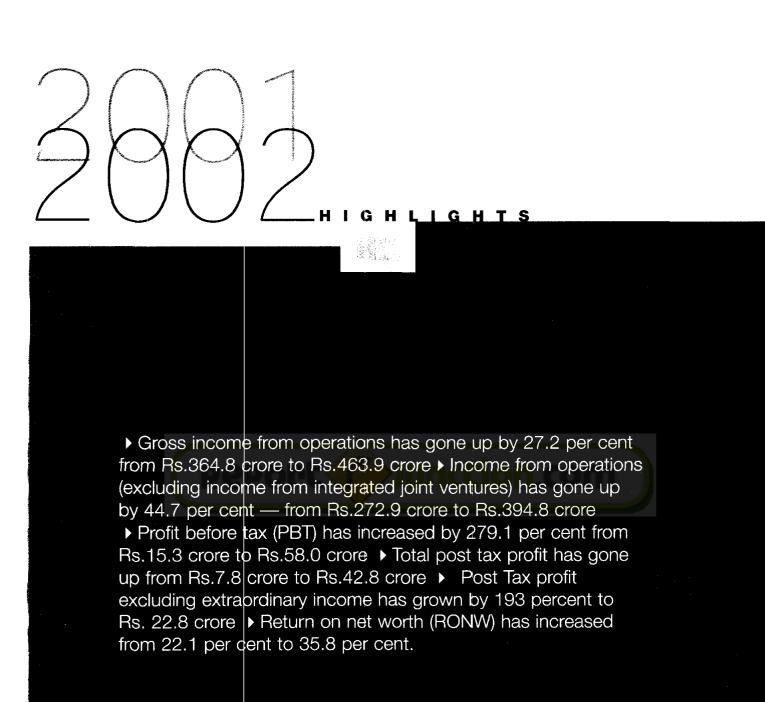


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"All comparisons (except RONW) are between the nine-month ended 31 March 2002 with the corresponding nine-month period in fiscal year 2001"

- JAMMU & KASHMIR
- 1. Spillway, Dam and Powerhouse fo Hydel Project
- PUNJAB
- 2. 140 M high Chimney at Ropar 3. Rail Coach factory at Kapurthala
- HARYANA
- 4. Road Bridge at Palwai
- 5. Panipat Chimney 6. Hathnikund Barrage at Yamun
- RAJASTHAN
- 7.Foundation, structures and othe civil works for Rajasthan Atomi Power Project, Kota Units I & II
- 8. Chambal Bridge at Dholpur
- 9. Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 3 & 4
- 10. Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Units 5 & 6

GUIARAT

- 11. Kandla Oil Jetty for Kandla Port Tri Kandla
- 12. 180M high Chimney at Wanakbori

- Narmada Drift Project
 Tapi Road Bridge
 Kakrapar Atomic Power Project
 Natural Draught Cooling Towers at Kakrapar
- rfoi se l
- 17. Two Cooling Towers at Gandhinagar f Gujarat State Electricity Board
 18. Gujarat State Highways Project, Phase Package 2 Mahesana to Palanpur
 19. Reconstruction of bridge on Mahesan Radhanpur Road & Bhuj Bhachau Pacta
- Road.
- 20. Civil and Associated works for all pumping stations of Saurashtra B Canal Pumping Scheme

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 45. Construction of Mumbai-Pune Expressway section 8 chowk. Adoshi
 46. Construction of High level tunnel at Ghatkopar, Numbai
 47. Construction of a Water Supply Tunne from Bhandug to Charkop, Mumbai
 48. Bandra - Worll Sea Link Project -Construction of a Collactored biddeed

- Construction of a Cable staye Four laning of Satara Kolhar Maharashtra State border sec 49. hapur NH-4, Package V.

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 - Dockwork for MPT at Mangalore
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80. Papavinasam dam	
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83. Substructure of bridge over river	
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 130. Malvika Steel Works
 131. Dhauliganga Hydro-electric Project, Stage I, Lot 2 Construction of underground powerhouse
 132. Construction of a cable stayed bridge across Naini, Allahabad

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- 135. Power Tunnel and Underground Powerhouse for Chamera Hydel Power Project
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- 137. Construction of Concrete Dam and appurtenant works for Kurichu Hydro-electric Project.
 138. Construction of Dam, Intake, Desilting Chamber and part head race tunnel for Tala Hydro-electric Project, (Package C-1)
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Dear Shareholders

My letters in the last two annual reports have harped on a single theme — the sorry state of physical infrastructure in India. I had hoped that this year would be different. That we as a nation would have significantly raised our expenditure on infrastructure in 2001-02, and thus delivered

to our citizens better roads, more electricity, better sanitation and a greater supply of drinking water.

Unfortunately, there isn't much to alk about on the infrastructure front. In April-February 2001, electricity generation grew by a mere 2.9 per cent, with thermal power increasing by 3.9 per cent while hydro witnessed negative growth. Consequently, peak supply fell 13 per cent short of peak demand in 2001-02, and there seems to be little hope of our bridging this shortage in the near future. Most sanitation and water supply projects have ground to a halt because of the lack of public funds.

The silver lining in infrastructure has been the road programme. Funded by the Re.1 per litre cess on petrol and diesel, and spurred by the active interest takes by the Prime Minister's Office. India is at last seeing investments in highways. The real success story has been the Golden Quadrilateral project (Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata), which consists of four-laning 5.846 kilometres of highways. Of this, 1,063 kilometres have been four-lanced; another 3,977 kilometres are under implementation; and 733 kilometres have been approved for award. In a more modest way, work has also begun on the North-South and East-West highway four-laning project. According to government statistics, 717 kilometres have been four-laned, while 644 kilometres are under implementation.

The road programme is certainly reditable and given the funds from the Re.1 per litre cess as well as multilateral financing, we hope that four-laning will accelerate in the years to come. **Nevertheless, the fact remains that even the best efforts of government will fall short of what is needed.** Today, China has four-laned over 20,000 kilometres of highways — of which over a third are six- or eight-laned. By the time Beijing hosts the Olympics in 2008. China will have created over 50,000 kilometres of four-laned dual-carriage highways. In comparison, we still have a long way to go.

The lack of adequate investment in infrastructure is now showing up in lower growth rates. For 2001-02, GDP growth is estimated at no more than 5.4 per cent — a far cry from the three years of over 7 per cent growth between 1993-94 and 1996-97. During April 2001-February 2002, the index of industrial production grew by a mere 2.6 per cent, which was the lowest growth since the advent of economic reforms

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- # 103. Golden Quadrilateral road project -National highway from Kolaghat to Kharagpur
- E 104. Purulia Fumped Storage Project, West Bengal

- 105. Brahmaputra Bridge at Amingaon and ezour
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- 114. Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project - Four laning and strengthening of existing two lane section from Kahudag to Boratani Bypass.
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- NEW PROJECTS PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

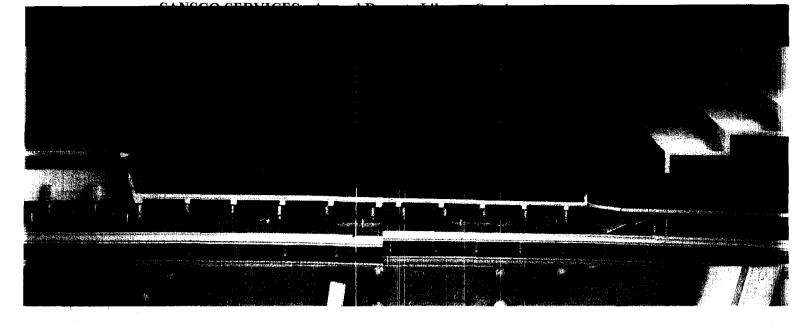
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in 1991. These dismal growth rates were accompanied by an erosion of consumer confidence as a result of the events of September 11, the terrorist attack on Parliament, the violence in Gujarat and, as I write, further extremist violence in Kashmir and gathering war clouds on the Indo-Pak border.

I am glad to report that despite this sombre scenario, your company has done well for the nine month period from 1 July 2001 to 31 March 2002. HCC decided to transit from the traditional July-June financial year to a year ending 31 March to bring our results in line with the fiscal year. Here are some of the basic results.

• On a nine months' basis, gross income from operations for July 2001-March 2002 has increased by 27.2 per cent to Rs.463.9 crore.

Post-tax profit (excluding non-recurring income) has grown by 193 per cent to Rs.22.6 crore.

▶ If we include profits from integrated joint ventures and non-recurring income, then PAT has increased from Rs.7.8 crore in July-March 2000-01 to Rs.42.6 crore in July-March 2001-02.

• Return on net worth has improved from 22.1 per cent in full year of 2000-01 to 35.8 per cent in July-March 2001-02.

Earnings per share is at Rs. 21.4 for the nine-month period ended 31 March 2001-02 (non-annualised)

Moreover, in a milieu of intense competitive bidding, your company has succeeded in winning eight new contracts valued at Rs 1,074 crore — among which are the Kudankulam Atomic Power Plant in Tamil Nadu, the fifth and sixth units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, the Satara-Kolhapur section of the Golden Quadrilateral road programme, the Grand Trunk Road improvement project in Bihar and Jharkhand, and the Purulia Pumped Storage Project in West Bengal. Consequently, HCC's order book position on 31 March 2002 stood at Rs.2,631 crore, which is 38 per cent higher than Rs.1,902 crore on 30 June 2001.

Your company, therefore, has done quite well in a difficult year. But that should be no cause for complacency. We are seeing certain emerging trends that have worrisome consequences for the future. Let me share these with you.

- The first has to do with the fiscal situation. Today, the combined fiscal deficit of the Central and State Governments stands at 10 per cent of India's GDP as high as it was before the economic crisis of 1990-91. What is particularly alarming is the growth of the fiscal deficit of the states, which stood at 4.4 per cent of GDP in 2000-01. The consequence is that virtually every state is severely financially constrained. This, in turn, is not only putting brakes on infrastructure spends but also hurting payments. An example relevant to your company is the Gosikhurd water supply project in Maharashtra. This Rs.239 crore irrigation project has come to a standstill due to the perilous financial situation of the state government to the detriment of HCC.
- The second is the fact that despite a spurt in road construction, the size of the 'infrastructure cake' is still far too small. And there is now intense competition among construction companies for tiny slices of that small cake. The result: margins are eroding for everyone in the industry, and HCC is no exception. It is our view that construction margins will be under severe pressure in the years to come often at the expense of quality and delivery.

The only way to survive in this environment is to consolidate, cut costs, deliver quality, and develop a strong sub-contractor base.

The third area of concern for a relatively large company like HCC relates to amortising the cost of specialised construction equipment. We have for instance, invested in specialised, expensive tunnel boring machines, jack-up platforms, various road equipment and machinery for the construction of nuclear power plants. In 2001-02 alone, your company bought new equipment worth more than Rs.70 crore. The plus point is that state-of-the-art modern machinery allows us to execute the most complex of jobs. However, to effectively utilise and amortise such equipment, your company not only needs the right kind of order portfolio but also a continuity in orders. Unless there are more orders for nuclear plants and hydro-electric projects, it will be difficult for us to effectively utilise some of these specialised, high cost equipment and, thus, amortise their cost over a relatively short time period. As of now, we are not seeing such orders in the near horizon, and that is a cause of concern.

Going forward, we in the construction industry have to play a role in a major initiative — that of developing a strong, lease-based sub-contractor base. Given the relatively low volume of orders that is to be expected in the near future, the health of the construction industry depends upon creating a sound, technologically competent group of sub-contractors from whom companies can hire equipment, skills as well as people through dry or wet-leases. This will not only help develop an important second layer of intermediaries, but also optimise the use, and economise the cost of specialised construction equipment. We at HCC are taking this very seriously and propose to develop such a base in the years ahead.

We are taking a very conservative view of the next few years. Even so, your company will strive to secure a still larger order book for the year ahead. While doing so, we will continue to cut costs and improve efficiencies. Our philosophy is simple. We will do all that is needed to earn higher profits and maximise shareholder value in difficult times. That is the 'bread and butter' of your company. And when times get better — as we hope they will after a couple of years - our internal efficiencies will put us in the top slot to earn 'the jam'.

Let me take this opportunity to thank all of you for your support and to thank every employee of HCC for their dedication and loyalty.

Ajit Gulabchand

