

BANKING



JUNE 2017 (As of 3 June 2017)

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BANKING



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Robust asset growth

- In FY16, value of public sector bank assets stood at USD1.4 trillion. Total Indian banking sector assets reached USD1.96 trillion in FY15 from USD1.3 trillion in FY10, with over 70 per cent accounted for by the public sector. Total Indian asset market size is expected to reach USD1.97 trillion in FY17

Growing lending and deposit

- Total lending & deposits have increased at a CAGR of 6 per cent during FY11-15 and 12.9 per cent, respectively, during FY06-15 & are further poised for growth, backed by demand for housing and personal finance

Higher ATM penetration

- As of February 2017, total number of ATMs in India increased to 207,402 & is further expected to double over next few years, thereby leading to increase in the number of ATMs per million people in India from 105 in 2012, to about 300 by 2017.

Rising rural penetration

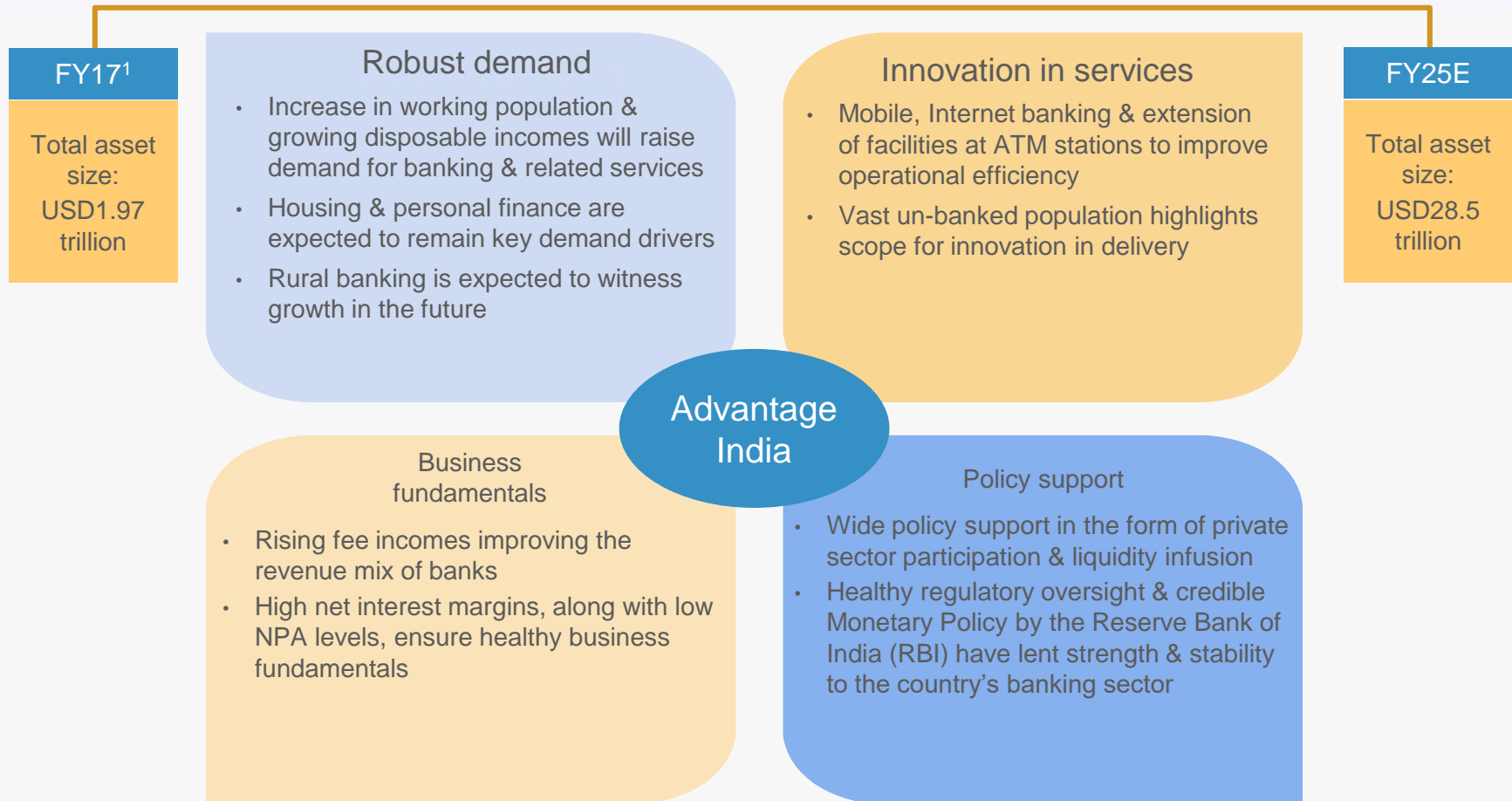
- As of March 2016, 56 regional rural banks are functioning in the country.
- Under 1st phase of FIP (2010-13), 74,000 villages, with population exceeding 2,000 people, were covered with 2,493 banking outlets.
- RBI has allowed, regional rural banks with net worth of at least USD15.28 million to launch internet banking facilities.
- Airtel payments bank opens over 1 lac accounts in UP, of which 60 per cent have been opened in rural areas.

Source: India Banking Association, Reserve Bank of India, TechSci Research
Notes: ATM - Automated Teller Machine,
FIP – Financial Inclusion Plan,
RBI – Reserve Bank of India

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ADVANTAGE INDIA



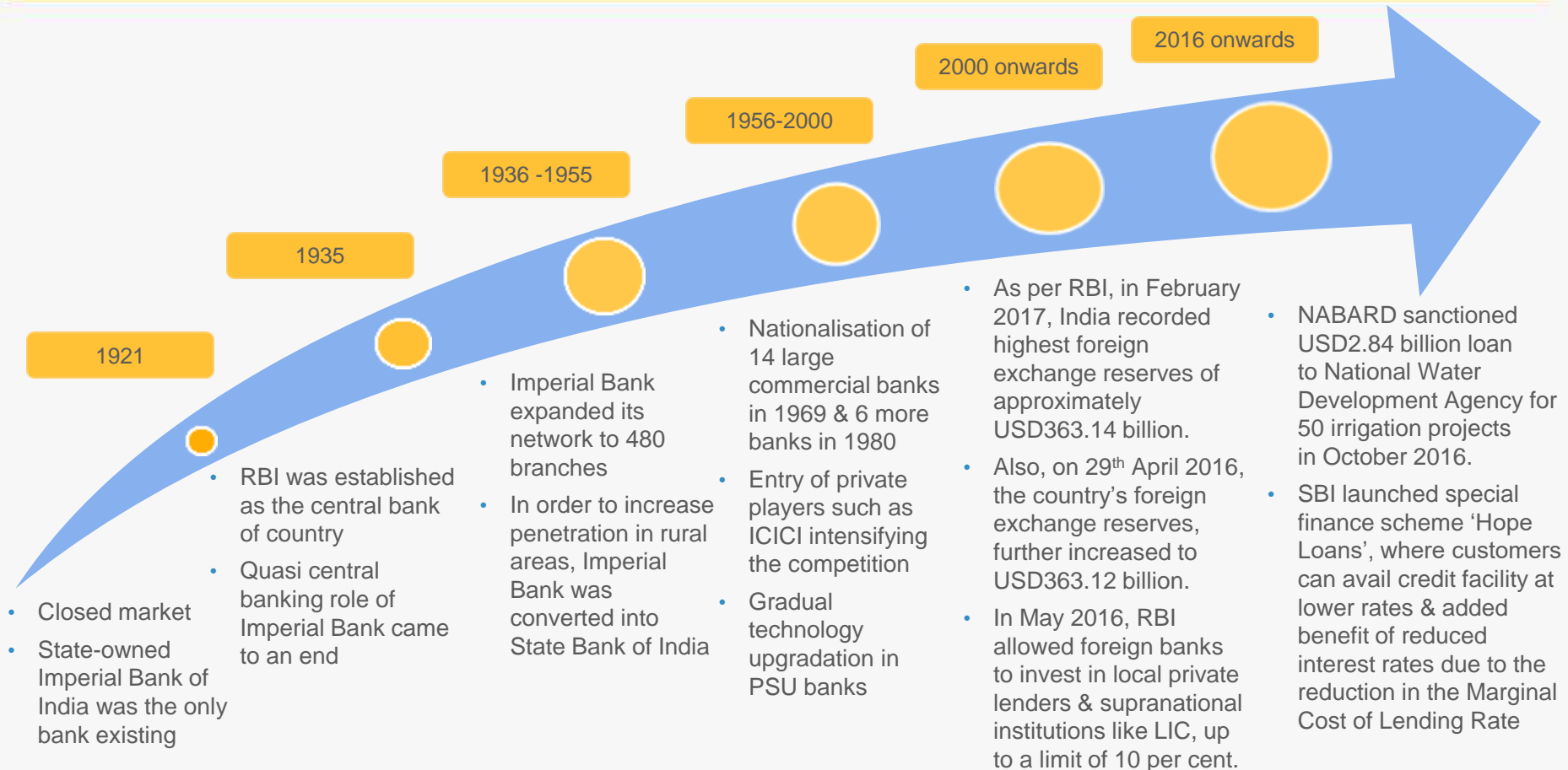
Source: IBA report titled "Being five-star in productivity - Roadmap for excellence in Indian banking"; TechSci Research
Note: NPA – Non Performing Assets, FY17¹ - Till 29th December 2016

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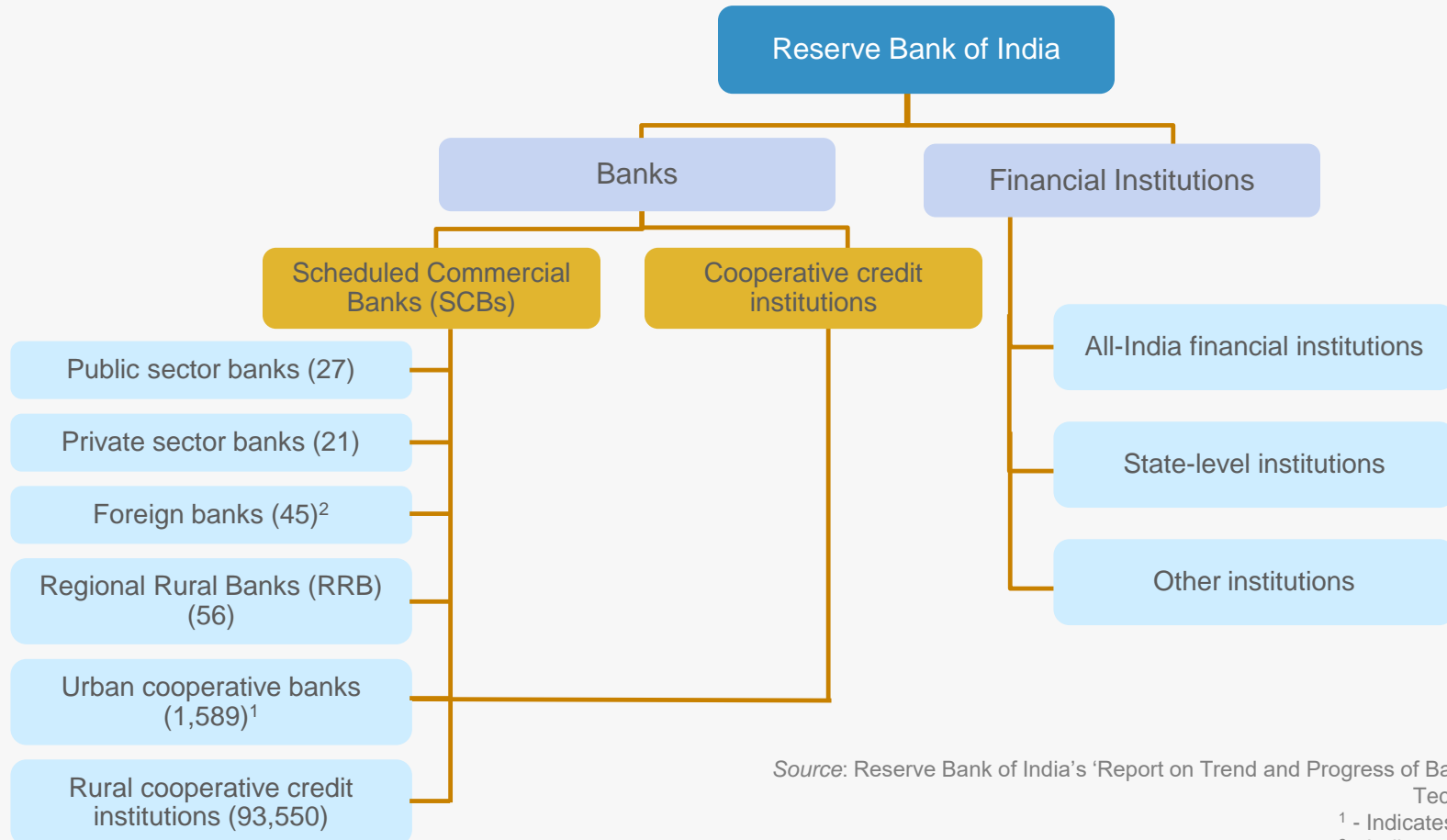
MARKET OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR



Source: Indian Bank's Association, TechSci Research, BMI
Notes: RBI - Reserve Bank of India, FDI – Foreign Direct Investment, LIC – Life Insurance Corporation

THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN BANKING SECTOR



Source: Reserve Bank of India's 'Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India', TechSci Research

¹ - Indicates data for FY14

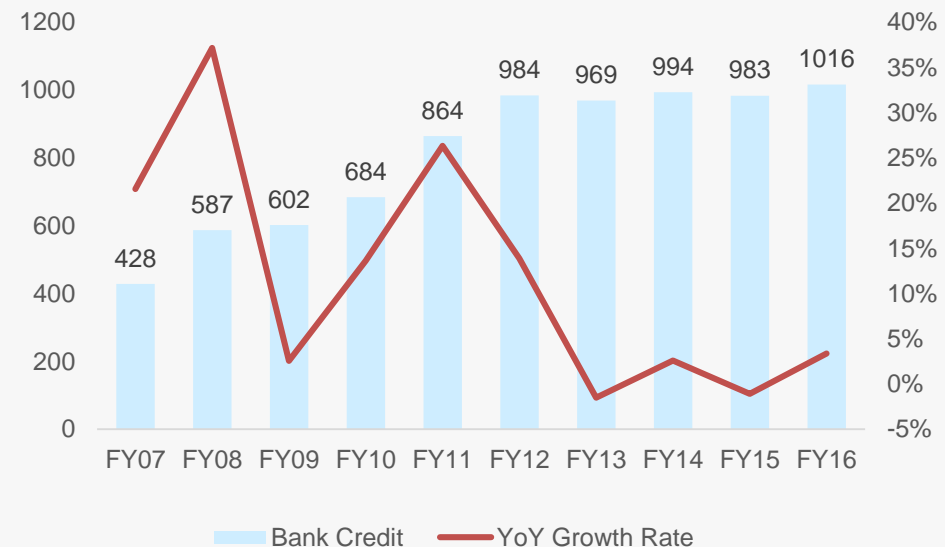
² - Indicates data for FY16

Note: Data on number of banks belongs to FY15

INDIAN BANKING SECTOR HAS GROWN AT A HEALTHY PACE ... (1/2)

- * Credit off-take has been surging ahead over the past decade, aided by strong economic growth, rising disposable incomes, increasing consumerism & easier access to credit
- * In March FY16, total credit extended surged to USD1016 billion.
- * Credit to non-food industries increased by 9.06 per cent reaching to USD1000 billion in March FY16, from USD983 billion during the previous financial year.
- * Demand has grown for both corporate & retail loans; particularly the services, real estate, consumer durables & agriculture allied sectors have led the growth in credit.
- * As of November 2016, the outstanding credit to NBFCs stood at USD 55.27 billion, growing at a rate of 25 per cent on Y-o-Y basis. Bank credit granted to Non-banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) has touched the highest in 3 years.

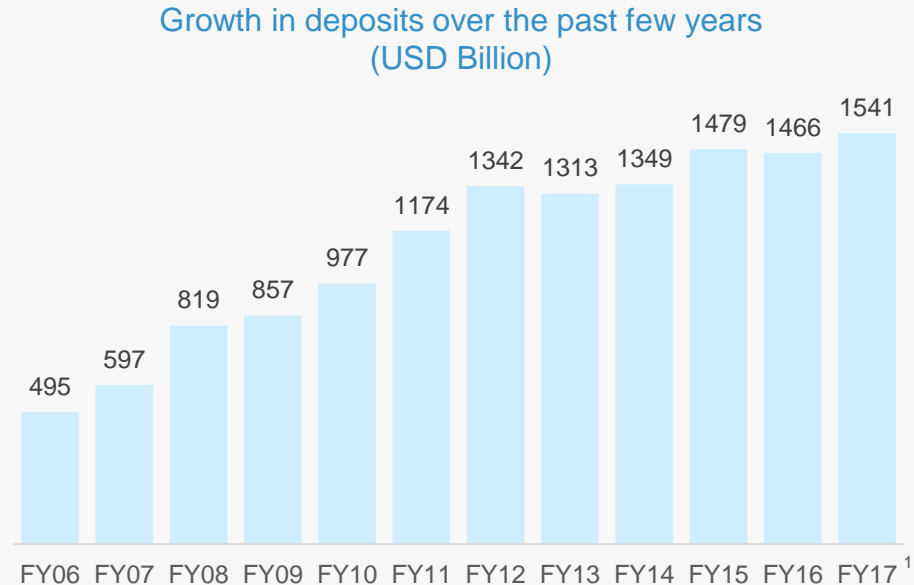
Growth in credit off-take over past few years
(USD billion)



Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research
Notes: YoY – Year on Year

INDIAN BANKING SECTOR HAS GROWN AT A HEALTHY PACE ... (2/2)

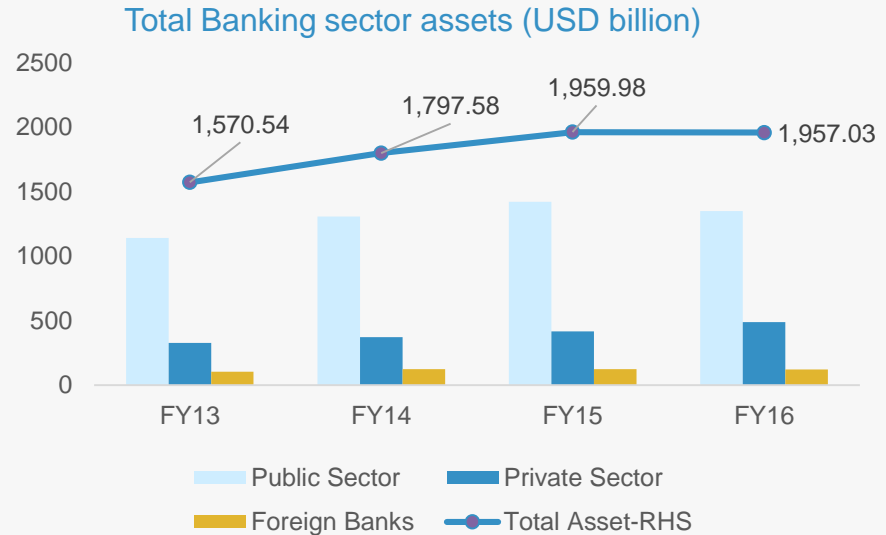
- * During FY06–17¹, deposits grew at a CAGR of 12.03 per cent and reached 1.54 trillion by FY17¹.
- * Strong growth in savings amid rising disposable income levels are the major factors influencing deposit growth.
- * Access to banking system has also improved over the years due to persistent government efforts to promote banking-technology and promote expansion in unbanked and non-metropolitan regions.
- * At the same time India’s banking sector has remained stable despite global upheavals, thereby retaining public confidence over the years.
- * Deposits under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), have also increased. As on November 9, 2016, USD6,971.68 million were deposited, while 255.1 million accounts were opened
- * Karnataka Bank has been awarded 2 Indian Banking Association awards for the best use of digital & channels technology and for the best financial inclusion initiatives in small bank category.
- * Public sector bank Vijaya Bank would be raising US\$148.74 million from the market. The bank is targeting CRAR (Credit Adequacy Ratio) of 13 per cent plus by the end of FY18.



Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research;
Notes: CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate,
FY17¹ - Till December 29, 2016

ASSETS BASE CONTINUES TO EXPAND

- * Total banking sector assets have increased at a CAGR of 7.61 per cent to USD1.957 billion during FY13–16
- * FY13-16 saw growth in assets of banks across sectors
 - * Assets of public sector banks, which account for more than 70 per cent of the total banking assets, grew at a CAGR of 5 per cent
 - * Private sector expanded at an CAGR of 13 per cent, while foreign banks posted a growth of 14 per cent
- * Corporate demand for bank loans have grown due to continued infrastructure investments & due to other policy decisions such as reducing oil subsidies, issuing of telecom spectrum licenses & the proposed abolition of penalty on loan prepayment
- * Total assets of Public Sector Banks amounted to USD1957.03 billion in FY16

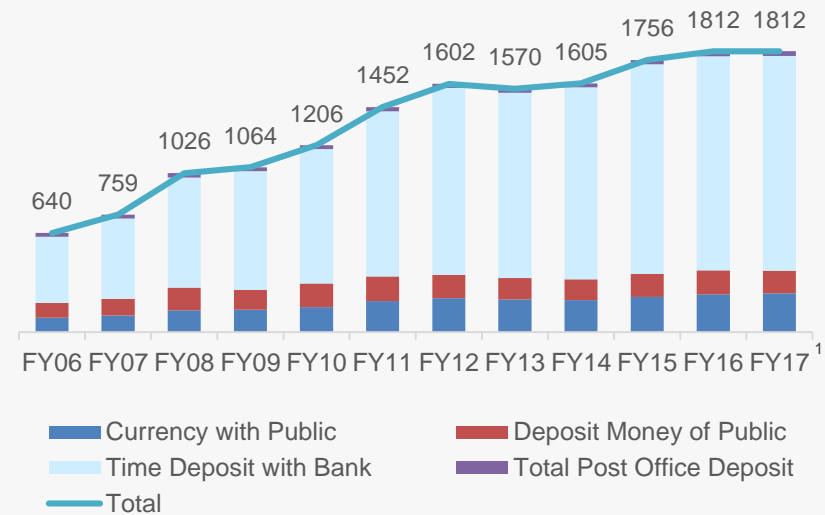


Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research, Indian Banks Association;
Notes: CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate, FDI – Foreign Direct Investments
FY16 data is only available for Public Sector Banks

...AND SO DOES THE MONEY SUPPLY

- * During FY06–17¹, total money supply in the country increased at a CAGR of 9.92 per cent, reaching to USD1.8 trillion by the June end 2016.
- * Narrow money supply (M1) grew at a CAGR of 7.08 per cent while its components currency with public & deposit money of the public, grew at a CAGR of 10.1 per cent & 5.1 per cent, respectively, during FY06–16 & stood at USD397.37 billion by the end of June 2016.
- * During FY06-16, broad money supply (M2) grew at a CAGR of 12.2 per cent reaching to USD415.7 billion in June 2016.
- * Money supply (M3) grew at a CAGR of 15.7 per cent, during FY06-16, and stood at USD1.78 trillion by the end of June 2016.
- * During FY06–16, highest average growth in time deposits was witnessed at a rate of 12.41 per cent, with the value of time deposits reaching to USD1.38 trillion in June 2016.

Growth in money supply over past few years
(USD billion)



Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research

Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate

M1 is as defined by sum of currency with public and Deposit money of the public,

M2 is the sum of Narrow money and Post office saving deposit,

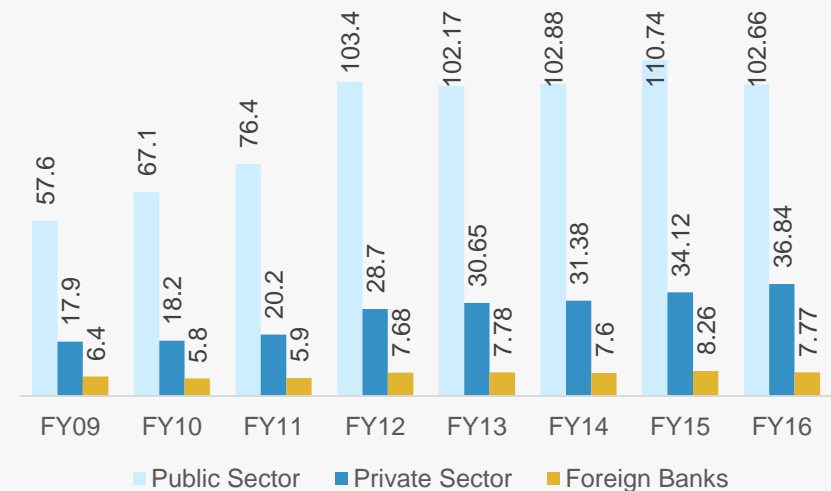
M3 refers to sum of M2 and Time deposit with banks,

FY17¹: As on June 2016

INTEREST INCOME HAS SEEN ROBUST GROWTH

- * Public sector banks account for over 71.72 per cent of interest income in the sector in FY16
 - * They lead the pack in interest income growth with a CAGR of 8.61 per cent over FY09-16
- * Overall, the interest income for the sector has grown at 8.74 per cent CAGR during FY9-16
- * Interest income of Public Banks was witnessed to be USD102.66 billion in FY16

Interest income growth in Indian banking sector (USD billion)

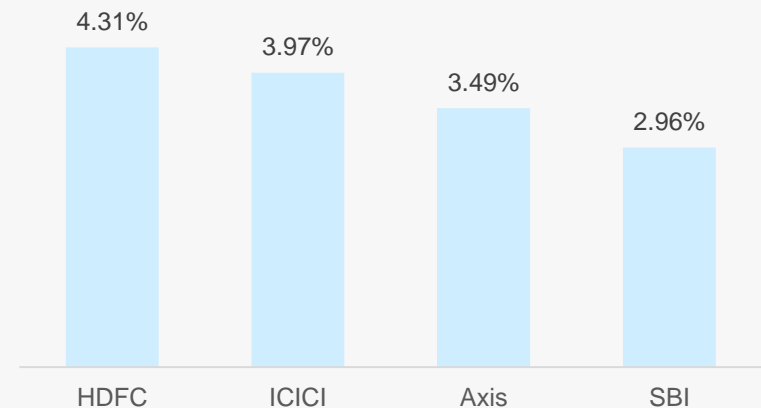


Source: Reserve Bank of India, IBA (Indian Banks Association), TechSci Research
Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate

NET INTEREST MARGIN CONTINUES TO BE STRONG

- * Indian banking sector enjoys healthy Net Interest Margins (NIM) compared with global peers
- * HDFC leads the large banks with a NIM of over 4.31 per cent in FY16.
- * Prominent Chinese banks have NIM's between 2-3 per cent significantly lower than Indian peers
- * Despite virtually zero cost funds, the banks in the US have NIM's comparable to Indian peers

Healthy net interest margins (FY16)

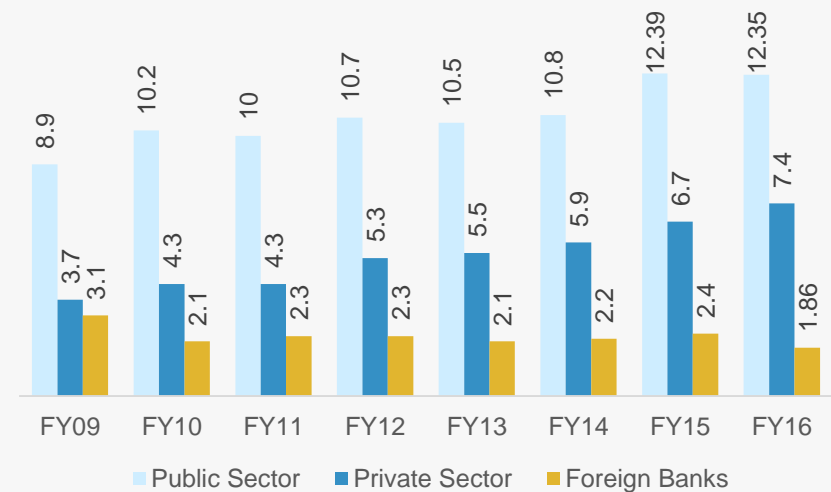


Source: Company Reports, TechSci Research
Notes: HDFC – Housing Development Finance Corporation,
ICICI – Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India,
SBI – State Bank of India

GROWTH IN 'OTHER INCOME' ALSO ON A POSITIVE TREND

- * Public sector banks account for about 58.28 per cent of income other than from interest ('other income')
- * 'Other income' for public sector banks has risen at a CAGR of 4.79 per cent during FY09-16
- * Overall, 'other income' for the sector has risen at 4.47 per cent CAGR during FY09-16

'Other income' growth in Indian banking sector (USD billion)

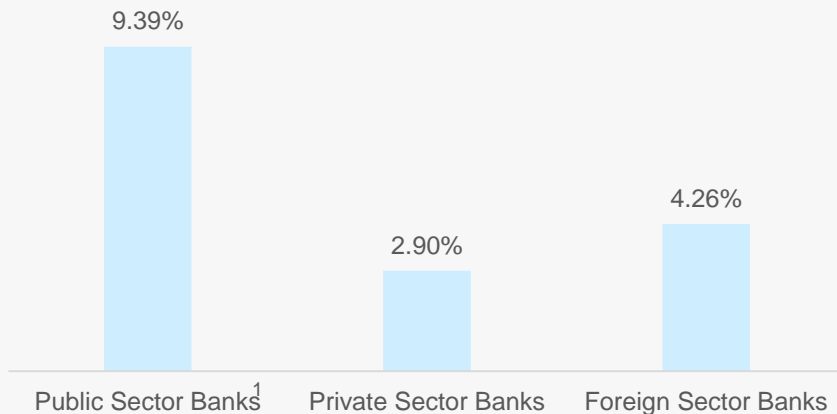


Source: Indian Bank's Association, TechSci Research
Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate,

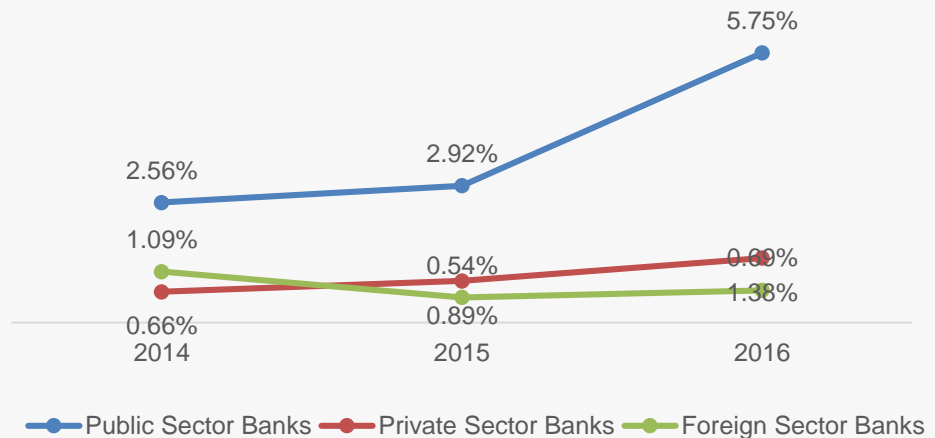
PRIVATE BANKS LEAD IN MAINTAINING LOWEST NPA LEVELS

- * Despite the global financial crisis, net Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of Indian banking sector have declined over the past few years
- * Gross NPA to Gross Advances in public sector banks grew to 9.39 per cent in FY16
- * Private sector banks maintained lowest gross non-performing assets to gross advances at 2.90 per cent in FY16
- * Net NPA to Net advances by public sector banks increased from 2.92 percent in FY15 to 5.75 percent in FY16

Gross NPAs to gross advances (FY16)



Net NPA to Net Advances over the years (In per cent)

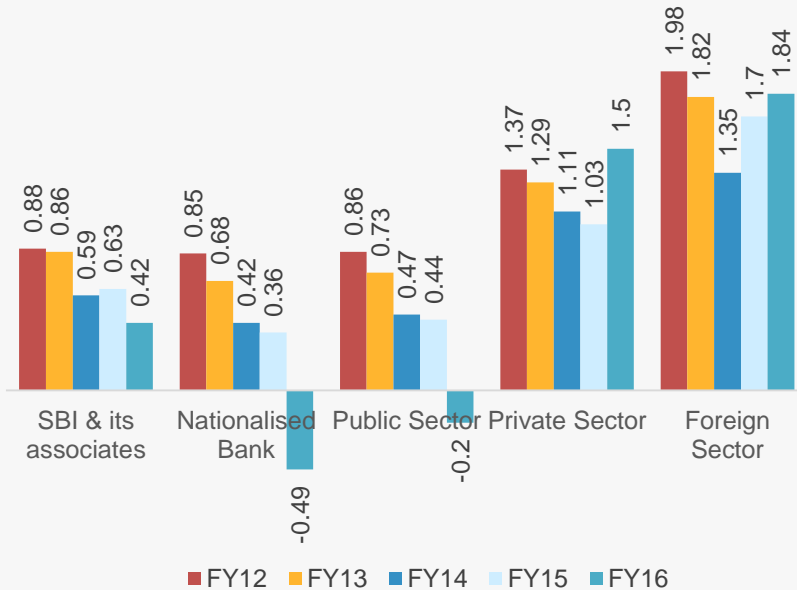


Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), IBA, TechSci Research
Notes: ¹ indicates values for FY16

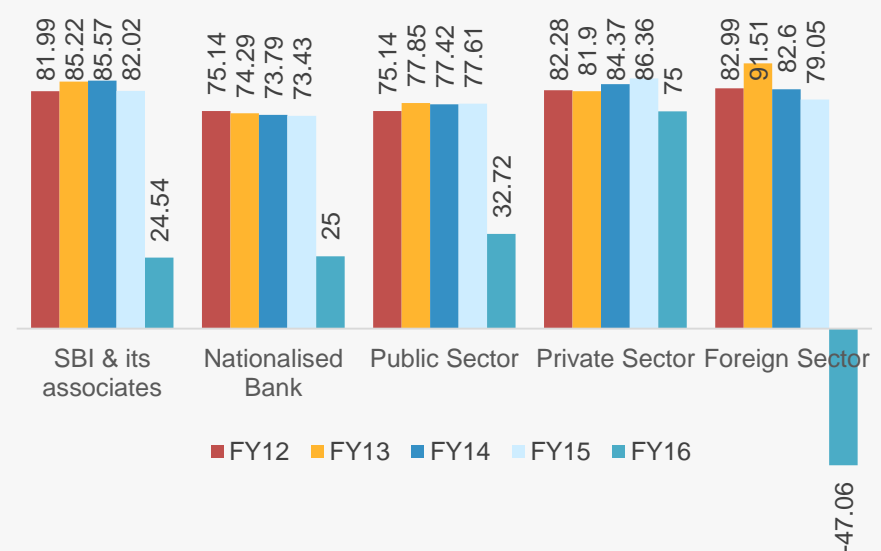
RETURN ON ASSETS AND LOAN-TO-DEPOSIT RATIO SHOWING AN UPTREND

- * Loan-to-Deposit ratio for banks across sectors has increased over the years
- * Private and foreign banks have posted high return on assets than nationalised & public banks
- * This has prompted most of the foreign banks to start their operations in India

Return on assets



Loan-to-deposit ratio

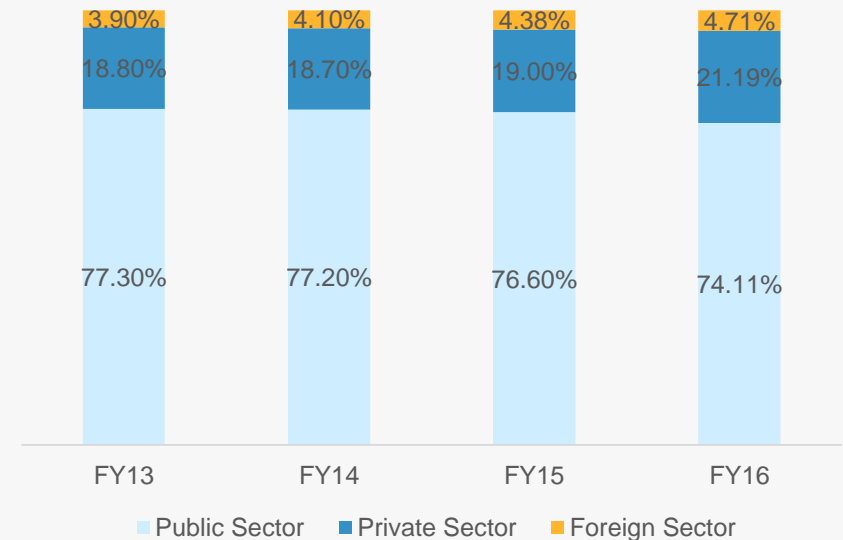


Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research
Note: Data for Return on Assets and Loan to Deposit Ratio is in percentage

PRIVATE BANKS ARE AGGRESSIVELY INCREASING THEIR PRESENCE

- * Share of public sector banks in total deposits have declined from 77.30 per cent in FY13 to 74.11 per cent in FY16
- * This is largely due to the fact that private banks are rapidly capturing share in savings deposit
- * Total bank deposits by Public Sector banks amounted to USD1,114 billion in FY16
- * As of March 2017, Kotak Mahindra Bank is planning to sell its share to raise capital of around US\$ 1.49 billion to buyout Mahindra Financial Services Ltd.

Market share of bank groups by deposits



Source: IBA, TechSci Research

ISSUING OF NEW LICENSES AND BASEL III WILL INCREASE CAPITAL NEEDS

- * In April 2016, India's 1st small finance bank was launched with its 10 branches spread over Punjab, India. Capital Small Finance Bank expects to add 9 more branches by the end of FY17 in the country.
- * RBI requires the promoter of new bank to hold at least 40 per cent of equity capital for 1st 5 years, which can be reduced to 15 per cent within 12 years. The new bank must list equity shares within 3 years of the commencement of business. Furthermore, it must open at least 25 per cent of its branches in unbanked rural centres & comply with priority sector lending target.
- * The advent of meeting Basel III requirements & opening of new banks, will create demand for additional capital.
- * In November 2016, RBI granted approval for issuing a license to Utkarsh Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd., permitting them to setup small finance bank.
- * Ujjivan Small Finance Bank, has launched its operations with 5 pilot branches pan India, eyeing to become a leading mass market retail bank in next 5 years, having a customer base of 35 lakh customers.
- * In April 2017, the RBI has allowed IFSC Banking Units (IBUs) to participate in derivative transactions, to boost activity in international financial services centres (IFSCs). IBUs may carry out these transactions, which include structured products that the banks operating in India have been allowed to undertake, but along with RBI's prior approval to offer any other derivative products.
- * RBI has proposed to start long term and wholesale finance banks which would fund high value and long term projects. Primarily, banks will concentrate on lending to infrastructure & small, medium & corporate businesses.
- * Disha Microfin Pvt Ltd, a part of Fincare Business Services, has received a licence from the RBI to establish a small finance bank, which is expected to commence its operations in July 2017. The promoter of the bank has received USD74.37 million in funding from True North, TA Associates, LeapFrog Investments and Tata Opportunities Fund.

NOTABLE TRENDS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY SECTOR ... (1/3)

Improved risk management practices

- Indian banks are increasingly focusing on adopting integrated approach to risk management
- Banks have already embraced the international banking supervision accord of Basel II.; interestingly, according to RBI, majority of the banks already meet capital requirements of Basel III, which has a deadline of 31 March 2019
- Most of the banks have put in place the framework for asset-liability match, credit & derivatives risk management

Diversification of revenue stream

- Banks are laying emphasis on diversifying the source of revenue stream to protect themselves from interest rate cycle & its impact on interest income.
- Focusing on increasing fee & fund based income by launching plethora of new asset management, wealth management & treasury products.

Technological innovations

- Indian banks, including public sector banks are aggressively improving their technology infrastructure to enhance customer experience & gain competitive advantage
- Internet and mobile banking is gaining rapid foothold
- Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and data warehousing will drive the next wave of technology in banks
- Indian banks are rapidly focusing on SMAC (Social, Mobile, Analytics & Cloud) techniques to reach new customers

Source: Indian Bank's Association, Indian Banking Sector 2020, TechSci Research

NOTABLE TRENDS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY SECTOR ... (2/3)

Focus on financial inclusion

- Indian banks are expanding their branch network in the rural areas to capture the new business opportunity. According to RBI, 490,000 unbanked villages were identified & allotted to banks for coverage under second phase of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna

Derivatives and risk management products

- The increasingly dynamic business scenario & financial sophistication has increased the need for customised exotic financial products
- Banks are developing Innovative financial products & advanced risk management methods to capture the market share
- Bank of Maharashtra tied up with Cigna TTK, to market their insurance products across India.

Consolidation

- Banks are increasingly looking at consolidation to derive greater benefits such as enhanced synergy, cost take-outs from economies of scale, organizational efficiency & diversification of risks

Demonetisation

- RBI Deputy Governor, said that since demonetization the Central Bank has collected over USD 185.81 billion in demonetized notes from various bank branches
- The effects of demonetisation are also visible in the fact that bank credit plunged by 0.8 per cent from November 8 to November 25, as USD9.85 billion were paid by defaulters. As per RBI, a total of USD125.53 billion was deposited in banks till November 27, 2016
- As of March 2017, debit cards have radically replaced credit cards as the preferred payment mode in India, after demonetisation. As of October 2016, debit cards garnered a share of 42 per cent of the total card spending, which increased to 60 per cent, post demonetisation.

Source: Indian Bank's Association, Indian Banking Sector 2020, TechSci Research

NOTABLE TRENDS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY SECTOR ... (3/3)

Focus towards Jan Dhan Yojana

- Key objective of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is to increase the accessibility of financial services such as bank accounts, insurance, pension, credit facilities, etc. mostly to the low income groups.
- Under the Jan Dhan Yojana, as on May 31, 2017, 287.6 million new accounts were opened & around USD9,543.80 million were deposited with the banks under this scheme.
- As on May 31, 2017, 222.9 million 'Rupay' debit cards were issued to users

Wide usability of RTGS and NEFT

- Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) are being implemented by Indian banks for fund transaction
- Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has included NEFT & RTGS payment system to the existing list of methods that a company can use for payment of dividend or other cash benefits to their shareholders & investors

Know Your Client

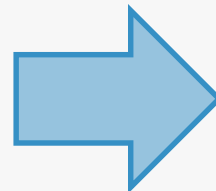
- RBI mandated the Know Your Customer (KYC) Standards, wherein all banks are required to put in place a comprehensive policy framework in order to avoid money laundering activities
- The KYC policy is now mandatory for opening an account or making any investment such as mutual funds

Source: Indian Bank's Association, Indian Banking Sector 2020, Pradhanmantri Jan Dhan Yojna, Business India, TechSci Research

BANKS REAPING BENEFITS FROM INCREASED USAGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Increasing usage of technology

- In the last few years, technology is being increasingly used by Indian banks
- Banks are using technology at various levels such as, back-office processing, convergence of delivery channels, IT-enabled business process reengineering as well as communication with customers
- Indian banks currently devote around 15% of total spending on technology
- Spending on technology is expected to increase at an annual rate of 14.2 per cent
- Banks in the country are set to benefit further as they move ahead in implementing additional technological advancements
- Indian banking & securities companies will spend USD8.89 billion on IT products & services in 2015, an increase of nearly 15.2 per cent over 2014



- Technology has allowed banks to increase their scale rapidly & manage increased business & transactions volume with lesser man power & reduced costs (at the operational level)

- Digital analytics is providing deeper insights into customer needs & enabling banks to offer highly targeted products & services; this is likely to pick up pace in the coming years

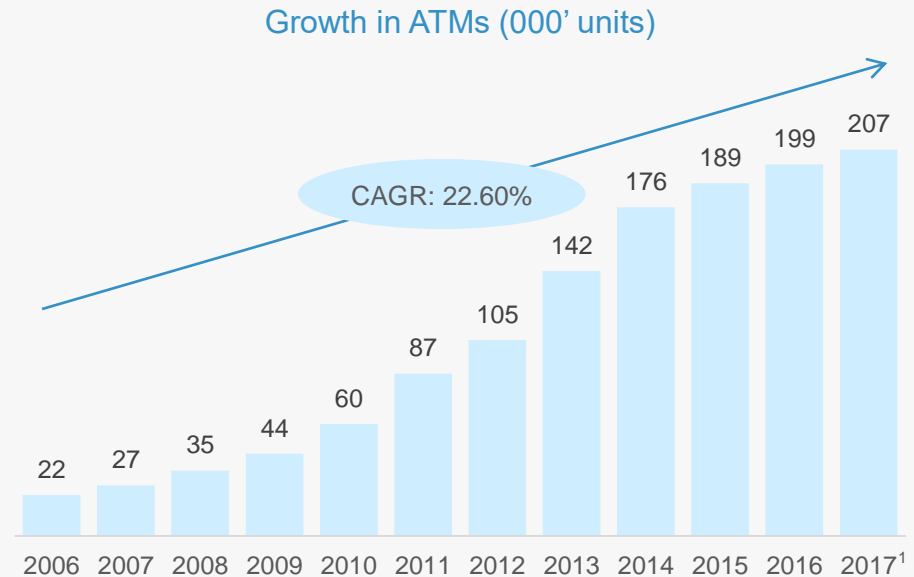
- New channel-integration technologies are enabling a more seamless end-to-end experience for banking customers

- Offering new opportunities to engage & interact with customers & thereby build relationship & grow revenues; social media has a crucial role to play in this

Source: PWC, 'Searching for new frontiers of growth', TechSci Research

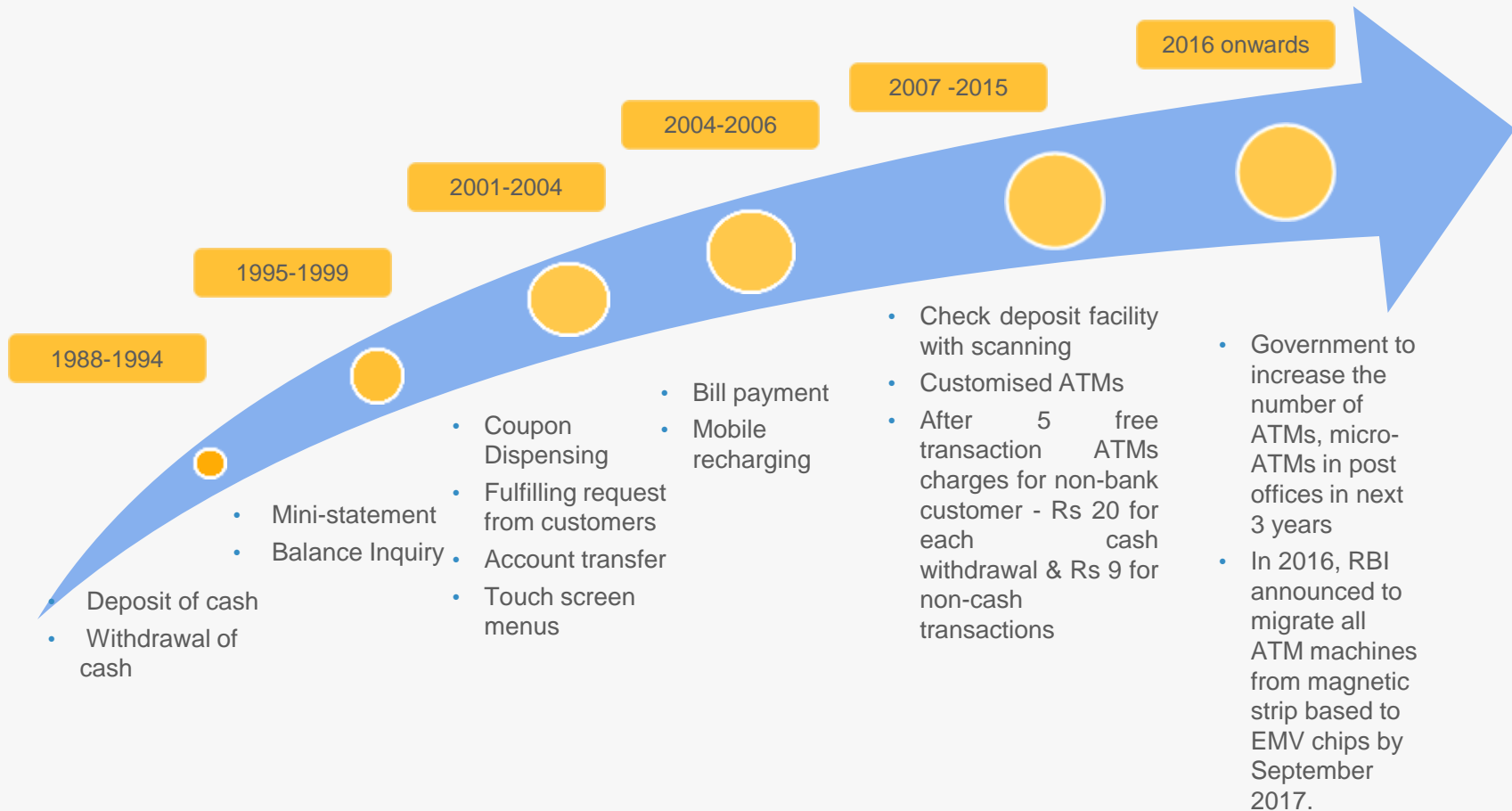
A PARADIGM SHIFT: ONLINE AND ATMS USAGES ... (1/2)

- * The wide scope & ease of online banking has led to a paradigm shift from traditional branch banking to net banking
- * Around 44 per cent people are using Net banking, which remains the most favourite mode of payment among internet users in India
- * Extensions for facilities such as fund transfer, account maintenance & bill payment at ATM stations have reduced branch banking footfall
- * The increase in number of ATMs would lead to increase in the number of ATMs per million population from 199 thousand units¹ in 2016 to about 207 thousand units by 2017
- * Post the announcement of demonetisation drive by the Central Government on 8th November 2016, banks all over the country witnessed surge in card usage, especially debit cards, for purchasing & making payments



Source: IBA statistics, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research
Notes: ¹ Data till February 2017

A PARADIGM SHIFT: ONLINE AND ATMS USAGES ... (2/2)



BANKING



PORTERS FIVE FORCES ANALYSIS

PORTERS FIVE FORCES ANALYSIS

Competitive Rivalry

- At present public sector banks, led by SBI & associates, control 77.3 per cent of the banking sector
- Rivalry is much aggressive in metropolitan areas
- Issuing of new licenses will increase competitive rivalry in rural areas over medium to long term

Threat of New Entrants

- High entry barriers, as RBI & Central Bank control the issuance of licenses
- New licenses may reduce market-share of public banks

Substitute Products

- For deposit substitutes include investment in gold, real estate, equity etc.
- For advances substitutes include, bonds, IPO/FPO¹, etc

Bargaining Power of Suppliers

- Largely, customers prefer banks for its reliability
- Gradually, customers have hedged inflation by investing in other riskier avenues

Bargaining Power of Customers

- Nascent debt market & volatile stock market, are less opted
- Banks are an indispensable source of fund in India



Notes: ¹ IPO – Initial Public Offering
¹ FPO – Follow-on Public Offering



STRATEGIES ADOPTED

STRATEGIES ADOPTED

Increased use of technology

- In March 2016, ICICI Bank launched Host Card Emulation (HCE) for its debit & credit card holders, to make contactless payments at stores by waving their phones across NFC enabled machines.
- Similarly State Bank of India unveiled 'SBI Mingle', as social media banking platform for Twitter & Facebook users.
- Banks protect margins by promoting usage of efficient technologies like mobile & internet banking
- State Bank of India is planning to launch SBI Digi Bank, where end to end digitalisation of all products and services would take place.
- As of February 2017, Microsoft corp. is planning to launch Skype with Aadhaar authentication to allow access to bank accounts using webcams.

Cross-selling

- Major banks tend to increase income by cross-selling products to their existing customers
- Foreign banks have been able to grow business, despite a much lower customer coverage

Capture latent demand

- Expansion in unbanked rural regions helps banks to garner deposits
- Increasing tele-density & support of regulators have aided rural expansion

Overseas expansion

- In 2015, IDBI announced its plan for overseas expansion & development finance institution & government will hold 51 per cent equity in new entity.
- Although at a nascent stage, private & public banks are gradually expanding operations overseas
- Internationally, banks target India-based customers & investors, settled abroad



GROWTH DRIVERS

GROWTH DRIVERS OF INDIAN BANKING SECTOR(1/2)

Economic and demographic drivers

- Favourable demographics and rising income levels
- Strong GDP growth (CAGR of 7 per cent expected over 2012–17) to facilitate banking sector expansion
- The sector will benefit from structural economic stability and continued credibility of Monetary Policy

Policy support

- Simplification of KYC norms, introduction of no-frills accounts & Kisan Credit Cards to increase rural banking penetration
- RBI is considering giving more licenses to private sector players to increase banking penetration
- The Goods & Services Tax (GST) is scheduled for rollout in July 2017, and this will improve states finances by helping them narrow down gross state fiscal deficit.

Infrastructure financing

- India currently spends 6 per cent of GDP on infrastructure; Planning Commission expects this fraction to grow going ahead
- Banking sector is expected to finance part of the USD1 trillion infrastructure investments in the 12th Five Year Plan, opening a huge opportunity for the sector

Technological innovation

- Technological innovation will not only help to improve products and services but also to reach out to the masses in cost effective way
- Use of alternate channels like ATM, internet & mobile hold significant potential in India
- Now cloud technology & analytics also gaining ground

Notes: GDP - Gross Domestic Product, KYC - Know Your Customer,
RBI - Reserve Bank of India, ATM - Automated Teller Machine
Bps: Basis Points

GROWTH DRIVERS OF INDIAN BANKING SECTOR(2/2)

NEW SCHEMES BY GOVERNMENT

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

- This scheme is mainly for accidental death insurance cover for up to Rs. 2 lakh.
- Premium: Rs. 12 per annum.
- Risk Coverage: For accidental death and full disability - Rs. 2 lakh and for partial disability – Rs. 1 lakh.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

- This scheme aims to provide life insurance cover.
- Premium: Rs. 330 per annum. It will be auto-debited in one instalment.
- Risk Coverage: Rs. 2 lakh in case of death for any reason.
- As of FY16, almost 29.8 million Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Policies have been done in India

Atal Pension Yojana

- Under the scheme subscribers would receive the fixed pension of Rs. 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000 at the age of 60 years (depending on their contributions).
- The Central Government will also co-contribute 50 per cent of the subscriber's contribution or Rs. 1,000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

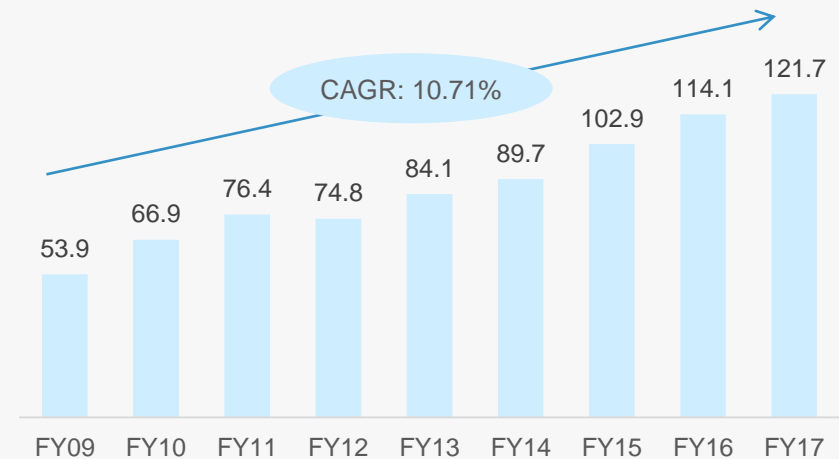
- As on April 5, 2017, 282.3 million accounts were opened in India.
- Under the scheme, each & every citizen will be enrolled in a bank for opening a Zero balance account.
- Each person getting into this scheme will get an Rs. 30000 life cover with opening of the account
- Overdraft limit under such accounts is Rs.5000

Source: News Articles, Pradhanmantri Jan Dhan Yojna, PMO, TechSci Research

HOUSING AND PERSONAL FINANCE HAVE BEEN KEY DRIVERS ... (1/2)

- * Rapid urbanisation, decreasing household size & easier availability of home loans has been driving demand for housing
- * Personal finance, including housing finance provide an essential cushion against volatility in corporate loans
- * The recent improvement in property value have reduced the ratio of loan to collateral value
- * Credit to housing sector increased at a CAGR of 10.71 per cent during FY09–FY17 wherein, value of credit to housing sector increased from to USD114.1 billion in FY16 to USD121.7 billion in FY17.
- * Demand in the low & mid-income segments exceeds supply 3 to 4 fold
- * This has propelled demand for housing loan in the last few years

Growth in credit to housing finances (USD billion)



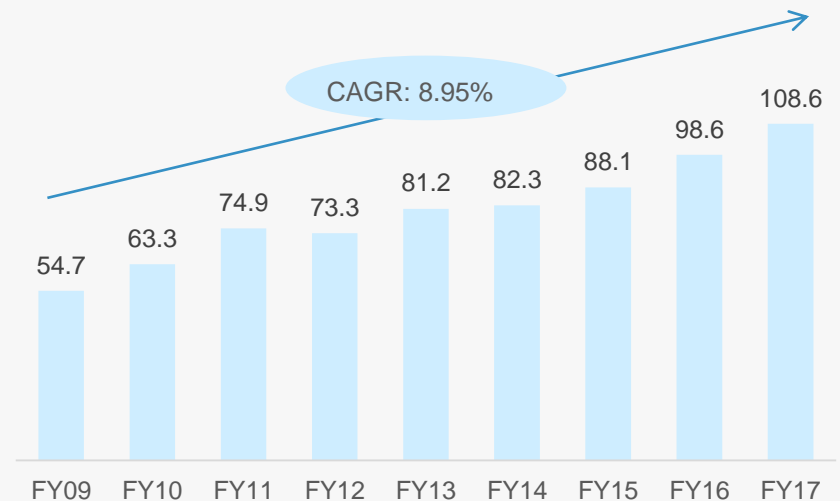
Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research

Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate,
 FY13: Data as on 22 March 2013,
 FY14: Data as on 21 March 2014,
 FY15: Data as on 20 March 2015,
 FY16: Data as on 18 March 2016,
 FY17: Data as on 31 March 2017,

HOUSING AND PERSONAL FINANCE HAVE BEEN KEY DRIVERS ... (2/2)

- * Growth in disposable income has been encouraging households to raise their standard of living & boost demand for personal credit
- * Credit under the personal finance segment (excluding housing) rose at a CAGR of 8.95 per cent during FY09–FY17, and stood at USD108.6 billion in FY17
- * Unlike some other emerging markets, credit-induced consumption is still less in India

Growth in personal finance (excluding housing)



Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI), TechSci Research

Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate

FY13: Data as on 22 March 2013,

FY14: Data as on 21 March 2014,

FY15: Data as on 20 March 2015,

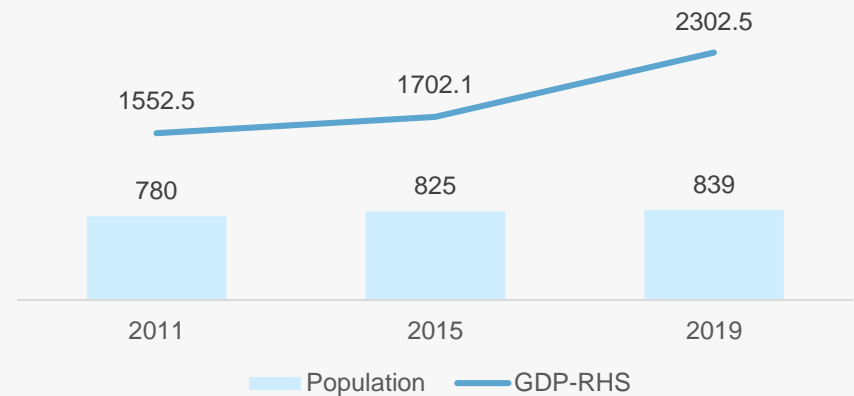
FY16: Data as on 18 March 2016,

FY17: Data as on 31 March 2017,

STRONG ECONOMIC GROWTH TO PROPEL BANKING SECTOR EXPANSION ... (1/2)

- * Rising per capita income will lead to increase in the fraction of the Indian population that uses banking services
- * Population in 15-64 age group is expected to grow strongly going ahead, giving further push to the number of customers in banking sector

India's working age population (in million) and GDP per capita (USD)

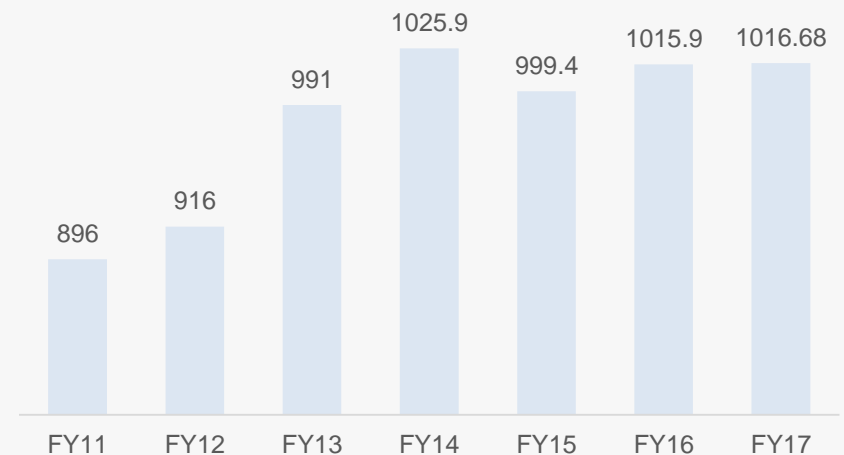


Source: World Bank, IMF, TechSci Research
Notes: E - Expected, F - Forecasted, GDP - Gross Domestic Product

STRONG ECONOMIC GROWTH TO PROPEL BANKING SECTOR EXPANSION ... (2/2)

- * Strong GDP growth will facilitate banking sector expansion
- * Total banking sector credit is expected to increase at a CAGR of 2.1 per cent during FY11 to FY17 to USD1016.68 billion in FY17
- * During FY16, USD1 trillion was the total value of bank loans in India
- * The sector will also benefit from economic stability & credibility of the monetary policy

Total loans: Growth forecast over 2011-17
(USD billion)

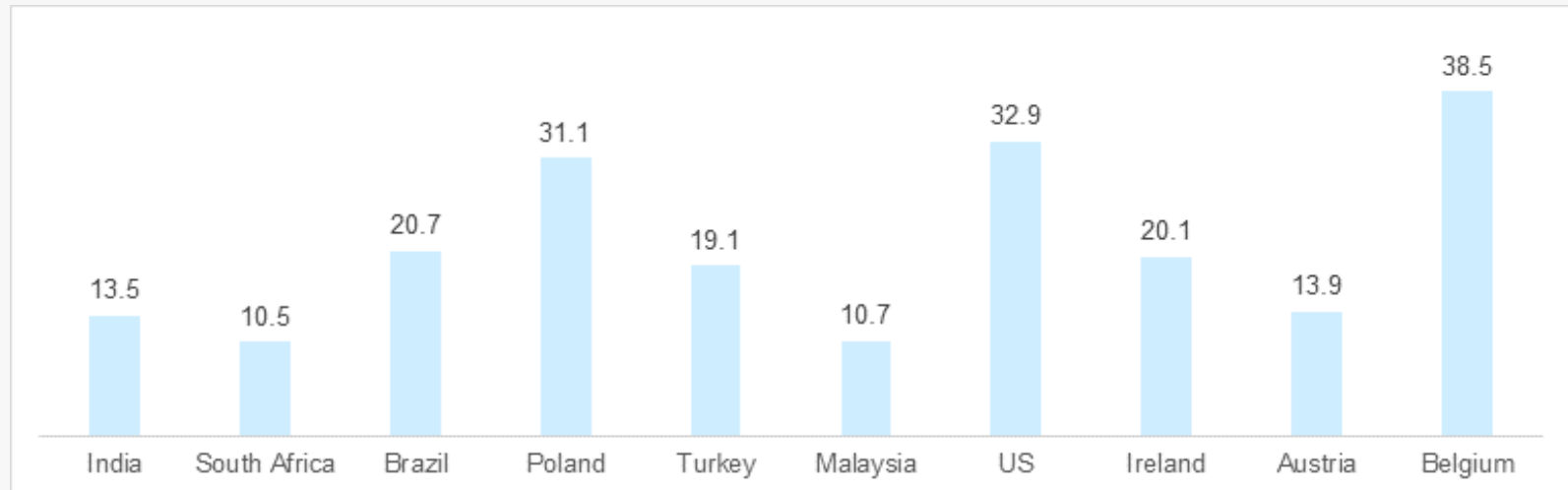


Source: Reserve Bank of India, Business Monitor International Ltd (BMI), TechSci Research
Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate

LOW BANKING PENETRATION INDICATES HUGE LATENT DEMAND ... (2/2)

- * Limited banking penetration in India is also evident from low branch per 100,000 adults ratio

Commercial Bank Branches per 100,000 adults in India (2015)



Source: World Bank, IMF, TechSci Research

BANKING

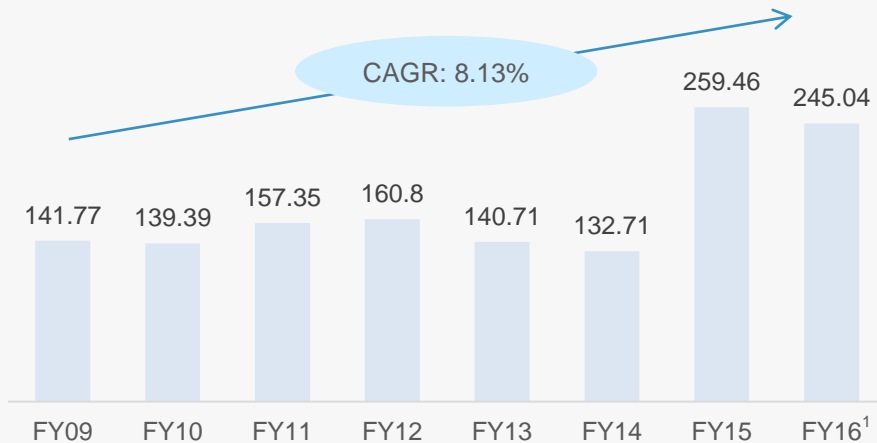


OPPORTUNITIES

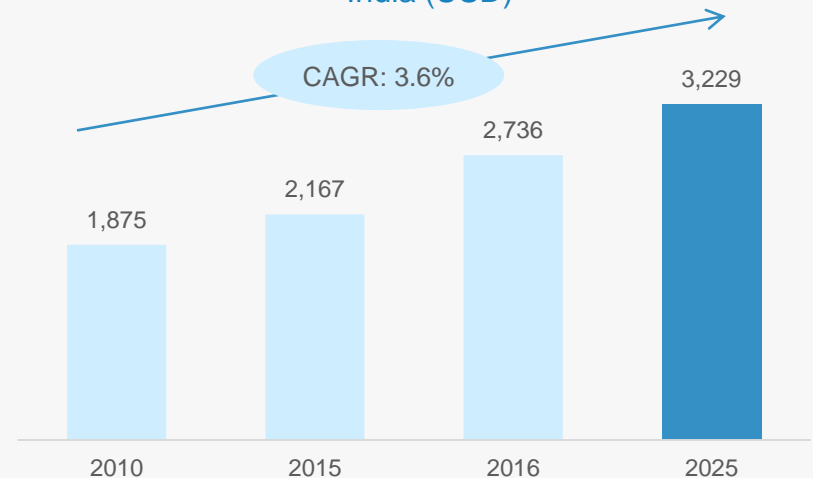
RISING RURAL INCOME PUSHING UP DEMAND FOR BANKING

- * The real annual disposable household income in rural India is forecasted to grow at a CAGR of 3.6 per cent over the next 15 years
- * The Indian agriculture, forestry & fishing sector has grown at a fast pace, clocking a CAGR of 8.13 per cent over FY09-FY16¹
- * Rising incomes are expected to enhance the need for banking services in rural areas & therefore drive growth of the sector. Programmes like MNREGA have helped in increasing rural income, which was further aided by the recent Jan Dhan Yojana.

GDP of agriculture, forestry & fishing sector, at current prices (USD Billion)



Real disposable household income in rural India (USD)



Source: McKinsey estimates, Ministry of Agriculture, TechSci Research
Notes: CAGR – Compounded Annual Growth Rate
FY16¹ – Provisional Estimates

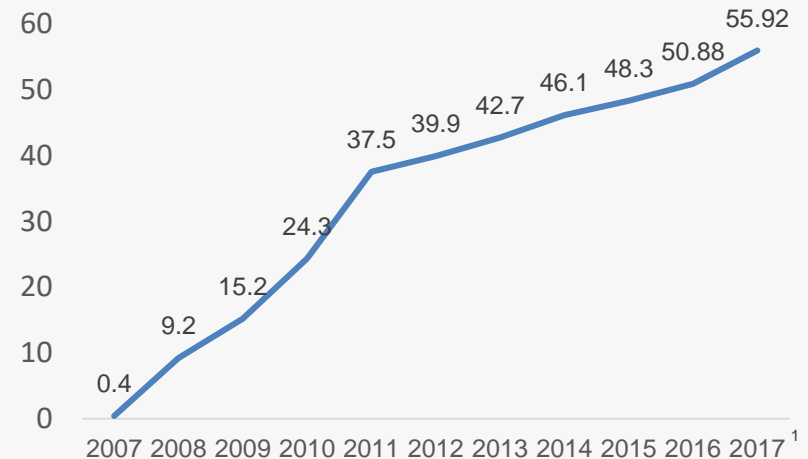
MOBILE BANKING TO PROVIDE A COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION ... (1/2)

- * Agriculture requires timely credit to enable smooth functioning. However, only one-eighth of farm households avail bank credit
- * Local money-lending practices involve interest rates well above 30 per cent therefore making bank credit a compelling alternative
- * Tele-density in rural India soared at a CAGR of nearly 64 per cent during 2007 to 2017¹.
- * Banks, telecom providers & RBI are making efforts to make inroads into the un-banked rural India through mobile banking solutions

Banking penetration in rural India picking pace

- Of the 600000 village habitations in India only 5 per cent have a commercial bank branch
- Only 40 per cent of the adult population has bank accounts
- Debit card holders constitute only 13 per cent of the population & only 2 per cent have a credit card
- 51.4 per cent of nearly 89.3 million farm households do not have access to any credit either from institutional or non-institutional sources
- Only 13 per cent of farm households are availing loans from the banks in the income bracket of < USD1000

Soaring rural tele-density opens avenue of mobile banking (Million Units)

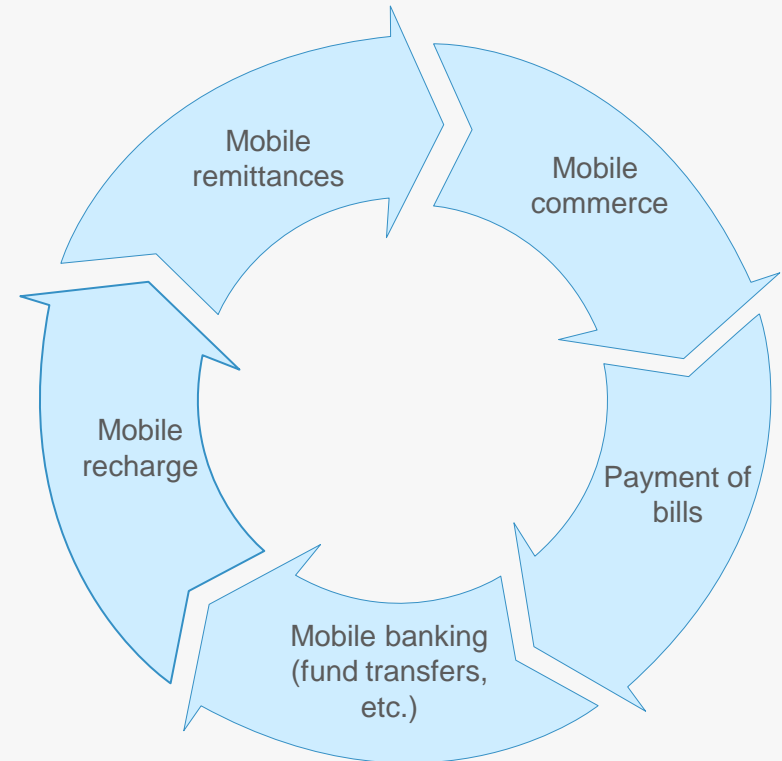


Source: TRAI, TechSci Research
¹ Indicates as on February 2017

MOBILE BANKING TO PROVIDE A COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION ... (2/2)

Evolution of mobile banking

- Mobile banking allows customers to avail banking services on the move through their mobile phones. The growth of mobile banking could impact the banking sector significantly
- Mobile banking across the world is still at a primitive stage with countries like China, India & UAE taking the lead
- Mobile banking is especially critical for countries like India, as it promises to provide an opportunity to provide banking facilities to a previously under-banked market
- RBI has taken several steps to enable mobile payments, which forms an important part of mobile banking; the central bank has recently removed the transaction limit of INR50,000 & allowed banks to set their own limits
- In adoption of mobile banking, India holds 4th rank across the globe.
- Mobile banking transactions in India will cross 340 million by 2015 & would result in cost savings of approximately INR11 billion (USD230 million)
- The aggregate mobile wallet transactions value in India, in 2015-16 is INR 205.8 billion (US\$3.06 billion)



Source: PWC, 'Searching for new frontiers of growth', TechSci Research

BANKING



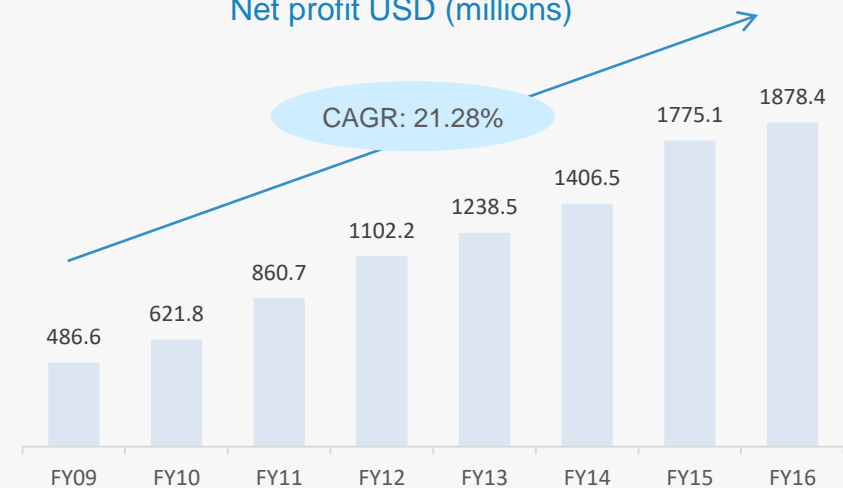
SUCCESS STORIES

SUCCESS STORIES IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: HDFC BANK ... (1/2)

HDFC Bank

- Established in 1994, HDFC Bank is the 2nd largest private sector bank in India. HDFC was amongst the 1st to receive an 'in principle' approval from the RBI to set up a bank in the private sector
- Divisions – Retail banking, Wholesale banking and Treasury operations
- Size – Number of branches & extensions (FY16): 4,520
 - Number of ATMs: (FY16) 12,000
 - Number of Employees (FY16): 87,555
 - Total Assets (FY16): USD108.29 billion
- Recognition:
 - In 2016, HDFC bank was awarded “NABARD Award for the Best Bank”
 - In 2015, HDFC Life (Finance, Banking, Insurance) received Porter Prize.

Net profit USD (millions)

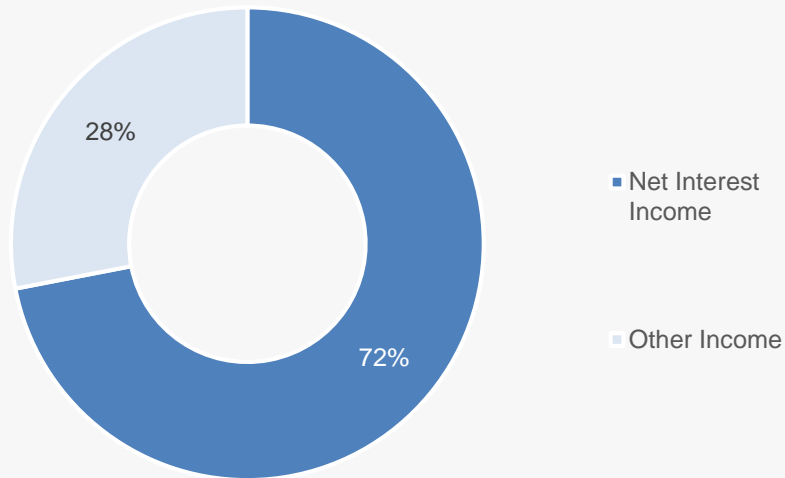


Source: Company Annual Reports, TechSci Research
CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate

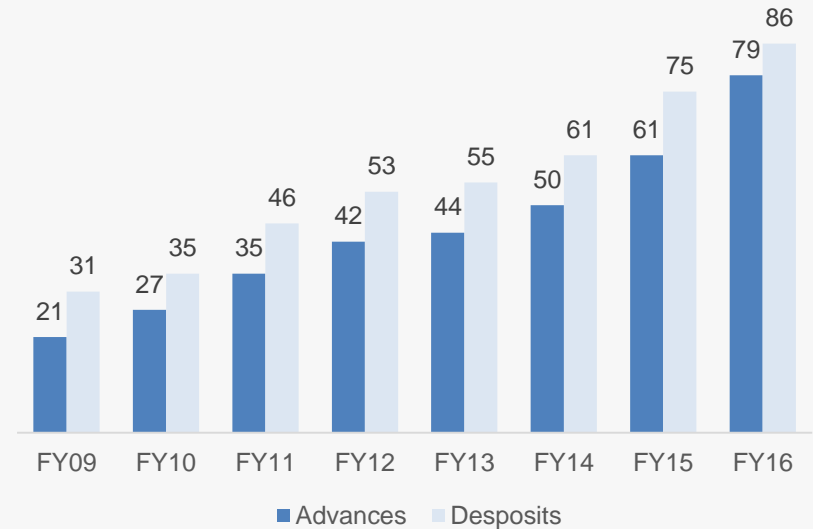
- ✳ HDFC Bank is planning to set up 10 new branches in Madhya Pradesh, as a part of its expansion plans. As of 2016, the bank has 130 branches in MP & 8-10 new branches have been planned to be opened in the state, till the end of current financial year.
- ✳ In January 2017, HDFC bank reduced interest rate by 125 bps to 5 per cent on deposits of over USD 76 million.
- ✳ As of April 2017, HDFC Bank plans to raise USD 7.44 billion by issuing debt instruments (to be a part of tier I capital, tier II capital bonds and senior long-term infrastructure bonds. The sum is to be raised in a period of 1 year through privacy placement mode.

SUCCESS STORIES IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: HDFC BANK ... (2/2)

Income break-up (FY16)



Advances and deposits (USD billion)



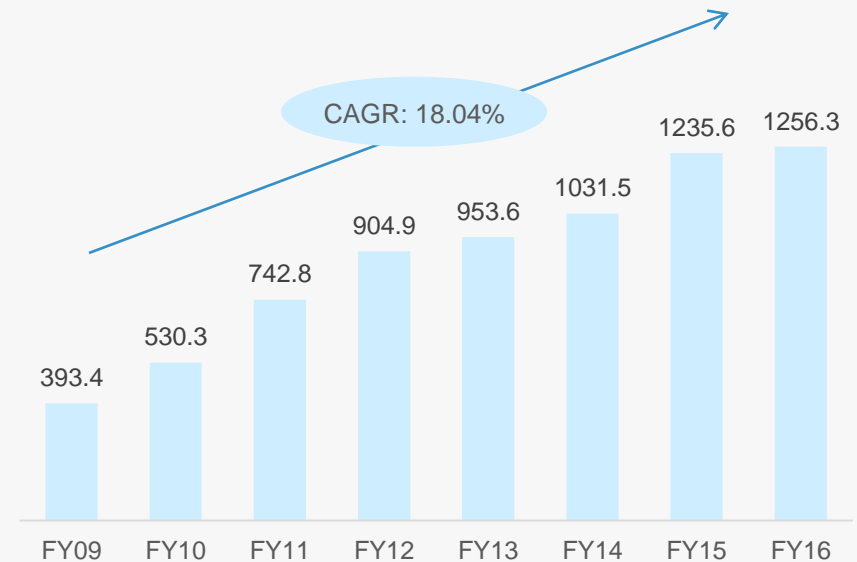
Source: Company Annual Reports, TechSci Research

SUCCESS STORIES IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: AXIS BANK ... (1/2)

Axis Bank

- Established in 1994, Axis Bank is the 3rd largest private sector bank in India. The Net Interest Income of the bank in FY16 was USD1256.3 million with Foreign investors constituting 41.25% as on 31st March, 2016
- Divisions – Treasury, retail banking, corporate/wholesale banking and other banking business
- Size – Number of branches & extensions (FY16): 2,904
 - Number of ATMs (FY16): 12,743
 - Number of Employees (FY16): 50,135
 - Total Assets (FY16): USD80.27 billion
- Recognition –
 - Axis Bank was awarded the “Best Performing Private Bank” at Financial Advisor Awards 15-16.
 - The Bank was also accredited with “Best Loyalty Program of the year” as well as “Best Reward Program of the year” at 9th Loyalty Awards 2016.

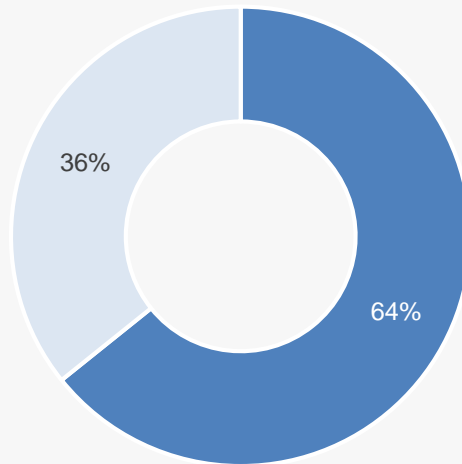
Net profit USD (millions)



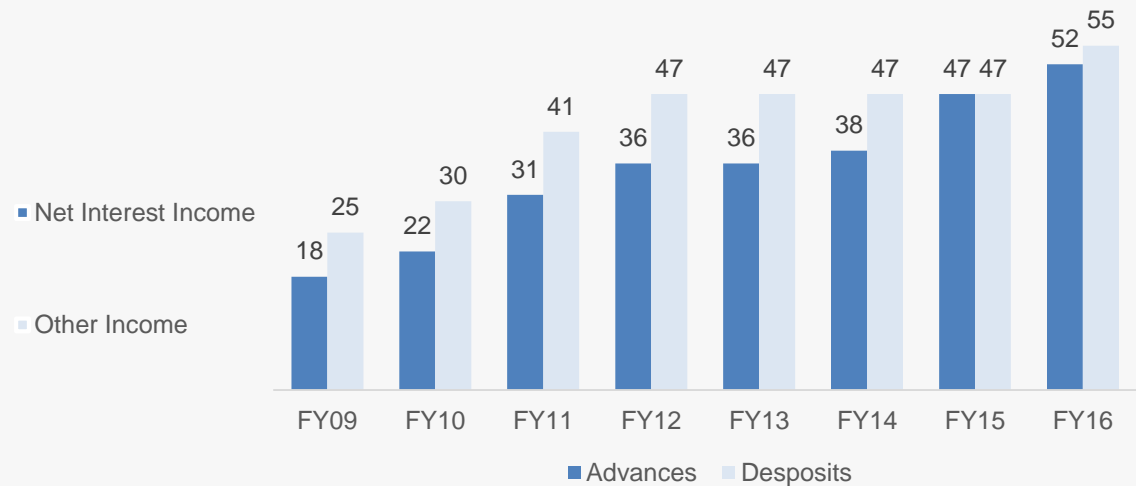
Source: Company Annual Reports, TechSci Research
IDBRT: Institute for Development and Research in Banking

SUCCESS STORIES IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: AXIS BANK ... (2/2)

Income break-up (FY16)



Advances and deposits (USD billion)



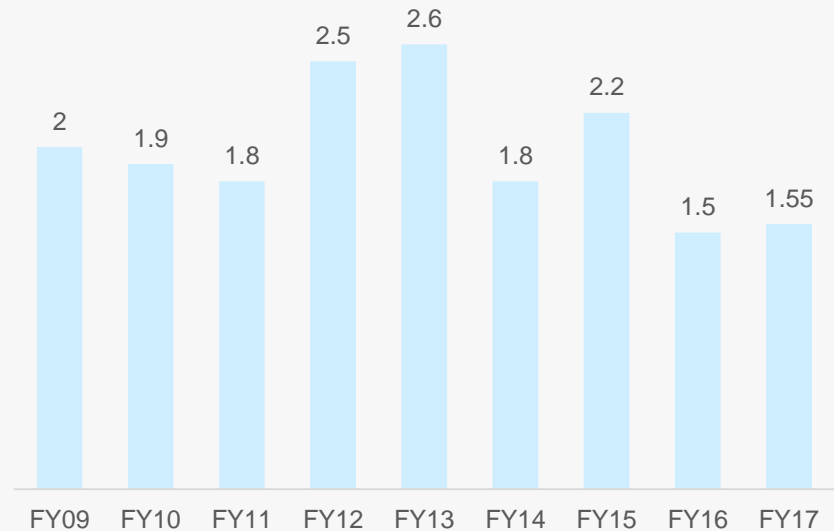
Source: Company Annual Reports, TechSci Research

SUCCESS STORIES IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: STATE BANK OF INDIA ... (1/2)

State Bank of India

- Established in 1955, State Bank of India is the largest public sector bank in India. The Net Interest Income of State Bank of India in FY16, was USD8.7 billion.
- Divisions – Treasury, retail banking, corporate/wholesale banking & other banking businesses
- Size – Number of branches & extensions (FY16): 16,784
 - Number of ATMs (FY16): Over 59,000
 - Number of Employees (FY16): 207,739
 - Total Assets (FY16): USD345.11 billion
- Recognition
 - In FY16, SBI was recognised as “Best Central PSU Financial Service” by the 7th India Pride Awards.
 - During the same year, SBI was also awarded “The Best Fund House in India” award by the Asian Investor.
- As of March 2017, country’s largest lender, SBI, is undergoing a rebranding exercise & is set to merge with 5 associate banks, to retain the old customers & to concentrate on young client base.

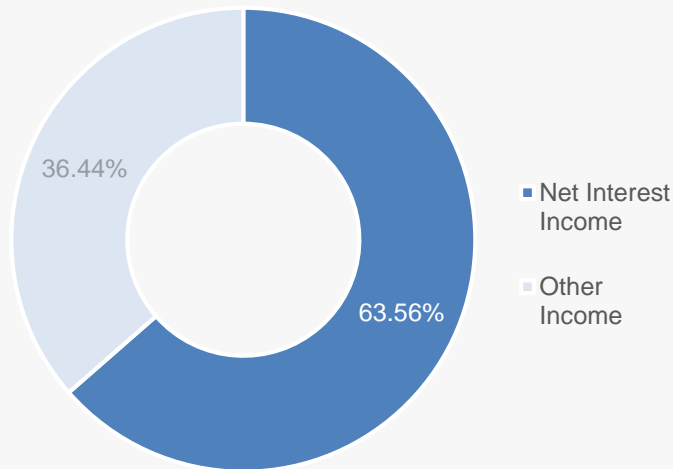
Net profit (USD billions)



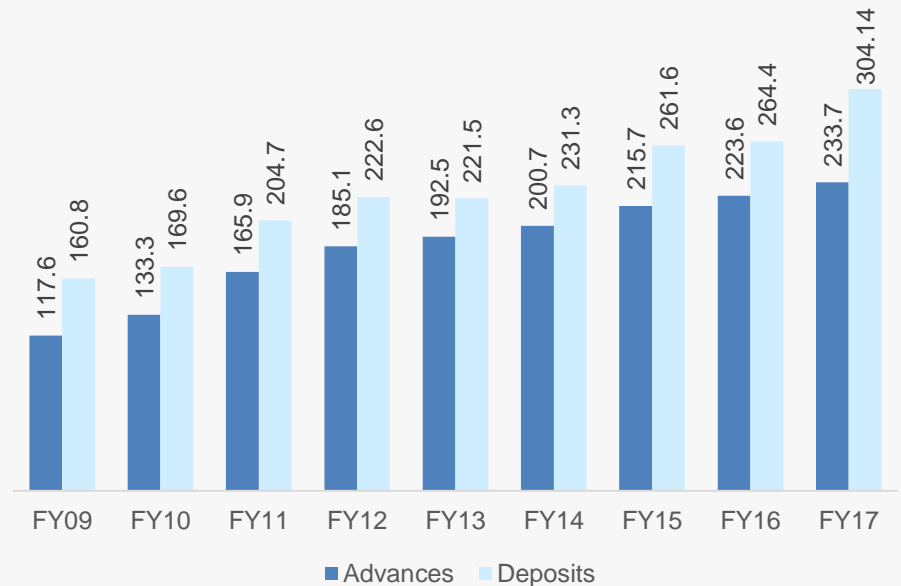
Source: Company Annual Reports, TechSci Research
Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate,

SUCCESS STORIES IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: STATE BANK OF INDIA ... (2/2)

Income break-up (FY17)



Advances and deposits (USD billion)



- * The bank plans to raise USD 746.82 million by issuing long term bonds in domestic & foreign markets to finance infrastructure development & provide affordable housing, during the current fiscal year.

Source: Company Annual Reports, TechSci Research

SUCCESS STORIES IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: FINANCIAL INCLUSION PLAN

- * The RBI has aimed to provide banking services through a banking branch in every village having a population of more than 2000
- * Financial inclusion has permitted banks to utilise the services of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), micro-finance institutions (other than Non-Banking Financial Companies) & other civil society organisations as intermediaries in providing financial & banking services to all sections of the society, mainly the weaker sections & lower income groups
- * The Financial Inclusion Plan (2010–15) has increased the penetration of banking services in rural areas

Banks in Rural and Semi Urban Areas

- 132700 bank branches are there across the country as on 31 March 2016, out of which 86425 branches are in rural and semi urban areas.

Increase in Public Sector ATM's

- Number of Public sector ATM's increased from 122,895 in 2015 to 207,813 in April 2017

Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA)

- Total number of BSBDA reached 398 million. During 2014-15, around 155 million basic savings deposits accounts were added

Kissan Credit Cards and General Credit Cards

- During 2014-15, 2.6 million Kissan credit cards have been issued. During the same period, 1.8 million General Credit Cards have been issued

Financial Inclusion Plan (2013 – 16)

- The plan includes self-set targets for opening rural brick & mortar branches, employing Business Correspondents, covering unbanked villages through branches, Business Correspondents & other modes; & opening no-frills accounts to cater to the financially excluded segments.

BANKING



USEFUL INFORMATION

INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Indian Banks' Association

World Trade Centre, 6th Floor
Centre 1 Building,
World Trade Centre Complex,
Cuff Parade, Mumbai - 400 005
India
E-mail: webmaster@iba.org.in

- * **ATM:** Automated Teller Machines
- * **CAGR:** Compound Annual Growth Rate
- * **FY:** Indian Financial Year (April to March)
- * **GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- * **INR:** Indian Rupee
- * **KYC:** Know Your Customer
- * **NIM:** Net Interest Margin
- * **NPA:** Non-Performing Assets
- * **RBI:** Reserve Bank of India
- * **USD:** US Dollar
- * Wherever applicable, numbers have been rounded off to the nearest whole number

EXCHANGE RATES

Exchange rates (Fiscal Year)

Year	INR equivalent of one USD
2004-05	44.81
2005-06	44.14
2006-07	45.14
2007-08	40.27
2008-09	46.14
2009-10	47.42
2010-11	45.62
2011-12	46.88
2012-13	54.31
2013-14	60.28
2014-15	61.06
2015-16	65.46
2016-17 (E)	66.95

Exchange rates (Calendar Year)

Year	INR equivalent of one USD
2005	43.98
2006	45.18
2007	41.34
2008	43.62
2009	48.42
2010	45.72
2011	46.85
2012	53.46
2013	58.44
2014	61.03
2015	64.15
2016 (Expected)	67.22

Source: Reserve bank of India,
Average for the year

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

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