



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SBI AND CANARA BANK

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

The study aims at assessing the liquidity, profitability position of the company. It is analyzed by using the ratios. The study is meant to throw the light on the financial performance of banking sector, which is limited to five years financial statements only. Tools like ratio analysis are used for the analyzing the secondary data. The study also provides suggestions based on the findings.

1.2. RESEARCH PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

To know and analysis the financial position in which they lag (i.e.) in speed turnover, or Liquidity position of banking sectors like SBI and Canara bank.

1.3. NEED FOR THE STUDY:

The need of study about the financial performance is to identify the EPS and relationship between financial statements items that helps me to judge the profitability and financial soundness of the enterprise.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The scope of the study involves the various factors that affect the financial growth of performance of the company. This study finds out the financial position (i.e) operating, non-operating incomes and how to control the cost of the enterprise and allocation of resources to improve the financial performance. The study covers the period of **2013-2022** for analyzing the financial statement of balance sheet.

1.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.5. 1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

To study the financial performance analysis of Selected Banking sector namely SBI And Canara bank

1.5.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVES:

To compare and analyze the financial statements for the past five financial years (2013-2022).

To appraise financial soundness of the companies.

To know the profitability, liquidity and solvency position of selected Bank companies.

To study the growth profile of the selected Banking sector companies during the study period.

To know the efficiency in financial operations.

1.6. METHODOLOGY:

The methodology adopted for carrying out the project was by way of collecting data from *Company's Annual Report* for the past five years from 2013-2022 for the calculations of ratios and implementation of statistical tools in the research work. The theory related to ratios and statistical was gathered from various financial management and business statistical books, which served for the calculation and analysis of ratios. Further based on the above statement ratios related to *Liquidity, Turnover, Solvency, Profitability* have been calculated and interpreted in a comparative method. Similarly the ratios have been presented in graphical format to have clear understanding of it during five years and change it.



Data collection is one of the most important stages in conducting research you can have the research design in the world but if you cannot collect the require data you will not able complete your project. **Secondary data-** It is data collected by someone other than user. Common source of secondary data for social science include censuses, organizational records and data collected through qualitative methodologies or qualitative research With help of SBI and Canara bank Annual report.

1.9 TOOLS USED FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

The data were analyzed using financial & mathematical tools and statistical tools for the research work in order to evaluate the financial performance of the company during the research period of the study.

A. Financial tools: Ratio analysis – The analysis of financial statements involves various techniques such as comparative income statement, comparative balance sheet, trend analysis, common size income statement, common size balance sheet, fund flow analysis, cash flow analysis, cost- profit analysis and ratio analysis.

1.10 FINDING OF THE STUDY: Finding of an investigation is factual summary which though to a decisive scrutiny leads to propose conclusion and recommendations of the study. The objective of putting up findings is to produce data facts rather than draw any interpretation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature has vital relevance with any research work due to literature review the possibility of repetition of study can be eliminated and another dimension can be selected for the study. It guides me for getting better understanding of methodology used, limitations of various available estimation procedures and database and lucid interpretation and reconciliation of the conflicting results. Besides this the review of empirical studies explores the avenues for future and present research efforts related with the subject matter. In case of conflicting and unexpected results, I can take the advantage of knowledge of other researchers simply through the medium of their published works.

A large number of research studies have been carried out on different aspects of the working of public and private sector by the researchers, economists and academicians in India. Different authors have analyzed financial performance in different perspective. Therefore, the present chapter reviews the various approaches to the study on financial analysis and performance.

Kim & et.al (1996)⁷ in Profitability, growth and risk (optimization), an attempt was made to understand the profitability differentials in terms of simultaneously determined inter-relational among profitability, growth and risk. The variables are endogenous in firm profit maximization.

Singh, K.P. (1981)⁴ in his study "Capital Structure and Returns" has found that the size of the unit had a significant role in the capital structure of the cement industry. His study had revealed that the returns and profitability can be increased by increasing the size of the firm from small too big.

Banerjee, B. (1982)⁵, in his study on "Corporate Liquidity and Profitability in India" has analysed the trend of liquidity position and its relationship with the profitability, taking medium and large scale public limited companies in the corporate sector for the period 1970-71 to 1977-78. In his study, he has found that in India, in certain industry groups, a rise in liquidity had led to rise in profitability and vice versa. Where as in other industry groups, the association between liquidity and profitability had been negative.

Marc Deloof (2003) - stated that the companies have large amount of cash invested in working capital. It can therefore be expected that the way in which working capital is managed will have a significant impact on the profitability of companies.

Deloof (2003) - Investigated the relationship between working capital management and firm profitability by using Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) as a measure of working capital management. He found a negative relation between gross op-



operating income and receivables collection period, inventory turnover period and creditors' payment period by using a sample of 1009 large Belgian non-financial firms for the period of 1992 to 1996.

Vijayakumar and Venkatachalan (2003)- In their study indicated a moderate trend in the financial position and the utilization of working capital, variations in working capital size should be avoided attempts should also be made to use funds more effectively, by keeping an optimum level of working capital. Because, keeping more current assets cause a reduction in profitability. Hence, efforts should be made to ensure a positive trend in the estimation and maintenance of the working capital.

Narware (2004)³⁵ in his study on **Working Capital and Profitability and Empirical Analysis**, has examined the interrelationship between profitability and working capital with the assistance of ratio analysis. He has also employed correlation analysis between selected ratios relating to working capital management and ROI, multiple regression analysis has been employed to ascertain the impact of working capital and profitability. His analysis revealed that working capital management and profitability disclosed both negative and positive association.

Pandey.I.M (2005)³⁸ viewed that the two important aims of the **Working Capital Management** and profitability and liquidity solvency refers to the company ability to meet their obligations. To ensure the solvency, the company should be very liquid which means large amount of current assets holdings if the company maintain relatively larger current assets than the requirements, the company's profitability will suffer to the extent the investment was idle to have higher profitability, the company had to sacrifice the liquidity company had to sacrifice the liquidity position. Maintaining these two in the same direction was challenging and difficult task which the finance manages encounter

SUMMARY:

In all the above review of literature various review made by various researchers, authors have made evaluation of financial performance of the company, conducted studies differed from one another in various criteria such as selection of period, companies, indicators and statistical tools used and techniques implied. Many researchers have done their work in individual company analysis but I have chosen the comparative analysis of financial performance in banking companies in India so I conclude that the **present study focuses on the following areas:**

- Appraise financial soundness of the company
- Profitability, liquidity and solvency position of selected Banking Companies,
- Growth profile of the selected Banking companies
- Efficiency in financial operations

CHAPTER III

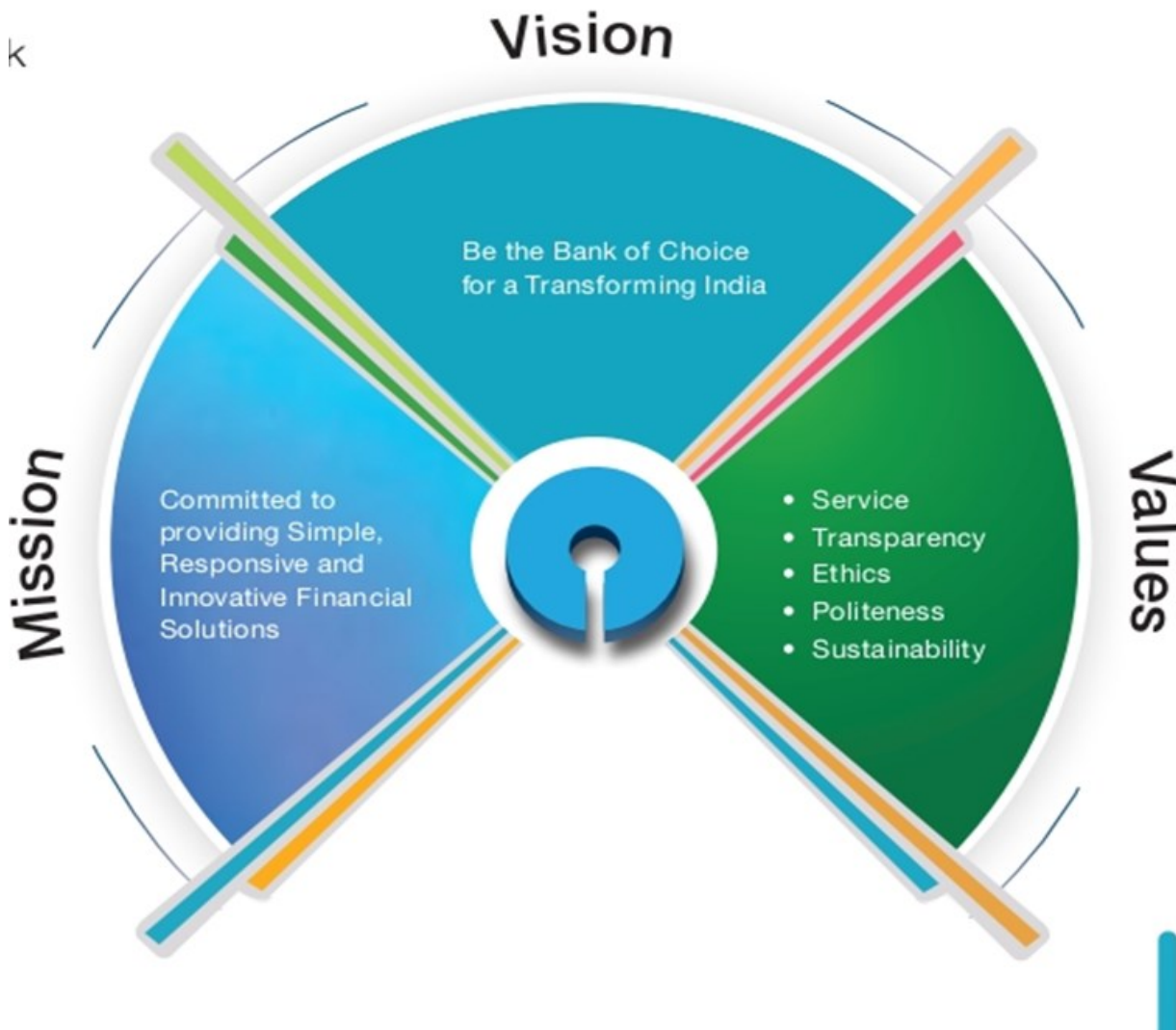
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

CANARA BANK IN 2021-22

Canara Bank's business growth has remained robust in FY 2021-22 with record 122% y-o-y growth in net profit to `5678 crore, with major thrust on balanced growth, optimal resource mobilization, robust fee income, expanding retail assets, including Agriculture, Housing and other retail segments and improving asset quality.

The global business of the Bank increased to `1827556 crore, up by 8.39% y-o-y, out of which domestic business grew by 7.61% y-o-y to `1738813 crore as at March 2022. Domestic CASA deposits surged by 11.52% y-o-y to `368732 crore with Savings Account growing at 12.22%y-o-y and Current Account at 7.50% y-o-y. Thus, domestic CASA Ratio improved to 35.88% as at March 2022. Bank took various steps in respect of monitoring, control and maintaining asset quality. The sustained efforts of the Bank has yielded results on the asset quality front which showed a commendable fall in Gross NPA by 142 bps to 7.51% and Net NPA to 2.65%, down by 117 bps. Further the provision coverage ratio has improved to 84.17% from 79.68% in the previous year. The healthy CRAR of 14.90%, up by 172 bps, highlights that the bank is well cushioned for an organic growth in the coming quarters. In FY 2021-22, operating profit of the Bank stood at `23089 crore and net profit at `5678 crore. The Bank continues to accord importance to varied goals under national priorities, including agriculture, micro, small and medium enterprises, education, housing, social infrastructure, renewable energy, microcredit, credit to weaker sections and specified minority communities. Priority Sector Advances of the Bank as at March 2022 reached `339039 crore and achieved 49.68% to Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) against 40% mandated norm.

SBI
With a legacy of over 200 years, State Bank of India is an Indian multinational, public sector banking and financial services institution. For SBI, the interests of the common man have always remained at the core of its business. The Bank has a strong portfolio of distinctive products & services, and leverages technology to deliver and manage them in a personalized and customer centric way. Headquartered in Mumbai, SBI provides a wide range of products and services to individuals, commercial enterprises, large corporates, public bodies, and institutional customers through its various branches and outlets, joint ventures, subsidiaries, and associate companies. It has always been in the forefront to embrace changes without losing sight of its values of Service, Transparency, Ethics, Politeness and Sustainability.



CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Financial Highlights of SBI :

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Liabilities										
Capital (₹ in crore)	684	747	747	776	797	892	892	892	892	892
Reserves & Surplus (₹ in crore)	98,200	1,17,536	1,27,692	1,43,498	1,87,489	2,18,236	2,20,021	2,31,115	2,52,983	2,79,196
Deposits (₹ in crore)	12,02,740	13,94,409	15,76,793	17,30,722	20,44,751	27,06,344	29,11,386	32,41,621	36,81,277	40,51,534
Borrowings (₹ in crore)	1,69,183	1,83,131	2,05,150	3,23,345	3,17,694	3,62,142	4,03,017	3,14,656	4,17,298	4,26,043
Other's (₹ in crore)	95,404	96,927	1,37,698	1,59,276	1,55,235	1,67,138	1,45,597	1,63,110	1,81,980	2,29,932
Total (₹ in crore)	15,66,211	17,92,748	20,48,080	23,57,617	27,05,966	34,54,752	36,80,914	39,51,394	45,34,430	49,87,597
Assets										
Investments (₹ in crore)	3,50,878	3,98,800	4,81,759	5,75,652	7,65,990	10,60,987	9,67,022	10,46,954	13,51,705	14,81,445
Advances (₹ in crore)	10,45,617	12,09,829	13,00,026	14,63,700	15,71,078	19,34,880	21,85,877	23,25,290	24,49,498	27,33,967
Other Assets (₹ in crore)	1,69,716	1,84,119	2,66,295	3,18,265	3,68,898	4,58,885	5,28,015	5,79,150	7,33,227	7,72,185
Total (₹ in crore)	15,66,211	17,92,748	20,48,080	23,57,617	27,05,966	34,54,752	36,80,914	39,51,394	45,34,430	49,87,597
Net Interest Income (₹ in crore)	44,329	49,282	55,015	57,195	61,860	74,854	88,349	98,085	1,10,710	1,20,708
Provisions for NPA (₹ in crore)	11,368	14,224	17,908	26,984	32,247	70,680	54,529	42,776	27,244	14,087
Operating Result (₹ in crore)	31,082	32,109	39,537	43,258	50,848	59,511	55,436	68,133	71,554	75,292
Net Profit Before Taxes (₹ in crore)	19,951	16,174	19,314	13,774	14,855	-15,528	1,607	25,063	27,541	43,422
Net Profit (₹ in crore)	14,105	10,891	13,102	9,951	10,484	-6,547	862	14,488	20,410	31,676
Return on Average Assets (%)	0.97	0.65	0.68	0.46	0.41	-0.19	0.02	0.38	0.48	0.67
Return on equity (%)	15.94	10.49	11.17	7.74	7.25	-3.78	0.48	7.74	9.94	13.92
Expenses to Income (%) (operating Expenses to total Net Income)	48.51	52.67	49.04	49.13	47.75	50.18	55.70	52.46	53.60	53.31
Profit Per employee (₹ in 000)	645	485	602	470	511	-243	33	578.98	828.35	1,292.72
Earnings Per Share (₹)*	210.06	156.76	17.55	12.98	13.43	-7.67	0.97	16.23	22.87	35.49
Dividend Per Share (₹)*	41.5	30	3.5	2.60	2.60	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.00	7.10
Share Price (on NSE) (₹)*	2,072.75	1,917.70	267.05	194.25	293.40	249.90	320.75	196.85	364.30	493.55
Dividend Pay out Ratio % (₹)	20.12	20.56	20.21	20.28	20.11	NA	NA	NA	17.49	20.00
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)										
Basel-II Total Capital (₹ in crore)	1,29,362	1,45,845	1,54,491	1,81,800	2,06,685	2,34,056	2,41,073	2,66,596	3,01,980	3,34,829
%	12.92	12.96	12.79	13.94	13.56	12.74	12.85	13.13	13.82	13.85
Tier I Capital (₹ in crore)	94,947	1,12,333	1,22,025	1,35,757	1,56,506	1,84,146	1,94,655	2,17,477	2,44,421	2,69,708
%	9.49	9.98	10.1	10.41	10.27	10.02	10.38	10.71	11.19	11.16
Tier II Capital (₹ in crore)	34,415	33,512	32,466	46,043	50,179	49,910	46,418	49,119	57,559	65,121
%	3.43	2.98	2.69	3.53	3.29	2.72	2.47	2.42	2.63	2.69
Basel-III Total Capital (₹ in crore)	N.A	1,40,151	1,46,519	1,75,903	2,04,731	2,38,154	2,45,225	2,74,036	3,08,893	3,42,792
%		12.44	12	13.12	13.11	12.60	12.72	13.06	13.74	13.83
Tier I Capital (₹ in crore)	N.A	1,09,547	1,17,157	1,33,035	1,61,644	1,95,820	2,05,238	2,30,769	2,57,177	2,83,070
%		9.72	9.6	9.92	10.35	10.36	10.65	11	11.44	11.42
Tier II Capital (₹ in crore)	N.A	30,604	29,362	42,868	43,087	42,334	39,987	43,267	51,716	59,722
%		2.72	2.4	3.20	2.76	2.24	2.07	2.06	2.30	2.41
Net NPA to Net Advances (%)	2.1	2.57	2.12	3.81	3.71	5.73	3.01	2.23	1.50	1.02
Number of Domestic Branches	14,816	15,869	16,333	16,784	17,170	22,414	22,010	22,141	22,219	22,266
Number of Foreign Branches /offices	186	190	191	198	195	206	208	233	229	227

*The face value of shares of the Bank was split from ₹10 per share to ₹1 per share - wef. 22nd November, 2014.
The data is on ₹1 per share from 2014-15 onwards and ₹10 per share for earlier years.

Interpretation

From the table it is clear the net profit of SBI bank is keep on increasing in 2015 and fall in 2017 – 2018 i.e – Rs. 6.5 crores but it star rise in upcoming years and rich Rs.31,676 crores. The company as fluctuation in its return on equity i.e Keep on fall in return on equity percentage and rich negative in 2017 -2018 nearly 0.3 but it take necessary steps to improve its return equity by improving its schemes and rich continue increases in equity returns Similar one for return on average value of assets. The bank maintain stable dividend payout even in covin situation in order its shareholders.

Liquidity coverage ratio of SBI

Interpretation:

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO										
LCR COMPONENTS	Quarter ended March 31, 2022		Quarter ended December 31, 2021		Quarter ended September 30, 2021		Quarter ended June 30, 2021		Quarter ended March 31, 2021	
	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS (HQLA)										
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets(HQLA)	11,26,684		12,04,678		12,18,824		11,62,073		11,65,122
CASH OUTFLOWS										
2	Retail Deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:									
(i)	Stable deposits	8,54,540	42,727	8,54,954	42,748	8,53,988	42,699	8,49,046	42,452	8,29,333
(ii)	Less Stable Deposits	18,66,220	1,86,622	18,30,855	1,83,085	18,08,831	1,80,883	17,78,038	1,77,804	17,47,243
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:									
(i)	Operational deposits(all counterparties)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	781	195
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	10,33,929	6,30,544	9,78,700	5,95,527	9,65,937	5,90,798	9,42,797	5,61,775	8,83,699
(iii)	Unsecured debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Secured wholesale funding	1,76,267	25	1,50,878	631	1,01,830	966	1,12,241	914	1,39,993
5	Additional requirements, of which									
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	4,01,193	4,01,193	3,41,852	3,41,852	2,51,345	2,51,345	2,12,326	2,12,326	1,52,989
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	47,971	7,990	48,280	8,428	44,694	7,887	44,185	7,737	43,125
6	Other contractual funding obligations	38,146	38,146	33,522	33,522	32,885	32,885	30,260	30,260	39,215
7	Other contingent funding obligations	6,37,250	22,598	6,21,723	22,080	6,00,776	21,438	5,99,963	21,304	6,10,132
8	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	50,55,515	13,29,845	48,60,765	12,27,873	46,60,286	11,28,902	45,68,854	10,54,572	44,46,513
CASH INFLOWS										
9	Secured lending(eg. Reverse repos)	75,185	0	1,04,007	0	1,16,529	0	1,01,723	0	1,46,720
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,04,133	4,77,011	4,29,257	4,07,358	3,40,078	3,14,257	3,07,393	2,81,125	2,36,691
11	Other cash inflows	44,252	36,201	50,861	43,821	60,045	52,093	51,715	44,892	41,962
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	6,23,571	5,13,212	5,84,125	4,51,179	5,16,653	3,66,350	4,60,832	3,26,017	4,25,373
13	TOTAL HQLA		11,26,684		12,04,678		12,18,824		11,62,073	
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		8,16,633		7,76,695		7,62,552		7,28,555	
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO(%)		137.97%		155.10%		159.83%		159.50%	

From above table it is clear that SBI bank had very good liquidity position i.e its keep on increasing in liquidity stable increase in 2021 nearly 139%.

Financial Highlights of canara bank :

Interpretation

From above table it is clear that Canara bank as increases in return on asset and return on equity i.e 0.48 and 12.82 respectively.

Liquidity coverage ratio of canara bank:

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Operating profit of the Bank stood at ₹23089 crore for FY 2021-22. Bank reported a net Profit of ₹5678 crore for FY 2021-22. Net Interest income of the Bank stood at ₹26384 crore. NIM stood at 2.82% and Yield on Advances at 7.22%.

Key Financial Ratios (%)	Mar-21	Mar-22
Cost of Funds	4.09	3.60
Yield on Funds	6.26	5.82
Cost of Deposits	4.52	3.95
Yield on Advances	7.73	7.22
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2.76	2.82
Return on Assets (RoA)	0.23	0.48
Return on Equity (RoE)	6.71	12.82
Cost to Income Ratio	49.55	46.16



CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Findings:

- ◆ From the table it is clear the net profit of SBI bank is keep on increasing in 2015 and fall in 2017 – 2018 i.e – Rs. 6.5 crores but it star rise in upcoming years and rich Rs.31,676 crores.
- ◆ The company as fluctuation in its return on equity i.e Keep on fall in return on equity percentage and rich negative in 2017 - 2018 nearly 0.3 but it take necessary steps to improve its return equity by improving its schemes and rich continue increases in equity returns Similar one for return on average value of assets. The bank maintain stable dividend pay-out even in covin situation in order its shareholders.
- ◆ It is clear that Canara bank as increases in return on asset and return on equity i.e 0.48 and 12.82 respectively.
- ◆ It Highlights that canara bank as very good liquidity position with continue increase in liquidity coverage ratio in 2021 i.e gradually increase from 119% to 133% .
- ◆ It is clear that SBI bank had very good liquidity position i.e its keep on increasing in liquidity stable increase in 2021 nearly 139%.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION:

- Banking Companies may give attention in the area of direct expenses as well as indirect expenses to reduction it. Because effective and efficiency performance of company can be measured in terms of profitability. Expenses are the major direct impact on the profitability of every enterprise.
- It is recommended to improve its marketing strategies to reach higher profitability and increased sales for the future period.
- The liquidity position of the companies has not satisfied in the last five years of the study. So the management must take initiative steps to improve the liquidity position of the companies.

CONCLUSION:

Finance is the life blood and nerve center of a business just as circulation of blood is essential in the human body for maintaining life likewise, Finance is very essential for smooth running of the business. It has been rightly termed as universal lubricant that keeps the firm dynamic. Even an existing firm may require further finance for making improvement or expanding business. It has thus become an internal part of the firm.

Sound financial health is an important prerequisite for survival of a business. Crucial business decisions are taken keeping this in mind the financial capability of the company. It is therefore necessary to select and use optimal tools to analyze and predict financial strength of the company. This study was carried out to investigate the financial position of the banking companies reference to SBI and CANARA Bank .



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