- Budget plans for supporting discoms. Effect of these moves won't be evident in the next one to two years.
- Structural problems remain.

India Airports, Ports and Roads Varied Setting

India's Air Traffic Is Recovering From Its COVID Lows

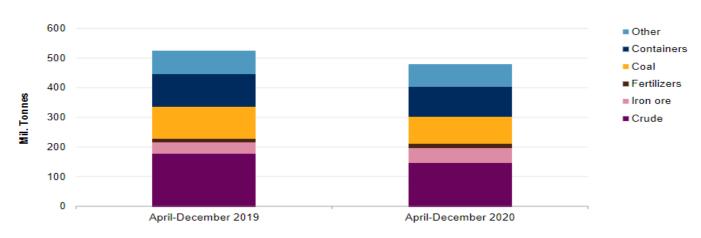


Note: Indian air travel was locked down from March 14, 2020 to May 31, 2020. Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

Copyright © 2021 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

The Recovery Of India's Ports Will Track The Wider Economy

Tonnage of 12 major ports



Mil.--Million. Source: Indian Ports Association.

Copyright © 2021 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Source: Cross-Sector Outlook: India's Escape From COVID, Feb 16, 2021

S&P Global Ratings

Airports: High Regulatory, Traffic Risks

Monthly total

- Regulatory Delays, Ambiguity lead to uncertainty in cash flows.
- Passenger Traffic recovery unlikely till 2024.

Ports: Light Regulations, Market Driven

- Growth in volume to track economic rebound.
- Fertilizers and container traffic recover faster than crude and coal segments

Roads: Fast Recovery, NHAI support

- Despite tariff suspension, proactive role played by NHAI in making timely payments.
- Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) mitigates traffic risk.
- Strong recovery in road traffic masks differences among segments.

Sustainability/ESG | Increasing Focus and Impact





- Changing customer product/brand acceptance, preferences, and behaviors
- Physical asset risks



- 2. Environmental and social regulations/public policies are tightening to address shift in societal priorities
 - Changes in public policy may influence the economics of a sector or individual company and can lead to stranded asset risk
 - A company's management of political/regulatory relationships increasingly intertwined with ensuring broader public acceptance



- 3. The frequency and severity of financial consequences have surged
 - ESG-related breaches or perceived lack of focus on customers/communities are triggering more decisive action and litigation/financial penalties risk
 - Companies having higher ESG risk may see a rise in cost of capital/reduced access to funding



How ESG factors impacted 2020 Rating Actions.

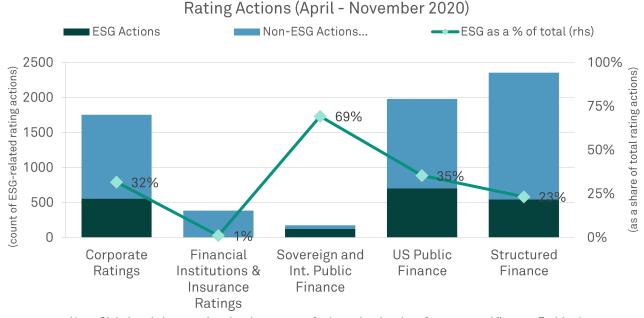
- We only tag COVID as ESG 'Health & Safety' if COVID had a 'direct' impact on business activities, not
 because of the ensuing economic crisis, i.e. applying to activities that are highly sensitive to social
 distancing and health of customers and employees.
- ESG Pulse: Reimagining Accounting To Measure Climate Change Risks, Dec. 22, 2020

Corporates And Infrastructure
ESG-Related Rating Actions

ESG-Related Rating Actions			
	Apr-Nov	% of total ratings affected	
Downgrade	329		
CreditWatch Neg	44		
Negative Outlook revision	202		
Total ESG related Rating actions*	617	16	
o/w Transportation	92	40	
o/w Hotels and gaming	85	68	
o/w Media and Entertainment	65	50	
o/w Retailing	55	43	

Data as of Sept. 30, 2020. *Including 42 positive actions.

Source: S&P Global Ratings.



Note: Global scale issuer-related actions, except for issue-level actions for structured finance. Entities/ tranches with multiple rating actions are only counted once.



S&P Global Ratings Initiatives in Sustainable Finance & Research

1. ESG in credit ratings

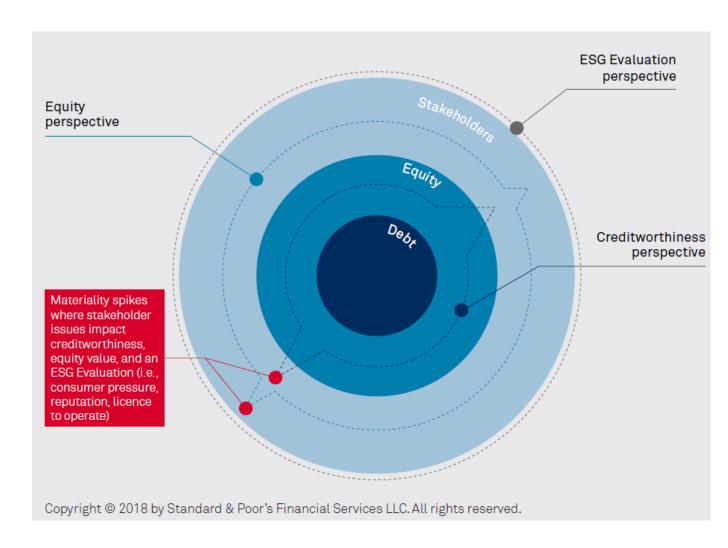
- Long incorporated ESG into our credit analysis

2. ESG Evaluation

- Relative ranking of how effectively an entity manages its ESG exposure and opportunities
- Relative exposure to observable ESG-related risks and opportunities (the ESG "Profile"), with our qualitative opinion of long-term preparedness for ESG related opportunities and disruptions (ESG "Preparedness")

3. Green Evaluation

 A relative green impact score on instruments (typically bonds and loans) targeted at financing environmentally beneficial projects

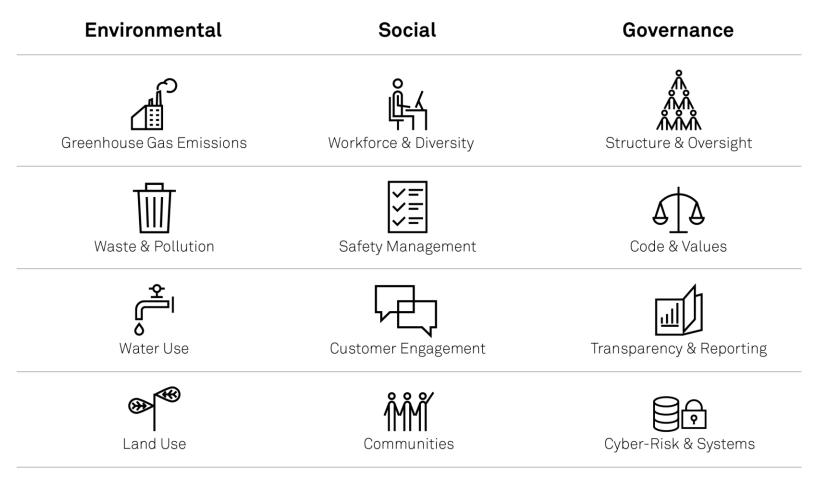


Source: "S&P Global Ratings' Proposal For Environmental, Social, And Governance (ESG) Evaluations", published on RatingsDirect on Sept. 24, 2018.



ESG Factors

Entity-specific scores assessed on a relative basis, against sector peers



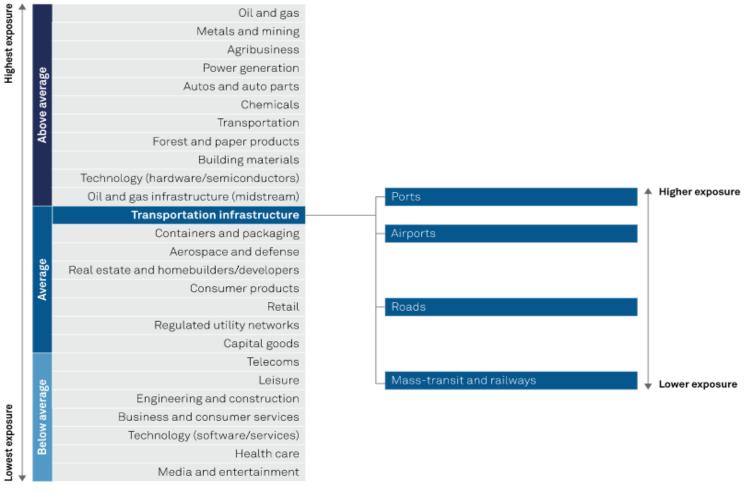
Ability to adjust: factor weights, factor scores, and profile scores



Transportation Infrastructure: Environmental Exposure

Qualitative Sector Listing Of Relative Environmental Exposure: Transportation Infrastructure

Greenhouse gas emissions, waste, pollution, and land use



Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Copyright @ 2020 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.



E&S Risk: Land Transport - General

Average Environmental Risks But Socially Sensitive

Rail & Mass Transport:

- Environmental: Below average: Lower emissions, High volume of passengers moved per trip. Exposed to extreme weather risks.
- Social: Above-average: Balancing economic versus environmental and lifestyle factors. Costly and often involves government-provided tariff subsidies. Sensitive to affordability. Service quality attracts high public scrutiny.

Roads:

- Environmental: Average: Emissions is mainly indirect coming from cars, buses, and trucks. Disruption in technology, e.g. replacement of the fleet by EV, is not expected to significantly affect demand. Climate change can represent a key environmental risk.
- Social: Above-average: Sensitivity on affordability of tolls. Safety risk for assets involving bridges and tunnels. Low-probability catastrophes can have severe negative credit impact.



Analytical Team



Abhishek Dangra Senior Director Sector Lead, Infra, SSEA

<u>Abhishek.Dangra@spglobal.com</u> +65-6216-1121

Abhishek Dangra is a Senior Director in S&P Global Ratings team; based out of Singapore. He is the Sector Lead for all Infrastructure and Utilities companies in South & South-East Asia region (mainly India + ASEAN) covering Regulated Utilities, Renewables, IPPs and Transportation Infra companies like Airports, Ports, Toll Roads etc.

Abhishek represents S&P's views on Infrastructure sector trends, Green Finance/Green Evaluation and Project Finance transactions in the region.

Abhishek has over 15 years of credit experience; joining S&P in 2010 with over seven years of work experience in credit related profiles. Before joining S&P, he was heading the Industry Research Group - Credit at Kotak Mahindra Bank. Abhishek has also worked with Lehman Brothers in the Global Risk Management function.

Abhishek is a Management Graduate from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) – Indore and a Chartered Accountant (CA) from The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He also has a Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) degree from Gujarat University and is a Certified FRM by the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP).

Copyright © 2021 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, valuations, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its affiliates (collectively, S&P). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Credit-related and other analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact. S&P's opinions, analyses and rating acknowledgment decisions (described below) are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives.

To the extent that regulatory authorities allow a rating agency to acknowledge in one jurisdiction a rating issued in another jurisdiction for certain regulatory purposes, S&P reserves the right to assign, withdraw or suspend such acknowledgement at any time and in its sole discretion. S&P Parties disclaim any duty whatsoever arising out of the assignment, withdrawal or suspension of an acknowledgment as well as any liability for any damage alleged to have been suffered on account thereof.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com and www.globalcreditportal.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.

Australia

Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Ltd. holds Australian financial services license number 337565 under the Corporations Act 2001. Standard & Poor's credit ratings and related research are not intended for and must not be distributed to any person in Australia other than a wholesale client (as defined in Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act).

STANDARD & POOR'S, S&P and RATINGSDIRECT are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

