

Since 1945

Bajaj Auto Limited Second Annual Report 2008-09











N H Hingorani

Rajiv Bajaj

Sanjiv Bajaj

Pradeep Shrivastava

Kevin D'sa

Madhur Bajaj

Rahul Bajaj



Abraham Joseph S Sridhar Eric Vas R C Maheshwari

Rakesh Sharma K Srinivas

C P Tripathi S Ravikumar



Board of Directors

Rahul Bajaj D J Balaji Rao

Chairman J N Godrej

Madhur Bajaj
Vice Chairman S H Khan

Rajiv Bajaj Ms Suman Kirloskar

Managing Director

Naresh Chandra

Sanjiv Bajaj
Executive Director
Nanoo Pamnani

D S Mehta Manish Kejriwal

Kantikumar R Podar P Murari

Shekhar Bajaj Niraj Bajaj

Auditors

Dalal & Shah Chartered Accountants

Cost Auditor

A P Raman Cost Accountant

Bankers

Central Bank of India State Bank of India Citibank N A Standard Chartered Bank Bank of America ICICI Bank HDFC Bank

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956

Management

Rahul Bajaj

Chairman

Madhur Bajaj

Vice Chairman

Rajiv Bajaj

Managing Director

Sanjiv Bajaj

Executive Director

Pradeep Shrivastava

President (Engineering)

Rakesh Sharma

CEO (International Business)

R C Maheshwari

CEO (Commercial Vehicles)

S Sridhar

CEO (Two Wheelers)

Abraham Joseph

President

(Research & Development)

Eric Vas

President (New Projects)

C P Tripathi

Vice President (Corporate)

Kevin D'sa

Vice President (Finance)

K Srinivas

Vice President (Human Resources)

N H Hingorani

Vice President (Commercial)

S Ravikumar

Vice President

(Business Development)

Company Secretary

J Sridhar

Registered Office

Mumbai-Pune Road Akurdi, Pune 411 035

Works

- Mumbai-Pune Road
 Akurdi, Pune 411 035
- Bajaj Nagar, Waluj Aurangabad 431 136

- Chakan Industrial Area
 Chakan, Pune 410 501
- Plot No.2, Sector 10
 IIE Pantnagar
 Udhamsinghnagar
 Uttarakhand 263 531



Dear Shareholder,

In April 2008, hardly anyone could have predicted what the global economy would turn out to be by 31 March 2009. If you recall, we began the year with one of the world's worst inflationary spirals since World War II. Today, it seems strange that in the first week of July 2008, the spot price of crude was quoting at above \$144 per barrel, and pundits were talking of the imminent arrival

of \$200 oil. Nobody believed that the scourge of global inflation would suddenly disappear to make way for the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression.

Yet, it happened with a vengeance since the second half of September 2008, after the fall of Lehman Brothers. As I write this letter to you, the US, countries belonging to the European Union, the UK, Japan, Russia, China, India and

others have already pumped in over \$2.5 trillion worth of funds and government guarantees to support their economies and financial systems; and the G20 has promised another \$1.1 trillion of support, including to the International Monetary Fund.

While such concerted action has put an end to the severe liquidity crunch and instability across global financial institutions, the crisis has spread to the real economy. Consider the facts:

- US GDP is expected to shrink by 2.7% in 2009. Its unemployment rate is at 8.5% (March 2009), and rising the highest since the early 1980s. Between October 2008 and March 2009, net payroll employment has shrunk by over 3.5 million. And the job losses continue.
- The Euro Zone's GDP is likely to contract by 3.4% in 2009. Unemployment is already at 8.5%.
- GDP of the UK is forecast to reduce by 3.5% in 2009.

- Japan's GDP will most likely contract by a massive 6.5% in 2009. Thanks to lower global demand, industrial production was down by a staggering 38% in February 2009.
- China's growth rate has crashed. From heady double-digit rates, GDP growth in 2009 is expected to be 6%.
- And the World Trade Organisation estimates a shrinking of global trade by as much as 9% in 2009.

Simply put, 2008-09 has been one of the worst years for the global economy. And 2009-10 is unlikely to be better. Indeed, most experts believe that the real turnaround will occur only in calendar 2010 — probably from the April-June quarter.

India has not been immune to these tumultuous times. After three consecutive years of over 9% GDP growth in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, quarterly growth rates have steadily fallen from the second half of 2007-08. GDP growth for 2008-09 is expected at somewhere between



6.5% and 7%, which would be some 200-250 basis points lower than the previous year. And the prospects are fairly grim for 2009-10, with estimates varying from a low of 5% to 6.5%.

To be sure, we are better off compared to the OECD countries: we are growing, albeit at a lower rate; they are shrinking. Besides, we are better insulated from the global scenario with domestic demand comprising 68% of our GDP. Even so, these are difficult times. A fall in demand growth translates to lower order books; lower capacity utilisation; and severe pressure on prices. The relatively worse performance of most manufacturing and service sector companies in the third and fourth quarters of 2008-09 reflect this reality.

The Indian automotive sector has been hit by the combined effect of a severe credit crunch and a fall in demand growth. The third quarter of 2008-09 was particularly fierce. Average monthly sales of motorcycles in India fell by over 17% in Q3 2008-09 versus Q2 — from an average of 524,939 units per month to 435,114.

Your company has been affected by this downturn.

- Net sales and other operating income fell by 2.6% to Rs.88.11 billion in 2008-09.
- Operating EBITDA was Rs.12.02 billion. The company continued earning a double-digit operating EBITDA margin: at 13.6% of net sales and other operating income for 2008-09, rising to 15.2% margin for the fourth quarter.
- Operating profit before tax (PBT) was Rs.8.46 billion, with an operating profit margin of 9.6% of net sales and other operating income.

In a difficult year, there have been some positive news. The first is Bajaj Auto's exports. During 2008-09, your company's exports achieved an all-time high of 772,519 units of two- and three-wheelers — representing a growth of 25% over the previous year. The growth was driven by the export of two-wheelers, which