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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT Sample ASSIGNMENT

KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.

ASSIGNMENT 1- VALUE CREATION FRAMEWORK

Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited is a private sector bank and was incorporated in 1985 as Kotak Mahindra Capital Management Finance limited and was renamed as Kotak Mahindra Finance limited in 1986. It was finally renamed as Kotak Mahindra Bank limited in 2003. Kotak Mahindra Finance Ltd. is the first company in the Indian banking history to convert to a bank. The promoters Kotak Mahindra group holds around 58 percent of the total share capital of the bank, Institutional investors hold about 24%, while the Indian public holds around 14 percent. The Chairman of the bank is Mr. K. M. Gherda and the Executive VC and Managing Director is Mr. Uday Kotak.

The registered office of the bank is in Mumbai. As of September 30th 2009, the bank has 230 full-fledged bank branches across 135 locations, and 410 ATMs. Kotak Mahindra was recently honored with the "Best Private Banking Services" award by Euromoney 2009, and is ranked as one of the top five companies for "Corporate Governance Best Practices" in the Asia Pacific region, according to the IR Global Rankings 2009.ⁱ

SERVICES

The bank offers services in retail and corporate banking. In retail banking it offers deposits such as saving and current accounts and term deposits. Retail banking also offers loans such as personal and home loans. To the retail customers these above services are further facilitated with Net Banking, Phone Banking, Home Banking, ATM Network, Mobile Banking etc. The corporate banking division offers current accounts, asset reconstruction, trade finance, treasury products, investment products etc. The investment products of the bank include term deposits and mutual funds. The bank also offers services to the NRI community.

Name	Designation
Shankar Acharya	Part Time Chairman
Anand Mahindra	Non Executive Director
Cyril Shroff	Director
Shishir Bajaj	Director
C Jayaram	Executive Director
Sudipto Mundle	Additional Director
Name	Designation
Uday Kotak	Exec. Vice Chairman & Mang Dir

The Management team is as follows:

Asim Ghosh	Director
Pradeep N Kotak	Director
Shivaji Dam	Director
Dipak Gupta	Executive Director
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PROMOTERS

Kotak Mahindra Group holds around 58% of the share capital. The promoters held around 52.39% of the shares, and the non promoters hold around 32.09% (March 2009).ⁱⁱ Among these, Mr. Uday Kotak holds 44.30% of the shares, other executive directors hold around 0.80% and Kotak Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd. holds 3.89% of the shares. However with Anand Mahindra end as its promoter, the promoters share is now 48.40%, and non-promoters have 51.60% (Sept '09). ⁱⁱⁱ The top promoters are:

- 1. Uday Suresh Kotak 44.30%
- 2. Kotak Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd. 3.89%
- 3. Anuradha Mahindra 2.49%
- 4. Avion Aerosols Pvt Ltd 1.10%

The bank has its branches in 135 locations, and plans to increase it to around 150 by the end of fiscal year 2010.

PEER GROUP

Kotak Mahindra Bank is a private sector bank, but its peer group can include even the public sector banks. However, the financials of the company are such that it would be best to compare it to the banks in the private sector. From the BT 500 list, I got the top 10 private sector banks. Using data from CMIE, I compared the bank with its other peers, and included State Bank of India in order to get an idea of the best industry figures. This was the result:

Rs. Crores	РАТ	МС	BVPS	EPS	МР	P/E	P/BV
Axis Bank Ltd.	1815.36	40910.20	253.07	44.98	1013.55	22.54	4.00
Federal Bank Ltd.	500.49	4232.58	253.06	29.28	247.60	8.46	0.98
H D F C Bank Ltd.	2244.94	78007.06	321.85	49.31	1713.55	34.75	5.32
I C I C I Bank Ltd.	3758.13	97303.23	447.96	33.75	873.80	25.89	1.95
I N G Vysya Bank Ltd.	188.78	3379.23	142.59	15.81	282.95	17.90	1.98
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	148.34	5822.59	40.61	3.62	142.05	39.25	3.50
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	235.84	2096.61	250.25	43.71	388.60	8.89	1.55
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	276.10	29224.66	112.62	7.96	842.75	105.85	7.48
Yes Bank Ltd.	303.84	7841.88	54.47	10.19	263.00	25.81	4.83
State Bank of India	9121.23	145197.11	912.73	143.67	2287.00	15.92	2.51

Source: CMIE Prowess

Based on the market cap of Kotak Mahindra Bank, I have chosen its peers as Axis Bank Ltd., HDFC Bank Ltd. and ICICI Bank Ltd.

Based on the firms' values, the average values were:

PAT/NW= 51.86; MC/PAT= 32.15; MC/NW=3.51; PAT= 1052.42; MC= 29868.67; BVPS= 208.50; EPS= 26.51; MP= 640.87

These values will be used as a reference (average of the top 9 private banks) in assigning +,- or 0 in the valuation framework.

LISTINGS

The company is listed on Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. and Luxembourg Stock Exchange.^{iv} It is in the BSE Group A, which is a list of 200 companies, selected on the basis of market capitalization. **(BSE Code 500247, NSE Code KOTAKBANK)**

The company is a part of the BSE-100, BSE-200 and S&P CNX 500 Indices. The **S&P CNX 500** is India's first broad-based stock market index of the Indian stock market. The S&P CNX 500 represents about 96% of total market capitalization and about 93% of the total turnover on the NSE.^v

NON-FINANCIAL INDICATORS

The performance measure of a bank is measured not just by its financial indicators, but also by the convenience it provides to its customers. No one would like to have an account at a bank which is not located at other cities, or has a limited presence around the country. This brings the need for Net Banking and also ATMs across the country. As per reports, as on may 31, the total number of ATMs in India was 44857. The number of ATMs per million people is as low as 33 units, which is expected to increase to 56 by 2010.^{vi} Kotak Mahindra Bank has 410 of these ATMs.

SBI	1250	12250	
ICICI	950	4831	
Axis	831	3752	
HDFC	1315	3295	

Source:

http://dqindia.ciol.com/content/dqtop20_09/IndustryAnalyses/2009/109081301.asp

Also important are the waiting time for a customer in the bank, and how efficient the processes are. The third indicator can be the number of transactions in a day per the total number of bank customers. If this is high, the bank is doing well.

Thus, the indicators are Reachability, measured by the no. of ATMs and the no. of branches; Efficiency, measured by the Cycle time, and the Waiting time; and the Average no. of transactions per day by the total no. of customers.

BT 500 RANKINGS

Kotak Mahindra Bank is ranked 31st in the BT 500 Rankings. It was ranked 32nd last year, so it has managed to improve its position, on account of the rise in its market capitalization. The rankings of its peers is higher than Kotak Mahindra Bank- ICICI is at 7, HDFC is at 10 and Axis Bank is at 21. HDFC has managed to jump from 16 to 10.^{vii}

VALUATION(Source: CMIE Prowess)

For Measuring Risk:

	Mar05	Mar06	Mar07	Mar0	Mar0			
				8	9			
Axis Bank Ltd.	13.82	16.81	19.37	12.21	17.77	2.93	16.0	0.18
							0	
H D F C Bank	14.58	16.43	17.74	13.83	15.32	1.54	15.5	0.10
Ltd.							8	
ICICIBank Ltd.	15.54	11.26	12.61	8.88	7.53	3.15	11.1	0.28
							7	
Kotak Mahindra	11.22	13.67	8.51	8.18	7.07	2.68	9.73	0.28
Bank Ltd.								

For Measuring Growth:

Rise in EBITDA over the last 5 years:

Axis Bank Ltd.	1837.44	2721.73	4101.68	6224.57	10123.42	High
H D F C Bank Ltd.	2627.02	3607.06	5279.29	7887.04	12863.29	Medium
I C I C I Bank Ltd.	9688.45	14120.1	21550.03	30016.31	29246.85	Slow
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	336.67	587.14	981.15	1758.2	2042.21	High

For Measuring Profitability:

	Price	BVPS	EPS	P/E	P/BV
Axis Bank Ltd.	1013.55	253.0719	44.97554	22.53558	4.004989
H D F C Bank Ltd.	1713.55	321.8507	49.3137	34.74795	5.324053
ICICI Bank Ltd.	873.8	447.9581	33.74866	25.8914	1.950629
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	842.75	112.6236	7.96188	105.8481	7.482893

Capital Market Conditionsviii:

Axis Bank Limited	LAAA (Stable)		A1+
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	LAA+		
ICICI Bank Limited	LAAA (Stable)	MAAA	A1+

HDFC Bank has been given strong credit ratings by CARE, but it is not rated by ICRA.

VALUATION FRAMEWORK

Axis Bank Ltd.	0	0	+	+	2+
HDFC Bank Ltd.	+	+	+	0	3+
ICICI Bank Ltd.	-	-	+	-	1+,3-
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	+	-	0	+	2+,1-

Quite clearly, as per the valuation model, HDFC is creating the most value for the shareholders. However, Kotak Mahindra bank Ltd. isn't doing too bad either, but there is a risk associated with it.

TRENDS FOR THE FUTURE

As far as Risk is concerned, the criterion to measure risk has been the standard deviation from the mean for the return on equity values for the last 5 fiscal years. In 2005 and 2006, the ROE was more or less around the values for its peer group, but over the last 3 years, the ROE has really fallen down quite regularly. This has made the standard deviation higher, as the mean has come down. In order to regain the

trust of investors, the firm needs to increase its return substantially, so that the risk comes down. Another indicator of this risk is the Beta values.

Beta Values	
Axis Bank Ltd.	1.20
HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.94
ICICI Bank Ltd.	1.34
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1.50

The growth of the firm looks to be strong since they have a capital base that is large enough to take them through the next 2-3 years without the need to raise any capital. Since the firm is already growing at a substantial rate, and continued to grow even during the recessionary scenario, the growth looks very strong.

The firm needs to look after its ability to deal with short term funds, and hence its credit rating is low. Its peers already enjoy a good credit rating and this might be a hurdle for the firm in getting funds and clients.

Finally, if we consider the profitability aspect, then among the 10 mentioned earlier in the peer companies, Kotak Mahindra Bank has a P/E ratio that is more than double of any other competitor. Also its PAT has more than tripled over the last 3 years.

	Mar	·-05	Ma	ar-06	Ма	r-07	Ma	r-08	Ma	r-09
	PAT	NW	PAT	NW	PAT	NW	PAT	NW	PAT	NW
Axis Bank										1021
Ltd.	335	2422	485	2886	659	3402	1071	8771	1815	5
HDFC Bank					114			1149		1465
Ltd.	665	4563	871	5300	1	6433	1590	7	2245	2
ICICI Bank		1290	254		311	2466		4682		4988
Ltd.	2005	0	0	22556	0	3	4158	0	3758	3
Kotak										
Mahindra										
Bank Ltd.	85	757	118	865	141	1662	294	3594	276	3906

It is a sign that the firm is doing well, though the industry is competitive. However, the peers are also doing well in this regard, and hence the profitability is expected to come down slightly if Kotak Mahindra Bank does not expand its network, since its network is much smaller than the other players in the market.

All in all, if Kotak Mahindra Bank can reach out to customers better, then it has all the potential to create more value for its shareholders.

ⁱwww.zawya.com/Story.cfm/sidZAWYA20091118075956/Kotak%20Mahindra%20Bank%20launch es%20Representative%200ffice%20in%20Dubai/

ⁱⁱ Kotak Mahindra Bank 24th Annual Report for 2008-09

ⁱⁱⁱ <u>http://www.domain-</u> <u>b.com/finance/banks/Kotak Mahindra Bank/20090603 anand mahindra.html</u>

iv

http://www.moneycontrol.com/india/stockpricequote/banksprivatesector/kotakmahindrabank/K MB

v http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S&P_CNX_500

vii BT 500 Rankings viii <u>http://www.icra.in/LiveRating.aspx</u>

ASSIGNMENT 2: VALUATION OF SHARES

<u>1. Constant growth DDM model</u>

 $P_0 = D_1 / (K_e - g)$ where $P_0 =$ expected market value of the firm; $K_e =$ expected rate of return; g = growth rate; $D_1 =$ dividend at end of year 1

In order to understand the growth rate for Kotak Mahindra Bank and its peers, I looked at the last few years growth rate, calculated as g = Retention Ratio*Return on retained earnings. ROE is taken for the year for which data has been collected.

		Axis Bank Ltd.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.
	Retention Ratio	0.7377	0.7926
	ROE	0.1763	0.1237
Year 2005	Growth Rate	13.01%	9.80%
	Retention Ratio	0.7680	0.8123
	ROE	0.1773	0.1455
Year 2006	Growth Rate	13.62%	11.82%
	Retention Ratio	0.7742	0.8108
	ROE	0.2030	0.1115
Year 2007	Growth Rate	15.72%	9.04%
	Retention Ratio	0.7650	0.8971
	ROE	0.1711	0.1114
Year 2008	Growth Rate	13.09%	9.99%
_	Retention Ratio	0.7684	0.8992
	ROE	0.1778	0.0673
Year 2009	Growth Rate	13.66%	6.05%

Source: CMIE Prowess Database

Over the last year, Services sector has grown at over 10%.^{viii} Based on these, growth rates can be taken as **8%** for Axis bank since it has grown consistently at 13% rate over the last 5 years, even in the financial slowdown. This indicates that they are in good health and hence can be expected to

grow at a rate close to the economy growth rate. The growth rate for Kotak Mahindra bank came down in 2009 else it grew at 9% around. They are paying very low dividends for their kind of growth rate, and dividends should grow, else it must mean they have some investment opportunities that are driving their growth. Hence the constant growth rate is taken as **10% for Kotak Mahindra Bank** (Not 8% because Axis and HDFC are giving higher dividends, so lesser investment opportunities). This should be close to the growth rate of economy.

Similarly dividends were seen over the last 5 years:

Axis Bank Ltd.	2.8	4.0	4.5	6	10
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1.25	0.6	0.7	0.75	0.75
Source: CMIE Prowess Database					

Company Name	D ₁	K _e -g (K _e = 12.5) (in %)	P ₀	Current MV (16th Jan 09)
Axis Bank Ltd.	10.8	4.5	240	1078.2
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.825	2.5	33	821.55

Axis bank even with their high growth rates has given high dividends, while Kotak Mahindra bank has reduced its dividends to just 7.5%. So, Kotak has had to retain a high share of its earnings for growing at around 10%, while Axis and HDFC have enough resources even without a high retention. This can also indicate that Kotak Mahindra bank has good investment opportunities unlike others, which makes it pay a lower dividend. This also justifies the high market price for its share, resulting in high P/E and P/BV ratios.

The model does not give correct values, and under-values both the firms. The growth rate cannot be taken too high as that would mean the banks are growing at a faster rate than the economy, while even a 12.4% growth rate will not be sufficient to equal the current market value. The dividend rate is sufficiently high as well for Axis bank and HDFC. Hence, for such firms that have a high growth rate over the previous years, **this model is not applicable**. A phased growth model may work better.

2. Phased Growth DDM model

The growth rate is assumed in 2 phases- for first 5 years, an initial growth rate g_1 , and then a constant growth rate g_2 . The constant growth rates are assumed as 11% and 10% for Axis and Kotak Mahindra Bank. The growth rates are on the higher side since these are among the top 4 private banks and are expected to do as well as the economy. The slightly higher growth rate for Axis Bank is because of its consistent results over the past few years, while the higher initial growth rates for Kotak indicate that they have been retaining higher profits and cutting on dividends, in order to have investment opportunities. This has mainly been in the NRI segment. Axis and Kotak Mahindra Bank are assumed to be at 20%, more than the the expected rate of return. Again, expected rate of return should be greater than 12.5%. The resultant values are:

Axis Bank Ltd.	2	11	12	10.67	11.38	12.14	12.95	13.81	1226.1	1287.1
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2	10	12	10.67	11.38	12.14	12.95	13.81	729.08	790.02

$P_5 = D_6 / (K_e \cdot g_2); P_0 = P_5 / (1 + K_e)^{5}; PV(dividend) = D_1^* (1 + g_1)^n / (1 + K_e)^n$

The values are close for Axis and Kotak Mahindra Bank, **so this model is quite efficient** in calculating value. As per the Annual Report 2009, Kotak has diversified its business over the last 2 years, by concentrating on the NRI segment. That has really accelerated its growth. Axis bank is a consistent performer, as indicated by its future predictions and past performance.

<u>3. Liquidation value</u> is the likely price of an asset when it is allowed insufficient time to sell on the open market, thereby reducing its exposure to potential buyers. Liquidation value is typically lower than fair market value. The Liquidation value is the estimated amount of money that an asset or company could quickly be sold for, such as if it were to go out of business. In absence of any information about the life of the assets, Net Worth is considered as the liquidation value.

Another way to calculate the liquidation value is:viii

Liquidation Value = Book Value of assets*(1+ Inflation Rate) average life of assets

However this model assumes that the assets have no earning capacity, which is a major drawback. Also it may not be possible to calculate the average life of assets.

Hence, Liquidation value Kotak Mahindra= Net worth- Intangible Assets= 3905.53- 22.40= 3883.13 crores

Liquidation value _{Axis Bank}= 10214.81- 92.44= 10122.37 crores

For Kotak, the value is almost $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the actual market cap of the firm, so currently the market value of the firm is well above its liquidity value, indicating that it is in a strong position. Axis Bank has a market cap of about Rs. 40,000, so here also the liquidation model does not give a correct result, indicating that the bank is performing well, and there is no chance of any liquidation.

4. Price-Earnings Ratio Model

PAT(crores)	71.13	102.57	90.31	125.91	389.92			
Course CMUE Deserves database								

Source: CMIE Prowess database

As on day end on 15th Jan:

Sr.	Company	P/E	Sr.	P/E			
1	Kotak Mahindra	73.29	9	9 Bank Of Rajasthan			
2	HDFC Bank	28.07	10	10 Federal Bank			
3	ICICI Bank	23.82	11	11 City Union Bank			
4	ING Vysya Bank	21.09	12	12 Karur Vysya			
5	Yes Bank	20.2	13	13 Karnataka Bank			
6	IndusInd Bank	19.13	14	14 South Ind Bk			
7	Axis Bank	18.67	15 JK Bank		6.41		
8	Dhanalakshmi Bank	16.99		18.583			

Source: www.moneycontrol.com

Value= (P/E) Industry Average * PAT Firm

= 18.583*389.92 crores =7245.88 crores

The P/E on 31st March 2009 was 35.42, while it has gone up to 73.29 on 15th Jan. Clearly, the fluctuations in P/E ratio can be significant. For example, the price earnings ratio decreased from 33.69 on February 25, 2008 to 10.26 on February 25, 2009. Viii Hence, Price-Earnings model should only be used as a reference. Also PAT is only available at the end of a financial year and even at

another time, the same PAT value is used. Hence, it is not a fair indicator of the value of the firm. Also PAT can be manipulated, and thus P/E ratio is not always reliable. Currently, KMB is doing well, and its ratio is more than 4 times that the average. Hence its market cap is close to 30,000 crores, but this value is much lesser. So, it is not a correct indicator.

Sr.	Company	P/BV	Sr.	Company	P/BV
1	Axis Bank Ltd.	3.69	9	Indusind Bank Ltd.	2.8
2	Bank Of Rajasthan Ltd.	1.82	10	J&K Bank Ltd.	1
3	City Union Bank Ltd.	1.36	11	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1
4	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2.26	12	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1.45
5	Federal Bank Ltd.	0.99	13	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	6.93
6	H D F C Bank Ltd.	3.86	14	South Indian Bank Ltd.	1.11
7	I C I C I Bank Ltd.	1.82	15	Yes Bank Ltd.	4.37
8	I N G Vysya Bank Ltd.	1.61	Aver	2.405	

5. Price-Book Value Ratio Model

Source: CMIE Prowess

Value= (P/BV) Industry Average * Net Worth Firm

= 2.405*3905.53 crores = 9392.8 crores

Here also the P/BV ratio of the bank is significantly larger than the industry average. This probably indicates that the firm is valued very highly in the market, and more so when compared to the other banks in the private sector. This probably is because of the Kotak group's role in the bank, that the firm has such high ratios. Net worth is also not an accurate figure currently since we are into the last quarter of the year and the current book value would have increased. So again the firm is probably undervalued by this method as it is much less than its enterprise value and its market cap, which are around 30,000 crores. We can see the limitations of this method when valuing a firm doing well in a struggling industry.

KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

ASSIGNMENT 3: DEBT AND ITS VALUATION

1. An analysis of the balance sheet and the Annual Report of *Kotak Mahindra Bank* and its peer *Axis Bank* indicated that these two banks have taken no long term debts over its last 10 years, and all the debts have been short term ones. These have been in the form of financial borrowings from Reserve Bank of India and other banks, foreign currency borrowings and sub-ordinated debt. There has been no issue of bonds, debentures or notes. For Axis bank all these have been unsecured, while Kotak Mahindra has secured financial institutional borrowings of Rs. 30,940,709.^{viii}

The distribution of these debts is given below.viii

KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

	Mar				
Values in Crores	05	Mar 06	Mar 07	Mar 08	Mar 09
	985.5	1849.2	5725.2	5901.4	6734.0
Borrowings	1	4	7	9	1

					3094.0
Secured borrowings	0	0	149.92	649.85	7
Secured financial institutional					3094.0
borrowings	0	0	149.92	649.85	7
	985.5	1846.6	3982.1	3740.6	3529.9
Unsecured borrowings		6	2		4
		1104.9	2191.5	1477.7	
Unsecured short-term bank borrowings	772.7	5	3	2	650.21
Unsecured borrowings from financial				1234.6	
institutions	20	389.41	947.73	6	1911.3
	109.1				
Foreign currency borrowings	_1	112.3	217.35	246.02	138.49
Sub-ordinated debt	83.7	240	625.51	782.24	829.94
			1593.2		
Bank's borrowings from RBI	0	2.58	3	1511	110
Current portion of secured and					
unsecured long term debt	0	0	0	0	0

AXIS BANK

Values in Crores	Mar 05	Mar 06	Mar 07	Mar 08	Mar 09
	2570.0	4469.5	8697.0	9053.3	15519.8
Borrowings	1	3	2	7	6
Secured borrowings	0	0	0	0	0
	2570.0	4469.5	8697.0	9053.3	14440.3
Unsecured borrowings		3	2	7	_1
Unsecured short-term bank					
borrowings	170.3	867.98	600	0	300
Unsecured borrowings from financial	1129.9				
institutions	1	1223.8	1203.9	546.69	1632.15
			3391.7	5077.3	
Foreign currency borrowings	481.2	589.15	1	5	7173.77
			3501.4	3429.3	
Sub-ordinated debt	788.6	1788.6	1	3	5334.39
Bank's borrowings from RBI	0	0	0	0	1079.55
Current portion of secured and					
unsecured long term debt	0	0	0	0	0

Like it is generally for banks, all the funding has come through equity. Hence, there have been **no long term debt instruments**, so the 4 parts of the **assignment are not applicable**.