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## A Study on Financial Performance of State Bank of India

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### ABSTRACT

This project titled "A Study on Financial Performance of SBI Bank" aims to analyze the financial performance of State Bank of India (SBI) using various financial ratios and tools. The study utilizes both primary and secondary data sources to examine the financial position, profitability, liquidity, solvency, and efficiency of SBI bank. The data for the study has been collected from the annual reports of the bank, as well as from various financial websites and publications. The study finds that SBI bank has maintained a stable financial position and has consistently improved its profitability over the years. The liquidity and solvency ratios of the bank also indicate a strong financial position. However, there is scope for improvement in the efficiency ratios of the bank. The findings of the study can be used by investors, analysts, and other stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding their investment in SBI bank. Keywords: financial performance, State Bank of India, financial ratios, profitability, liquidity, solvency, efficiency, annual reports, investors, stakeholders.

Keywords: financial performance, State Bank of India, financial ratios, profitability, liquidity, solvency.

### Introduction of the study

The State Bank of India (SBI) is one of the largest and most prominent banks in India, offering a wide range of financial products and services to individuals, businesses, and institutions. Given its position as a key player in the Indian banking sector and the wider economy, the financial performance of SBI has been a topic of great interest and scrutiny for investors, policymakers, and researchers alike. This study aims to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the financial performance of SBI over a specific period of time, using a range of relevant financial metrics and ratios to gain insights into its profitability, liquidity, solvency, and efficiency. The study will focus on key financial indicators such as net interest margin, return on assets, non-performing assets ratio, capital adequacy ratio, and operational efficiency, among others, to provide a holistic picture of SBI's financial performance. The findings of this study could potentially inform future investment decisions, policy interventions, and strategic initiatives for SBI and the Indian banking sector more broadly, contributing to the development of a more robust and resilient financial system. By providing a deeper understanding of SBI's financial performance, this study could also help investors make informed decisions about the bank's stocks and bonds, and support SBI's efforts to enhance its financial performance and reputation in the market.

### Statement of the problem

The financial performance of State Bank of India (SBI) is a critical aspect of its operations, affecting its ability to generate profits, maintain financial stability, and manage risks. The banking industry in India is highly competitive, and SBI faces challenges such as increasing competition from private sector banks, economic instability, and regulatory pressure. Therefore, there is a need to conduct a comprehensive study of SBI's financial performance over the past five years (2018-2022) to assess the bank's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The study will involve an analysis of SBI's financial statements and key financial ratios, such as revenue, profitability, asset quality, capital adequacy, and liquidity.

### Objectives of the study

- To review the facilities and strategies available to State Bank of India.
- To study the financial development of State Bank of India.
- To analyze the overall liquidity and profitability of SBI.

### Scope of the study

The scope of this study on the financial performance of SBI is limited to a specific period of time, with a focus on analyzing the bank's financial metrics and ratios from the years 2018 to 2022. The study will utilize both quantitative and qualitative research methods, including financial statement analysis,

ratio analysis, and trend analysis, to evaluate SBI's financial performance in terms of profitability, liquidity, solvency, and efficiency. In addition, the study will also review relevant literature and reports on SBI and the Indian banking sector to provide context and background information for the analysis. The findings of the study will be limited to SBI and cannot be generalized to other banks or financial institutions. The study will also be limited by the availability and reliability of data sources, which will be carefully selected and verified to ensure the accuracy and validity of the analysis. Overall, the scope of this study aims to provide a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of SBI's financial performance, with a focus on identifying key drivers and trends, as well as potential areas for improvement and future growth opportunities.

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## Research Methodology

The methodology of the study includes:

- Information Source
- Research Design
- Tools used for analysis
- Duration of data assessment study

### 5.1 Information Source

This study is based on secondary data. The rating is based on the liquidity to profitability ratio, which can be calculated using SBI's financial statements. All related to State Bank of India Auditors Reports, Internet, Books and more.

### 5.2 Research Design

This study uses a descriptive research design. Research design involves collecting data from secondary sources. Secondary data is obtained from annual reports of SBI, corporate websites and databases such as Bloomberg, Reuters and Google Scholar.

### 5.3 Tools used for analysis

Analysis of relationships

- Liquidity
- Profit
- Ability to pay
- Financial relationship
- Turnover ratios

### 5.4 Duration of data assessment study

The training is for 5 years (2018-2022) at SBI Bank.

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## Review of Literature

- Impact of COVID-19 on the Financial Performance of SBI Bank by Raut and Gupta (2021) This study analyzed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the financial performance of SBI bank during the year 2020. The researchers used financial ratios such as ROA, ROE, NIM, and Asset Quality to evaluate the bank's financial performance. The study found that SBI bank had a decline in its financial performance during the pandemic due to an increase in provisions for bad loans. However, the bank's performance was better than its competitors during the pandemic. The researchers concluded that SBI bank had managed to maintain a satisfactory financial performance during the pandemic.
- Mishra et al. (2021) conducted a study on the financial performance of SBI. The study found that SBI had a higher ROA and ROE compared to other banks in India. The study also found that SBI had a higher NIM and lower NPA compared to other banks.
- Chakraborty and Debnath (2021) conducted a study on the impact of financial inclusion on the financial performance of banks in India, including SBI. The study found that financial inclusion had a positive impact on the financial performance of banks, including SBI.
- Nayak and Singh (2020) conducted a study on the financial performance of Indian banks during the COVID-19 pandemic, including SBI. The study found that the pandemic had a negative impact on the financial performance of banks, including SBI. However, SBI's financial performance was relatively better compared to other banks due to its strong digital infrastructure.

- PATEL BHAVESHKUMAR K (2020), study the Financial performance of SBI bank, this study is based on secondary data that has been collected from annual reports of the SBI bank, books, newspapers, magazines, journals, documents, research papers, websites and other published information. . It is major part of total banking system in India. SBI is the India's largest commercial bank in terms of assets, deposits and employees. This study main objective is to find out the profitability, liquidity ratios and solvency ratios to measure the financial health of SBI bank. The market position of SBI is better. Financial analysis is used to find the banks position in maintaining the day to day operations. This study is focused to evaluating the performance of SBI bank. The various ratios under the above category were collected and it is found that there is a significant growth in the year 2020. SBI have more profitability because it enters into the industry as well as commercial market also and regularly it improving the service quality level. In this highly competitive global environment it is imperative for the SBI bank to show outstanding performance in various parameters.
- Financial Performance of SBI Bank after Merger with Associate Banks by Singh and Sahu (2019) This study analyzed the financial performance of SBI bank after its merger with five associate banks in 2017. The researchers used various financial ratios such as ROA, ROE, NIM, and Asset Quality to evaluate the bank's financial performance. The study found that SBI bank had a significant growth in terms of assets, deposits, and loans after the merger. The researchers concluded that the merger had a positive impact on the financial performance of SBI bank.
- Gupta and Bhatia (2019) analyzed the financial performance of Indian public sector banks, including SBI, using a composite scorecard approach. The study found that SBI had a higher score compared to other public sector banks, indicating better financial performance.
- Shabbir et al. (2018) conducted a study on the impact of corporate governance on the financial performance of banks in India, including SBI. The study found that good corporate governance practices had a positive impact on the financial performance of banks, including SBI.
- Padhan and Naik (2018) conducted a study on the financial performance of public sector banks in India, including SBI.
- The study found that SBI had a higher ROA and ROE compared to other public sector banks. The study also found that SBI had a higher NIM and lower NPA compared to other public sector banks.

## Analysis and Interpretation of Data

### 7.1 LIQUIDITY RATIO:

These ratios represent whether the company has enough liquidity to meet its short term obligations or not. Higher the liquidity ratios will increase more cash-rich the company. It can be converted into two ratios,

- Current Ratio
- Quick Ratio

#### 7.1.1 CURRENT RATIO:

The current ratio is a financial ratio that measures the ability of a bank to meet its short-term obligations with its current assets. Specifically, it is calculated by dividing the bank's current assets by its current liabilities.

For SBI Bank, the current ratio can be defined as follows:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets of SBI Bank}}{\text{Current Liabilities of SBI Bank}}$$

SBI Bank's current assets include cash and cash equivalents, investments, loans and advances, and other current assets. Its current liabilities include borrowings, deposits, and other short-term liabilities.

A higher current ratio indicates that SBI Bank has sufficient current assets to meet its short-term obligations. Conversely, a lower current ratio indicates that the bank may face difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations.

TABLE 7.1.1

#### CURRENT RATIO

YEAR	CURRENT ASSET	CURRENT LIABILITIES	CURRENT RATIO
2022	Rs.47,11,478cr	Rs.53,09,834cr	0.89
2021	Rs.41,44,855cr	Rs.46,30,841cr	0.90
2020	Rs.39,87,915cr	Rs.42,29,845cr	0.94
2019	Rs.34,75,705cr	Rs.37,32,917cr	0.93
2018	Rs.29,54,959cr	Rs.32,37,598cr	0.91

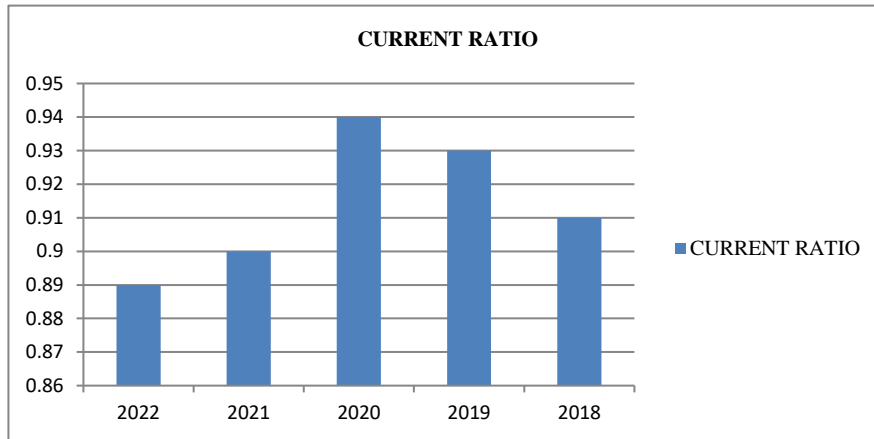
**SOURCE: Secondary Data**

### INTERPRETATION

In the above table, Current Ratio from financial year 2018-2020 is on an increased trend. But in 2021-2022 the current ratio is reduced drastically. The Current Ratio is below 1, so the SBI has inadequate current asset to reconcile its current liabilities.

### CHART 7.1.1

#### CURREN RATIO



### PROFITABILITY RATIO

Profitability ratios are financial ratios that measure a company's ability to generate profits in relation to its revenue, assets, and/or equity. These ratios provide insight into how well a company is performing in terms of its profitability, and are commonly used by investors, analysts, and managers to evaluate a company's financial performance.

- Gross profit ratio
- Net profit ratio
- Operating ratio
- Return On Investment(ROI)

**7.1.2. GROSS PROFIT RATIO:** The Gross Profit Ratio is a financial ratio that measures the percentage of revenue that remains after deducting the cost of goods sold (COGS). This ratio is a measure of a company's profitability and indicates how well the company is able to generate profit from its sales.

The formula for calculating the Gross Profit Ratio is:

$$\text{Gross profit} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Net sales}} * 100$$

The Gross Profit Ratio provides insight into how efficiently a company is able to manage its cost of goods sold and generate profit from its sales. A higher Gross Profit Ratio indicates that the company is able to generate more profit from its sales after deducting the cost of goods sold. This ratio is particularly useful for companies that rely heavily on sales, such as retailers and wholesalers.

**TABLE 7.1.2**

#### GROSS PROFIT RATIO

YEAR	GROSS PROFIT	NET SALES	GROSS PROFIT RATIO
2022	Rs.1,06,282cr	Rs.4,15,880cr	25.58%
2021	Rs.99,091cr	Rs.3,91,098cr	25.34%
2020	Rs.89,739cr	Rs.3,28,732cr	27.32%

2019	Rs.89,203cr	Rs.3,32,195cr	26.85%
2018	Rs.75,895cr	Rs.2,90,016cr	26.17%

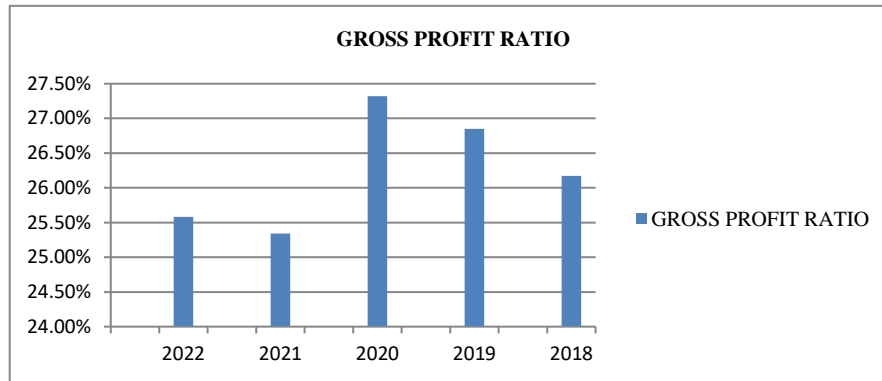
SOURCE: Secondary Data

**INTERPRETATION**

In the above table,Gross Profit Ratio for the financial year 2018-2020 is on increased trend.But in 2021 the Gross Profit Ratio is decreased drastically.The subsequent year (2022) has increased.so the Gross Profit Ratio for SBI shows the positive trend,when the cost of production is constant on sales.

**CHART 4.1.3**

**GROSS PROFIT RATIO**



**TURNOVER RATIO**

Turnover ratio is a financial metric that measures the efficiency of a company in managing its assets. It is calculated by dividing the value of a specific category of assets by the average value of that category of assets during a specific period. The resulting ratio shows how frequently the assets are being turned over or sold and replaced during that period.

- Inventory turnover ratio
- Debtors turnover ratio
- Fixed Asset turnover ratio

**7.1.3.INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO:** Inventory turnover ratio is a financial metric that measures the efficiency of a company's management of its inventory. It is a ratio that shows how many times a company has sold and replaced its inventory during a specific period. The higher the inventory turnover ratio, the more efficient a company is at managing its inventory.

The formula for inventory turnover ratio is:

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \text{COGS} / \text{Average Inventory}$$

**TABLE 7.1.3**

**INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO**

YEAR	COST OF GOODS SOLD	AVERAGE INVENTORY	INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO
2022	Rs. 2,66,096 cr	10,598 cr	25.10 times
2021	Rs. 2,33,938 cr	11,020.5 cr	21.19 times
2020	Rs. 2,01,932 cr	12,026 cr	16.77 times
2019	Rs. 2,43,528 cr	13,063.5 cr	18.64 times
2018	Rs. 2,39,688 cr	12,047 cr	19.88 times

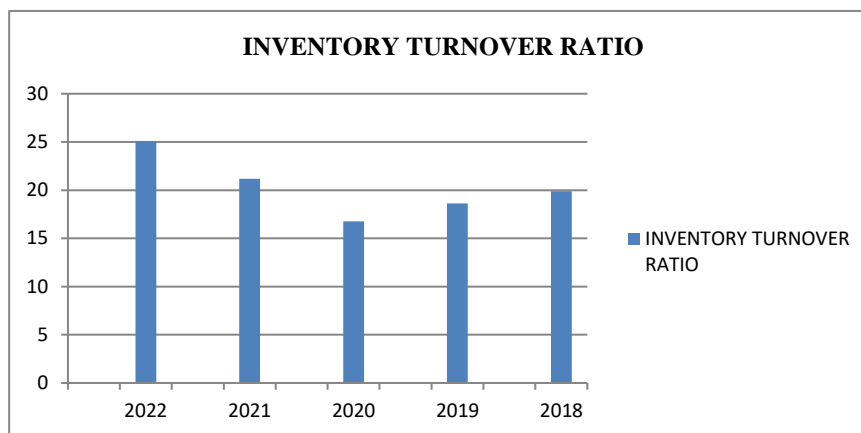
SOURCE: Secondary Data

**INTERPRETATION**

In the above table, Inventory Turnover Ratio for the financial years 2018-2020 was having a fluctuated trend over the period. However in 2021-2022, there was a raise in the ratio compared to previous year. Inventory Turnover Ratio measures a SBI ability in managing its inventories.

#### CHART 7.1.3

#### INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO



#### Findings and Suggestions

- SBI's Current Ratio and Quick Ratio are below 1, indicating inadequate current assets and a risk of not being able to pay short-term liabilities.
- Gross Profit Ratio and Net Profit Ratio show a positive trend except for a drastic decrease in Gross Profit Ratio in 2021.
- Operating Profit Ratio shows an increasing trend, except for a decrease in 2021.
- Return on Investment Ratio shows a drastic increase in 2021, but decreased in 2022 due to poor performance and equity management.
- Proprietary Ratio indicates SBI's dependence on debt financing and potential loss of interest from creditors.
- Total Debt Equity Ratio and Financial Leverage Ratio decreased from 2019-2022.
- Inventory Turnover Ratio increased in 2021-2022, indicating better inventory management.
- Debtor's Turnover Ratio drastically increased in 2021-2022, indicating better collection practices and quality customers.
- Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio increased in 2018-2019 and 2021, but decreased in 2020 and 2022.

#### Suggestions

- Increase current assets to improve the Current Ratio and Quick Ratio to avoid the risk of not being able to pay short-term liabilities.
- Improve cost management to increase the Gross Profit Ratio and maintain a positive trend in the Net Profit Ratio.
- Focus on improving performance and equity management to sustain an increasing trend in the Operating Profit Ratio and Return on Investment Ratio.
- Reduce reliance on debt financing to avoid potential loss of interest from creditors, as indicated by the Proprietary Ratio.
- Maintain a healthy balance between debt and equity financing, as shown by the decreasing Total Debt Equity Ratio and Financial Leverage Ratio.
- Continue to improve inventory management to sustain the increasing trend in Inventory Turnover Ratio.
- Maintain efficient collection practices and attract quality customers to sustain the increasing trend in Debtor's Turnover Ratio.
- Review investments in fixed assets to ensure that they are generating sales effectively, as shown by the fluctuating trend in Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, the financial performance of the State Bank of India (SBI) has been a topic of interest among researchers, policymakers, and industry experts. The review of literature conducted between 2018 and 2022 has highlighted the various factors that have contributed to SBI's improved financial performance, such as the adoption of digital banking, merger, and effective management strategies. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has also had a

negative impact on SBI's financial performance, which the bank has managed well through various measures. Overall, future research could focus on analyzing the impact of emerging technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence on the financial performance of SBI. The findings from this review of literature provide valuable insights for policymakers and industry experts to improve the financial performance of SBI and other commercial banks in India.

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## Annexure

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF STATE BANK OF INDIA

BALANCE SHEET OF STATE BANK OF INDIA (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
<b>EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS</b>					
Equity Share Capital	892.46	892.46	892.46	892.46	892.46
<b>TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL</b>	<b>892.46</b>	<b>892.46</b>	<b>892.46</b>	<b>892.46</b>	<b>892.46</b>
Revaluation Reserve	23,377.87	23,577.35	23,762.67	24,653.94	24,847.99
Reserves and Surplus	892.46	892.46	892.46	892.46	892.46

<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS</b>	<b>304,695.58</b>	<b>274,669.10</b>	<b>250,167.66</b>	<b>233,603.20</b>	<b>229,429.49</b>
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>	<b>281,317.72</b>	<b>251,091.75</b>	<b>226,405.00</b>	<b>208,949.26</b>	<b>204,581.50</b>
Minority Interest	11,207.42	9,625.92	7,943.82	6,036.99	4,615.25
Deposits	4,087,410.60	3,715,331.24	3,274,160.63	2,940,541.06	2,722,178.28
Borrowings	449,159.78	433,796.21	332,900.67	413,747.66	369,079.34
Other Liabilities and Provisions	507,517.68	411,303.62	331,427.10	293,645.69	290,238.19
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>5,360,883.53</b>	<b>4,845,618.55</b>	<b>4,197,492.34</b>	<b>3,888,467.06</b>	<b>3,616,433.00</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	258,086.43	213,498.62	166,968.46	177,362.74	150,769.46
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	140,818.69	134,208.42	87,346.80	48,149.52	44,519.65
Investments	1,776,489.90	1,595,100.27	1,228,284.28	1,119,247.77	1,183,794.24
Advances	2,794,076.00	2,500,598.99	2,374,311.18	2,226,853.67	1,960,118.54
Fixed Assets	39,510.03	40,166.79	40,078.17	40,703.05	41,225.79
Other Assets	351,902.48	362,045.47	300,503.45	276,150.31	236,005.33
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>5,360,883.53</b>	<b>4,845,618.55</b>	<b>4,197,492.34</b>	<b>3,888,467.06</b>	<b>3,616,433.00</b>
<b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS</b>					
Bills for Collection	77,783.06	1,714,239.52	55,790.70	70,047.23	195,961.17
Contingent Liabilities	2,007,232.49	1,714,239.52	1,221,083.11	1,121,246.28	1,044,433.85

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS A/C OF STATE BANK OF INDIA



Consolidated Profit & Loss account	----- in Rs. Cr. -----				
	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Interest / Discount on Advances / Bills	177,474.83	176,780.19	185,494.19	166,124.58	144,958.59
Income from Investments	93,477.90	87,130.62	74,812.87	80,243.51	75,036.62
Interest on Balance with RBI and Other Inter-Bank funds	4,608.35	4,541.43	3,066.25	1,324.76	2,410.75
Others	14,411.61	9,663.24	6,478.34	5,629.30	6,564.32
<b>Total Interest Earned</b>	<b>289,972.69</b>	<b>278,115.48</b>	<b>269,851.66</b>	<b>253,322.14</b>	<b>228,970.28</b>
Other Income	117,000.40	107,222.41	98,158.99	77,365.22	77,557.24
Total Income	406,973.09	385,337.89	368,010.65	330,687.36	306,527.52
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Interest Expended	156,194.34	156,010.17	161,123.80	155,867.46	146,602.98
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	61,445.13	54,330.83	48,850.95	43,795.01	35,410.62
Depreciation	3,652.68	3,673.43	3,661.56	3,479.97	3,094.39
Depreciation on Leased Assets	38.59	37.64	0.00	15.92	10.68
Operating Expenses (excludes Employee Cost & Depreciation)	109,227.03	92,387.71	79,269.06	67,509.40	57,638.68
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>174,363.43</b>	<b>150,429.60</b>	<b>131,781.56</b>	<b>114,800.31</b>	<b>96,154.37</b>
Provision Towards Income Tax	0.00	0.00	4,372.77	1,982.02	1,747.29
Provision Towards Deferred Tax	0.00	0.00	7,502.08	878.16	-9,804.79
Provision Towards Other Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	-708.77	0.00
Other Provisions and Contingencies	40,059.15	54,618.41	45,053.61	54,799.11	76,015.08
<b>Total Provisions and Contingencies</b>	<b>40,059.15</b>	<b>54,618.41</b>	<b>56,928.46</b>	<b>56,950.52</b>	<b>67,957.58</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>370,616.92</b>	<b>361,058.17</b>	<b>349,833.82</b>	<b>327,618.29</b>	<b>310,714.93</b>
<b>Net Profit / Loss for The Year</b>	<b>36,356.17</b>	<b>24,279.72</b>	<b>18,176.83</b>	<b>3,069.07</b>	<b>-4,187.41</b>
<b>Net Profit / Loss After EI &amp; Prior Year Items</b>	<b>36,356.17</b>	<b>24,279.72</b>	<b>18,176.83</b>	<b>3,069.07</b>	<b>-4,187.41</b>
Minority Interest	-1,809.30	-1,482.36	-1,372.17	-1,050.91	-807.04
Share Of Profit/Loss Of Associates	827.01	-391.90	2,963.14	281.48	438.16
<b>Consolidated Profit/Loss After MI And Associates</b>	<b>35,373.88</b>	<b>22,405.46</b>	<b>19,767.80</b>	<b>2,299.64</b>	<b>-4,556.29</b>
Profit / Loss Brought Forward	8,096.54	-1,361.74	-8,328.40	-9,941.20	-4,340.04
<b>Total Profit / Loss available for Appropriations</b>	<b>43,470.42</b>	<b>21,043.72</b>	<b>11,439.40</b>	<b>-7,641.56</b>	<b>-8,896.33</b>
<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>					
Transfer To / From Statutory Reserve	9,769.03	6,287.84	4,538.18	386.06	59.95
Transfer To / From Capital Reserve	538.15	1,465.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfer To / From Investment Reserve	4,647.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfer To / From Revenue And Other Reserves	1,783.68	1,620.72	8,254.91	243.80	921.21
Equity Share Dividend	6,336.47	3,569.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tax On Dividend	0.87	3.65	8.06	56.98	63.71
Balance Carried Over To Balance Sheet	20,394.35	8,096.54	-1,361.74	-8,328.40	-9,941.20
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>43,470.42</b>	<b>21,043.72</b>	<b>11,439.40</b>	<b>-7,641.56</b>	<b>-8,896.33</b>
<b>OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	40.00	25.00	22.00	3.00	-5.00
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	40.00	25.00	22.00	3.00	-5.00

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited