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India's Largest Corporations

+ The Sectoral List p. 86



500 NOTES

REVENUE AND INCOME Companies are ranked by their latest annual audited total income, for the financial year ending on or before June 30, 2020. In keeping with accepted norms in India, total income includes core operating income (net sales) plus other and extraordinary income. Many leading Indian companies tend to sit on large amounts of free cash, which yield significant treasury income and add to profitability. They act as flagships of their group and are vehicles that fund diversification.

For trading companies, revenue refers to trading margins and has been arrived at by deducting the cost of purchase of traded/finished goods from their reported gross revenues. This has been done to bring the results of Indian trading companies on a par with international norms. However, there are no separate accounting rules for trading firms in India yet. A similar criterion has been used for gems and jewellery makers and solvent extractors (edible-oil refiners), if their average gross trading/manufacturing margins in the last three years were less than 10% of their core revenue or income from operations. This has been done to weed out companies that do little or add no significant value to their raw materials, even though they reportedly run manufacturing operations.

RESULTS Audited results declared before Oct. 31, 2020, have been used. Where audited results were not available, and the company is publicly traded/listed, unaudited results for the last 12 months as reported to the stock exchanges have been taken. Wherever possible, net worth figures have been updated using details available in the published unaudited results. Where the reported numbers are not for a 12-month period, revenues, profit, salary, and dividends have been annualised. Revenue has not been restated except in the case of trading companies, firms in the gems and jewellery industry, and edible-oil refiners. The year-on-year growth of revenues and/or profits in the case of companies which underwent corporate actions like hive-offs and mergers have been zeroed to avoid skewing of the median and average growth rates.

Figures are on a consolidated basis and include the results of company subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures as reported in their consolidated accounts. But this cannot be assured for unlisted and privately-held entities and a few of the listed firms that have not declared their consolidated results for the latest financial year by Oct. 31, 2020, which was the cut-off date.

In case of corporate actions like amalgamation or hive-offs, the year-on-year changes in financial parameters are not calculated.

ASSETS These are as reported at the end of the

financial year. They are calculated on net basis and include fixed as well as current assets less non-current liabilities, like deferred tax liability.

CITY This refers to the location of the company's main operating headquarters or head office, not necessarily its place of incorporation or its registered office.

PROFITS are shown after deducting direct taxes, net of minority interest, but before dividends. They include extraordinary income and one-time gains from investments or disposal of assets, among other things.

EQUITY DIVIDEND is inclusive of dividend distribution tax, and applicable for companies which have paid interim or final dividend before the end of their respective financial year.

CLASSIFICATION When classifying companies into sectors, sometimes industries have been merged to reflect their true place in India's industrial value chain. For instance, all companies manufacturing commodities and industrial intermediates not generally sold to retail consumers have been classified as 'basic materials'. This includes bulk chemical manufacturers, plastic and polymer producers, glass makers, electrode makers, and wood product makers, among others.

Similarly, all companies manufacturing goods and systems, which are bought by other firms to produce final goods and services, have been classified as 'capital goods'. These include typical capital goods makers besides tractor makers, irrigation systems suppliers, defence contractors, aircraft makers, shipbuilders, and heavy-duty engine manufacturers.

Any company whose principal activity relates to building and constructing on behalf of clients, be it residential buildings, commercial towers, industrial projects, or infrastructure assets, has been classified as 'engineering and construction'.

If a company has a presence in more than one industry, it has been classified according to the sector from which it derives maximum revenues or profits.

Companies that develop and promote infrastructure projects such as highways, airports, and mass rapid transit systems have been classified as 'infrastructure development'.

SOURCE The numbers have been sourced from two corporate databases—The Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy's (CMIE) ProwessIQ and Capital Market Publishers India's CapitalinePlus. The data may vary from company data in some cases owing to a normalisation process carried out by the data providers. All numbers are as reported in either of these databases. In case of a minor discrepancy, the higher figure has been

taken. If the discrepancy was large, we referred to the company's annual report.

KEY

- 1 Current year's figures annualised.
 - 2 Previous year's figures annualised.
 - 3 Consolidated financials used in current year, standalone in previous year.
 - 4 Standalone financials used in current year, consolidated in previous year.
 - 5 Standalone financials used in current year, as well as previous year.
 - 6 Total income and net operating income adjusted for the cost of traded/finished goods.
 - 7 Company has amalgamated Oriental Bank of Commerce (No. 76 in 2019) and United Bank of India (No. 134 in 2019) into itself w.e.f. Apr. 1, 2020.
 - 8 Company has amalgamated Syndicate Bank (No. 66 in 2019) into itself w.e.f. Apr. 1, 2020.
 - 9 Company has amalgamated Andhra Bank (No. 69 in 2019) and Corporation Bank (No. 86 in 2019) into itself w.e.f. Apr. 1, 2020.
 - 10 Company has amalgamated Allahabad Bank (No. 83 in 2019) into itself w.e.f. Apr. 1, 2020.
 - 11 Consumer products business of the company demerged into Tata Consumer Products (No. 146) w.e.f. Feb. 7, 2020.
 - 12 Company acquired and amalgamated Gruh Finance into itself w.e.f. Oct. 17, 2019.
 - 13 Consumer products business of Tata Chemicals (No. 84) demerged into the company w.e.f. Feb. 7, 2020.
 - 14 Company changed its name from Tata Global Beverages w.e.f. Feb. 10, 2020.
 - 15 Company changed its name from NIIT Technologies w.e.f. May 5, 2020.
 - 16 Company changed its name from Himachal Futuristic Communications w.e.f. Oct. 1, 2019.
 - 17 Company changed its name from Indiabulls Ventures w.e.f. Oct. 6, 2020.
 - 18 Company divested its stake in Coforge (erstwhile NIIT Technologies; No. 285) w.e.f. May 17, 2019.
 - 19 Company changed its name from Tanla Solutions w.e.f. Oct. 22, 2020.
 - 20 Company is part of the RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group which also publishes Fortune India.
- * This represents independent companies with no single identifiable promoter family.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

GNFC	GUJARAT NARMADA VALLEY FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS
GSFC	GUJARAT STATE FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS
GSK	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
HOFC	HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION
HUFCO	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
IFFCO	INDIAN FARMERS FERTILISER COOPERATIVE
IRCTC	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPORATION
M&N	MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA
SIDBI	SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA

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