Measuring the impact of our business model

Revenues ₹/cr

1342.91 — FY13
1753.74 — FY14
1948.48 — FY15
2314.34 — FY16

FY13 FY14 FY15 FY16
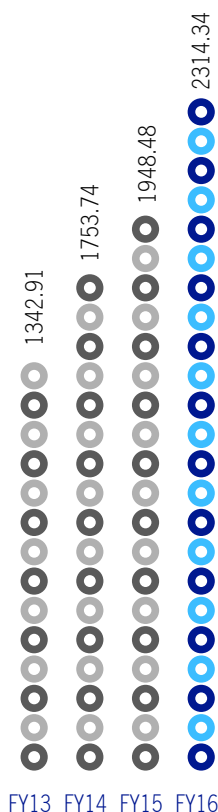
REVENUES comprise the Company's income from operations and other activities. The accretion in revenues denotes the Company's ability to translate industry potential into corporate revenues. MBL reported a 5-year CAGR of 18.46% in revenues ending 2015-16.

EBIDTA ₹/cr

131.44 — FY13
176.16 — FY14
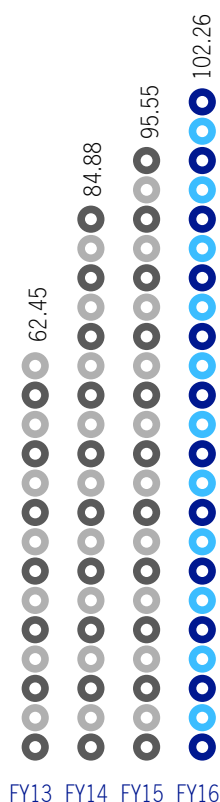224.71 — FY15
225.10 — FY16

FY13 FY14 FY15 FY16
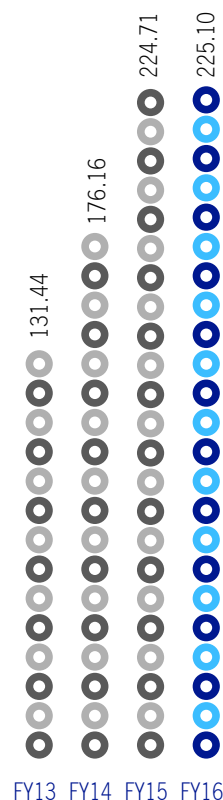
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, DEPRECIATION, TAX AND AMORTISATION measures to operational efficiency. MBL's EBIDTA reported a 12.72% CAGR in the five years ending 2015-16.

Profit after tax ₹/cr

55.33 — FY13
75.14 — FY14
80.16 — FY15
85.02 — FY16

FY13 FY14 FY15 FY16
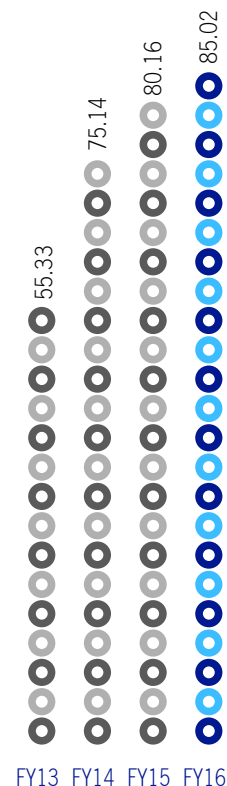
PROFIT AFTER TAX measures net business returns after all expenses/provisions have been made available for reinvestment or distribution. MBL's profit after tax reported a CAGR of 7.11% in the five years ending 2015-16.

Cash profit
₹/cr

FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
62.45	84.88	95.55	102.26

Order book ₹/cr

FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
2991.86	3204.88	3770.85	6823.02

Long-term debt-equity ratio

FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
0.26	0.22	0.19	0.19

Fixed asset-turnover ratio

| FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
9.82	10.54	11.18	12.32

CASH PROFIT is derived after adding depreciation and other non-cash provisions to net profit to measure net cash generated from the business. The Company's cash profit reported a CAGR of 8.94 % in the five years ending 2015-16.
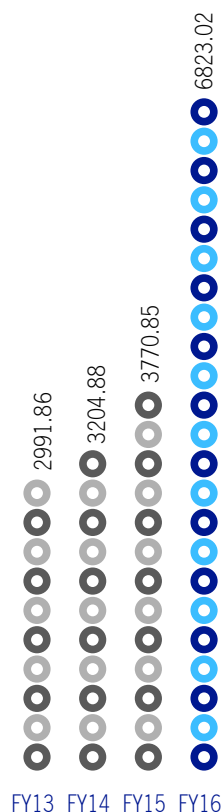
ORDER BOOK of an infrastructure company indicates the total value of projects available for prospective execution, resulting in revenue visibility. The Company reported a peak order book as on 31st March 2016.
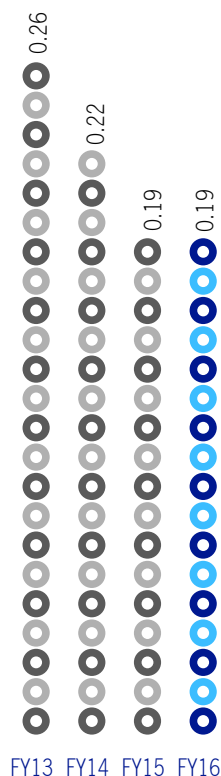
DEBT-EQUITY RATIO (excluding revaluation reserves) measures the load of debt on a balance sheet. A moderate long-term debt-equity ratio indicates attractiveness in being able to address industry cycles and possessing room for additional borrowing. The Company's gearing was steady from 0.26 in 2012-13 to 0.19 in 2015-16.
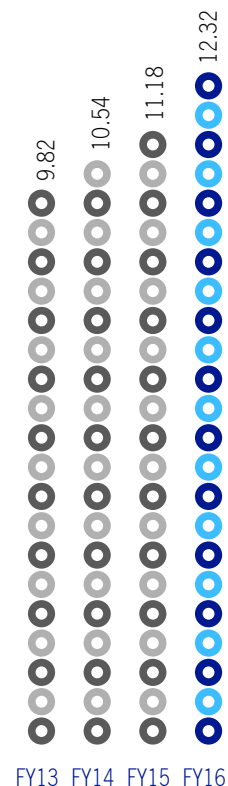
FIXED-ASSET TURNOVER RATIO measures a company's ability to generate revenues from direct asset ownership (equipment), validating a company's decision to buy rather than rent. The Company's fixed-asset turnover ratio improved from 11.18 in 2014-15 to 12.32 in 2015-16.