



## Q3FY11 - Sustained Healthy Growth Despite Looming Concerns

17<sup>th</sup> Feb 2011

We have briefly analysed the Q3'11 results for an array of 27 major banks (including 12 private banks). These banks have been compared on select parameters, with data collected from the press releases, presentations available in public domain and interactions with the spokesperson of banks.

### Observations

- **Overall Sector Did Not Disappoint-** Overall banks reported healthy profit growth despite the overhang of tight liquidity, tightening norms and low deposit growth. The quarter saw a series of rate hike by banks. Since this began only at the end of quarter and as deposit rate increase impact lags lending rate increase, there was no margin compression in the quarter though it is most likely to happen in next quarter. While credit growth picked up marginally deposit growth was lower with private banks reporting a sequential de-growth. Lower cost and provision hit made private banks winners at the bottom-line.
  - PSU banks 'Strong Core Weakened by Provision' – Pick up in deposit as well as advances growth, strong top-line growth, subdued bottom-line, NIM's improved, **high provision expense**, Slippage continued but controlled sequentially, core provision coverage improved, marginal CASA dip.
  - Private Banks 'Healthy Core and Healthy Bottom-line'– Deposit growth slowed down, advances growth picked up, average top line, Strong bottom line, YoY NIM improved but sequentially down controlled slippage, **controlled provision hit**, core provision coverage improved, sustained CASA.
- **Credit Growth Better Than Previous Two Quarters With Subdued Deposit Growth –**

Credit growth of private banks continued to report better growth (28% YoY, 20% YTD) as against PSU banks (25% YoY, 15% YTD). Sequentially the deposit growth was slower for private banks (-1%; 23%YoY) while PSU banks it improved (4%; 19% YoY). The YTD CD ratio of PSU and private banks remained in the range of 115%-125%. Amongst private bank Yes bank and amongst PSU IOB has seen the highest credit growth on YTD basis.

During the period of liquidity abundance and low demand the banks had resorted to mortgage loans and with tightened norms there the focus now has shifted to the SME sector, which can also be risky going forward. The corporate credit demand was more for working capital requirements and capex demand was missing. This also reduced the fee income.
- **Thus Improving Margins Despite Tight Liquidity –**

YoY NIM expanded yet again in this quarter for almost all the banks with the average improving from 3.1% to 3.4%; however most top private banks reported marginal fall. The lag effect of increase in cost of deposits along with reasonable credit demand has been the key reasons for improvement. Maintaining NIM's and asset quality has been one of prime aims of banks and the same is likely to prevail ahead, even though the coming quarters will see come compression. The banks are getting more and more mindful of the margins and will be seen doing a balancing act with growth, margins and asset quality. The yield on investments increased for all banks though very few reported depreciation hit.
- **But PAT growth was Constrained–**

NII growth was robust at 38% YoY but plunging other income, increased employee expenses and provisions hit, limited the bottom line growth to 24%. The NII growth was again better for PSU banks while private banks did better at bottom line. This was mainly on account of provision burden on PSU banks. In PSU banks net profit growth was best for IOB, Bank of India and IDBI while in Private it was IndusInd, Yes and Karur.
- **The CASA Ratio Slipped Slightly mainly Due to Lower CA –**

Despite slower deposit expansion and increased rates on deposits, CASA ratio decreased marginally for most banks and the average fell from 31.3% in September quarter to 30.9%. The fall was across private and PSU banks. Tight liquidity and high rates resulted in fall in corporate surplus and hence fall in CA. With rise in rates the impact of negative return on deposits due to inflation will reduce and the deposit accretion from retail segment may see a pick-up.

- **Sequentially Asset Quality Slipped Further Even though Banks Sounded No Major Concerns –**

Overall the gross NPA improved further from 2.32% in June quarter to 2.28% in September quarter to 2.23% in December quarter. However this improvement was lesser than expected by markets. While 78% of the banks have reported stable to better GNPA ratio sequentially, banks like IDBI, OBC, Corporation, Karnataka etc reported an increase. The overall restructured assets remained stable at ~ 4.2% of gross advances with banks reporting continued slippages from it. With RBI tightening norms the banks are improving their provision coverage and overall net NPA has reduced to 0.77%.

- **And Provision Coverage Continued to Increase -**

While overall average 'core' provision coverage improved on a YoY basis as well as QoQ basis, 40% PSU banks reduced the core coverage cushion on a QoQ basis to protect bottom-line because as per RBI stipulated norms they were above 70% coverage. IDBI, BOI, Andhra and IOB improved core coverage while OBC, Corp and UBI decreased the coverage. J&K has surpassed all banks and reached a core coverage as high as 98%. IOB, SBI and Vijaya are still below 70% coverage as per RBI norm with time till FY11 to achieve the same.

- **Efficiency Improved –**

All banks reported better efficiency on a YoY as well as QoQ basis. Apart from healthy growth of core income, lesser burden of increased wages and sufficient provision on employee pension in the first half also helped in improving the average cost to income from 45.3% to 43.3%. The improvement was substantial for banks like IOB, DCB and IDBI. However the new RBI notification requiring PSU banks to amortise the second option pension provision for present employees only, may see some pressure on PSU banks.

## Conclusion

**The one way up move in banking sector halted this quarter. It turned but has not reversed.** Tight liquidity, base rate, inflation, inflation combating measures, housing loan scam, loans to microfinance institutions, lower deposit pick-up, rising deficit, lower Govt spending, rising CD ratios, teaser home loans, telecom loans, deregulation of savings rate, political mess, etc are some of the major things which haunted the sector and the banks covered in the report gave negative 20% return in last three months. While many of these concerns still continue and may keep the sector movement under check going forward, the overall potential growth prospects keep the interest in the sector alive and make the sector a value buy at present level and on any further dips. The average price to book multiple has come down by 20-22% for both PSU as well as private banks from November 2010.

**Inflation** – After increasing the target from 5.5% to 7%, the sentimental effect on achieving the same will be good, but the concern remains.

**Liquidity** – Will take time before the situation regularizes and deposit rate hike and Govt spending efforts yield results. Improvement in liquidity will be the key positive for the banks.

**Interest Rates**- Further hike is possible if the demand is good and inflation is high. But looking at current economic situation, there is very little capacity to absorb rates hikes of more than 100-150 bps from here onwards.

**Credit** – Will require some easing in domestic inflation and global commodity prices before it actually picks-up.

**Margins** – Will be under pressure till liquidity eases and demand picks up. The banks with healthy CASA, low cost of funds and ALM support will sail more smoothly in high interest rate scenario.

**Asset quality** – Concern remains. Need to be cautious of the SME sector which has found flavor with many banks as the potential credit expansion zone.

**Regulations** – RBI is getting stricter and will continue to take steps to make banks more cautious and well covered.

The gap between bigger private banks and PSU banks has again widened. Private Banks have demonstrated consistency and lesser regulatory pressures and therefore have gained more confidence from investors. PSU banks main pressure point was heavy provision hit. Of this employee cost pressure will remain though the same is deferred over five years. Provision coverage overhang is nearly done. Therefore they are expected to report better numbers going ahead. One of the major attractions for FII's in India is banking sector. The recent belief and observation of market participants that the focus is shifting back to developed markets may have a temporary impact on the sector though overall we feel that the sector will continue to attract investors.

**Valuations bets** – J&K, Syndicate, Karnataka, Federal, Allahabad, OBC, Andhra, Karur Vysya, Indian, PNB.

**Fundamental bets** – Bank of Baroda, HDFC Bank, ICICI, PNB, State Bank, Yes, South Indian.

		Top		Bottom	
		I	II	I	II
<b>Quarterly Results – Q3FY11</b>					
1	NII Growth	IDBI	Syndicate	ICICI	Federal, Kotak
2	PBPT Growth	DCB	IOB	Kotak	ICICI
3	NP growth	IOB	IndusInd	DCB	Canara/Karnataka
4	YOY NIM growth	Karnataka	IDBI/ Syndicate	KMB	Yes
<b>Business</b>					
5	Deposits growth	Yes	Axis	IDBI	Federal
6	Advances growth	Yes	Axis	Federal	Vijaya
7	CD Ratio	Kotak	ICICI	J&K	Karnataka
8	Incremental QoQ CD ratio	IDBI	ICICI	J&K	OBC
9	Incremental YoY CD ratio	Andhra	Kotak	DCB	J&K
10	CAR	ICICI	Kotak	Karnataka	Syndicate
11	CTI	IDBI	Corporation	DCB	Kotak
12	CASA	HDFC Bank	SBI	Yes	IDBI
13	CASA/branch	Axis	HDFC Bank	South India	Karnataka, Vijaya
14	YoY CASA Ratio growth	HDFC Bank	Vijaya	DCB	Axis
<b>Asset Quality</b>					
15	Gross NPA%	Yes	Corporation	DCB	ICICI
16	Net NPA %	J&K	Yes	SBI	IOB
17	Core Provision Coverage	J&K	KVB	Canara*	Vijaya
18	YoY Change in GNPA%	DCB	Kotak	Federal	Union
19	YoY Change in NNPA%	DCB	ICICI	UBI	Indian
<b>Valuation</b>					
20	ROA (9M Ann)	KVB	Kotak	DCB	Karnataka
21	P/BV	Karnataka	Syndicate	HDFC	IndusInd
22	P/ABV	Karnataka	Syndicate	HDFC	IndusInd
23	PE	IOB	IDBI	DCB**	ICICI

\*Note that as per RBI Canara bank is sufficiently covered

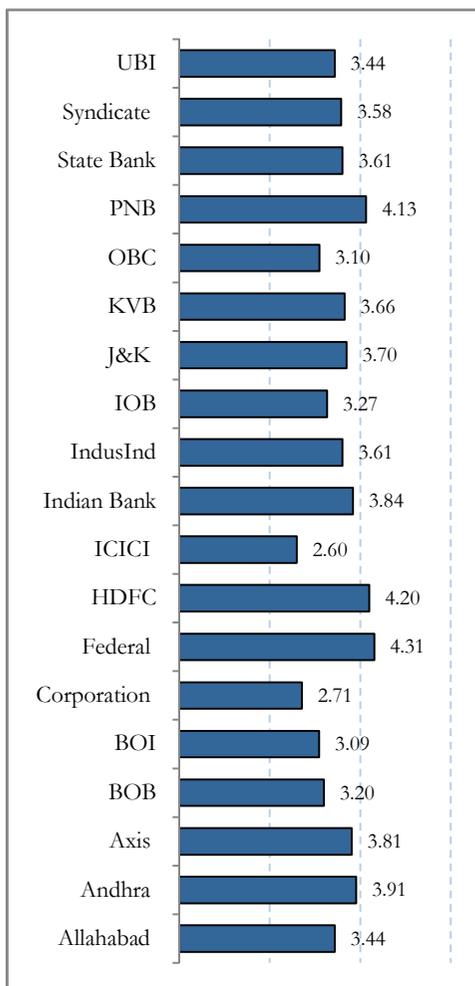
\*\*Till last quarter the TTM EPS of DCB was Re 0.2 hence was ignored

Averages	NII Growth	GP Growth	NP growth	NIM growth%
Avg -All	37.6	30.9	24.2	11.6
Private	24.0	15.7	34.6	4.8
PSU	42.8	37.6	20.2	18.0

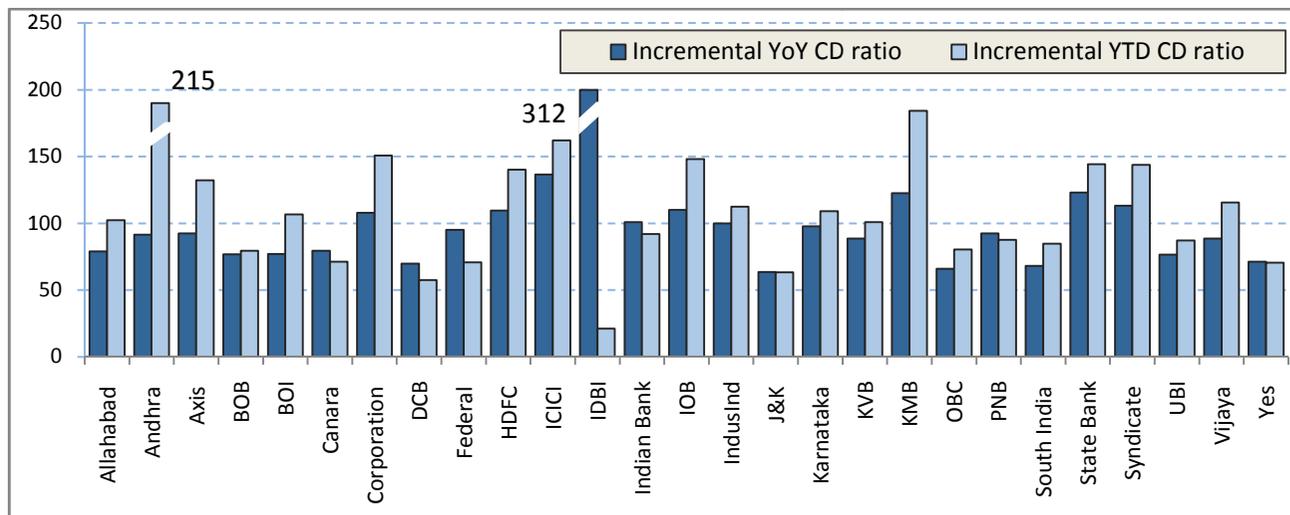
Profitability Indicator

Averages	Deposits growth	Advances growth	CD ratio	YTD Dep Growth	YTD Adv Growth
Avg - All	19.8	25.4	76.6	10.2	15.9
Private	22.9	28.1	78.3	12.3	19.7
PSU	19.0	24.7	76.1	9.6	14.8

NIM Q3FY11

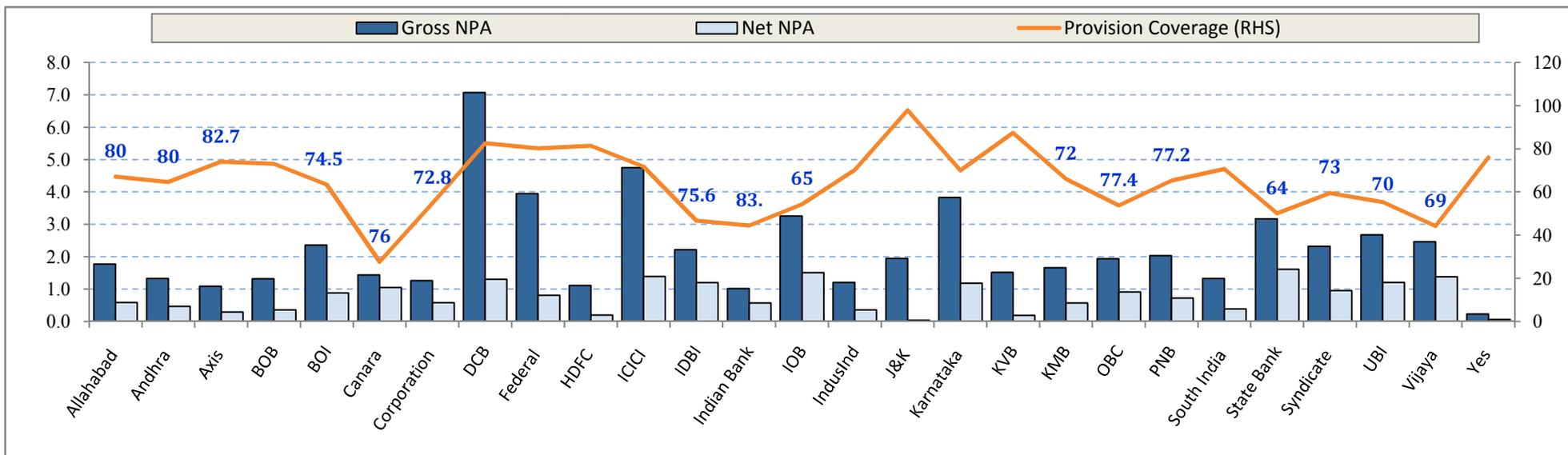


Business Indicator

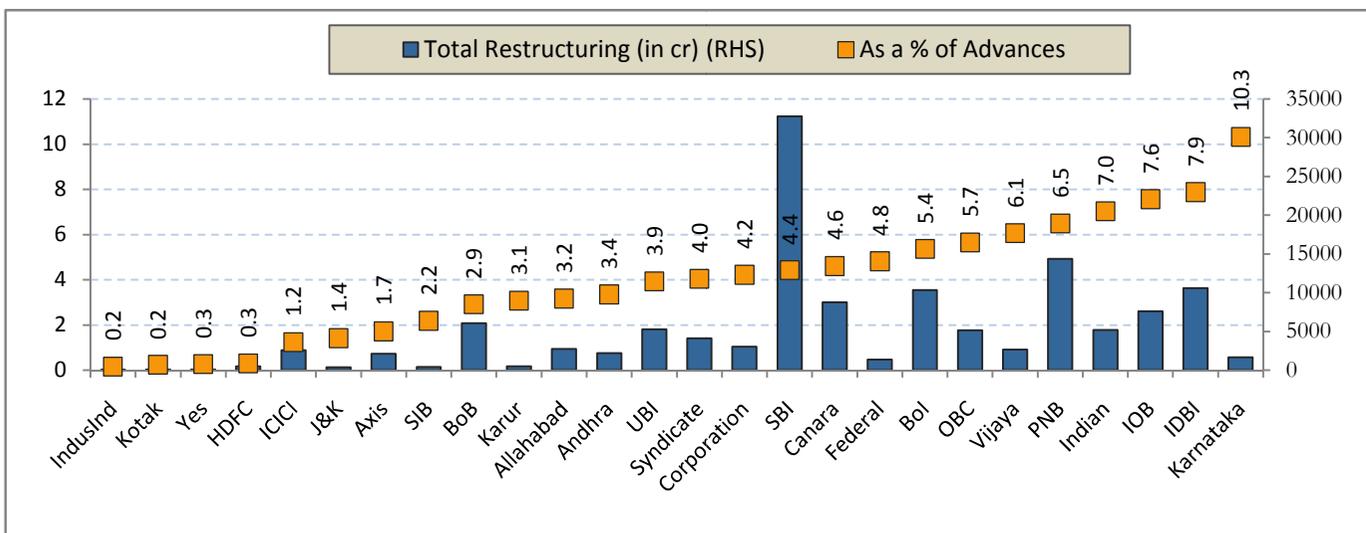


Efficiency Indicator

Averages	CTI	CASA	CASA/Branch (Rs in Crs)
Avg - All	43.3	30.9	24.2
Private	46.0	31.3	28.3
PSU	41.2	30.6	21.0



For core coverage less than 70%, RBI coverage indicated as Data Labels



Averages	Provision Coverage	Gross NPA	Net NPA	Provision Coverage LY
<b>Avg - All</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>
<b>Private</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>
<b>PSU</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>50.8</b>

Asset Health Indicator

Averages	P/ABV	P/BV	PE	RoA ( 9M Ann)
Avg - All	1.7	1.7	13.6	1.2
Private	2.1	2.1	21.3	1.3
PSU	1.5	1.4	7.4	1.1

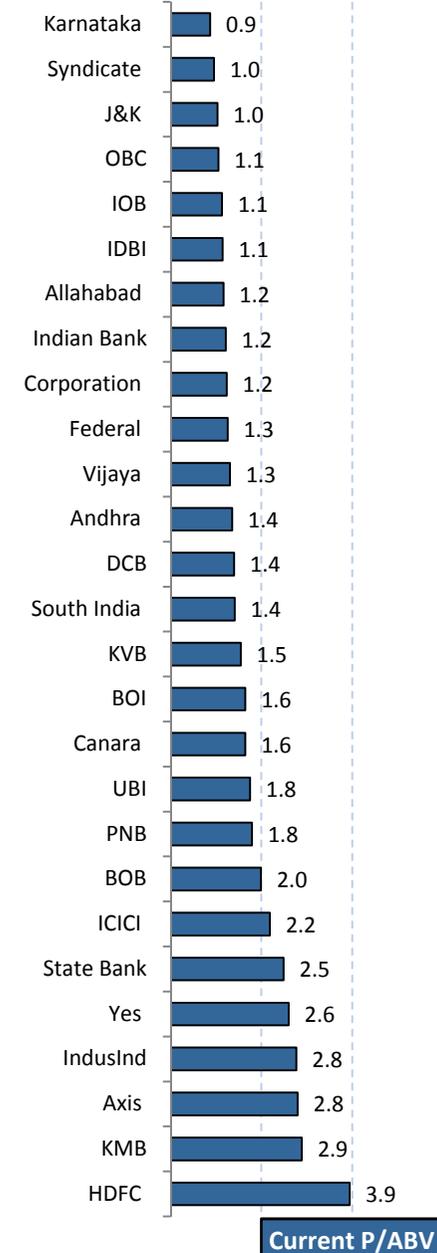
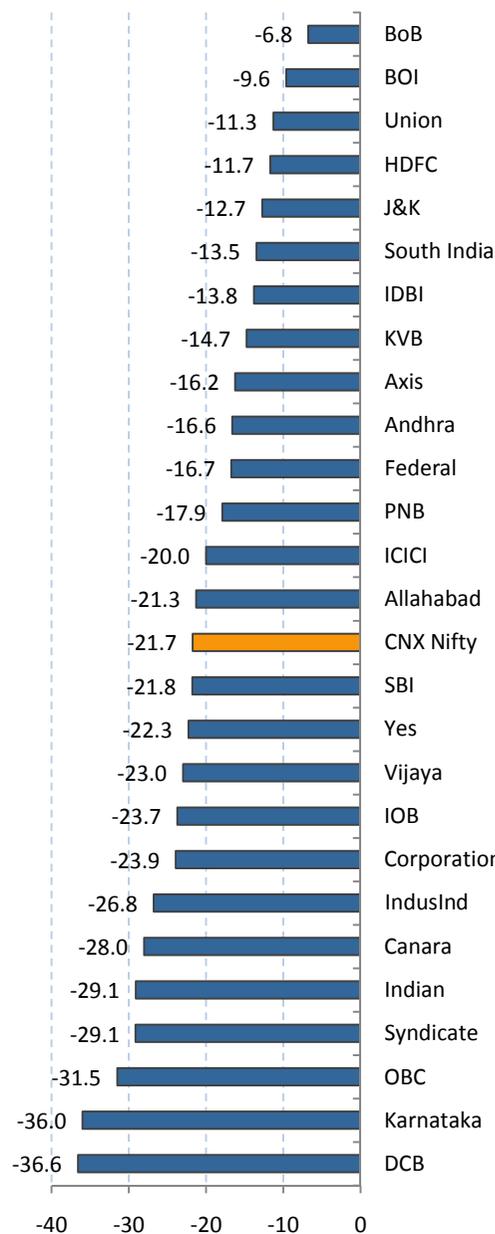
The gap between bigger private banks and PSU banks has again widened. Private Banks have demonstrated consistency and lesser regulatory pressures and therefore have gained more confidence from investors. PSU banks main pressure point was provision pressure which will be little relaxed going forward and therefore cannot be ignored.

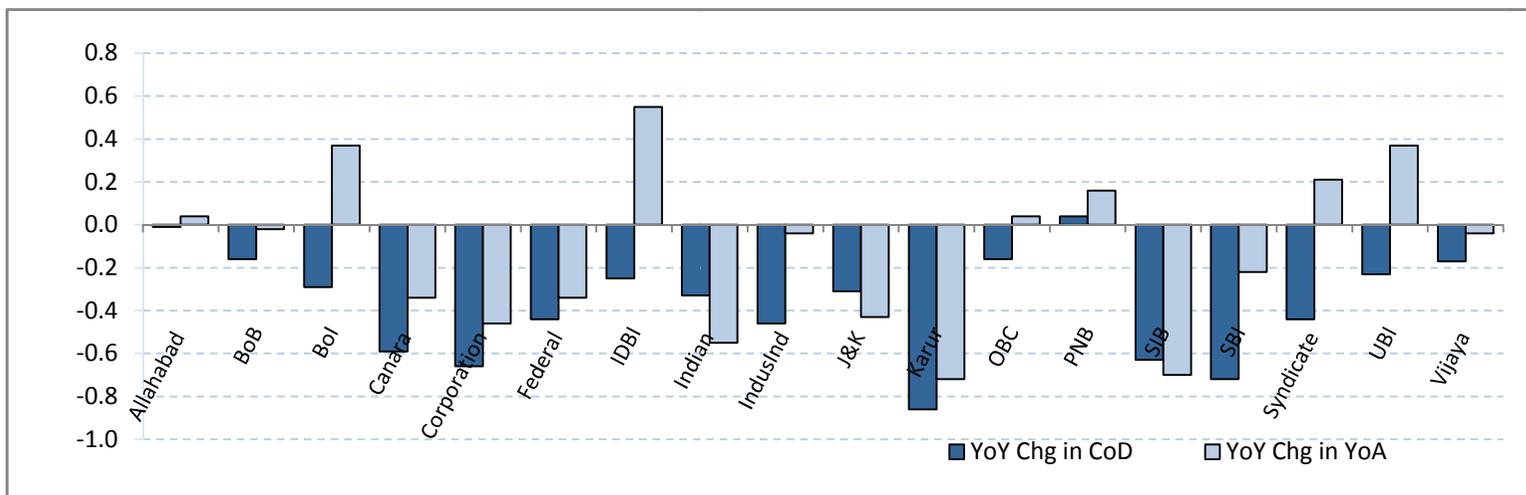
The concerns have been more or less priced in and the banks are available at reasonable discount. Time for Value Buying (Accumulate)!

Adjusted book value is at 70% coverage  
 Book value is as at end of Q3FY11  
 PE is based on TTM EPS  
 RoA is nine months annualized  
 CMP – 15<sup>th</sup> Feb 2011

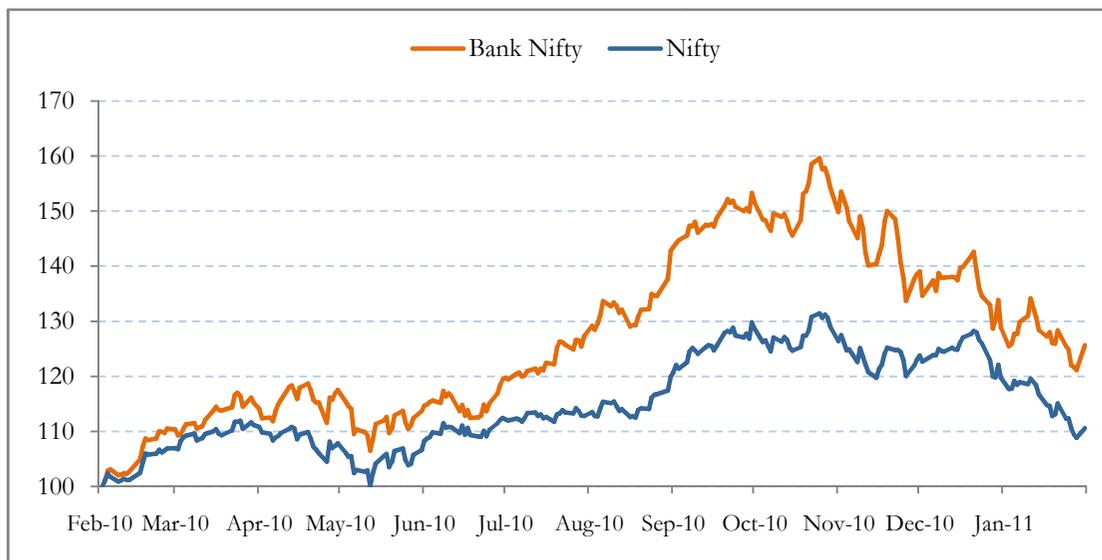
Valuation Indicator

3M Return



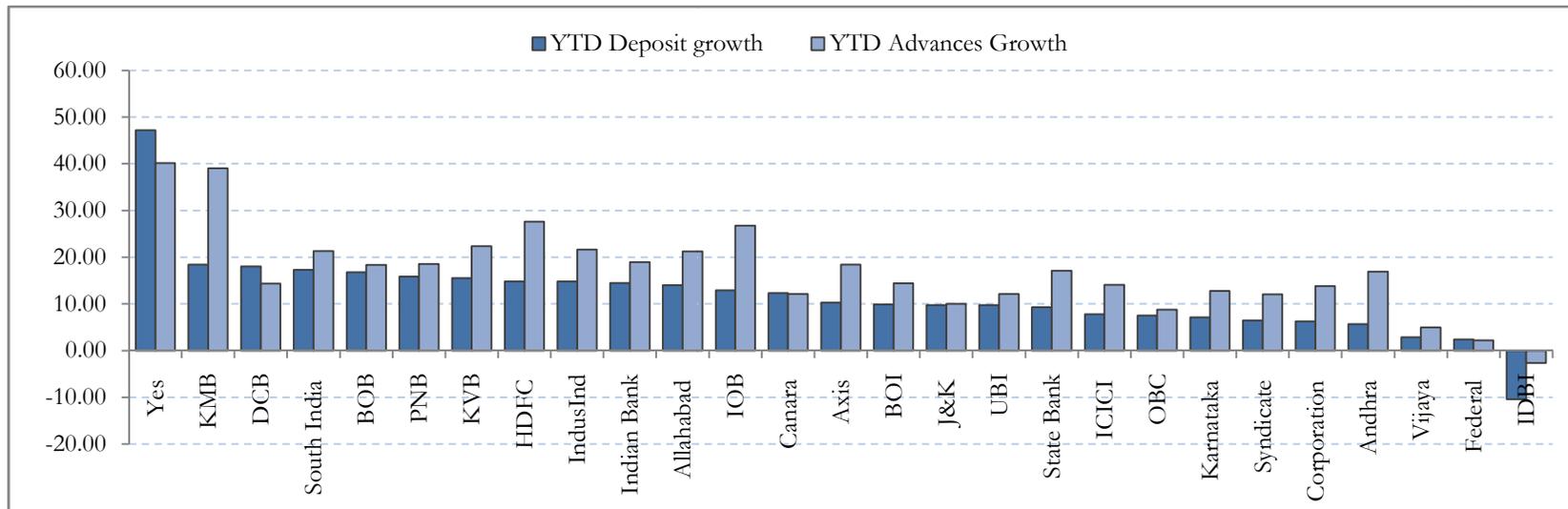


YoY Fall In Interest Rate Continued while QoQ they saw an increase in cost as well as Yields

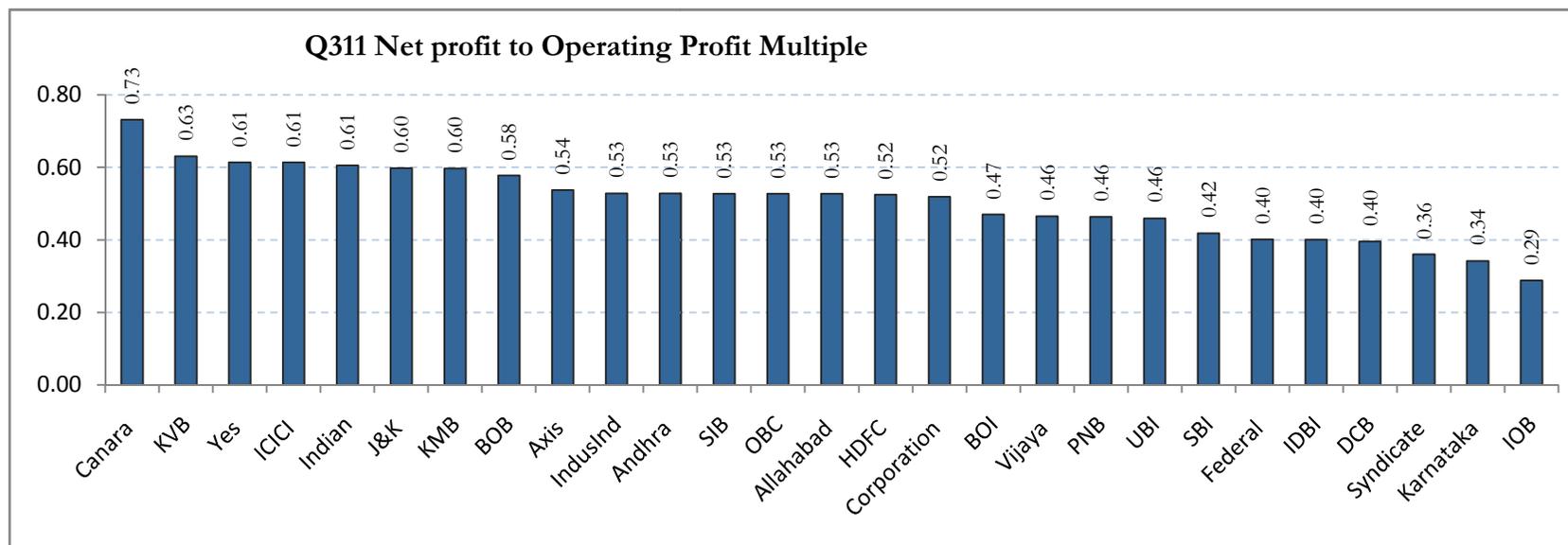


Banking – Still in Favour and Flavour

Return Over	1W	3M	6M	12M
Top Five	Kotak	Karur	Karur	Karur
	OBC		BoB	Vijaya
	Federal		Federal	BoB
	Yes		Canara	Allahabad
	BoB		IDBI	Federal
Bottom Five	DCB	DCB	Karnataka	Karnataka
	IndusInd	Karnataka	OBC	Kotak
	Vijaya	OBC	Yes	IDBI
	Karur	Syndicate	J & K	Yes
	SBI	IDBI	Indian	Axis
Karnataka				



Deposit Growth remained Slow while Advances Growth picked up - Second half YTD credit growth for the sector was 5.5% while in 9M it improved to 16%



The operating profit came off by an average of 50 percent due to provisions and taxes

## Aerial view of Q3'11 Performance

Amount in Cr

	CMP	Net Interest Income			PBPT			Net Profit			Deposit			Advance		
	15.02.11	Q3 '11	Q3 '10	% chg	Q3 '11	Q3 '10	% chg	Q3 '11	Q3 '10	% chg	Q3 '11	Q3 '10	% chg	Q3 '11	Q3 '10	% chg
Allahabad bank	206	1052	676	56	788	650	21	416	345	20	120,948	94,164	28	86837	65680	32
Andhra Bank	149	840	583	44	627	482	30	331	275	20	82,095	66,547	26	65587	51352	27
Axis Bank	1275	1733	1349	28	1658	1375	21	891	656	36	155,811	113,854	37	123547	84770	46
Bank of Baroda	919	2292	1601	43	1851	1265	46	1,069	832	28	281,512	215,117	31	207209	156171	33
Bank of India	443	1987	1495	33	1389	1130	23	653	406	61	252526	206002	23	192754	156953	23
Canara Bank	581	2119	1478	43	1513	1380	10	1,106	1,053	5	263,497	210,093	25	189882	147411	29
Corporation Bank	577	842	599	41	737	538	37	382	305	25	98,526	84,411	17	71,934	56,710	27
DCB	45	49	32	52	21	8	165	8	-18	-145	5,651	4,482	26	3,956	3,139	26
Federal Bank	385	447	381	17	357	332	8	143	110	30	36,914	34,587	7	28,240	26,030	8
HDFC Bank	2107	2777	2224	25	2073	1624	28	1,088	819	33	192,202	154,789	24	160619	121051	33
ICICI Bank	1054	2312	2058	12	2343	2369	-1	1,437	1,101	31	217,747	197,653	10	206692	179269	15
IDBI	137	1204	717	68	1135	640	77	454	287	58	150,239	142,798	5	134491	111262	21
Indian Bank	218	1038	827	25	812	691	18	491	441	11	101,015	84,733	19	73919	57468	29
Indian Overseas Bank	131	1130	794	42	804	406	98	232	102	128	125,062	106,249	18	100129	79407	26
IndusInd Bank	224	363	238	53	291	174	68	154	88	75	30,663	24,755	24	25001	19090	31
J&K Bank	773	390	290	34	281	245	15	168	140	20	40,877	33,664	21	25363	20784	22
Karnataka Bank	124	161	103	56	113	70	62	39	37	5	25,424	22,307	14	16282	13233	23
Karur Vysya Bank	536	211	151	39	180	132	37	113	76	49	22,263	17,892	24	16514	12641	31
Kotak Mahindra Bank*	411	571	487	17	315	329	-4	188	142	32	28,288	22,186	28	28885	21406	35
Oriental Bank	345	1030	873	18	774	623	24	408	289	41	129,335	110,745	17	90801	78555	16
Punjab National Bank	1095	3203	2212	45	2350	1818	29	1,090	1,011	8	288,873	233,946	23	221252	170427	30
South India Bank	21	205	172	19	143	118	21	75	62	21	26,998	20,643	31	19,198	14,868	29
State Bank	2737	9050	6316	43	6764	4618	46	2,828	2,479	14	878,979	770,985	14	739,971	607,154	22
Syndicate Bank	112	1150	718	60	712	425	68	256	206	25	124,603	108,515	15	101,307	83,104	22
Union Bank	341	1616	1089	48	1261	914	38	580	534	9	186,655	151,085	24	133787	106534	26
Vijaya Bank	84	536	393	36	327	299	9	152	125	22	63,702	58,928	8	43,570	39,344	11
Yes Bank	277	323	211	53	311	216	44	191	126	52	39,453	22,039	79	31112	18710	66

\* Book Value, PE is consolidated

Note – All are standalone results

Wherever applicable global deposit and advance numbers considered

Source-Banks, ARIHANT research

## Banking Synonyms used –

- PBPT – Profit Before Provision and Tax
- CAR – Capital Adequacy Ratio
- CASA – Current Account Savings Account
- CD Ratio – Credit Deposit Ratio
- CTI – Cost to Income
- GNPA – Gross Non Performing Assets
- NNPA – Net Non Performing Assets
- NIM – Net Interest Margin
- NII – Net Interest Income
- PSU banks – Public Sector Banks
- SCB – Scheduled Commercial Banks
- TTM – Trailing Twelve Months

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