

TOP 10 RARE EARTH STOCKS INDIA

FUTURECAPS



JUNE 2026

1. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation
2. Hindustan Zinc
3. Orissa Minerals Development Company
4. Ashapura Minechem
5. NMDC



MULTIBAGGER

RARE ELEMENTS BOOM | SUPPLY CHAIN OPPORTUNITIES
TOP PICKS FOR GROWTH

Top 10 Rare Earth Stocks India

Expert Stock Analysis 2026

Stocks Covered

1. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (Industrial Minerals)
2. Hindustan Zinc (Zinc)
3. Orissa Minerals Development Company (Industrial Minerals)
4. Ashapura Minechem (Industrial Minerals)
5. NMDC (Industrial Minerals)
6. Gravita India (Industrial Minerals)
7. National Aluminium Company (Aluminium)
8. Arfin India (Aluminium)
9. Vedanta Aluminium Metal (Aluminium)
10. Maan Aluminium (Aluminium)

Generated June 2026 | SEBI Reg. RA INH200006956 | futurecaps.com

Executive Summary

 The global race for critical minerals has never been more intense — and India is quietly positioning itself at the center of it all. As the world accelerates toward electric vehicles, renewable energy infrastructure, defence modernisation, and advanced semiconductors, the demand for rare earth elements and strategic minerals is projected to surge by over 400% by 2035. For Indian investors paying attention, this isn't just a global macro story — it's a homegrown opportunity hiding in plain sight.

At Futurecaps.com, our research team spent weeks screening the Indian listed universe to identify companies with genuine exposure to rare earths, critical minerals, and the broader strategic metals ecosystem. Our methodology combines quantitative filters — return on capital employed, earnings visibility, balance sheet strength, and valuation comfort — with qualitative assessment of management quality, mining rights, government policy tailwinds, and long-term demand positioning. The result is a curated list that balances growth potential with fundamental discipline.

 So why these 10 stocks specifically? India's rare earth and strategic minerals landscape doesn't fit neatly into a single sector box. It spans industrial minerals, base metals, aluminium processing, and recycling — all of which feed directly into the critical materials supply chain. Companies like NMDC and Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation bring state-backed scale and resource-rich land banks. Hindustan Zinc stands out with a remarkable ROCE of 69.2%, signalling a world-class operation generating exceptional returns on every rupee deployed. Ashapura Minechem and National Aluminium Company offer a compelling mix of operational efficiency and sector leverage, while Gravita India represents the fast-growing recycled metals economy — an often-overlooked but strategically vital piece of the puzzle.

 The macro tailwinds underpinning this list are substantial. India's Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes for EVs, solar panels, and electronics are creating domestic demand that simply didn't exist five years ago. The government's Critical Minerals Mission, launched to reduce dependence on Chinese supply chains, is directing capital and policy attention toward companies that mine, process, and refine strategic materials on Indian soil. Add to this India's ambitious infrastructure build-out and the global push to diversify rare earth sourcing away from single-country dependency — and you have a multi-year structural story with real urgency.

 Valuation discipline matters too. Not every stock on this list is cheap by conventional metrics — Arfin India's PE of 123 demands scrutiny, while Maan Aluminium is still building its return profile. But value investing in emerging sectors means looking at where returns are heading, not just where they've been. A stock like National Aluminium Company, trading at a PE of just 11.9 with a ROCE of 39.6%, represents exactly the kind of quality-at-reasonable-price opportunity that long-term

investors seek. Our list deliberately includes companies across the risk-reward spectrum — so you can build a portfolio that matches your own conviction and risk appetite.

- ✓ State-backed mineral majors with strong resource bases and policy alignment
- ✓ High-ROCE operators compounding shareholder wealth quietly but consistently
- ✓ Recycling and circular economy plays riding the green transition wave
- ✓ Aluminium value chain stocks benefiting from surging EV and aerospace demand

 Every company profiled in this article has been researched by the Futurecaps.com analyst team using proprietary frameworks that evaluate not just today's numbers, but the durability of competitive advantages, sectoral positioning, and the quality of earnings. We don't chase momentum — we look for businesses where the fundamentals justify long-term ownership, and where the market may not yet have priced in the full magnitude of the opportunity ahead.

How to use this article: Each stock profile that follows includes key financial metrics, a summary of the investment thesis, and our analyst perspective on risks and opportunities. We recommend reading all 10 profiles before drawing conclusions — the value of this list lies in understanding how these companies complement each other as a sector portfolio. Whether you're a first-time investor exploring the critical minerals theme or a seasoned market participant stress-testing your existing holdings, use this as a research starting point, not a buy list. Always combine these insights with your own due diligence and consult a SEBI-registered advisor before making investment decisions.

#1 – Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation

Sector: Industrial Minerals

About Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) was incorporated in 1963 as a state government enterprise under the Government of Gujarat, with a founding mandate to harness the mineral wealth of one of India's most resource-rich states. Over six decades, GMDC has evolved from a single-commodity miner into a diversified industrial minerals company with operations spanning lignite, bauxite, fluorspar, manganese, silica sand, and ball clay. Its registered and corporate offices are headquartered in Ahmedabad, and the company operates multiple mines across Gujarat's Kutch, Bhavnagar, and Panchmahals districts, making it the dominant mineral producer in the state.

 The company's core business revolves around lignite mining, which historically contributes the lion's share of revenues. GMDC operates some of India's largest lignite deposits at Panandhro, Mata-no-Madh, and Rajpardi, supplying fuel to its own captive power plants as well as to state utilities and industrial consumers. Beyond lignite, GMDC is India's leading producer of fluorspar – a critical industrial mineral used in aluminium smelting, refrigerants, and specialty chemicals – and holds a commanding market position in bauxite supply to domestic aluminium refineries. This multi-mineral portfolio provides a degree of revenue diversification that most single-commodity public sector miners lack.

GMDC's competitive moat is deeply structural. As a Gujarat government undertaking, it enjoys preferential access to exploration blocks, faster environmental clearances, and long-tenure mining leases that are extraordinarily difficult for private sector competitors to replicate. The company's captive power generation capability – integrating mined lignite directly into electricity production – creates a vertically integrated value chain that cushions realisations during lignite price downturns. Its established logistics infrastructure across Gujarat's mining corridors further entrenches its cost advantage versus new entrants.

 On the growth strategy front, GMDC's latest annual report outlines an ambitious pivot toward critical and future-facing minerals. Management has disclosed active exploration initiatives for lithium, potash, and rare earth elements within Gujarat and in blocks awarded under India's recently liberalised mining regime. The company is also planning capacity expansions at its Ambaji bauxite mine and targeting participation in the alumina value chain – a move that could meaningfully improve per-tonne realisations. The annual report further highlights a significant capital expenditure programme exceeding ₹2,000 crore over the medium term, directed at mine development, fleet modernisation, and new mineral processing facilities.

 Looking ahead, GMDC occupies a strategically interesting position at the intersection of conventional industrial minerals and emerging critical mineral demand. As India accelerates its clean energy transition, demand for bauxite-derived aluminium (for solar structures and EVs) and fluorspar

(for battery electrolytes and refrigerants) is expected to structurally strengthen. GMDC's government ownership, mineral-rich land bank, and near-zero leverage provide a resilient foundation for long-cycle mining investments. The key variable for investors will be management's ability to translate its exploration ambitions into commercial production timelines and sustain return on capital improvement as capex scales up.

 Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Official Website

Website: <http://www.gmdcltd.com/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹613	Intrinsic Value	₹643
PE Ratio	34.7	PB Ratio	2.8
ROCE %	10.8	ROE %	8.34
D/E Ratio	0.04	EPS	₹30.08
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	10%	Verdict	Fairly Valued

Profit & Loss

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation revenue grew from ₹2.7K Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹2.7K Cr (Mar 2026), a -1% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹446 Cr to ₹957 Cr (21% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives

- Near debt-free balance sheet with a D/E ratio of just 0.04, giving GMDC significant financial flexibility to fund its ₹2,000+ crore capex pipeline without diluting equity or straining cash flows.
- Diversification into critical minerals and new verticals: GMDC's annual report highlights active exploration for lithium, potash, and rare earth elements, positioning it as a future beneficiary of India's energy transition demand.
- Strong lignite-to-power integration through its captive power plants reduces exposure to merchant power price volatility and ensures stable offtake for mined lignite, supporting consistent operating cash generation.
- Expanding bauxite operations with planned capacity ramp-up in Ambaji and Dediapada mines, as

detailed in management commentary, targeting higher value-added alumina supply chain participation.

- Government of Gujarat backing as promoter provides preferential land access, regulatory clearances, and assured long-term mining leases — a structural competitive moat that private players cannot easily replicate.

Negatives ⚠️

- Volatile earnings profile: operating profit swung from ₹1,337 crore in FY23 to ₹609 crore in FY24 and only marginally recovered to ₹637 crore in FY25, reflecting high sensitivity to lignite realisations and production disruptions.
- ROCE of 10.8% and ROE of 8.34% are well below the 20% threshold for quality compounders, suggesting that large capex deployments into new mineral segments have yet to generate commensurate returns.
- Execution risk on critical mineral diversification: GMDC's foray into lithium and rare earth exploration is at an early stage with no commercial revenue timeline disclosed, meaning near-term earnings remain concentrated in cyclical lignite and bauxite segments.

#2 – Hindustan Zinc

Sector: Zinc

About Hindustan Zinc

Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) traces its roots to 1966 when it was incorporated as a public sector undertaking under the Government of India to develop India's nascent zinc and lead mining industry. The company's defining transformation came in 2002 when Sterlite Industries (now Vedanta Ltd) acquired a majority stake through a landmark privatisation, ushering in an era of aggressive capacity expansion, operational excellence, and world-class cost discipline. Today, headquartered in Udaipur, Rajasthan, HZL is India's only integrated primary producer of zinc, lead, and silver of scale, operating the storied Rampura Agucha mine — one of the largest zinc-lead mines on the planet — alongside the Sindesar Khurd, Rajpura Dariba, and Zawar mining complexes, all feeding into smelters at Chanderiya, Dariba, and Debari.

 HZL's core business spans the full value chain: underground mining, beneficiation, smelting, and refining of zinc and lead, with silver recovered as a precious by-product of extraordinary strategic value. The company produces refined zinc metal, lead metal, zinc alloys, and silver ingots, supplying galvanising, die-casting, battery, and pharmaceutical industries. Its integrated model — owning ore body to finished metal — is the competitive moat that keeps its cost of production among the lowest globally, typically placing HZL in the first quartile of the global zinc cost curve. This structural cost advantage means HZL remains profitable even during commodity downturns that cripple higher-cost peers.

HZL commands a near-monopoly in domestic zinc supply, holding roughly 75–80% of India's primary zinc market share. India's zinc consumption is structurally underpinned by government-led infrastructure spending — roads, railways, bridges, and rural housing all rely on galvanised steel — creating a captive demand base largely insulated from import competition given HZL's logistical and cost advantages. The company's silver operations are equally significant: HZL ranks among the world's top six silver producers, and management's annual report guidance targets silver output exceeding 800 tonnes per annum as deeper underground mining at Sindesar Khurd and Rampura Agucha unlocks higher-grade silver-rich ore zones, adding a high-margin revenue stream that substantially enhances blended realisations beyond pure zinc economics.

 On the growth strategy front, the annual report outlines a phased ₹8,000–10,000 Cr capital expenditure programme to lift mined metal capacity from approximately 1 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 1.5 MTPA by FY27. Key projects include the Fumer plant at Chanderiya (which recovers additional zinc from slag, improving metal recovery rates), shaft sinking projects to access deeper ore at Rampura Agucha, and expansion of silver refining capacity. Management has also articulated diversification ambitions — including exploration of critical minerals such as potash and a nascent recycling business — positioning HZL as a future-ready multi-metal platform rather than a single-

commodity play.

💎 The financial trajectory reinforces the investment case. Operating profit surged from ₹13,681 Cr in FY24 to ₹17,339 Cr in FY25 and is projected at ₹21,929 Cr in FY26, reflecting volume growth, improved LME zinc prices, and the silver contribution. With a ROCE of 69.2%, ROE of 76.4%, EPS of ₹32.45, and a manageable D/E of 0.39, HZL exemplifies a capital-efficient compounder in the materials space. The outlook remains constructive given India's infrastructure pipeline, the global zinc supply deficit, and HZL's expanding silver output — making it a compelling long-term holding for patient investors seeking exposure to India's metals upcycle.

🌐 Hindustan Zinc Official Website



HINDUSTAN ZINC
Zinc & Silver of India

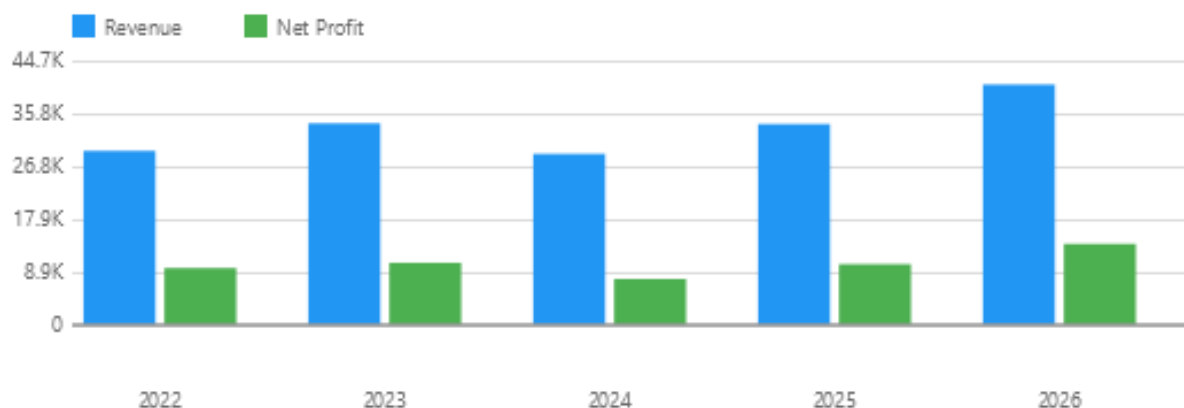
Website: <https://www.hzlindia.com/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹564	Intrinsic Value	₹499
PE Ratio	17.4	PB Ratio	10.6
ROCE %	69.2	ROE %	76.4
D/E Ratio	0.39	EPS	₹32.45
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	6%	Verdict	Overvalued

Profit & Loss

Hindustan Zinc revenue grew from ₹29.4K Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹40.7K Cr (Mar 2026), a 8% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹9.6K Cr to ₹13.7K Cr (9% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives ✓

- Exceptional capital efficiency with ROCE of 69.2% and ROE of 76.4%, reflecting the company's low-cost, vertically integrated mining operations that consistently generate superior returns.
- Strong earnings recovery: operating profit rebounded from ₹13,681 Cr in FY24 to ₹17,339 Cr in FY25 and is projected to reach ₹21,929 Cr in FY26, signalling a robust upcycle driven by higher zinc LME prices and volume growth.
- The company's annual report outlines a ₹8,000–10,000 Cr capex roadmap to expand mined metal capacity from ~1 MT to 1.5 MT per annum by FY27, with the Fumer plant and silver capacity expansion adding high-margin by-product revenue.
- Silver production is a high-value kicker: Hindustan Zinc is among the world's top silver producers, and management has guided for silver output exceeding 800 tonnes annually as underground mine development deepens, materially boosting blended realisations.
- Conservative debt position with a D/E ratio of just 0.39 and a low PE of 17.4x against projected EPS of ₹32.45, suggesting the stock remains reasonably valued relative to its earnings power and industry-leading margins.

Negatives ⚠

- Commodity price risk is the single biggest overhang: zinc LME prices are cyclical, and any demand slowdown from China (which consumes ~50% of global zinc) or a global recession could compress realisations sharply, as evidenced by the operating profit dip to ₹13,681 Cr in FY24.
- Concentrated ownership risk: Vedanta Ltd holds a dominant stake, and the parent group's leveraged balance sheet and history of seeking high dividends from subsidiaries to service holding-company debt could lead to capital allocation decisions that are not always minority-shareholder friendly.
- The stock's PB ratio of 10.6x is significantly elevated, and Futurecaps' intrinsic value estimate of ₹499 is below the current market price of ₹564, implying the market has already priced in much of the near-term earnings recovery, leaving limited margin of safety.

#3 – Orissa Minerals Development Company

Sector: Industrial Minerals

About Orissa Minerals Development Company

Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) traces its origins to 1918, making it one of India's oldest mining enterprises. Established during the colonial era to systematically exploit the rich mineral wealth of the Odisha plateau, the company was eventually brought under government ownership and today operates as a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), itself under the Ministry of Steel. This institutional lineage gives OMDC a unique character – part legacy miner, part public sector undertaking – operating at the intersection of India's mineral policy landscape and its steel industry supply chain.

 OMDC's core business revolves around the extraction and sale of iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, and dolomite from its leasehold mines located primarily in the Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts of Odisha – arguably the richest mineral belt in the Indian subcontinent. These are not marginal deposits; the region accounts for a disproportionate share of India's iron ore reserves. The company's mineral output historically served captive steel plants and the open market, with iron ore being the dominant revenue contributor. Limestone and dolomite serve as flux materials for steel manufacturing, giving OMDC a vertically relevant portfolio within the steel value chain.

The company's competitive moat lies almost entirely in its land and mineral lease holdings rather than in operational scale or technological advantage. Securing fresh mining leases in Odisha today involves formidable regulatory, environmental, and competitive barriers – a reality that makes OMDC's existing lease portfolio a scarce and strategically valuable asset. However, this moat is double-edged: the same regulatory framework that protects the value of existing leases also routinely disrupts production when renewals are delayed, environmental clearances lapse, or forest diversion approvals stall. The company has faced prolonged mining stoppages in the past precisely because of these dependencies, which directly explains the erratic financial performance seen over the last five years.

 In terms of recent developments, OMDC's FY2024 annual report highlighted efforts to stabilise mine operations and pursue pending statutory approvals, with management commentary reflecting cautious optimism around lease renewals under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment framework. The company has been working with state and central government bodies to resolve longstanding clearance bottlenecks. Capital expenditure ambitions remain modest given the cash flow uncertainty, with incremental investments directed toward mine infrastructure maintenance rather than greenfield expansion. The broader strategy appears to be one of operational consolidation – ensuring existing mines run at permitted capacity before embarking on any meaningful growth capex.

 Looking ahead, OMDC's long-term outlook is tied to India's infrastructure-led steel demand

growth, which is projected to keep iron ore demand robust through the decade. The company's asset value per share remains a key investment thesis for patient, risk-tolerant investors. Yet near-term earnings visibility remains poor. The stock's market price of ₹4,118 reflects speculative asset optionality rather than current earnings power, demanding extreme caution from valuation-driven investors.

 Orissa Minerals Development Company Official Website

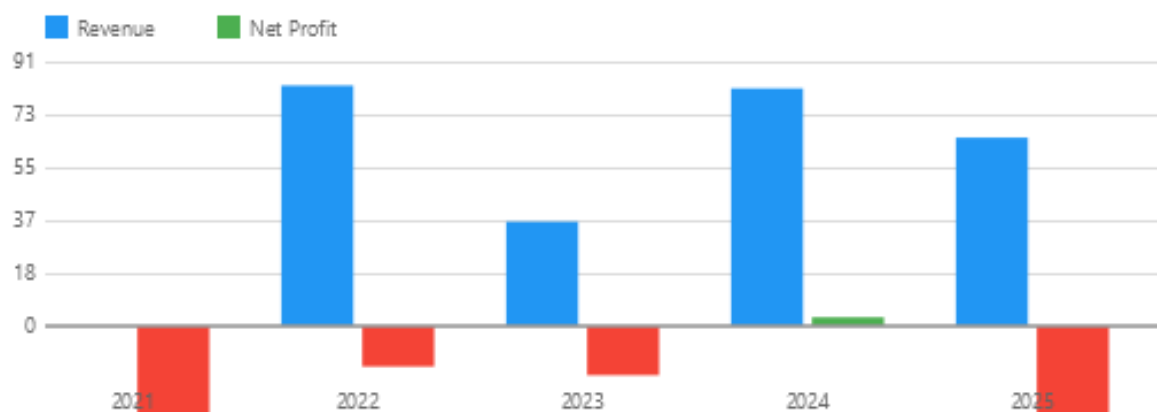
Website: <https://www.birdgroup.co.in/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹4,118	Intrinsic Value	₹-752
PE Ratio	N/A	PB Ratio	N/A
ROCE %	-38.5	ROE %	N/A
D/E Ratio	N/A	EPS	₹-44.59
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	7%	Verdict	N/A

Profit & Loss

Orissa Minerals Development Company revenue grew from ₹0 Cr (Mar 2021) to ₹65 Cr (Mar 2025), a N/A CAGR.



Positives

- Strategic mineral asset base in Odisha with iron ore, manganese, limestone, and dolomite leases that carry long-term intrinsic resource value independent of short-term operational swings.
- Partial operational recovery visible in FY2024 with operating profit turning positive at ₹24 Cr and EPS of ₹4.70, signalling that mine lease renewals and regulatory clearances were beginning to translate into cash flows.
- As a SAIL subsidiary under the Ministry of Steel, OMDC benefits from strong institutional backing, government policy support for domestic mineral supply chains, and preferential access to captive steel sector customers.
- India's infrastructure and steel capex super-cycle underpins structural long-term demand for iron

ore and industrial minerals, directly benefiting lease-holding companies like OMDC once operational hurdles are resolved.

- Low debt burden historically, preserving balance sheet flexibility for future mine development and capex once environmental and lease clearances are fully in place.

Negatives ⚠️

- Deeply negative financials persist: FY2025 operating profit collapsed to ₹-28 Cr and EPS fell sharply to ₹-67.03, reversing the FY2024 recovery and highlighting the extreme volatility and regulatory dependency of mining operations.
- The intrinsic value calculated on current earnings power stands at ₹-752 against a market price of ₹4,118, indicating the stock trades almost entirely on asset optionality and speculative sentiment rather than on any near-term earnings foundation.
- Chronic dependence on government and regulatory approvals for mine lease renewals, environmental clearances, and forest diversion — delays in any of these, as repeatedly seen in OMDC's history, can halt revenues entirely and render financial planning unreliable.

#4 – Ashapura Minechem

Sector: Industrial Minerals

About Ashapura Minechem

Ashapura Minechem Ltd, incorporated in 1982 and headquartered in Mumbai, has grown from a regional mineral trading firm into one of India's most prominent industrial minerals conglomerates. Founded by the Patel family with deep roots in Gujarat's mineral-rich geology, the company initially focused on bentonite mining in the Kutch region – one of the world's largest natural bentonite deposits. Over four decades, Ashapura has methodically expanded its footprint across the entire mineral value chain, from raw extraction and beneficiation to value-added processing and international marketing, creating a vertically integrated business model that few domestic peers can replicate.

 At its core, Ashapura operates across three primary mineral verticals: bentonite, bauxite, and allied specialty minerals. Bentonite – a versatile clay mineral – finds application in steel foundry moulding sands, oil well drilling fluids, civil engineering, animal feed, and environmental sealing. Bauxite, the primary ore of aluminium, is processed and exported to global smelters and refineries. The company's value-added processing capabilities include activated bleaching earth (used in edible oil refining), organoclay (used in paints and coatings), and thermal bentonite – all commanding significantly higher margins than raw mineral exports. This product diversification is a deliberate strategic hedge against single-commodity price cycles.

Ashapura's competitive moat rests on three durable pillars: captive mine ownership in Kutch (ensuring raw material security at low cost), decades-old relationships with global steel mills and oil majors in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, and proprietary processing technologies developed in-house over multiple mineral cycles. The company operates processing plants in India and has marketing subsidiaries internationally, giving it direct access to end-customers without intermediary margin leakage. Its established logistics infrastructure – including dedicated port facilities – further reduces turnaround costs and reinforces switching barriers for long-term contract customers.

 Recent developments reflect an accelerating growth trajectory. Operating profit has surged from ₹102 Cr in FY22 to ₹377 Cr in FY25 and an estimated ₹555 Cr in FY26 – a compounded expansion driven by higher realisations, volume ramp-up in value-added products, and operational efficiencies from capacity expansion investments. Management commentary in the latest annual report highlights ongoing capex directed at augmenting beneficiation capacity, expanding the bleaching earth product line to serve the fast-growing edible oil sector, and deepening market penetration in Southeast Asia and Africa. The company has also been investing in sustainable mining practices and ESG compliance frameworks to meet the procurement standards of European and Japanese industrial buyers.

 Looking ahead, Ashapura is well-positioned to ride structural tailwinds: India's infrastructure

boom driving foundry and steel demand, global energy transition spurring specialty mineral requirements, and a maturing edible oil industry expanding bleaching earth consumption. With EPS growing from ₹9.46 (FY22) to ₹42.02 (FY26), the earnings compounding story remains intact. At a PE of 16.7x and trading at a discount to intrinsic value, the stock offers a compelling risk-reward for patient investors with a 3–5 year horizon. 🌐 Ashapura Minechem Official Website

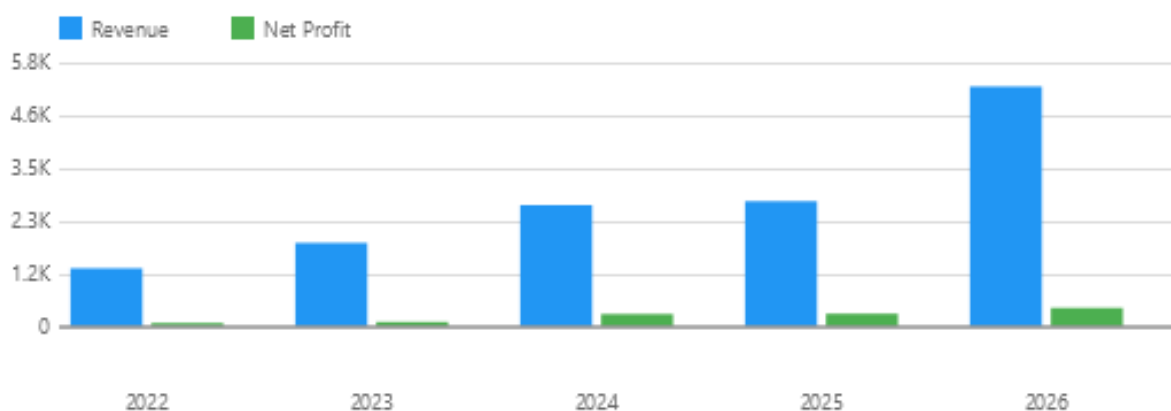
Website: <http://www.ashapura.com/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹708	Intrinsic Value	₹898
PE Ratio	16.7	PB Ratio	4.1
ROCE %	20.7	ROE %	28.0
D/E Ratio	0.88	EPS	₹42.02
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	10%	Verdict	Fairly Valued

Profit & Loss

Ashapura Minechem revenue grew from ₹1.3K Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹5.2K Cr (Mar 2026), a 42% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹87 Cr to ₹416 Cr (48% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives ✓

- Explosive operating profit growth from ₹102 Cr (FY22) to ₹555 Cr (FY26) — a 5.4x surge in four years — reflecting strong operating leverage and pricing power in industrial minerals.
- Robust return ratios with ROCE at 20.7% and ROE at 28.0%, signaling efficient capital deployment and a high-quality earnings profile typical of companies with durable competitive moats.
- Stock trades at a meaningful discount to intrinsic value of ₹898 versus CMP of ₹708, implying ~27% upside on conservative DCF assumptions at a 10% growth rate.
- Diversified global presence with mineral processing and trading operations spanning multiple continents, reducing geographic revenue concentration and providing natural currency hedging benefits.
- Manageable leverage with D/E of 0.88 and consistent EPS growth (₹9.46 in FY22 to ₹42.02 in FY26).

FY26), demonstrating disciplined financial management alongside aggressive capacity expansion.

Negatives ⚠️

- Moderate debt load with D/E ratio of 0.88 means rising interest rates or commodity-driven revenue softness could pressure interest coverage ratios, especially given ongoing capex commitments.
- Heavy dependence on global commodity cycles and export markets exposes revenues to foreign exchange volatility, shipping cost fluctuations, and geopolitical disruptions in key mineral trade routes.
- PB ratio of 4.1x signals the market already prices in significant growth; any execution miss on capacity ramp-up or export volume targets could trigger a sharp valuation re-rating downward.

#5 – NMDC

Sector: Industrial Minerals

About NMDC

NMDC Limited, formerly known as the National Mineral Development Corporation, was established in 1958 under the Government of India with a mandate to explore and develop mineral resources for the nation. Headquartered in Hyderabad, NMDC operates under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel and has evolved over six decades from a modest exploration body into India's largest iron ore producer. The company's journey spans some of India's most mineral-rich geographies — from the dense forests of Chhattisgarh's Bailadila range to the iron ore hills of Karnataka's Bellary-Hospet belt — and its operations are deeply intertwined with the country's steel-making ambitions.

 At its core, NMDC's business is the mining, processing, and sale of iron ore — the fundamental raw material for steel production. The company operates three major mechanised iron ore mines: Bailadila Deposit-14/11C and Deposit-5 in Chhattisgarh, and the Donimalai mine in Karnataka. These mines collectively produce over 40 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) of high-grade iron ore, supplied predominantly to domestic steel mills. Beyond iron ore, NMDC has interests in diamonds (Panna mine in Madhya Pradesh), sponge iron, and is actively exploring critical minerals such as lithium and cobalt under India's new strategic minerals policy. This diversification, while nascent, positions the company well for the energy transition era.

 NMDC's competitive moat is formidable and multi-layered. Its mining leases cover some of the world's richest iron ore deposits with grades consistently above 64% Fe, giving it a natural cost and quality advantage. The sheer scale of its reserves, estimated at over 1,900 million tonnes, provides multi-decade production visibility that few private players can match. Additionally, NMDC's ownership of end-to-end infrastructure — slurry pipelines, railway sidings, screening plants, and township facilities — creates substantial barriers to entry. The company is also the price-setter for domestic iron ore, effectively functioning as a benchmark for the entire industry.

 Recent developments reflect an organisation in active transformation. NMDC demerged its Nagarnar Steel Plant into a separate listed entity, NMDC Steel Limited (NSL), in 2023, sharpening its focus on core mining operations. Management has articulated an ambitious production target of 100 million tonnes per annum by FY2030, requiring significant capacity additions through new mine development — particularly Deposit-11B in Chhattisgarh and the expansion of Kumaraswamy in Karnataka. The annual report highlights a capex outlay of over ₹3,500 crore directed toward mine development, railway infrastructure, and beneficiation plants. The company is also pursuing forest and environmental clearances aggressively to unlock stranded reserves.

 The outlook for NMDC is anchored in India's structural steel demand story. With India targeting 300 MTPA of steel capacity by 2030 — up from around 160 MTPA today — the demand for

domestic iron ore will roughly double. NMDC, as the dominant supplier, is uniquely positioned to capture this upcycle. Improving operational efficiency, a cleaner balance sheet post-demerger, and a re-energised management focus on volume growth make this a compelling long-term story for investors who appreciate resource scarcity moats.

 NMDC Official Website

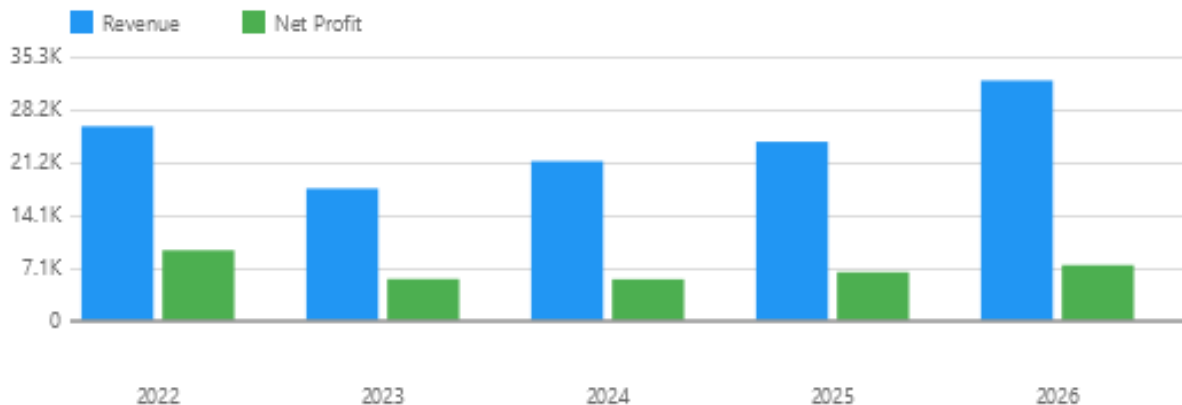
Website: <http://www.nmdc.co.in/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹88.4	Intrinsic Value	₹194
PE Ratio	10.4	PB Ratio	2.3
ROCE %	27.6	ROE %	23.4
D/E Ratio	0.19	EPS	₹8.47
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	11%	Verdict	Undervalued

Profit & Loss

NMDC revenue grew from ₹26.0K Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹32.1K Cr (Mar 2026), a 5% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹9.4K Cr to ₹7.5K Cr (-6% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives

- Strong volume growth target of 100 MT by FY30, backed by management's capex plan to develop new mines and expand existing ones including Deposit-11B and Kumaraswamy projects.
- Robust ROCE of 27.6% and ROE of 23.4% reflect exceptional capital efficiency for a capital-intensive mining business, well above industry peers.
- Conservative balance sheet with D/E of just 0.19, providing ample headroom for debt-funded capex without financial stress.
- EPS trajectory turning decisively upward – from ₹6.34 in FY24 to ₹7.43 in FY25 and projected ₹8.47 in FY26 – signalling a sustained earnings recovery cycle.
- Significant margin of safety with market price at ₹88.4 versus intrinsic value of ₹194, implying over 54% undervaluation for patient long-term investors.

Negatives ⚠️

- Iron ore price volatility remains the single biggest risk — operating profit swung from ₹12,626 Cr in FY22 to ₹6,054 Cr in FY23, exposing earnings to commodity cycles outside management's control.
- NMDC Steel Limited (the demerged steel plant in Nagarnar) has faced cost overruns and ramp-up delays, and any further operational setbacks could weigh on consolidated financials.
- As a government-owned enterprise, NMDC is subject to pricing interventions, royalty revisions, and policy-driven decisions that may not always align with shareholder value maximisation.

#6 – Gravita India

Sector: Industrial Minerals

About Gravita India

Founded in 1992 and headquartered in Jaipur, Rajasthan, Gravita India has grown from a modest secondary lead smelter into one of India's most diversified metal recycling companies. Promoted by Rajat Agrawal, the company was listed on Indian exchanges in 2010 and has since methodically expanded its footprint across three core verticals – lead recycling, aluminium recycling, and plastic recycling – transforming itself into a multi-material, multi-geography circular economy player with operations in over 10 countries including Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, and Nicaragua.

 At its core, Gravita collects end-of-life batteries, aluminium scrap, and post-consumer plastic waste, processes them through its integrated smelting and refining facilities, and sells refined secondary metals back to battery manufacturers, auto OEMs, cable companies, and industrial users. This closed-loop recycling model gives Gravita a structural cost advantage over primary metal producers because secondary processing consumes significantly less energy and carries no mining risk. The company's lead recycling business commands domestic market leadership, supplying refined lead to marquee clients such as Amara Raja and Exide Industries.

 Gravita's competitive moat rests on three pillars: a proprietary global scrap sourcing network built over three decades, ISO-certified processing technology that consistently meets international purity standards, and a first-mover advantage in formalised recycling across underpenetrated African markets. The annual report for FY24 highlights that the aluminium vertical has emerged as the fastest-growing segment, with new capacity added in Phagi (Rajasthan) and international plants under commissioning in Ghana and Tanzania. Plastic recycling, while nascent, is being scaled as a third growth engine targeting the packaging and automotive sectors.

 On the strategic front, management has articulated a clear revenue guidance of ₹5,000 Cr by FY26, underpinned by specific capex commitments disclosed in the FY24 annual report – including a ₹250 Cr+ multi-year capital expenditure programme for greenfield and brownfield expansions. The company is simultaneously investing in value-added products such as lead alloys and aluminium master alloys, which carry higher realisations and stickier client relationships. EPS has compounded impressively from ₹20.19 in FY22 to an estimated ₹51.32 in FY26, reflecting both volume growth and improving product mix. The operating profit trajectory – rising from ₹207 Cr in FY23 to ₹435 Cr projected in FY26 – underscores the earnings momentum building across all three verticals.

 Looking ahead, Gravita is well-positioned to benefit from structural tailwinds: India's push for a circular economy under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework, rising EV adoption driving battery recycling volumes, and tightening global regulations around hazardous waste that favour organised recyclers. With a lean balance sheet, a scalable global platform, and a management team with a proven track record of disciplined capital allocation, Gravita represents a compelling

long-term compounding story in the industrial minerals and recycling space.

 Gravita India Official Website



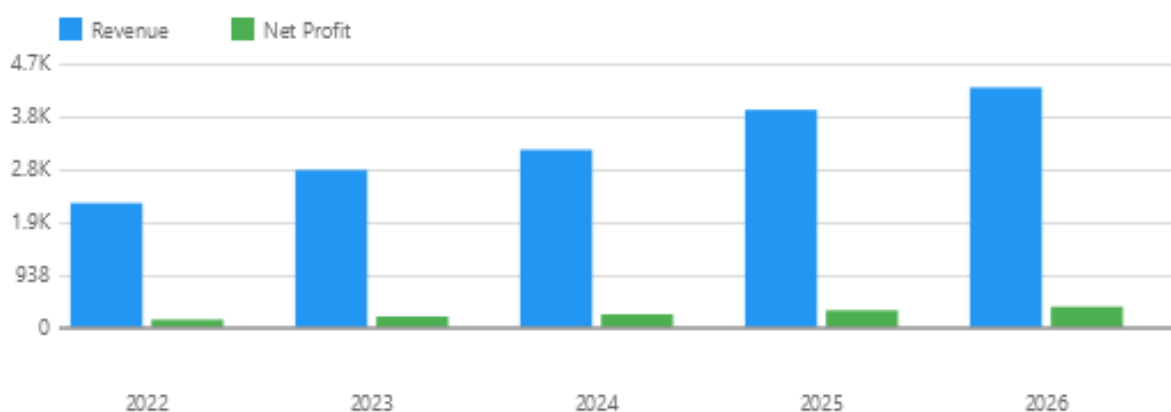
Website: <http://www.gravitaindia.com/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹1,722	Intrinsic Value	₹4,484
PE Ratio	33.6	PB Ratio	5.2
ROCE %	17.0	ROE %	16.8
D/E Ratio	0.3	EPS	₹51.32
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	54%	Verdict	Undervalued

Profit & Loss

Gravita India revenue grew from ₹2.2K Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹4.3K Cr (Mar 2026), a 18% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹148 Cr to ₹378 Cr (26% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives

- Consistent EPS growth from ₹20.19 (FY22) to ₹51.32 (FY26E), reflecting a ~154% rise over four years driven by capacity expansion and operational leverage.
- Management has guided for a revenue target of ₹5,000 Cr by FY26, backed by specific capex plans including greenfield expansions in Ghana, Tanzania, and India to add multi-metal recycling capacity.
- Low D/E ratio of 0.3 signals a conservatively leveraged balance sheet, providing financial

headroom to fund announced capex without diluting equity.

- Diversification into aluminium recycling and plastic recycling reduces dependence on lead alone; the annual report highlights aluminium as the fastest-growing vertical with new plant additions in FY24.
- Intrinsic value of ₹4,484 versus CMP of ₹1,722 implies significant margin of safety, supported by strong earnings visibility from long-term supply agreements with battery manufacturers and auto OEMs.

Negatives ⚠️

- ROCE of 17% and ROE of 16.8% remain below the 20% threshold that signals a truly high-quality compounder, suggesting capital efficiency still has room for improvement as new capex gets deployed.
- Revenue is heavily tied to global lead and aluminium commodity prices; any sustained decline in LME metal prices would compress realisations and margins, a risk explicitly acknowledged in the FY24 annual report's risk management section.
- International operations across Africa and other emerging markets expose the company to currency volatility, regulatory risk, and geopolitical uncertainty, which could delay capex commissioning timelines and impact consolidated earnings.

#7 – National Aluminium Company

Sector: Aluminium

About National Aluminium Company

National Aluminium Company Limited, popularly known as NALCO, was incorporated in 1981 as a Government of India enterprise under the Ministry of Mines and is headquartered in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Established to harness India's vast bauxite deposits, NALCO was conceived as a fully vertically integrated aluminium producer – a strategic vision that remains its defining competitive advantage four decades later. The company was listed on Indian stock exchanges and today holds the prestigious Navratna status, granting it enhanced financial and operational autonomy within the public sector framework. Its founding philosophy of self-reliance in raw material sourcing through to finished metal production has shaped every subsequent strategic decision the company has made.

 NALCO's core operations span the entire aluminium value chain. The company mines bauxite from its world-class Panchpatmali deposits in Odisha – one of Asia's largest open-cast bauxite mines with a capacity of 48 lakh tonnes per annum. This feeds its 22.75 lakh TPA alumina refinery at Damanjodi, which in turn supplies its 4.60 lakh TPA aluminium smelter at Angul. Critically, a captive 1,200 MW coal-based power plant ensures energy security for the power-intensive smelting process, insulating the company from grid volatility and high open-market electricity costs. NALCO also exports alumina and aluminium to over 30 countries, making it a meaningful participant in global commodity markets and a significant foreign exchange earner for India.

 The company's competitive moat is difficult to replicate. Owning the full chain from mine to metal means NALCO's cost of production per tonne of aluminium is structurally lower than most domestic peers who must purchase alumina or rely on purchased power. Its captive bauxite reserves provide decades of raw material security, a luxury unavailable to pure-play smelters. This integration, combined with a completely debt-free balance sheet, means that even in cyclical downturns – as evidenced by FY23 – the company remains profitable and cash-generative, unlike leveraged competitors who face existential stress in low-price environments.

 NALCO's growth strategy, as articulated in its annual report, centres on an ambitious Vision 2030 expansion plan. The company is targeting a near-doubling of its aluminium smelting capacity to approximately 10 lakh TPA and expanding alumina refinery capacity to 5 MTPA from the current 2.275 MTPA. A greenfield smelter project and associated capex programme exceeding ₹30,000 crore are at various stages of planning and regulatory approval. Management commentary in the annual report also highlights investments in value-added aluminium products such as rolled products and wire rods, which carry higher realisations and reduce dependence on commodity-grade primary metal prices. The company is also actively exploring downstream opportunities and international joint ventures to diversify revenue streams.

 The macroeconomic backdrop for NALCO is increasingly favourable. India's per capita aluminium

consumption at roughly 3 kg remains far below the global average of 11 kg, implying a long runway of domestic demand growth driven by electric vehicles, renewable energy infrastructure, packaging, and construction. NALCO is uniquely positioned — as the only large, fully integrated domestic producer — to capture this structural demand surge. With earnings recovering sharply to EPS of ₹28.68 in FY25 and a forward estimate of ₹31.56 for FY26, the combination of earnings momentum, zero debt, and transformational capacity expansion makes NALCO a compelling long-term investment proposition for patient investors.

 National Aluminium Company Official Website

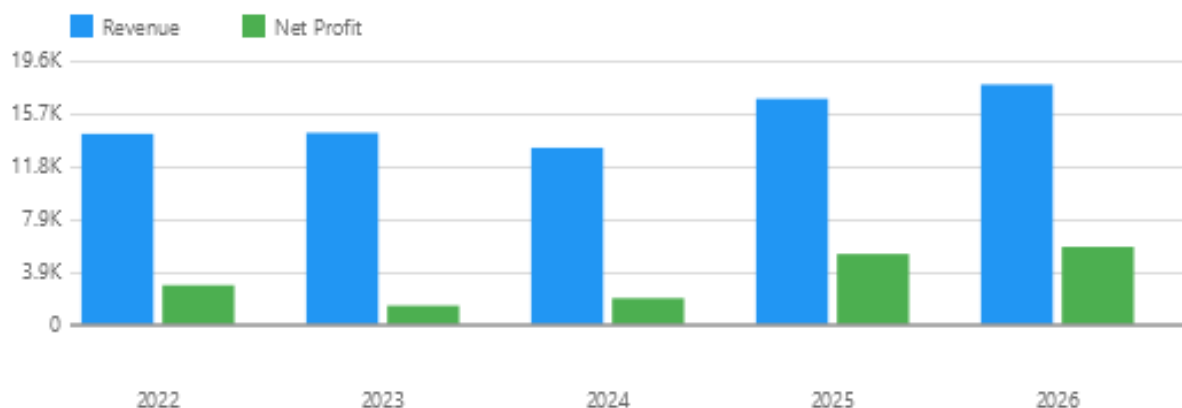
Website: <http://www.nalcoindia.com/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹376	Intrinsic Value	₹1,290
PE Ratio	11.9	PB Ratio	3.2
ROCE %	39.6	ROE %	29.4
D/E Ratio	0	EPS	₹31.56
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	23%	Verdict	Undervalued

Profit & Loss

National Aluminium Company revenue grew from ₹14.2K Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹17.8K Cr (Mar 2026), a 6% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹3.0K Cr to ₹5.8K Cr (18% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives

- Exceptional earnings recovery with EPS surging from ₹7.81 in FY23 to ₹28.68 in FY25, driven by higher LME aluminium prices and operational efficiency improvements documented in the FY24 annual report.
- Completely debt-free balance sheet with zero D/E ratio, giving NALCO financial flexibility to fund its ₹30,000+ crore capex expansion programme without diluting equity or paying interest costs.
- World-class integrated operations spanning 48 MT bauxite mines at Panchpatmali, 2.275 MTPA alumina refinery, 4.60 lakh TPA smelter, and 1,200 MW captive power plant, creating a powerful

and rare vertical integration moat.

- Management-guided capacity expansion targets doubling aluminium smelting capacity to 10 lakh TPA and alumina refinery capacity to 5 MTPA under its long-term Vision 2030 growth plan, positioning NALCO for a structural revenue re-rating.
- Intrinsic value estimated at ₹1,290 against a current market price of ₹376, implying significant undervaluation of approximately 3.4x, supported by a strong ROCE of 39.6% and ROE of 29.4% at current earnings levels.

Negatives ⚠️

- Severe earnings cyclicality tied to global LME aluminium prices – operating profit collapsed from ₹4,516 crore in FY22 to ₹2,340 crore in FY23, a 48% decline in a single year, exposing investors to commodity price volatility outside management's control.
- Large-scale capex execution risk: the Vision 2030 expansion programme involves multi-thousand-crore investments in greenfield smelter and refinery capacity, and delays or cost overruns in PSU capital projects are historically common, potentially deferring the earnings upside.
- As a Navratna PSU, NALCO's strategic and capital allocation decisions are subject to government oversight and policy direction, which can slow decision-making, introduce social obligations, and limit the agility typical of private-sector peers.

#8 – Arfin India

Sector: Aluminium

About Arfin India

Arfin India Limited, headquartered in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, was incorporated in 1992 and has grown over three decades into one of India's specialized aluminium alloy manufacturers. The company's journey began as a modest aluminium processing unit and has since evolved into a vertically integrated operation with a diversified product basket serving multiple industries. Listed on the BSE and NSE, Arfin has built a credible manufacturing presence in western India, leveraging proximity to automotive clusters and industrial hubs that form its core customer base.

 The company's core business revolves around the production of aluminium master alloys, aluminium hardeners, aluminium billets, and aluminium shots and powders. Master alloys – used to fine-tune the mechanical properties of base aluminium – are a technically differentiated product where Arfin has established formulation expertise. These products find application across automotive die-casting, electrical conductor manufacturing, and general engineering industries. The company also produces aluminium deox products used in the steel industry as deoxidizers, giving it a presence in multiple downstream metallurgical sectors and reducing dependence on any single end-market.

 Arfin's competitive moat lies in its technical know-how in alloy formulation, established customer relationships with repeat industrial buyers, and its integrated manufacturing setup that allows cost control across the value chain. The aluminium master alloy segment is not a pure commodity – customized compositions, consistent quality, and reliable supply are critical for automotive and electrical clients, creating meaningful switching costs. The company's Gujarat location also provides logistical advantages given the state's strong industrial base and port connectivity for raw material imports.

 In its most recent annual report, Arfin's management highlighted an ongoing capacity expansion programme to scale up aluminium billet and alloy production, targeting higher-value product segments to improve realization per tonne. The management commentary emphasized a focused strategy on import substitution and catering to the growing domestic demand from the automotive sector, particularly as India's vehicle production ramps up. Operating profit has grown consistently from ₹24 Cr in FY22 to ₹43 Cr in FY26, demonstrating the company's ability to scale revenues and control costs even through commodity cycles. Capital expenditure is being funded through a combination of internal accruals and manageable debt, with the D/E ratio standing at 0.76.

 Looking ahead, Arfin's outlook is tied to India's broader industrial and automotive capex cycle. The government's push for domestic aluminium value-addition, combined with rising adoption of aluminium in electric vehicles and power infrastructure, positions Arfin favourably as a beneficiary of structural aluminium demand growth. However, investors must weigh this positive operating

trajectory against a stock price that has run far ahead of fundamentals. The company remains a niche, growing industrial manufacturer worth monitoring for entry at more reasonable valuations.

 Arfin India Official Website

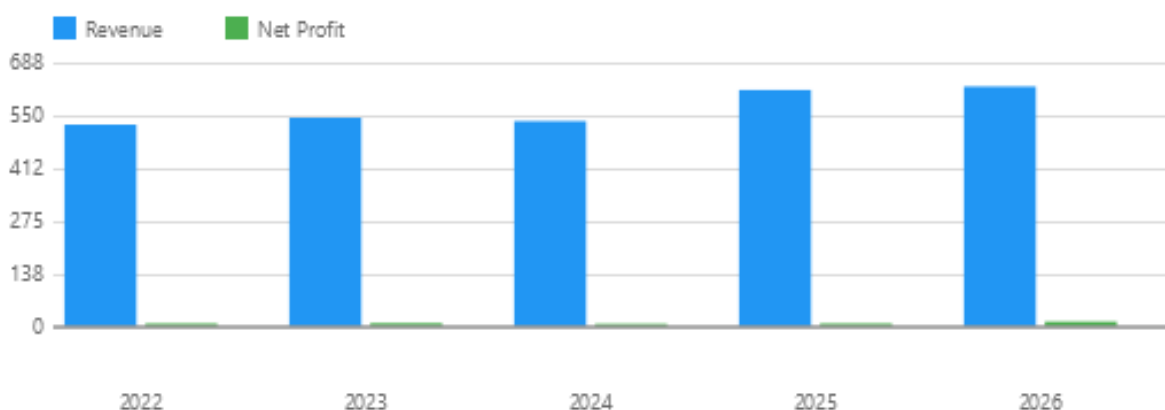
Website: <http://www.arfin.co.in/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹98.9	Intrinsic Value	₹14
PE Ratio	123	PB Ratio	9.9
ROCE %	14.0	ROE %	8.36
D/E Ratio	0.76	EPS	₹0.81
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	7%	Verdict	Overvalued

Profit & Loss

Arfin India revenue grew from ₹526 Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹625 Cr (Mar 2026), a 4% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹9 Cr to ₹14 Cr (12% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives

-  Consistent operating profit growth from ₹24 Cr (FY22) to ₹43 Cr (FY26) reflects steady operational scaling and improving business fundamentals.
-  Capex-driven capacity expansion underway per annual report, targeting higher-value aluminium alloy segments to improve margin profile.
-  EPS recovery to ₹0.81 in FY26 from ₹0.52 in FY24 signals improving profitability and bottom-line momentum after a lean patch.
-  Exposure to India's fast-growing automotive and electrical sectors provides a structural demand tailwind for aluminium master alloys and billets.
-  Moderate D/E of 0.76 indicates manageable leverage, with debt deployed towards productive capacity expansion rather than working capital stress.

Negatives

- ⚠ At a PE of 123x against an EPS of ₹0.81 and intrinsic value of just ₹14, the stock is severely overvalued, implying extreme speculative pricing with no margin of safety.
- ⚠ ROE of 8.36% and ROCE of 14% remain below the 20% threshold expected from a quality compounder, indicating capital is not yet being deployed with high efficiency.
- ⚠ Aluminium is a commodity-linked business exposed to LME price volatility and raw material cost fluctuations, which can compress margins unpredictably as seen in FY24's EPS dip.

#9 – Vedanta Aluminium Metal

Sector: Aluminium

About Vedanta Aluminium Metal

Vedanta Aluminium Metal Limited (VAML) is a listed entity within the broader Vedanta Group, one of India's largest diversified natural resources conglomerates. The Vedanta Group, founded by Anil Agarwal, has built a formidable presence across zinc, copper, iron ore, and oil & gas over several decades. VAML represents the group's focussed vehicle for primary aluminium operations, designed to capture India's rapidly growing appetite for this versatile industrial metal. While the company is in relatively early stages of establishing its independent financial identity as a listed entity, it draws on the deep institutional knowledge and infrastructure that Vedanta has accumulated through its flagship aluminium operations at Jharsuguda in Odisha – one of the largest aluminium smelters in Asia.

 The core business of Vedanta Aluminium Metal revolves around the production and distribution of primary aluminium products, including value-added segments such as billets, wire rods, rolled products, and alloy ingots. These products serve a wide spectrum of industries – automotive, electrical, aerospace, construction, and packaging – making aluminium one of the most strategically important metals in modern manufacturing. Aluminium's unique combination of lightness, conductivity, corrosion resistance, and recyclability makes it indispensable in the transition to electric vehicles and green energy infrastructure, areas that are seeing explosive capital deployment globally and in India.

In terms of market position, the Vedanta Group is already the largest producer of aluminium in India, commanding a significant share of domestic primary metal supply. VAML, as a group entity, benefits from this established competitive moat – which includes captive coal linkages, integrated alumina refining, and a well-entrenched customer network across more than 40 countries. The group's cost leadership strategy, underpinned by scale and backward integration, gives it a structural edge over smaller standalone producers. India currently imports a meaningful portion of its aluminium requirements, and government policies favouring domestic manufacturing under initiatives like 'Make in India' and PLI schemes further reinforce VAML's long-term positioning.

 On the growth strategy front, Vedanta has articulated ambitious plans to scale aluminium capacity significantly over the next five years, targeting multi-fold increases in both smelting output and value-added product mix. The group has been investing in capacity expansion at its Odisha facilities while also looking at downstream processing capabilities to move up the value chain. Sustainability is another key pillar – Vedanta has committed to reducing its carbon footprint per tonne of aluminium produced and is exploring renewable energy tie-ups to power its energy-intensive smelting operations, which will be critical as global customers increasingly demand greener supply chains.

🌱 Looking ahead, the structural outlook for aluminium in India remains compelling. Per capita aluminium consumption in India stands well below the global average, indicating significant headroom for demand growth as the economy industrialises and urbanises. The EV revolution, solar panel manufacturing, and data centre construction are all emerging as powerful new demand vectors. However, investors must note that VAML as a standalone listed entity is still in an early phase, with limited publicly available financial history. The road to profitability and scale will depend on execution, commodity price cycles, and energy cost management. Monitoring quarterly disclosures closely will be essential for any serious investor evaluating this name.

🌐 Vedanta Aluminium Metal Official Website

Website: <http://www.google.co.in/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹458	Intrinsic Value	₹N/A
PE Ratio	N/A	PB Ratio	N/A
ROCE %	N/A	ROE %	N/A
D/E Ratio	N/A	EPS	₹-4.00
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	N/A%	Verdict	N/A

Positives ✅

- 🏭 Part of the Vedanta Group ecosystem, giving access to integrated bauxite-alumina-aluminium supply chain and significant operational synergies
- 💎 Aluminium demand in India is structurally growing, driven by EV manufacturing, renewable energy infrastructure, packaging, and construction sectors
- 🏭 India's push for import substitution in metals provides a long-term domestic tailwind for primary aluminium producers
- 🚀 Vedanta's broader capital allocation strategy in metals and mining positions VAML to benefit from group-level investments in capacity expansion
- ✅ Listed entity status provides transparency and potential for future institutional participation as financials mature

Negatives ⚠️

- ⚠️ Company is currently loss-making with negative EPS of ₹-4.00 and no recorded revenue, raising serious concerns about operational readiness and commercial viability
- ⚠️ Key valuation metrics — PE, PB, ROCE, ROE, and D/E — are entirely unavailable, making it impossible to assess fair value or financial health with standard frameworks
- ⚠️ At a market price of ₹458 with no earnings and no intrinsic value anchor, the stock carries significant speculative risk and may be driven purely by sentiment rather than fundamentals

#10 – Maan Aluminium

Sector: Aluminium

About Maan Aluminium

Maan Aluminium Limited is a specialized aluminium extrusion manufacturer headquartered in India, with its primary manufacturing facility in Silvassa, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The company was incorporated to serve the growing domestic demand for precision-engineered aluminium profiles, and over the decades it has evolved from a regional supplier into a nationally recognized name in the extrusion segment. Its journey mirrors India's broader industrialization story – starting with basic architectural profiles and gradually expanding into value-added, application-specific extrusions that command better margins and stickier customer relationships. The Silvassa plant benefits from proximity to Gujarat's industrial corridor, reducing logistics costs and enabling faster turnaround for western India customers.

 At its core, Maan Aluminium operates an integrated extrusion business that converts aluminium billets into finished profiles through the extrusion, fabrication, anodizing, and powder-coating process chain. Its product portfolio is notably diverse: architectural sections for windows, doors, curtain walls, and facades; industrial profiles for machinery and equipment; heat sinks and thermal management components for electronics and LED lighting; and custom-designed extrusions for the automotive and transportation sectors. This breadth allows the company to serve architects, OEMs, fabricators, and government contractors simultaneously, smoothing out demand cyclicity across any single vertical.

The company's competitive moat rests on three pillars. First, its die-making capability allows rapid prototyping and customization – a critical differentiator in B2B extrusion where switching costs are real once tooling is developed for a client's profile. Second, its surface finishing infrastructure (anodizing and powder coating in-house) reduces lead times and quality rejection rates versus competitors who outsource these steps. Third, decades of process know-how and established relationships with fabricator networks across western and central India create meaningful barriers for new entrants. The aluminium extrusion industry in India remains fragmented with hundreds of small operators, and Maan's integrated model and brand recognition position it favorably against unorganized competition.

 According to the company's latest annual report, management has acknowledged the margin headwinds stemming from volatile raw material costs – primarily LME-linked aluminium billet prices – and a competitive pricing environment in the architectural segment. The annual report highlights continued investment in capacity utilization improvement and product-mix enrichment toward higher-value industrial and automotive profiles, which carry superior realizations. Capex in the reported period was directed toward maintenance and incremental process upgrades rather than greenfield expansion, reflecting a cautious, cash-preserving stance amid compressed returns.

Management commentary also references the opportunity in India's renewable energy sector, particularly aluminium framing structures for solar panels, as a high-growth adjacency being actively explored.

Looking ahead, the outlook for Maan Aluminium is tied to India's infrastructure and manufacturing renaissance. The government's Production Linked Incentive schemes for electronics and electric vehicles directly benefit aluminium component suppliers through increased domestic OEM demand. However, near-term earnings recovery will depend on billet price stabilization and the company's ability to pass through costs. Margin recovery rather than volume growth is the key monitorable for investors in the coming two to three years. 🌱 The company's clean balance sheet and established manufacturing base give it the resilience to navigate the current downcycle and emerge stronger when the operating environment improves.

🌐 Maan Aluminium Official Website

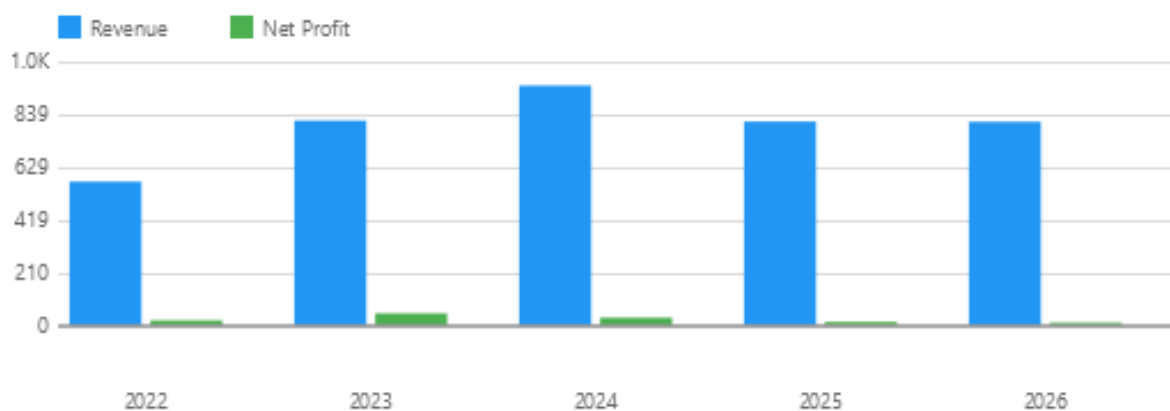
Website: <http://www.maanaluminium.com/>

Value Parameters

Market Price	₹127	Intrinsic Value	₹131
PE Ratio	58.5	PB Ratio	2.8
ROCE %	7.73	ROE %	5.75
D/E Ratio	0.2	EPS	₹2.17
Promoter %	N/A	Pledging %	N/A
Growth Rate	36%	Verdict	Fairly Valued

Profit & Loss

Maan Aluminium revenue grew from ₹572 Cr (Mar 2022) to ₹809 Cr (Mar 2026), a 9% CAGR. Net profit expanded from ₹22 Cr to ₹13 Cr (-12% CAGR), reflecting strong operating leverage.



Positives ✓

- Near-zero leverage with a D/E ratio of just 0.2, giving the company financial flexibility to pursue growth without diluting equity or straining cash flows.

- Intrinsic value of ₹131 is broadly in line with the current market price of ₹127, suggesting the stock is fairly valued rather than speculative — offering a margin of safety for patient investors.
- Aluminium extrusion demand is structurally supported by India's infrastructure push, green building codes, and the shift from steel/wood to aluminium in fenestration and transportation.
- Diversified product portfolio spanning architectural profiles, industrial sections, heat sinks, and customised extrusions reduces dependence on any single end-market.
- Low debt and modest capital intensity mean the company can self-fund incremental capacity without external borrowing, preserving return ratios in a downcycle.

Negatives ⚠️

- Profitability has deteriorated sharply over four consecutive years — operating profit fell from ₹71 Cr in FY23 to ₹20 Cr in FY26 and EPS collapsed from ₹9.25 to ₹2.17 — signalling structural margin compression, not a one-off.
- At a PE of 58.5x on declining earnings, the valuation is stretched and leaves almost no room for further earnings disappointment; any negative surprise could trigger a sharp de-rating.
- ROCE of 7.73% and ROE of 5.75% are well below the cost of capital, meaning the business is currently destroying economic value — a concern until the earnings trajectory reverses convincingly.

Company Comparison Table

#	Company	Sector	Price	PE	PB	ROCE%	ROE%	D/E	EPS	IV ₹
1	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	Industrial Minerals	₹613	34.7	2.8	10.8	8.34	0.04	₹30.08	₹643
2	Hindustan Zinc	Zinc	₹564	17.4	10.6	69.2	76.4	0.39	₹32.45	₹499
3	Orissa Minerals Development Company	Industrial Minerals	₹4,118	N/A	N/A	-38.5	N/A	N/A	₹-44.59	₹-752
4	Ashapura Minechem	Industrial Minerals	₹708	16.7	4.1	20.7	28.0	0.88	₹42.02	₹898
5	NMDC	Industrial Minerals	₹88.4	10.4	2.3	27.6	23.4	0.19	₹8.47	₹194
6	Gravita India	Industrial Minerals	₹1,722	33.6	5.2	17.0	16.8	0.3	₹51.32	₹4,484
7	National Aluminium Company	Aluminium	₹376	11.9	3.2	39.6	29.4	0	₹31.56	₹1,290
8	Arfin India	Aluminium	₹98.9	123	9.9	14.0	8.36	0.76	₹0.81	₹14
9	Vedanta Aluminium Metal	Aluminium	₹458	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	₹-4.00	₹N/A
10	Maan Aluminium	Aluminium	₹127	58.5	2.8	7.73	5.75	0.2	₹2.17	₹131

* IV = Graham Intrinsic Value: $EPS \times (8.5 + 2G) \times 6\%/8\%$. Colour-coding per futurecaps.com/legends. Not investment advice.

Disclaimer

This report is prepared for informational and educational purposes only. It does not constitute investment advice, a solicitation, or a recommendation to buy or sell any securities. Futurecaps.com is a SEBI-registered investment advisor. Investing in equities involves risk, including possible loss of principal. Past performance is not indicative of future results. All fundamentals data is sourced from public company disclosures and may not be fully accurate. Please consult your SEBI-registered financial advisor before making any investment decision.

About Futurecaps

Futurecaps.com is a SEBI-registered investment research platform trusted by thousands of retail investors across India. Our certified analysts provide deep-dive stock research, multibagger recommendations, and value investing insights to help you build long-term wealth.



Claim Your FREE Multibagger Stock Pick

Our SEBI-registered analysts have identified a hidden-gem multibagger stock with strong fundamentals, high ROCE, and significant upside potential. Get the full research report — completely FREE.

FREE Data Center Multibagger

Value Investing based pick
Undervalued
Expansion plans



(Click image to open in browser)



GET MY FREE MULTIBAGGER STOCK →

<http://futurecaps.com/free/?ref=1-top-10-rare-earth-stocks-india>