

RANK	COMPANY	AVERAGE MARKET CAP			AVERAGE MARKET CAP		TOTAL ASSETS	ROTA	SALES			NET PROFITS			ROCE
		H1 2005-06	Rank 2004	H1 2004-05	2004-05	2003-04			2004-05	Rank	2003-04	2004-05	Rank	2003-04	
481	EVEREST INDUSTRIES	267.64	463	107.46	152.31	115.63	226.62	10.59	227.78	409	199.49	19.17	380	59.57	29.16
482	OMAX AUTOS	267.23	403	144.12	170.41	132.78	331.20	6.84	669.20	233	483.85	20.27	373	22.57	27.98
483	RELIANCE INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	265.69	500	91.39	104.14	80.80	249.44	2.71	49.89	486	40.38	17.47	398	17.01	14.25
484	RAJASTHAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS	264.34	461	108.11	145.46	60.17	673.06	2.57	777.45	200	707.40	18.41	390	18.45	8.93
485	PRAKASH INDUSTRIES	263.02	611	69.55	115.07	74.15	931.32	2.07	799.50	192	837.10	537.04	28	153.37	114.81
486	SAVITA CHEMICALS	261.61	470	105.00	132.07	79.73	313.72	9.93	557.84	269	456.42	29.50	287	28.14	27.21
487	TATA SPONGE IRON	259.20	358	175.63	216.07	126.89	197.95	37.06	267.13	385	202.46	60.89	164	34.36	89.81
488	HYDERABAD INDUSTRIES	259.14	873	27.84	59.13	14.42	287.20	7.14	415.97	315	330.01	9.74	440	-0.83	23.26
489	AMFORGE INDUSTRIES	257.72	419	133.77	154.38	95.17	227.40	-8.44	297.41	372	221.87	-13.30	482	7.06	7.56
490	WIMCO	256.45	386	154.83	173.14	143.25	163.49	-7.09	161.43	441	170.48	-4.27	478	-7.15	-3.57
491	SAKTHI SUGARS	256.14	513	89.48	115.25	62.32	998.95	-6.01	406.29	319	400.30	-24.85	486	-48.96	3.35
492	CREST ANIMATION STUDIOS	255.97	561	75.52	106.86	41.25	103.82	0.90	29.05	494	16.52	-0.41	473	-17.75	1.25
493	EMCO	254.87	588	68.33	103.57	38.30	288.50	3.48	261.92	387	172.17	9.61	443	4.02	29.88
494	SUNFLAG IRON & STEEL	254.33	448	114.04	172.93	121.67	501.18	7.61	881.90	178	529.20	34.83	253	8.49	20.53
495	KIRLOSKAR FERROUS INDS	253.99	381	160.75	188.79	117.29	363.87	5.66	561.39	267	435.03	21.83	362	31.72	23.52
496	SOLVAY PHARMA INDIA	252.13	504	90.23	134.58	86.85	71.25	22.24	127.73	454	106.94	23.36	349	7.95	76.61
497	IGARASHI MOTORS INDIA	250.21	532	81.46	110.61	70.91	107.02	-2.40	106.54	467	51.18	3.16	464	1.85	13.35
498	NARMADA CHEMATUR PETROCHEMICALS	250.18	497	93.18	118.02	108.14	349.04	8.61	441.77	304	298.43	30.53	277	11.25	29.42
499	MEGASOFT	247.74	680	50.71	102.93	58.25	48.70	-16.12	28.83	495	43.53	-7.36	480	0.83	-17.29
500	DENSO INDIA	247.69	429	125.01	150.13	108.73	205.97	8.12	381.08	327	313.83	16.33	406	11.29	24.96

■ Consolidated    ▶ BT estimates    ▲ FY ended June 30, 2004    ◆ 15 months ended March 31, 2005    ☒ FY ended Nov. 30, 2004    ✕ FY ended May 31, 2004  
 ■ 18 months ended Sept. 30, 2004    ▶ Total revenues    ▼ FY ended June 30, 2003    ◆ 15 months ended March 31, 2003    ✕ FY ended Nov. 30, 2003    # FY ended May 31, 2003  
 ■ FY ended March 31, 2003    ● FY ended Dec. 31, 2004    ◆ FY ended Sept. 30, 2004    ◆ FY ended June 30, 2005    ✕ 15 months ended June 30, 2003    @ 15 months ended Dec. 31, 2004  
 □ FY ended March 31, 2004    ○ FY ended Dec. 31, 2003    + FY ended Sept. 30, 2003    ◆ FY ended Sept. 30, 2003    □ 9 months ended Dec. 31, 2004    ✕ 16 months ended March 31, 2005    % 18 months ended Sept. 30, 2003  
 n.a.: Not available    n.r.: Not ranked    N.A.: Not applicable    ROTA: Return on total assets    ROCE: Return on capital employed    All figures in Rs crore except ROTA, and ROCE, which are in per cent

## HOW WE ARRIVED AT THE BT 500

THE METHOD BEHIND THIS YEAR'S RANKING OF THE BT 500 is very much the same as the one used the year before. The deciding metric in the ranking of the top 500 companies is their average market capitalisation on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) for the first half of the current financial year—that is, the period between April 1 and September 30, 2005. Alongside, we have provided the average market cap for the last two fiscal years to give the readers a sense of the changes that have been happening in the market. For those interested in comparisons, we have also given the rankings of these companies in terms of sales and net profit for the financial year 2004-05. Government-owned companies, including public sector, banks and financial institutions, have been dealt with separately, though the parameters used and the method used to rank them are much the same.

### How We Did It

The Mumbai-based Centre for Monitoring Indian

### THE ARITHMETIC

- Started with around 5,500 companies listed on the BSE. Separated state-owned public sector companies, banks and FIs.
- Of a master sample of 1,453 companies, only 1,438 traded on a minimum 20 per cent of the 128 trading days on the BSE in the first half.
- Aggregated the daily market capitalisation of each company on all traded days and divided the resultant figure by the number of days on which trading took place.
- Ranked the 500 most valuable companies on the basis of average market capitalisation.
- Companies were also ranked on sales and net profit for the sake of comparison.

Economy (CMIE) helped us create the database for our study. To arrive at our listing, we began with a master sample of 5,500 companies selected on the basis of their market cap on the BSE. Where the market cap of a company on the BSE wasn't available, that on the National Stock Exchange was taken. Government-owned companies and banks were excluded and ranked separately. After this exclusion, we were left with 1,453 companies. Companies that were not traded on a minimum of 20 per cent of the 128 days in the first half of the fiscal were excluded. This reduced the number of companies to 1,438. The companies' market cap were calculated on each trading day between April 1, 2005, to September 30, 2005. The average market cap for these companies between April 1, 2005, and September 30, 2005, were then calculated and these companies ranked on that basis. These values were then aggregated and divided by the number of days on which each scrip actually traded. Having thus arrived at the average market cap, the 500 most valuable companies were then identified and ranked. While the main rankings are based on the average market cap for the first half of the current fiscal year, we have not lost sight of other critical parameters.

### The Other Parameters

Variables such as total assets, return on total assets (ROTA),

sales, net profits and return on capital employed (ROCE), have been taken into account along with the average market cap. For most companies, the financial year ending is on March 31. Where there are exceptions, we have mentioned so. The reason we have chosen average market cap over others as the deciding metric is simple: A company's market value is universally recognised as a variable that factors in not just present performance, but also future prospects. Variables such as assets or sales or net profits, on the other hand, fail to provide an idea of the company's ability to perform in the future.

### The Definitions

All the definitions used in the computation and the presentation of BT 500 are standard. They are as follows:

**SALES:** Operating sales, excluding other income.

**NET PROFITS:** Profits after tax, interest and depreciation.

**MARKET CAPITALISATION:** Stock price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding.

**TOTAL ASSETS:** Fixed assets plus current assets.

**RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS:** Net profit divided by total assets.

**RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED:** Profit (usually profit before interest and tax) as a percentage of the capital employed (fixed assets + circulating capital - current liabilities).