

QUICKLY

Chola net profit rises 37% in Q1

Chennai, July 31
Murugappa Group's Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company recorded a 37 per cent increase in net profit at ₹431 crore for the quarter ended June 30 when compared with ₹314 crore in the year ago quarter. The total income in the company grew four per cent to ₹2,114 crore in the June quarter against the ₹2,030 crore recorded in the same quarter in the previous fiscal, said a company statement. Profit before tax stood at ₹581 crore (₹483 crore). Total disbursements during the April to June period fell 58 per cent to ₹3,589 crore (₹8,572 crore). Vehicle finance business generated ₹3,231 crore against ₹6,940 crore. OUR BUREAU

New CEO of Indian Overseas Bank

Chennai, July 31
Partha Pratim Sengupta has taken charge as the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Chennai-headquartered Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) with effect from July 24. Prior to this, he was Deputy Managing Director and Chief Credit Officer of State Bank of India (SBI). He joined SBI as a probationary officer in February 1987, and during his more than three decades of experience with SBI, has served in various capacities in different geographies and has hands-on experience both in retail and corporate banking, said a release. Sengupta is assuming charge at a time IOB is on the verge of reporting a turnaround in its operations. OUR BUREAU

SBI Q1 PERFORMANCE

Rise in Covid provisions, fall in NPAs lend comfort...

...but weak credit growth a lingering concern for the bank

COMMENT

RADHIKA MERWIN
B1, Research Bureau

A notable ramp-up in Covid provisions, fall in bad loans, strong growth in net interest income, a boost to earnings from one-off gain from sale of investments (part shares in SBI Life) and strong growth in deposits lent comfort to investors keenly awaiting State Bank of India's June quarter results.

But it may be too soon to cheer the bank's performance, given the persisting weakness in its loan growth, uncertainty over asset quality owing to moratorium on loans, lumpsiness in SBI's slippages over the past year (pre-Covid) and expected sharp downgrades in the coming quarters.

SBI reported a strong growth of 16 per cent y-o-y in core net interest income and improvement in net interest margin (about 30 bps sequentially) to 3.2 per cent in the June quarter.

Despite the weak credit growth, the bank managed to put up a strong show on the operational front, thanks to the fall in cost of deposits (50 bps q-o-q). A sharp cut in deposit rates (including savings deposit) appears to have benefited SBI to a great deal, given its large deposit base.

A strong 16 per cent y-o-y growth in deposits aided margins further. That aside, weak credit growth continues to remain a concern for the largest lender; the bank's credit growth has been languishing mostly in single-digits for some time now (pre-Covid).

The management has given an FY21 credit growth guidance of 8 per cent, which could keep earnings under pressure.

Asset quality

On the asset quality front, SBI saw a notable reduction in bad loans in the June quarter (sequentially by about ₹20,000



crore). Slippages also fell sharply to ₹3,637 crore from ₹8,100 crore in the March quarter. But the true picture on asset quality will be visible only in the December quarter after the moratorium on loans is lifted.

For SBI, in particular, given the rise in bad loans (and divergence reported) in recent years, stress in corporate and SME book needs to be monitored going ahead.

SBI's fairly modest Covid-related provisions made in the pre-

vious March quarter had raised some concerns. In the June quarter, the bank (bolstered by the one-off gain on sale of investments) has made an additional ₹1,836 crore provisions, taking the total Covid provisions to ₹3,000 crore, which is comparable with larger private banks such as HDFC Bank and Axis Bank. This lends comfort.

However, with trends around asset quality still evolving and weak credit offtake, earnings could remain volatile in the coming quarters. Healthy capital ratios and potential to unlock value in subsidiaries remain a big draw for SBI, offering some cushion to earnings.

Uncertainty persists

After a tumultuous December 2019 quarter when slippages soared (to ₹16,525 crore) and the bank reported sharp bad-loan divergences (to the tune of ₹1,932 crore pertaining to FY19), SBI's asset-quality pressure was expected to ease in the current fiscal.

The outbreak of the pandemic has thrown such expectations

out of kilter. While slippages fell sharply in the March and June quarter, it has mainly been due to the moratorium granted on loans.

From 23 per cent of term loans, loans under moratorium fell substantially to 9.5 per cent in the June quarter. This trend, though heartening, is in line with other large private sector peers.

Given that it is still early to gauge the impact of the ongoing pandemic on businesses and individuals and with moratorium in place until August-end, it may be difficult to draw too much comfort from the trend of fall in moratorium loans.

SMA accounts as on February 29, where less than two EMIs have been paid, stand at ₹13,000 crore for SBI, which will need a close watch. Above all, while the overall bad-loan book has declined, it is still a large book that could keep provisions high.

It will be critical to see how recoveries pan out in the coming quarters, particularly in the light of the one-year suspension of

fresh insolvency pleas. However, for SBI, some trends in the past offer comfort. One is the sheer size of stress recognised in the bank over the past three years (about ₹1.7-lakh crore of slippages between FY18 and FY20).

Two, SBI cleaned up a significant part of its agri book in FY20. Three, the SMA 1 and SMA 2 book declined sharply to ₹1,750 crore in the June quarter from a peak of ₹18,313 crore in the September 2019 quarter.

On the core business front, SBI's domestic loan growth has been weak. In the June quarter, domestic loans grew by a muted 5.8 per cent (marginally down sequentially). SBI's loan growth has been steadily lagging large private peers in recent years (before Covid).

What aided the bank's core performance in the June quarter was the sharp cut in deposit rates. Going ahead, a significant pick up in credit growth will be imperative to drive sustainable margin expansion once the bank runs out of ammunition to cut deposit rates steeply.

UCO Bank posts ₹21-cr Q1 profit

OUR BUREAU
Kolkata, July 31

UCO Bank posted a net profit of ₹21 crore for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, when compared to a net loss of ₹601 crore in the same period last year. On a sequential basis, net profit is up by 23 per cent from the ₹7 crore registered in the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

The net interest income was down by 5 per cent to ₹1,267 crore during the quarter under review against ₹1,335 crore in the same period last year. Other income was up by 23 per cent to ₹774 crore (₹630 crore).

Having successfully made a turnaround, the lender is now on growth path, according to Atul

Kumar Goel, MD and CEO, UCO Bank. It expects a credit growth of around 5 to 10 per cent in FY21.

"Despite the current situation we managed to disburse close to ₹3,000 crore in the June quarter. Even if we can maintain disbursements at these levels then we should be able to post 5 to 10 per cent growth in credit this fiscal. But we expect the situation to improve moving forward," Goel told newsmen at an e-conference while sharing the bank's performance during the quarter.

UCO Bank expects demand to come from the retail sector, particularly housing, car and gold loans. The percentage of gross NPAs

declined to 14.38 per cent (24.85 per cent) and the net NPAs came down to 4.95 per cent (8.98 per cent).

Talking about asset quality, he said there might not be any big 'lumpy' account turning into non-performing asset (NPA) moving forward. Nearly 75 per cent of its accounts, both in terms of number as well as amount, across MSME, corporate, agriculture and retail sectors have made payments, while only around 25 per cent continue to avail the moratorium.

"Any impact of the moratorium on the 25 per cent of accounts will only be visible in the third quarter (October to December) of this fiscal. However, we do not expect any big lumpy account to turn into an NPA," he said.

Ujjivan Q1 profit down 42%

OUR BUREAU
Mumbai, July 31

Ujjivan Small Finance Bank reported a 42.1 per cent drop in net profit for the first quarter of the fiscal at ₹54.65 crore against ₹94.48 crore recorded in the same period a year ago.

The bank's net interest income grew by 30 per cent to ₹458 crore in the quarter ended June 30, 2020, against ₹352.45 crore a year ago. Net interest margin was at 10.2 per cent in the first quarter against 10.5 per cent a year ago.

Provisions rose sharply to ₹140.34 crore in the first quarter of the fiscal when compared to ₹18.79 crore a year ago. Gross non-performing as-

sets stood at 1 per cent of gross advances and net NPAs were 0.2 per cent of net advances as on June 30, 2020, against 0.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively, in June 2019.

"Concerted efforts towards business normalcy remained in full force for the first quarter this fiscal, reflecting in our improved collection efficiency of 54 per cent for June 2020, which further rose to 59 per cent up to July 30. Collection efficiency for June and July stands at 59 per cent and 64 per cent if we include additional collections," said Nitin Chugh, Managing Director and CEO, Ujjivan Small Finance Bank, adding that it is confident of improving it further in the coming days.

Religare Finvest hopes to complete debt restructuring by December

SURABHI
Mumbai, July 31

Religare Finvest, the NBFC arm of embattled financial services conglomerate Religare Enterprises Ltd (REL), is hopeful of completing its debt restructuring by December.

"We don't expect the final restructuring plan to go beyond the third quarter of the year, maybe even earlier than December," said Nitin Aggarwal, Group CFO, Religare Enterprises Ltd, and CEO, Religare Broking, adding that once it is through, the company will be much different.

The proposal has already been submitted to the lenders and is expected to be approved soon.

The company is also in talks with strategic investors. The Reserve Bank of India, in March this year, had rejected a proposal to allow TCG Advisory, which is part of NRI investor Purnendu Chatterjee's Chatterjee Group, to pick up a stake in the company.

"We are discussing the issue of strategic investor with the lenders and it is work in progress. We will make a formal announcement once it is a binding transaction," Aggarwal told BusinessLine.

He also said that apart from the NBFC and lending business, the other businesses of health insurance and broking are doing well and have even got a fillip despite the current Covid-19

pandemic. "The Kedaara transaction will help in potential growth in the health insurance segment," he said.

Religare Health Insurance Company (RHICL) had signed a deal with PE group Kedaara, where the latter has taken an over six per cent stake in the insurer and invested about ₹567 crore, including ₹300 crore of growth capital.

"June was quite a fantastic month for us as due to the pandemic people are keen on buying insurance. As the economy is opening up, we are able to sell more products through bancassurance and agents channels. It is back to normal," said Aggarwal.

Banks must take 'calculated risks' to ensure economic recovery, says Central Bank CEO

OUR BUREAU
Kolkata, July 31

Banks should not be too risk-averse and should take judicious decision to lend based on available information. According to Pallav Mohapatra, MD and CEO, Central Bank of India, banks should take some calculated risks to ensure economic recovery happens.

"Banks should not be risk-averse. If we take some risk then we can ensure that economic recovery may happen, but if we do not take any risk, then the recovery or economic growth might not happen," said Mohapatra at an e-conference on 'Lending and Credit Risk', organised by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

It is important that banks take action today and lend to genuine borrowers without which the possibility of a recovery might not happen. Merely having surplus liquidity may not be enough to ensure the flow of funds to various sectors as banks need to maintain minimum requi-



Pallav Mohapatra, MD and CEO, Central Bank of India

latory capital requirement before they can lend to customers.

"There is a perception that banks are having huge liquidity but are risk-averse; it should be understood that merely having liquidity is not enough to ensure that growth takes place. If the minimum capital requirement is not adhered to then even while you are sitting on enough liquidity you may not be able to give credit," he said.

Digital Infrastructure
According to Rajesh Kumar, MD and CEO, UnionBank

Cibil, there is a need to build trust in the ecosystem and bolster digital infrastructure in the MSME sector to address the issue of default.

Opening up
According to Rajiv Sabharwal, MD and CEO, Tata Capital, there is a need to start opening up public transport in measured quantities and ensure that people can move around to kickstart the economy.

"There is no certainty on end date of this (the virus and pandemic)."

"So, as of now, we have to ensure that we start all activities taking necessary precautions...we cannot hibernate," he said.

As things start opening up, businesses will start coming back to normal. The industry will also need a one-time restructuring support to help tide over temporary crisis once things start opening up.

This apart, the government will also have to work on a package to stimulate demand.

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Extract of the Consolidated Audited Financial Results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended				Year ended			
		31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020
1	Total income from operations	2,348.75	2,196.49	1,993.62	8,555.54	7,575.86			
2	Net profit / (Loss) before tax and exceptional items	(816.67)	(260.38)	(149.03)	(1,802.50)	(1,343.53)			
3	Net profit / (Loss) for the period before tax from continuing operations (after Exceptional Items)	(2,297.98)	(260.38)	(2,352.33)	(2,281.41)	(3,003.89)			
4	Net loss for the period after tax from continuing operations (after Exceptional Items)	(1,127.98)	(279.98)	(2,382.62)	(2,298.49)	(3,466.40)			
5	Net profit / (Loss) for the period after tax from discontinued operations	0.34	(1.50)	7.38	(0.70)	70.32			
6	Net loss for the period after tax from continuing and discontinued operations (4+5)	(1,128.82)	(281.48)	(2,341.24)	(2,299.19)	(3,396.29)			
7	Total comprehensive income for the period	(1,291.31)	(252.34)	(2,459.90)	(2,176.04)	(3,362.46)			
8	Equity share capital	803.59	803.59	803.59	803.59	803.59			
9	Earnings per share of ₹ (₹) - each (for continuing and discontinued operations) Basic & Diluted (₹)	(1.82)	(0.61)	(3.02)	(4.03)	(5.95)			

Extract of the Standalone Audited Financial Results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended				Year ended			
		31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	31.03.2020
1	Total income from operations	263.13	247.70	262.47	1,083.30	1,010.64			
2	Profit / (Loss) before tax and exceptional items	192.71	182.12	175.54	663.67	666.43			
3	Loss before tax after exceptional items	(782.47)	(222.01)	(688.50)	(1,434.14)	(1,042.29)			
4	Net loss after tax and exceptional items	(810.28)	(279.73)	(582.38)	(1,479.12)	(1,034.31)			
5	Total comprehensive income for the period	(1,584.49)	(337.02)	(2,350.48)	(3,173.53)	(3,349.91)			
6	Equity share capital	603.59	603.59	603.59	603.59	603.59			
7	Earnings per share of ₹ (₹) - each (for continuing and discontinued operations) Basic & Diluted (₹)	(1.82)	(0.36)	(3.87)	(4.43)	(5.72)			

Notes:
1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly / annual financial results filed with the stock exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the quarterly / Annual Financial Results are available on the websites of the stock exchange (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com) and on Company's website www.gmrinfrastructure.com.
2. The audited consolidated and standalone financial results of the Company for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2020 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee at its meeting held on July 26, 2020 and approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on July 30, 2020.

Place: New Delhi
Date: July 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gandhi Kiran Kumar
Managing Director & CEO

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Website: www.iocl.com Email ID: investors@indianoil.in

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STATEMENT OF STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE 2020 (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	STANDALONE				CONSOLIDATED			
		UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 30.06.2020	AUDITED RESULTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 31.03.2020	UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 30.06.2019	AUDITED RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020	UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 30.06.2020	AUDITED RESULTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 31.03.2020	UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED 30.06.2019	AUDITED RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020
1.	Revenues from Operations	88,936.54	1,39,618.87	1,50,136.70	5,66,949.64	90,106.48	1,42,371.85	1,52,497.06	5,76,588.93
2.	Other Income	642.19	1,722.26	631.37	3,571.39	669.62	1,248.28	614.37	2,790.29
3.	Total Income	89,578.73	1,41,341.13	1,50,768.07	5,70,521.03	90,776.10	1,43,620.13	1,53,111.43	5,79,379.22
4.	Total Expenses	86,950.15	1,43,646.65	1,45,388.67	5,62,910.50	87,792.72	1,50,167.97	1,47,954.62	5,76,617.68
5.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional Items and share of associate / joint venture)	2,628.58	(2,305.52)	5,379.40	7,610.53	2,983.38	(6,547.84)	5,156.81	2,761.54
6.	Share of profit / (loss) of associate / joint venture					221.02	535.78	325.54	1,366.09
7.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	2,628.58	(13,610.16)	5,379.40	(3,694.11)	3,204.40	(17,316.70)	5,482.35	(7,177.81)
8.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax	1,910.84	(5,185.32)	3,596.11	1,313.23	2,350.25	(8,565.54)	3,623.69	(1,876.32)
9.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax attributable to Equityholders of the Parent					2,228.80	(7,782.55)	3,737.50	(893.14)
10.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	3,743.16	(11,758.54)	4,223.33	(9,098.09)	5,015.30	(16,203.88)	4,604.29	(12,298.71)
11.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to Equityholders of the Parent					4,890.48	(15,407.77)	4,718.57	(11,283.10)
12.	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face value - ₹10 each)	9,414.16	9,414.16	9,414.16	9,414.16	9,414.16	9,414.16	9,414.16	9,414.16
13.	Other Equity excluding revaluation reserves				84,587.83				86,216.87
14.	Earnings per Share (₹) (not annualized) (Basic and Diluted) (Face value - ₹10 each)	2.08	(5.65)	3.92	1.43	2.43	(8.48)	4.07	(0.97)

Note: The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites i.e. Bombay Stock Exchange (URL: https://www.bseindia.com/xmi-data/corpling/Attachfile/08857392-bq05-4db4-8f2-6d4-835a3945.pdf) & National Stock Exchange (URL: https://www1.nseindia.com/corporate/IOC_QuarterlyFinancialResult_June20_31072020135548.zip) and also on the company's website (www.iocl.com).

Place: New Delhi
Date: July 31, 2020

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
(S. K. GUPTA)
DIRECTOR (FINANCE)
DIN No.: 07570165

Countrywide network of over 52,000 customer touch-points
Owns and operates 11 Refineries Capacity 80.7 MMTPA
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