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WINTER PROJECT REPORT

ON

### "A STUDY ON THE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF TOP FIVE MUTUAL FUND COMPANY IN INDIA"

# THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF MR. NEIMIK SHAH

SUBMITTED BY
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### **SUBMITTED TO**



SHRI SHAMBHUBHAI V. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMPUTER

SCIENCE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

AFFILIATED TO

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

# Shri Shambhubhai V. Patel College of Computer Science & Business Management

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### **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project e top five mutual fund company in India	ntitled A study on the financial analysis of
has been carried out by Mr./Ms	Lingayat Bhargav Lalitbhai
of Bachelor of B	usiness Administration, Semester VI
Roll No. 131 Exam Sea	t No
towards fulfillment of the course, fo	r the Academic Year 2023-24.
Mentor/Guide	I/C. Principal
Date:	Date:



#### **DECLARATION**

I Bhargav Lingayat L. undersigned students of "Shri S.V. Patel Collage of Computer Science and Business Management", affiliated to Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, hereby declare that the winter project titled "A STUDY ON THE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF TOP FIVE MUTUAL FUND COMPANY IN INDIA" is our own research work-study under the valuable guidance and supervision.

We also declare that facts and data in this report are true to the best of our knowledge. This report is made on our own work. We have put our best in completion of this report. This report is submitted for the partial fulfilment of the BBA programme.

This is my own work & the report prepared there in is based on my study and experience, during the tenure of my study.

I will not use this project report in future and will not submit the same to any other university or institute or any other publisher without written permission of my guide. I further declare that the result of my findings & research in the subject is original in nature and has not been previously submitted either in part or in whole to any other institute or university for any degree. If it is found, I shall be only responsible for its consequences.

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- To make any project report, essential requirement is to get proper guidance references without which project is incomplete. we would like to thanks our institution **Shri Shambhubhai V. Patel College of Computer Science and Business Management** for giving us guidelines regarding the Winter Project.
- ➤ The successful completion of this project could not have been possible without the cooperation and support of our faculty guide who have given complete information for the project.
- ➤ We feel immense pleasure to thank Mr. Chintu Thakkar, I/C Principal, Shri S.V.PatelCollege, Surat for making available all facilities in fulfilling the requirements for theresearch work.
- ➤ I am thankful my guide **PROF. NEMIK SHAH** for giving me unique and excellentopportunity to work in this project and also this guidance and constant encouragementthroughout the project.
- Last but not least a genuine thanks to all those people who have helped me knowingly to unknowingly and contributed in my success.

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This study presents a detailed financial analysis of the top five mutual fund companies in India, focusing on key financial ratios and rankings to evaluate their performance and financial health. The analysis encompasses liquidity indicators, cash management, reliance on internal and external funding sources, credit and cash deposit ratios, return metrics, and debt equity ratios.

- 1 Liquidity Indicators: SBI Mutual Fund shows a concerning trend of declining liquidity over time, while Kotak Mutual Fund maintains a robust liquidity position. Current ratio highlights the ability of companies to meet short-term obligations.
- 2 Cash Management: Axis Mutual Fund stands out with consistently high cash reserves, contrasting with the fluctuating trend observed in HDFC Mutual Fund's cash management.
- 3 Funding Sources: Kotak Mutual Fund exhibits a higher reliance on internal funds compared to HDFC Mutual Fund, which appears to rely more on external sources.
- 4 Deposit Ratios: Kotak Mutual Fund emerges as a leader in utilizing deposits for credit activities, while ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund leads in cash deposit ratios.
- 5 Return Metrics: HDFC Mutual Fund consistently outperforms its peers in return on equity holder ratio, indicating superior returns for shareholders. SBI Mutual Fund demonstrates efficient asset utilization with the highest return on assets.
- 6 Debt Equity Ratios: SBI Mutual Fund displays a higher dependency on debt compared to Kotak Mutual Fund, which experiences significant fluctuations in its debt equity ratio.

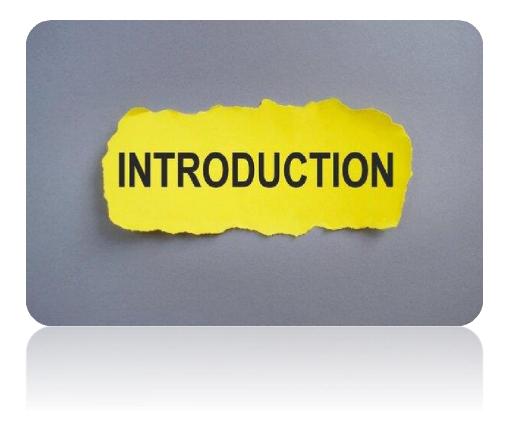
In summary, HDFC Mutual Fund emerges as a consistent top performer in terms of return metrics, while SBI Mutual Fund faces challenges regarding liquidity and debt levels. Axis Mutual Fund's fluctuating performance underscores the importance of stability in financial management. This analysis provides valuable insights for investors and stakeholders seeking to make informed decisions about mutual fund investments.

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## CHAPTER:1 INTRODUCTION



#### 1.1. OVERVIEW OF MUTUAL FUND

A mutual fund pools money from many investors to invest in a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities. Managed by professional fund managers, it offers individuals a way to access a diversified investment portfolio without directly buying individual securities. Mutual funds provide liquidity, professional management, and diversification for investors. They can be categorized based on their investment objectives, such as equity funds, bond funds, or hybrid funds. Investors buy shares in the mutual fund, and the value of these shares fluctuates based on the fund's performance. Mutual funds provide a convenient way for investors to achieve diversification and reduce risk since the funds hold a variety of assets. They offer different investment strategies catering to various risk tolerances and while others aim for broad market exposure. Investors can choose between actively managed funds, where fund managers make investment decisions, or passively managed index funds that track a specific market index. Fees, including expense ratios, impact returns, so it's crucial for investors to understand and compare costs when selecting mutual funds. Regularly reviewing fund performance and adjusting investments according to changing financial goals is advisable.

#### 1.2. HISTORY OF MUTUAL FUND

A strong financial market with broad participation is essential for a developed economy. With this broad objective India's first mutual fund was establishment in 1963, namely, Unit Trust of India (UTI), at the initiative of the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India 'with a view to encouraging saving and investment and participation in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities'. In the last few years the MF Industry has grown significantly. The history of Mutual Funds in India can be broadly divided into five distinct phases as follows:

#### 1. FIRST PHASE – 1964-1987

The Mutual Fund industry in India started in 1963 with formation of UTI in 1963 by an Act of Parliament and functioned under the Regulatory and administrative control of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In 1978, UTI was de-linked from the RBI and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) took over the regulatory and administrative control in place of RBI. Unit Scheme 1964 (US '64) was the first scheme launched by UTI. At the end of 1988, UTI had ₹ 6,700 crores of Assets Under Management (AUM).

#### 2. SECOND PHASE – 1987-1993 – ENTRY OF PUBLIC SECTOR MUTUAL FUNDS

The year 1987 marked the entry of public sector mutual funds set up by Public Sector banks and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). SBI Mutual Fund was the first 'non-UTI' mutual fund established in June 1987, followed by Canbank Mutual Fund (Dec. 1987), Punjab National Bank Mutual Fund (Aug 1989), Indian Bank Mutual Fund (Nov 1989), Bank of India (Jun 1990), Bank of Baroda Mutual Fund (Oct. 1992). LIC established its mutual fund in June 1989, while GIC had set up its mutual fund in December 1990. At the end of 1993, the MF industry had assets under management of ₹47,004 crores.

#### 3. THIRD PHASE – 1993-2003 – ENTRY OF PRIVATE SECTOR MUTUAL FUNDS

The Indian securities market gained greater importance with the establishment of SEBI in April 1992 to protect the interests of the investors in securities market and to promote the development of, and to regulate, the securities market. In the year 1993, the first set of SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations came into being for all mutual funds, except UTI. The erstwhile Kothari Pioneer (now merged with Franklin Templeton MF) was the first private sector MF registered in July 1993. With the entry of private sector funds in 1993, a new era began in the Indian MF industry, giving the Indian investors a wider choice of MF products. The initial SEBI MF Regulations were revised and replaced in 1996 with a comprehensive set of regulations, viz., SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 which is currently applicable. The number of MFs Increased over the years, with

many foreign sponsors setting up mutual funds in India. Also the MF industry witnessed several mergers and acquisitions during this phase. As at the end of January 2003, there were 33 MFs with total AUM of ₹1,21,805 crores, out of which UTI alone had AUM of ₹44,541 crores.

#### 4. FOURTH PHASE – SINCE FEBRUARY 2003 – APRIL 2014

In February 2003, following the repeal of the Unit Trust of India Act 1963, UTI was bifurcated into two separate entities, viz., the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) and UTI Mutual Fund which functions under the SEBI MF Regulations. With the bifurcation of the erstwhile UTI and several mergers taking place among different private sector funds, the MF industry entered its fourth phase of consolidation. Following the global melt-down in the year 2009, securities markets all over the world had tanked and so was the case in India. Most investors who had entered the capital market during the peak, had lost money and their faith In MF products was shaken greatly. The abolition of Entry Load by SEBI, coupled with the after-effects of the global financial crisis, deepened the adverse impact on the Indian MF Industry, which struggled to recover and remodel itself for over two years, in an attempt to maintain its economic viability which is evident from the sluggish growth In MF Industry AUM between 2010 to 2013.

#### 5. FIFTH (CURRENT) PHASE – SINCE MAY 2014

Taking cognisance of the lack of penetration of MFs, especially in tier II and tier III cities, and the need for greater alignment of the interest of various stakeholders, SEBI introduced several progressive measures in September 2012 to "re-energize" the Indian Mutual Fund industry and increase MFs' penetration In due course, the measures did succeed in reversing the negative trend that had set in after the global melt-down and improved significantly after the new Government was formed at the Center. Since May 2014, the Industry has witnessed steady inflows and increase in the AUM as well as the number of investor folios (accounts).

- The Industry's AUM crossed the milestone of ₹10 Trillion (₹10 Lakh Crore) for the first time as on 31st May 2014 and in a short span of about three years the AUM size had increased more than two folds and crossed ₹ 20 trillion (₹20 Lakh Crore) for the first time in August 2017. The AUM size crossed ₹ 30 trillion (₹30 Lakh Crore) for the first time in November 2020.
- The overall size of the Indian MF Industry has grown from ₹ 8.26 trillion as on 31st December 2013 to ₹ 50.78 trillion as on 31st December 2023, more than 6 fold increase in a span of 10 years.
- The MF Industry's AUM has grown from ₹ 22.86 trillion as on December 31, 2018 to

₹50.78 trillion as on December 31, 2023, more than 2 fold increase in a span of 5 years.

• The no. of investor folios has gone up from 8.03 crore folios as on 31-Dec-2018 to 16.49 crore as on 31-Dec-2023, more than 2 fold increase in a span of 5 years. On an average 14.10 lakh new folios are added every month in the last 5 years since December 2018.

The growth in the size of the industry has been possible due to the twin effects of the regulatory measures taken by SEBI in re-energising the MF Industry in September 2012 and the support from mutual fund distributors in expanding the retail base. MF Distributors have been providing the much needed last mile connect with investors, particularly in smaller towns and this is not limited to just enabling investors to invest in appropriate schemes, but also in helping investors stay on course through bouts of market volatility and thus experience the benefit of investing in mutual funds. MF distributors have also had a major role in popularising Systematic Investment Plans (SIP) over the years. In April 2016, the no. of SIP accounts has crossed 1 crore mark and as on 31st December 2023 the total no. of SIP Accounts are 7.64 crore.

#### 1.3. CLASSIFICATION OF MUTUAL FUND

Mutual funds is a trust that is managed by the professionals, whose main task is to gather funds from different investors & further invest them in various securities such as bonds, stocks, precious metals, etc. The funds are invested in such a way that the losses can be easily compensated with the profits. If you are facing difficulty in finding the time to do research over various investments alternatives available in the market & make a choice, mutual funds is the best way to remove your hassle. Mutual funds are considered as the flexible & easy mode of investment which also provide liquidity to the investor.

#### 1. On the Basis of maturity period

- **A. Open-Ended Fund:** Open-ended funds are the funds in which maturity date is not fixed. The investors have the opportunity to buy & sell units any time at NAV. These are the liquid funds & investors can invest at any time during the year & redemption can also be done on continuous basis.
- **B.** Close-ended fund: Close-ended funds are the funds where maturity period is fixed. These funds are not available for subscription all the time like open-ended funds rather they are available for investment during specified period of time i.e. when they are launched initially.
- **C. Interval Funds:** Interval funds are the combined version of Openended as well as close-ended funds. These funds are available for trading in stock exchange at predetermined intervals.

#### 2. On the basis of Investment objectives

- **A. Equity or Growth funds:** Equity funds are the funds in which majority of the investment is made in the equity shares. Therefore it carries a high risk but also potential of high returns. The investment goal under such kind of funds is to achieve long term growth. There may be funds which focus mainly on a single market sector for eg Banking sector equity fund.
- **B. Debt or Income Funds:** The investment under such kind of funds is made in securities such as bonds, debentures, government securities, etc. Since investment is made in debt instruments, risk factor is low & income is stable & regular. Debt or income funds are less volatile as compared to equity funds. The investment goal under such type of funds is safety and to achieve moderate growth of funds.
- C. Balanced funds: Under balanced funds, the money is invested in both equity & debt instruments. The investment goal is to achieve both profits & moderate growth. They ensure stable returns & appreciation in capital to the individuals who have invested money in balanced funds.
- **D. Money Market or Liquid funds:** Such kind of funds go for short term investments such as Treasury bills, commercial papers, etc. under which time period is less than 91 days. The investment objective under liquid funds is to attain liquidity, increase in capital & moderate return on funds
- E. Gilt funds: These are the government securities carry no credit risk & are considered as safest kind of funds.

#### 1.4. MAJOR PLANT OF MUTUAL FUND

A major component of a mutual fund is the investment portfolio, which consists of a diversified collection of stocks, bonds, or other securities. Fund managers make investment decisions based on the fund's objectives. The Net Asset Value (NAV) represents the fund's per-share market value. Investors buy shares at NAV and sell them back at NAV. Mutual funds can be categorized into equity funds, bond funds, and hybrid funds based on their asset allocation. Additionally, they can be classified as actively or passively managed. Actively managed funds involve fund managers making investment decisions, while passively managed funds, like index funds, track a specific market index.

The fund's prospectus provides detailed information about its investment strategy, risks, fees, and historical performance. Investors can choose funds based on their financial goals, risk tolerance, and investment horizon. Fund expenses, such as management fees and operating costs, impact the returns investors receive.

It's crucial for Investors to research and understand a mutual fund's objectives and historical performance before making investment decisions

#### 1.5. REGULATORY BODY OF MUTUAL FUND

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is India's major regulatory agency for mutual funds. SEBI is responsible for regulating all elements of mutual funds, including the establishment of mutual funds, their operations, the administration of mutual funds, fees charged by mutual funds, and their performance. According to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds), Rules 1996 are the rules that dictate how mutual funds are regulated in India. These rules are subject to regular reviews and amendments to keep up with the ever-evolving market circumstances and the requirements of investors.

#### 1.5.1 Structure Of Mutual Funds

The mutual fund industry in India has a three-tier structure where the fund sponsors create and registers a fund, the trustees ensure that the mutual fund is functioning appropriately, and the AMC is responsible for managing the fund.

- 1. The fund sponsor is the entity that sets up the mutual fund and registers it with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). In accordance with the Indian Trusts Act of 1882, mutual funds in India are organized in the form of trusts.
- 2. The trustees act as the watchdogs of the mutual fund and ensure that the fund is managed in the best interests of the investors. They are responsible for safeguarding the fund's assets and ensuring compliance with SEBI regulations.
- 3. A business known as an asset management company (AMC) is in charge of the trust's management. This organization is accountable for overseeing the investments made by the fund and ensuring that the fund's goals are achieved. The AMC is obligated to get registration with SEBI and is subject to the rules and guidelines that SEBI administers.

#### 1.5.2 Regulation Of Mutual Funds By SEBI

SEBI is responsible for creating policies to regulate the mutual fund industry in India. The policies include the complete regulatory framework comprising rules and guidelines for creating, operating, managing, and performing mutual funds. The main goal is to protect the interests of mutual fund investors and ensure transparency in the functioning of mutual funds so that they can make informed decisions.

The following is a list of some of the most important rules and recommendations that SEBI has released for mutual funds in India:

#### • SEBI (Mutual Funds) Rules, 1996

These rules govern the establishment, maintenance, and administration of mutual funds in India. The rules cover issues such as the registration of mutual funds, the nomination of trustees, the function of fund management, investment limits, and transparency requirements.

#### • SEBI (Mutual Funds) Rules, 2020

These laws were enacted to address concerns over the concentration of mutual fund portfolios and problems with risk management and asset allocation. The laws require mutual funds to diversify their stock and sector holdings throughout their portfolios to reduce the risk of concentration and increase the portfolio's overall diversity.

#### • Categorization and Rationalization of Mutual Fund Schemes

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has published this circular to rationalize the mutual fund business. To this end, the number of schemes that mutual funds provide will be reduced, and clear categorization rules will be introduced for mutual fund schemes. The goal was to simplify the process of understanding and comparing the various mutual fund plans for investors.

#### 1.6. LIST OF MUTUAL FUND COMPANY

NO	NAME OF THE COMPANY MUTUAL FUND
01	SBI MUTUAL FUND.
02	HDFC MUTUAL FUND.
03	KOTAK MAHINDRA MUTUAL FUND
04	ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND.
05	AXIS MUTUAL FUND.

#### 1. SBI MUTUAL FUND



SBI Mutual Fund is an Indian asset management company introduced by the State Bank of India (SBI) and incorporated in 1987 with its corporate head office located in Mumbai, India. SBIFMPL is a joint venture between the State Bank of India, an Indian public sector bank, and Amundi, a European asset management company. A shareholder agreement in this regard has been entered on April 13, 2011, between SBI & AMUNDI Asset Management. Accordingly, SBI currently holds 63% stake in SBIFMPL and the 37% stake is held by AMUNDI Asset Management through a

wholly owned subsidiary, Amundi India Holding. SBI & AMUNDI Asset Management shall jointly develop the company as an asset management company of international repute by adopting global best practices and maintaining international standards.

#### 2. HDFC MUTUAL FUND.



HDFC formed HDFC Mutual Fund as a joint venture with Standard Life Investments in 1999. HDFC Asset Management Company is the investment manager of HDFC Mutual Fund's schemes. HDFC holds a 52.6% stake and is the sole promoter of the company as of June 2023.

#### 3. KOTAK MAHINDRA MUTUAL FUND



Kotak Mutual Fund began its operations back in December 1998. It was the first AMC to offer a dedicated gilt fund for investing solely in Government securities. It provides mutual fund and portfolio management services under SEBI ('Mutual Funds') Regulations, 1996 and SEBI (Portfolio Manager) Regulations, 1993.

#### 4. ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND.



ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund offers a wide range of retail and corporate investment solutions across various asset classes — Equity, Debt, Hybrid, Solution Oriented and Others. The Fund House has continuously aimed to provide investors with financial solutions to aid them in achieving their lifecycle objectives.

#### 5. AXIS MUTUAL FUND



Axis Mutual Fund is an Indian asset management company. It was established in the year 2009 and has its headquarters in Mumbai. Axis Mutual Fund offers various types of mutual fund schemes to invest in India, such as equity funds, hybrid funds, debt funds, and more.

#### 1.7. INTRODUCTION ABOUT FINANCIAL ANALYSIS.

Financial analysis drives sound business decision-making for governments, companies, and investors when considering plans and budgets for current and future projects. By collecting, organizing, and interpreting financial information and using it to forecast market trends and economic conditions, financial analysts can assess risk and provide advice on financial policies.1 Their expertise is vital to sound financial management. Whether they set out to analyze financial data, advise on potential investments, evaluate a company's financial health, or assist in budget planning, financial analysts are a crucial link between raw data and actionable strategies.

#### 1.7.1 What is financial analysis

In the corporate world, financial analysis is the systematic process of examining a company's financial statements, budgets, and projects to assess its performance and viability. The primary objective of corporate financial analysis is to determine profitability, liquidity, and solvency.

- Profitability measures how well a company generates earnings and includes metrics such as return on investment (ROI) and net profit margin
- Liquidity focuses on a company's ability to cover short-term obligations, often evaluated through ratios such as the current ratio or quick ratio
- Solvency gauges a company's capacity to meet long-term debts, often analyzed through debt-to-equity ratios or interest coverage ratios

#### 1.8. TOOLS OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

- **1. Financial Statements:** Analyzing balance sheets, income statements, and cash flow statements provides a comprehensive view of a company's financial health.
- **2. Ratio Analysis:** Key ratios like liquidity ratios, profitability ratios, and leverage ratios help assess a company's performance and financial stability.
- **3. Trend Analysis:** Examining financial data over time helps identify patterns and trends, aiding in forecasting future performance.
- **4.** Cash Flow Analysis: Evaluating cash inflows and outflows helps understand a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations and fund operations.
- **5.** Budgeting and Forecasting: Creating financial forecasts and budgets helps in planning and comparing actual performance against anticipated results.
- **6. Risk Management Tools:** Tools like Monte Carlo simulations can assess the impact of various risks on financial outcomes.
- 7. Financial Modeling: Building models to simulate different scenarios aids in decision- making and projecting future financial performance.
- **8. Valuation Methods:** Techniques like discounted cash flow (DCF) or comparable company analysis (CCA) are used to estimate the intrinsic value of a company or its assets.

### <u>CHAPTER:2</u> <u>LITERATURE REVIEW</u>



- ❖ Dhimen Jani and Dr. Rajeev Jain (Dec 2013), have studied Role of Mutual Funds in Indian Financial System as a Key Resource Mobiliser. This paper attempts to identify, the relationship between AUM mobilized by mutual fund companies and GDP growth of the India. To find out correlation coefficient Kendall's tau b and spearman's rho correlation ship was applied, the data range was selected from 1998- 99 to 2009-10.
- ❖ Prof. V. Vanaja and Dr. R. Karrupasamy (2013), have done a Study on the Performance of select Private Sector Balanced Category Mutual Fund Schemes in India. This study of performance evaluation would help the investors to choose the best schemes available and will also help the AUM's in better portfolio construction and can rectify the problems of underperforming schemes. The objective of the study is to evaluate the performance of select Private sector balanced schemes on the basis of returns and comparison with their bench marks and also to appraise the performance of different category of funds using risk adjusted measures as suggested by Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen.
- ❖ Vasantha, S., Maheswari, U. and Subashini, K., 2013. Evaluating the performance of some selected open ended equity diversified mutual fund in Indian mutual fund industry. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology
- ❖ Nimalathasan, B., and R. K. Gandhi. "Mutual fund financial performance analysis-A comparative study on equity diversified schemes and equity mid-cap schemes." International Journal of Multidisciplinary Management Studies 2.3 (2012): 91-106.
- ❖ Dr. Sandeep Bansal, Deepak Garg and Sanjeev K Saini (2012), have studied Impact of Sharpe Ratio & Treynor's Ratio on Selected Mutual Fund Schemes. This paper examines the performance of selected mutual fund schemes, that the risk profile of the aggregate mutual fund universe can be accurately compared by a simple market index that offers comparative monthly liquidity, returns, systematic & unsystematic risk and complete fund analysis by using the special reference of Sharpe ratio and Treynor's ratio.
- ❖ Dr. K. Veeraiah and Dr. A. Kishore Kumar (Jan 2014), conducted a research on Comparative Performance Analysis of Select Indian Mutual Fund Schemes. This study analyzes the performance of Indian owned mutual funds and compares their performance. The performance of these funds was analyzed using a five year NAVs and portfolio allocation. Findings of the study reveals that, mutual funds out perform naïve investment. Mutual funds Dhimen Jani and Dr. Rajeev Jain (Dec 2013), have studied Role of Mutual Funds in Indian Financial System as a Key Resource Mobiliser. This paper attempts to identify, the relationship between AUM mobilized by mutual fund companies and GDP growth of the India. To find out correlation coefficient Kendall's tau b and spearman's rho correlation ship was applied, the data range was selected from 1998-99 to 2009-10.
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### CHAPTER:3 RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY



#### 3.1 Researcher problem statement

"A study on the Financial Analysis of top five mutual fund company in India"

#### 3.2 Objective of the Study

- To Study the financial analysis of top 5 mutual fund company in India
- Analysis historical returns of funds managed by each company to assess consistency and reliability
- Assess the reputation and credibility of each mutual fund company in the industry
- Consider the expertise and track record of fund manager associated with mutual fund company

#### 3.3 Method of Data collection

There are two types of Data

- Primary Data
- Secondary Data

The information is collected from secondary Data secondary Data is research data that has previously been gathered and can be accessed by research I have collected data by different websites for carrying out my project this study is highly depending on the Secondary data for the various facts and fingers

#### 3.4 Source of data

The information is collected through internet and website the source of data mainly includes

- Company's annual report
- Wikipedia
- Money control

#### 3.5 Research design

Exploratory research design is crucial for conducting a financial ratio analysis of the top 5 mutual fund companies in India because it allows for a comprehensive understanding of the diverse factors influencing their financial performance. Given the complexity of financial markets and the multitude of variables impacting mutual funds, exploratory research enables researchers to uncover new insights, patterns, and relationships among financial ratios.

#### 3.6 Time Spain of Data

In this project report I have taken the secondary data of last 3 year

#### 3.7 Uses of statistical tools

- The financial tools used for analysis the balance sheet and various rational
  - Current ratio
  - Cash position
  - > Properitory fund ratio
  - Debt equity
  - > Return on equity holder ratio
  - > Cash deposit ratio
  - Credit deposit ratio
  - > Return on assets

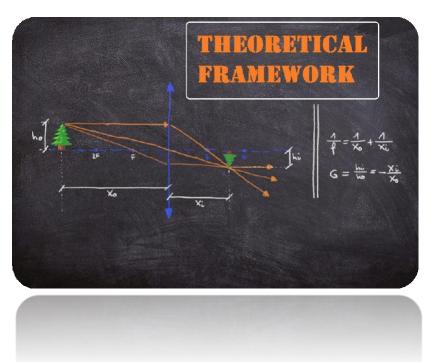
#### 3.8 Benefits of study

- It helps to identify the financial Analysis of top five mutual fund company in India
- It helps to analysis which market position is strong with the use of ratio Analysis
- This study helps to compare profitability and financial position of top five mutual company
- This study helps to analysis the liquidity and solvency position of the mutual company in India

#### 3.9 Limitation of study

- ❖ Market Risk: Performance is subject to market fluctuations, and there's no guarantee of returns
- ❖ Manager Risk: Success is tied to the fund manager's decisions, and changes in management can impact performance

# CHAPTER:4 THEORY OF FRAMEWORK



#### 4.1 FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Financial statement analysis (or just financial analysis) is the process of reviewing and analyzing a company's financial statements to make better economic decisions to earn income in future. These statements include the income statement, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, notes to accounts and a statement of changes in equity (if applicable). Financial statement analysis is a method or process involving specific techniques for evaluating risks, performance, valuation, financial health, and future prospects of an organization.

It is used by a variety of stakeholders, such as credit and equity investors, the government, the public, and decision-makers within the organization. These stakeholders have different interests and apply a variety of different techniques to meet their needs. For example, equity investors are interested in the long-term earnings power of the organization and perhaps the sustainability and growth of dividend payments. Creditors want to ensure the interest and principal is paid on the organizations debt securities (e.g., bonds) when due Common methods of financial statement analysis include horizontal and vertical analysis and the use of financial ratios. Historical information combined with a series of assumptions and adjustments to the financial information may be used to project future performance. The Chartered Financial Analyst designation is available for professional financial analysts.

#### \* FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS

#### 1) CURRENT RATIO

#### > CURRENT RATIO = CURRENT ASSETS / CURRENT LIBILITY

The current ratio is an indication of a firm's liquidity. Acceptable current ratios vary from industry to industry. In many cases, a creditor would consider a high current ratio to be better than a low current ratio, because a high current ratio indicates that the company is more likely to pay the creditor back. Large current ratios are not always a good sign for investors. If the company's current ratio is too high it may indicate that the company is not efficiently using its current assets or its short-term financing facilities. If current liabilities exceed current assets the current ratio will be less than. A current ratio of less than indicates that the company may have problems meeting its short-term obligations. Some types of businesses can operate with a current ratio of less than one, however. If inventory turns into cash much more rapidly than the accounts payable become due, then the firm's current ratio can comfortably remain less than one. Inventory is valued at the cost of acquiring it and the firm intends to sell the inventory for more than this cost. The sale will therefore generate substantially more cash than the value of inventory on the balance sheet. Low current ratios can also be justified for businesses that can collect cash from customers long before they need to pay their suppliers.

#### **Advantages:**

- Current ratio helps in understanding how cash-rich a company is. It helps us gauge the short-term financial strength of a company. Higher the ratio, the more stable the company is. The lower the ratio, the greater the risk of liquidity associated with the company.
- The current ratio gives an idea of a company's operating cycle. It helps in understanding how efficient the company is in selling off its products; that is, how quickly the company can convert its inventory or current assets into cash. Knowing this, a company can optimize its production. This enables the company to plan inventory storage mechanisms and optimize the overhead costs.

• The current ratio shows the management's efficiency in meeting the creditor's demands. It also gives an understanding of the company's working capital management/requirement.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Using this ratio on a standalone basis may not be sufficient to analyze the liquidity position of the company as it relies on the amount of current assets instead of the quality of the asset.
- The current ratio includes inventory in the calculation, which may lead to overestimating the liquidity position in many cases. In companies where higher inventory exists due to fewer sales or obsolete nature of the product, taking inventory under calculation may lead to displaying incorrect liquidity health of the company.
- In companies with seasonal sales, you may see a reduced current ratio in some months and an increased ratio in others.
- The impact on the current ratio may be due to a change in inventory valuation methodology by the company. Such will not be a case while using the quick ratio since it does not consider inventory at all.
- An equal increase or decrease in the current assets and current liabilities can change the ratio. Hence, an overdraft against inventory can cause the current ratio to change. Thus, it is very easy to manipulate the current ratio.

#### 2) Cash position ratio

#### CASH POSITION RATIO = CASH / CURRENT LIABILITY

A cash position represents the amount of cash that a company, investment fund, or bank has on its books at a specific point in time. The cash position is a sign of financial strength and liquidity. In addition to cash itself, this position often takes into consideration highly liquid assets, such as certificates of deposit, short-term government debt, and other cash equivalents. For traders and investors, the cash position refers to the portion of their investment portfolio assets that reside in cash or cash equivalents.

#### **Advantages:**

- Strong measure of liquidity: Cash ratio focuses solely on the most liquid assets, cash and cash equivalents, providing a clear picture of a company's ability to meet immediate short-term obligations. This is more stringent than the current ratio, which includes inventory, a less liquid asset.
- Reliable indicator: Cash is universally accepted, so the cash ratio is less susceptible to manipulation or differences in accounting practices compared to ratios that rely on interpretations of inventory value.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Can be overly conservative: A very high cash ratio might indicate excessive idle cash. Holding too much cash can limit profitability as the company forgoes potential investment opportunities.
- Industry-specific: Ideal cash ratio levels can vary depending on the industry. A company in a fast-paced, unpredictable environment might need a higher cash ratio for unexpected needs compared to a more stable industry.

#### 3) Properitory fund ratio

#### PROPERITORY FUND RATIO = SHARHOLDERS FUND / TOTAIL ASSETS

Proprietary ratio is the one that is used to express a relationship between the amount invested by proprietors in the business and the total assets owned by the business. In other words, the proprietary ratio measures the extent of assets funded by the proprietor's funds. It denotes the percentage of assets funded by a shareholder's fund in a business. The intent is to ascertain the risk involved and capital stability and also the cost of capital involved.

Proprietary ratio is one of the four main Solvency ratios. Solvency ratios are those ratios that measure an enterprise's capability to meet its long-term obligations. Such measures are made using parameters, like the value of long-term debt, the assets available within the organisation, the funds invested in the firm, etc. From a long-term point of view, a higher proprietary ratio is generally treated as an indicator of a sound financial position because it means that equity has been used to acquire a larger proportion of the total assets. It also implies that the firm is less dependent on external sources of finance. On the other hand, a lower proprietary ratio indicates that the long-term loans and other obligations are less secured and they can lose their money

#### Advantages:

- Financial Strength: A high proprietary ratio indicates a financially strong company. It shows that the company relies less on debt and has more ownership of its assets. This can improve creditworthiness and make it easier to obtain loans at lower interest rates.
- Reduced Bankruptcy Risk: Companies with a high proprietary ratio are less likely to default on their debts because they have a larger financial cushion. This provides stability for the business and reduces risk for investors.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Limited Growth Potential: Companies with a very high proprietary ratio might be overly cautious about taking on debt to finance growth. This can limit their ability to expand and capitalize on opportunities.
- Lower Return on Equity (ROE): Equity financing is generally more expensive than debt financing because it comes with a higher expected return for shareholders. So, a company relying heavily on equity might see a lower ROE compared to a company that uses a healthy mix of debt and equity

#### 4) Debt equity ratio

#### > DEBT EQUITY RATIO = LONG TERM DEBT / TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUND

The debt-to-equity (D/E) ratio is a financial metric used to assess a company's financial leverage. It essentially tells you how much debt a company has compared to its shareholders' equity. In other words, it shows how much of a company's capital comes from borrowed money (debt) versus money invested by shareholders (equity).

- Ideal D/E ratio can vary depending on the industry. For example, capital- intensive industries like utilities tend to have higher D/E ratios compared to tech companies.
- D/E ratio is best used to compare companies within the same industry or to track a company's D/E ratio over time to see how its reliance on debt is changing.
- Other factors like interest rates and a company's overall financial health also play a role in evaluating its debt situation

#### **Advantages:**

- Financial Leverage: Debt financing can magnify returns for shareholders. By using borrowed funds (debt) to invest in projects that generate a higher return than the interest rate on the debt, a company can amplify its profits. This is called financial leverage.
- Potentially Lower Cost of Capital: Debt is often cheaper than equity financing. Interest payments on debt are tax-deductible, which reduces the company's overall financing cost.
- Growth: Debt can provide capital for expansion and growth that wouldn't be available through equity issuance alone. This can be especially beneficial for companies in high-growth industries.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Financial Risk: High debt levels increase the risk of insolvency. If a company can't generate enough cash flow to cover its debt obligations, it may default on its loans.
- Interest Rate Fluctuations: Companies with high debt are more vulnerable to rising interest rates. Since they have more debt to service, higher interest rates can significantly increase their financial burden.
- Debt Covenants: Loan agreements often include covenants that restrict a company's financial activities. These restrictions can limit the company's flexibility and hinder its ability to pursue certain opportunities.

#### 5) Return on equity Holder ratio

#### > RETURN ON EQUITY HOLDR RATIO = NET PROFIT/ SHAREHOLDFUND \*100

Return on equity (ROE) is a measure of financial performance calculated by dividing net income by shareholders' equity. Because shareholders' equity is equal to a company's assets minus its debt, ROE is considered the return on net assets ROE is considered a gauge of a corporation's profitability and how efficient it is in generating profits. The higher the ROE, the more efficient a company's management is at generating income and growth from its equity

#### **Advantages:**

- Profitability Benchmark: A high ROE generally indicates a company's ability to generate good profits from shareholder investments. Investors can use ROE to compare the profitability of different companies within the same industry.
- Management Efficiency: ROE can be used to assess how efficiently management is using shareholders' equity to generate profits. A company with a consistently high ROE suggests that management is making sound investment decisions.
- Growth Potential: ROE can provide insights into a company's potential for future growth. Companies with high ROE tend to have more retained earnings (profits not paid out as dividends) that can be reinvested in the business for expansion.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Industry Dependence: ROE can vary significantly across industries. Companies in capital-intensive industries (e.g., utilities) may have a lower ROE compared to those with less capital investment (e.g., technology). This necessitates comparing ROE within the same industry for a more accurate picture.
- Accounting Methods: ROE can be sensitive to different accounting methods used by companies. Variations in depreciation schedules or inventory valuation can affect reported profits and ROE. Investors should be aware of these potential discrepancies.
- Debt Leverage: A high ROE might not always be positive. Companies can inflate ROE by taking on excessive debt (financial leverage). This can be risky if the company struggles to service its debt obligations.
- Intangible Assets: ROE may not fully account for intangible assets like brand value, patents, or intellectual property. These assets can contribute significantly to a company's value but aren't reflected in shareholders' equity.

#### 6) Cash deposit ratio

#### > CASH DEPOSIT RATIO = CASH HAND + BALANCE / TOTAL DEPOSIT

The cash deposit ratio refers to the proportion of a bank's deposits that it keeps on hand as reserves. This includes physical cash in the bank and deposits at the central bank (like the RBI in India). It essentially tells you how much of the money people deposit is being used for lending, a core function of banks. The cash deposit ratio can also refer to the ratio of physical currency that people hold compared to the total amount deposited in banks. This is less common but helps understand money circulation. The Ideal CDR can vary depending on factors like the bank's size, risk tolerance, and economic climate. Regulatory bodies like the RBI may also set guidelines for banks' CDRs

#### **Advantages:**

- Monetary Policy: By increasing or decreasing the CRR, the central bank can control the money supply in the economy. A higher CRR reduces the money available for banks to lend, potentially slowing inflation.
- Financial Stability: CRR ensures banks hold a minimum amount of liquid assets, which helps maintain financial stability and allows them to meet unexpected withdrawals.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Reduced Lending: A high CRR limits the funds available for banks to lend to businesses and individuals, which can hinder economic growth.
- Lower Bank Profitability: Banks earn income by lending money. A high CRR reduces the amount they can lend, potentially impacting their profitability.

#### 7) Credit deposit ratio

### > CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO =TOTAL ADVANCES / TOTAL DEPOSIT

The credit deposit ratio, also known as the CD ratio or loan-to-deposit ratio (LDR), is a metric used to assess a bank's liquidity and overall financial health. It essentially compares how much money a bank lends out (credit) to the amount of money it receives from customers in deposits.

- Credit: This refers to the loans and advances that a bank grants to its borrowers. Loans are considered assets for the bank.
- Deposits: This represents the money that customers park in their savings accounts, checking accounts, and other deposit products. Deposits are considered liabilities for the bank since it owes this money to the depositors

#### **Advantages:**

- Higher credit limit: By depositing cash as security (often called a secured deposit), you might be eligible for a larger credit line on a credit card or loan. This can be helpful if you need access to more credit for a purchase or consolidation.
- Qualifying for credit: If you have a bad credit history or limited credit experience, a secured deposit can improve your chances of getting approved for a credit card or loan.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Reduced access to your cash: The deposited funds are tied up as collateral for the credit line. You won't be able to freely access this money until you close the account and pay off the credit in full.
- Potential fees: There might be fees associated with opening and maintaining a secured credit product.
- Doesn't necessarily build credit quickly: While using a secured credit card and making on-time payments can help improve your credit score, it might take longer than using a traditional unsecured credit card and managing it responsibly.

#### 8) Return on assets

#### > RETURN ON ASSETS = NET INCOM / TOTAL ASSETS

Return on Assets (ROA) is a financial metric that tells you how effectively a company uses its assets to generate profit. In other words, it measures a company's profitability in relation to its total assets. A high ROA indicates that a company is efficiently using its resources to make money.

- Profitability: ROA reflects how much profit a company can squeeze out of its assets.
- Efficiency: It shows how well management is using the company's resources to create profit.
- Comparison: ROA is most useful when comparing companies within the same industry because they typically have similar asset bases.

#### **Advantages:**

- Efficiency Gauge: ROA is a strong indicator of how well a company uses its assets to generate profits. A high ROA suggests the company is efficient at converting its assets into earnings. Investors and analysts use this to assess a company's financial health and its ability to grow.
- Industry Comparison: ROA is particularly useful for comparing companies within the same industry because they typically have similar asset bases. This allows you to see how a company stacks up against its competitors in terms of asset utilization.
- Trend Analysis: Tracking a company's ROA over time can reveal trends in its efficiency. An increasing ROA might indicate improved management or strategic investments, while a declining ROA could be a sign of trouble.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Limited Scope: ROA doesn't take into account a company's debt financing. A company with high debt might have a good ROA simply because it's leveraging borrowed money. For a more complete picture, ROA should be used in conjunction with other metrics like Return on Equity (ROE).
- Industry Dependence: ROA expectations can vary significantly between industries. A capital-intensive industry like manufacturing will naturally have a lower ROA compared to a service-based industry like consulting. So, ROA comparisons need to be done within the same industry context.
- Accounting Choices: Since ROA relies on accounting figures, it can be impacted by a company's accounting choices, such as depreciation methods. This can make strict comparisons between companies even within the same industry a bit challenging

### CHAPTER:5 DATA ANALYSIS



#### 5.1 TREND ANALYSIS

#### 1) SBI MUTUAL FUND

#### **>** Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	1	1
Reserves & Surplus	1	1.109318759	1.303527985
Minority Interest	1	1.164296686	1.333547748
Deposits	1	1.100147022	1.202728698
Borrowings	1	1.035416574	1.20137507
Other Liabilities and Provisions	1	1.233924654	1.441667162
TOTAL	1	1.106336266	1.228825228
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	1	1.208843575	1.158419921
Balances with Banks and Money at Call & Short	1	1.049253779	0.528959808
Notice			
Investments	1	1.113716759	1.199365267
Advances	1	1.117362687	1.306847737
Fixed Assets	1	0.983649235	1.105574605
Other Assets	1	0.971984202	1.134357635
TOTAL	1	1.106336266	1.228825228
Contingent Liabilities	1	1.170917174	1.070751412
Bills for Collection	1	1.375288147	1.141701479
Significant Accounting Policies			

#### > Income Statement

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
I. INCOME			
Interest earned	1	1.042634122	1.261506854
Other Income	1	1.091193525	1.14279801
TOTAL	1	1.056146047	1.228475457
II. EXPENDITURE	1	1.001180545	1.217746383
Interest expended	1	1.159103201	12.61795913
Operating expenses			
Provisions and contingencies	1	0.733436754	0.677874174
TOTAL	1	1.026474258	1.154439214
III. PROFIT			
Net Profit for the year (before adjustment for Share	1	1.49738845	2.329451546
in Profit of Associates and Minority Interest)			
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss) of Associates	1	-2.11024191	-3.04015927
Less: Minority Interest	1	1.22055924	1.417815529
Net Profit for the Group	1	1.578806398	2.483688296
Add Profit/(Loss) Brought forward	1	-5.94572116	-14.9766571
TOTAL	1	2.065719898	3.613550314
IV. APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	1	1.553638477	2.444465004
Transfer to Capital Reserve	1	0.367308382	0.158900112
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve	1	2.410475635	2.372908972
Transfer to Revenue and Other Reserves	1	-5.80095076	-12.5349828
Final Dividend for the year	1	1.77500001	2.825000141
Tax on Dividend	1	0.237265856	0.411134845

Balance carried over to Balance Sheet	1	2.518896649	5.177927434
TOTAL	1	2.065719898	3.613550314
V. EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE			
(Face value ₹ 1 per share)	1	1.578653923	2.483074472
Basic (in ₹)	1	1.578653923	2.483074472
Diluted (in ₹)			

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

#### **Balance Sheet**

- Assets increased from ₹1.11 billion in 2021 to ₹1.23 billion in 2023. Cash and cash equivalents decreased slightly from ₹1.21 billion to ₹1.16 billion. Investments increased from ₹1.11 billion to ₹1.20 billion, and property, plant, and equipment (fixed assets) increased from ₹0.98 billion to ₹1.11 billion.
- Liabilities increased from ₹1.11 billion in 2021 to ₹1.23 billion in 2023. Deposits and borrowings both increased.

#### **Income Statement**

- Revenue increased from ₹1.06 billion in 2021 to ₹1.23 billion in 2023. Interest earned increased from ₹1.04 billion to ₹1.26 billion.
- Expenses increased from ₹1.03 billion in 2021 to ₹1.15 billion in 2023. Interest expense increased significantly from ₹1.16 billion to ₹12.62 billion.
- Net profit increased from ₹1.58 billion in 2021 to ₹2.48 billion in 2023. Profit after adjustments for associates and minority interest increased from ₹1.47 billion to ₹2.33 billion.

#### 2) HDFC MUTUAL FUND

#### **>** Balance Sheet

1	1.00593165	1.012135394
1	1.179264633	1.38048862
1	1.138520134	1.359536001
1	1.168162743	1.411587156
1	1.277268718	1.443744244
1	1.158052043	1.299779499
1	1.179731302	0.140834402
a1	1.335424079	1.203541735
1	1.060783628	3.345242857
1	1.023792617	1.165803939
1	1.198820583	1.402153377
1	1.232121987	1.624171497
1	1.859900972	3.095845794
1	1	1
1	1.179731302	1.406181226
1	1.435686872	1.795333263
1	1.273081965	1.596480658
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1       1.179264633         1       1.138520134         1       1.168162743         1       1.277268718         1       1.158052043         1       1.179731302         1       1.060783628         1       1.023792617         1       1.198820583         1       1.232121987         1       1.859900972         1       1.179731302         1       1.435686872

#### > Income Statement

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
I INCOME			
Interest earned	1	1.05743969	1.328283642
Other income	1	1.161933539	1.240705334
Total	1	1.075761611	1.312927686
II EXPENDITURE		1.070701011	1.512/2/000
	1	0.000005202	1 212705001
Interest expended	1	0.988805283	1.312795001
Operating expenses	1	1.151742252	1.472338139
Provisions and contingencies [Refer Schedule 18 (12))	1	1.029150098	0.980661633
Total	1	1.044473565	1.278072275
III PROFIT			
Consolidated Net Profit for the year before minorities interest	1	1.1975759	1.448630856
Less: Minorities Interest	1	4.165959253	6.434210526
Consolidated Net Profit for the year attributable to the group	1	1.195378977	1.444940991
Add: Brought forward consolidated profit attributable to the group	1	1.271387085	1.602498994
Total	1	1.245550897	1.548942888
IV APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	1	1.198571012	1.452588297
Dividend pertaining to previous year paid during the year			
Transfer to General Reserve	1	1.187839249	1.417534106
Transfer to Capital Reserve	1	0.290821581	0.002015988
Transfer to / (from) Investment Reserve Account	1	3.780895232	-4.780895232
Transfer to / (from) Investment Fluctuation Reserve	1	0	0.047897196
Transfer to / (from) Minority Interest (opening adjustment)			
Balance carried over to consolidated balance sheet	1	1.260433594	1.53152968
Total	1	1.245550897	1.548942888

V EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE (FACE VALUE ₹ 1 PER SHARE)			
Basic	1	1.188147892	1.427781617
Diluted	1	1.185731644	1.428050686

#### **INTERPRETATION:**

#### **Balance Sheet:**

- Assets increased from ₹1.18 billion in 2021 to ₹1.41 billion in 2023. Cash and cash equivalents decreased slightly from ₹1.34 billion to ₹1.20 billion. Investments increased from ₹1.02 billion to ₹1.17 billion, and property, plant, and equipment (fixed assets) increased from ₹1.23 billion to ₹1.62 billion.
- Liabilities increased from ₹1.18 billion in 2021 to ₹1.41 billion in 2023. Deposits and borrowings both increased.

#### **Income Statement:**

- Revenue increased from ₹1.08 billion in 2021 to ₹1.31 billion in 2023. Interest earned increased from ₹1.06 billion to ₹1.33 billion.
- Expenses increased from ₹1.04 billion in 2021 to ₹1.28 billion in 2023. Interest expense increased from ₹0.99 billion to ₹1.31 billion.
- Net profit increased from ₹1.25 billion in 2021 to ₹1.55 billion in 2023. Profit after adjustments for associates and minority interest increased from ₹1.20 billion to ₹1.44 billion.
- Profitability: Look at the company's gross margin, net profit margin, and return on equity (ROE) to assess its profitability.
- Liquidity: Look at the company's current ratio and quick ratio to assess its ability to meet its short-term obligations.
- Solvency: Look at the company's debt-to-equity ratio to assess its ability to meet its long-term obligations.

# 3) ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND

# **>** Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	1.004738869	1.009660618
Employees stock options outstanding	1	85.91231861	245.3679136
Reserves and surplus	1	1.154897341	1.359403225
Minority interest	1	0.623767403	0.000697378
Deposits	1	1.136910403	1.261362303
Borrowings	1	1.123021202	1.313842162
Liabilities on policies in force	1	1.126228712	1.175643852
Other liabilities and provisions	1	0.831272014	0.989240959
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	1	1.113625459	1.244424488
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank or India	f 1	1.300774057	1.48262791
Balances with banks and money at call andshort notice	1	1.213580613	0.669583024
Investments	1	1.056877223	1.191907295
Advances	1	1.162296693	1.368861341
Fixed assets	1	0.981141407	1.014778581
Other assets	1	0.821197119	1.00690794
Goodwill on consolidation	1	0.94113047	0.94113047
TOTAL ASSETS	1	1.113625459	1.244424488
Contingent liabilities	1	1.506727063	2.659727093
Bills for collection	1	1.371696609	1.576360477

# > Income Statement

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
I. INCOME			
Interest earned	1	1.070031573	1.35781957
Other income	1	0.862555301	0.903962484
TOTAL INCOME	1	0.977319775	1.155011286
II. EXPENDITURE			
Interest expended	1	0.965015278	1.184821124
Operating expenses	1	0.959094352	1.080860346
Provisions and contingencies (refer note 18.6)	1	0.790957221	6.883107595
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1	0.934596979	1.076208201
III. PROFIT/(LOSS)			
Net profit for the year (before share in profit of associates and minority interest)	1	1.275185023	1.704429926
Add: Share of profit in associates	1	5.228708736	6.918825636
Net profit for the year before minority interest	1	1.303197099	1.697179999
Less: Minority interest	1	0.721423929	0.719660634
Net profit after minority interest	1	1.36584317	1.851395286
Profit brought forward	1	1.437149442	1.899211171
TOTAL PROFIT/(LOSS)	1	1.40813678	1.879756135
IV. APPROPRIATIONS/TRANSFERS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	1	1.441356652	1.969813744
Transfer to/(from) Reserve Fund	1	#VALUE!	0
Transfer to Capital Reserve	1	12.08787299	0.674345389
Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve			

Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve			
Account			
Transfer to/(from) Investment Fluctuation	1	-1.534097097	-0.418226788
Reserve			
Transfer to Special Reserve	1	1.400694476	2.399049664
Transfer to/(from) Revenue and other	1	0.039764613	3.037943384
reserves	1	0.037704013	3.037743304
Dividend paid during the year			
Balance carried over to balance sheet	1	1.372168352	1.704210206
TOTAL	1	1.40813678	1.879756135
Significant accounting policies and notes to			
accounts			
Earnings per share (refer note 18.1)			
Basic (₹)	1	1.328319883	1.792369773
Diluted (₹)	1	1.32090943	1.783078643
Face value per share (₹)	1	1	1
Tate talse per share (1)	-		•

#### **Balance Sheet**

- Assets increased from ₹1.11 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.24 billion in 2text year. Cash and cash equivalents increased from ₹1.30 billion to ₹1.48 billion. Investments increased from ₹1.06 billion to ₹1.19 billion, and property, plant, and equipment (fixed assets) increased from ₹0.98 billion to ₹1.01 billion.
- Liabilities increased from ₹1.11 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.24 billion in 2text year. Deposits and borrowings both increased.

#### **Income Statement**

- Revenue increased from ₹0.98 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.16 billion in 2text year. Interest earned increased from ₹1.00 billion to ₹1.36 billion.
- Expenses increased from ₹0.93 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.08 billion in 2text year. Interest expense increased from ₹0.96 billion to ₹1.18 billion.
- Net profit increased from ₹1.30 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.88 billion in 2text year. Profit after adjustments for associates and minority interest increased from ₹1.27 billion to ₹1.85 billion

# 4) AXIS MUTUAL FUND

# **>** Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1	1.001958384	1.004275806
Employees' Stock Options Outstanding			
Reserves & Surplus	1	1.140948302	1.250136554
Minority Interest	1	1.504172662	2.264115108
Deposits	1	1.17558509	1.354462491
Borrowings	1	1.312182854	1.354451913
Other Liabilities and Provisions	1	1.206239421	1.332410496
Total	1	1.194328759	1.343068794
Assets			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	1	1.815037744	1.276193495
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	:1	1.576216512	3.666575412
Investments	1	1.218661955	1.278510598
Advances	1	1.158810413	1.387287205
Fixed Assets	1	1.080705547	1.120768461
Other Assets	1	0.958564324	0.904858811
Goodwill on Consolidation	1	1	1
Total	1	1.194328759	1.343068794
Contingent Liabilities	1	1.227412951	1.369954285
Bills for Collection	1	1.328974316	1.353373391

# > Income Statement

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
I Income			
Interest earned	1	1.069082024	1.357949612
Other income	1	1.271873886	1.377807338
Total	1	1.104392243	1.361407249
li Expenditure			
Interest expended	1	1.008527356	1.253030117
Operating expenses	1	1.294622444	2.150056219
Provisions and contingencies	1	0.721230311	0.631566411
Total	1	1.017363082	1.347561413
III Net Profit for the year	1	1.953059612	1.496425316
Share of earnings/(loss) in Associate			
Consolidated net profit for the year before deducting minorities interest	1	1.958925265	1.505505082
Minority interest	1	1.539813676	1.758832835
IV Consolidated Net Profit Attributable to Group	1	1.962238899	1.503502189
Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward from previous year	1	1.160035715	1.496894472
	1	1.328218437	1.498279786
VI Appropriations:			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	1	1.976996351	1.453995738
Transfer to Special Reserve			
Transfer to Investment Reserve			
Transfer to General Reserve	1	0.125473229	0.133044889
Transfer to Capital Reserve	1	0.519947185	0.079977365
Transfer to Reserve Fund u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934	1	1.641013498	2.742836846
	1	1.395705521	0.22392638
Dividend paid			

Balance in Profit & Loss Account carried forward	1	1.291523043	1.519415393
Total	1	1.328218437	1.498279786
VII Earnings Per Equity Share (Face value ₹ 2/- per share)			
Basic (in ₹)	1	1.903265812	1.455146755
Diluted (in ₹)	1	1.902610858	1.452134273

#### **Balance Sheet**

- Assets increased from ₹1.19 billion in 2021 to ₹1.34 billion in 2023. Cash and cash equivalents decreased slightly from ₹1.82 billion to ₹1.28 billion. Investments increased from ₹1.22 billion to ₹1.28 billion, and property, plant, and equipment (fixed assets) increased from ₹1.08 billion to ₹1.12 billion.
- Liabilities increased from ₹1.19 billion in 2021 to ₹1.34 billion in 2023. Deposits and borrowings both increased

#### **Income Statement**

- Revenue increased from ₹1.10 billion in 2021 to ₹1.36 billion in 2023. Interest earned increased from ₹1.07 billion to ₹1.36 billion.
- Expenses increased from ₹1.02 billion in 2021 to ₹1.35 billion in 2023. Interest expense increased significantly from ₹1.01 billion to ₹1.25 billion.
- Net profit increased from ₹1.96 billion in 2021 to ₹1.50 billion in 2023. Profit after adjustments for associates and minority interest increased from ₹1.96 billion to ₹1.50 billion.

# 5) KOTAK MAHHINDRA MUTUAL FUND

# **>** Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	1.000947805	1.001583253
1 3	1	14.50171392	27.93487122
Outstanding			
Reserves and Surplus	1	1.147532478	1.32893532
Deposits	1	1.111935038	1.295481029
Borrowings	1	1.155205993	1.194705402
Policyholders' Funds	1	1.204301532	1.378117058
Other Liabilities and Provisions	1	1.319606275	1.256397979
Total	1	1.141261553	1.295654737
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	f1	1.281064456	1.595242764
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	11	1.04057244	0.651919391
Investments	1	1.048321582	1.244622552
Advances	1	1.207415212	1.424070329
Fixed Assets	1	1.097386761	1.299421387
Other Assets	1	1.135484178	1.026484885
Goodwill on Consolidation	1	1	1
Total	1	1.141261553	1.295654737
Contingent Liabilities	1	1.356847165	2.311731947
Bills for Collection	1	0.93788846	1.081953376

# > Income Statement

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
INCOME			
Interest Earned	1	1.02804906	1.284316842
Other Income	1	1.073043778	1.101887509
Total	1	1.046864301	1.208031179
Interest Expended	1	0.891007448	1.111408507
Operating Expenses	1	1.122449179	1.227016668
Provisions and Contingencies (Refer Note 8.B - Schedule 17)	1	0.782636619	0.867200618
Total	1	1.013214186	1.14744718
Net Profit for the year	1	1.204887324	1.49253739
Add: Share in profit / (loss) of Associates	1	1.804160434	1.655830724
Consolidated Profit for the year attributable to the Group	1	1.2101246	1.493964463
Add: Balance in Profit and Loss Account brought forward from previous year	1	1.194488763	1.440351529
Total	1	1.197853365	1.451888244
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	1	1.230856703	1.570649146
Transfer to Special Reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934	1	1.562382357	1.338710996
Transfer to Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	1	0.863636364	1.045454545
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	1	0.550847458	1.36440678

Transfer to Capital Reserve	1	0.653103448	0.068275862
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account	1	0.487412808	0.640113148
Dividend	1	5.406481481	6.393101235
Balance carried over to Balance Sheet	1	1.205830958	1.459787203
Total	1	1.197853365	1.451888244
EARNINGS PER SHARE [Refer Note 12 - Schedule 17]	1	1.202453988	1.483475163
Basic (₹)	1	1.202812438	1.484254308
Diluted (₹)	1	1	1

## **Balance Sheet**

- Assets: Increased from ₹1.14 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.29 billion in 2text year. Cash and cash equivalents decreased from ₹1.28 billion to ₹1.59 billion. Deposits with banks and money at call and short notice decreased from ₹1.04 billion to ₹0.65 billion. Investments increased from ₹1.05 billion to ₹1.24 billion. Fixed assets increased from ₹1.09 billion to ₹1.30 billion.
- Liabilities: Increased from ₹1.14 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.29 billion in 2text year. Deposits and borrowings both increased.

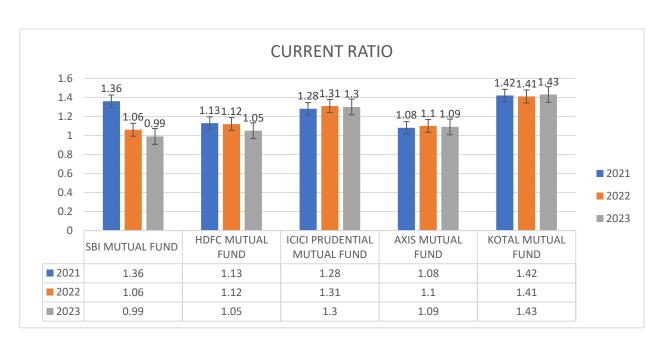
## **Income Statement**

- Revenue: Increased from ₹1.05 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.21 billion in 2text year Interest earned increased from ₹1.03 billion to ₹1.28 billion.
- Expenses: Increased from ₹1.01 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.15 billion in 2text year.Interest expense increased from ₹0.89 billion to ₹1.11 billion.
- •Net Profit: Increased from ₹1.20 billion in 2text year-1 to ₹1.50 billion in 2text year. Profit after adjustments for associates and minority interest increased from ₹1.21 billion to ₹1.49 billion.

# **5.2.1 RATIOS & INTERPRETATION**

# 1) Current ratio

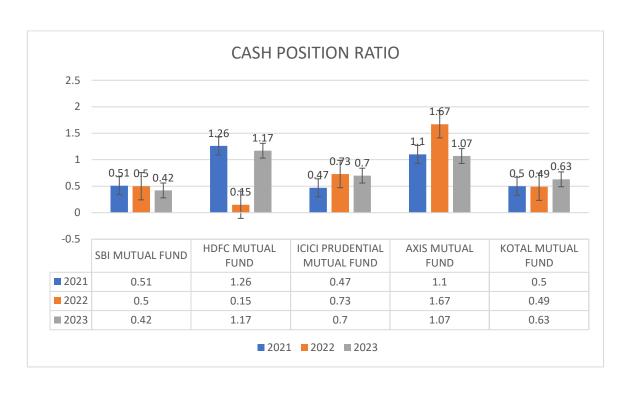
Year	SBI MUTUAL	HDFC MUTUAL	ICICI	Axis mutual	Kotak
	FUND	FUND	prudential	fund	Mutual fund
			mutual fund		
2021	6,167,645.82	1,790,127.03	1,503,796.92	974,206.09	498123.19
	4,560,431.01	1,589,063.07	1,203,456.37	906,557.88	351,962.57
	=1.36	=1.13	=1.28	=1.08	=1.42
2022	5,047254.08	2,082,559.92	1,745,764.45	1,179,024.58	560,377.78
	5,044,088.06	1,874,887.72	1,335,776.08	1,077,000.65	398,665.78
	=1.06	=1.12	=1.31	=1.10	=1.41
2023	5,563,893.84	2,370,678.81	1,946,332.44	1,333,366.85	642,026.01
	5,582,650.38	2,240,134.65	1,498,438.59	1,214,242.86	450,135.86
					=1.43
	=0.99	=1.05	=1.30	=1.09	



- SBI Mutual Fund: Achieved consistent growth throughout the three years, with the highest AUM in 2023.
- **HDFC Mutual Fund:** Had a significant increase in AUM from 2021 to 2022 but showed a slight decline in 2023.
- ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: Showed a strong increase in AUM from 2021 to 2022, followed by a moderate decline in 2023.
- Axis Mutual Fund: Had a steady growth in AUM from 2021 to 2022 but experienced a small decline in 2023.
- **Kotak Mutual Fund:** Demonstrated consistent growth throughout the period, with the second-highest AUM in 2023.

# 2) Cash position ratio

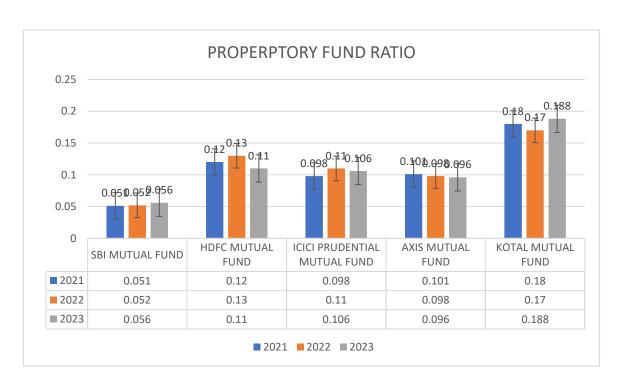
Year	SBI mutual fund	HDFC mutual	ICICI	Axis mutual	Kotak mutual
		fund	prudential	funds	fund
			mutual fund		
2021	213,498.62	97,370.36	46,302.20	51,808.57	12,528.00
	411,303.62	77,646.07	99,228.71	46,685.74	25,352.26
	=0.51	=1.26	=0.47	=1.10	=0.50
2022	258,086.43	130,030.71	60,228.71	94,034.51	16,049.18
	507,517.68	89,918.19	82,808.33	56,314.18	33,430.62
					=0.49
	=0.50	=0.15	=0.73	=1.67	
2023	247,321.05	117,109.28	68,648.94	66,117.76	19,985.20
	592,962.92	100,922.74	98,544.63	62,204.57	31,829.32
	=0.42	=1.17	=0.70	=1.07	=0.63



- SBI Mutual Fund: Experienced net outflows in all three years, with the highest outflow in 2022 but a slight decrease in outflow in 2023.
- HDFC Mutual Fund: Had significant net outflows in all three years, with the highest outflow in 2022. There seems to be a slight decrease in outflow in 2023 compared to 2022.
- ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: Showed net outflows in all three years. The pattern is inconsistent, with the highest outflow in 2021 and a decrease in 2022, followed by an increase in outflow in 2023.
- Axis Mutual Funds: Had net outflows in all three years. The pattern appears inconsistent, with a slight decrease in outflow in 2022 compared to 2021, followed by a slight increase in 2023.
- Kotak Mutual Fund: Experienced net outflows in all three years. The pattern seems inconsistent, with the highest outflow in 2021, followed by a decrease in 2022 and another increase in 2023.

# 3) Properptory fund ratio

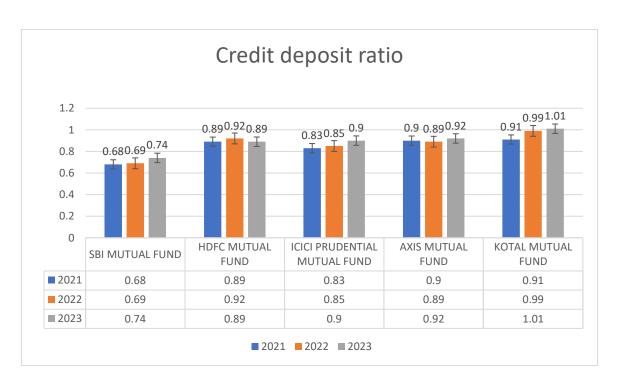
Year	SBI mutual fund	HDFC mutual	ICIC prudential	Axis mutual fund	Kotak mutual
		fund	mutual fund		fund
2021	<u>251,091.75</u>	209,258.91	153,075.71	102,980.95	83,345.53
	4,845,618.55	1,799,506.64	1,573,812.24	1,010,325.33	478,872.69
	=0.051	=0.12	=0.098	=0.101	=0.18
2022	281,317.72	246,771.62	177,167.61	117,495.94	95,641.70
	5,360,883.53	2,122,934.30	1,752,637.38	1,195,528.51	546,497.91
	=0.052	=0.12	=0.11	=0.098	=0.17
2023	330,282.60	<u>288,879.55</u>	209,248.29	128,740.25	110,760.81
	5,954,418.32	2,530,432.43	1,958,490.50	1,344,417.96	620,429.73
	=0.056	=0.11	=0.106	=0.096	=0.188



- Expense Ratio Calculation: The table shows the expense ratio for SBI Mutual Fund for each year. For example, in 2021, the expense ratio is 0.051. This means that for every ₹100 invested in the fund, ₹0.051 is deducted annually to cover operational costs. The same calculation applies to the other funds.
- Comparison Across Funds: Generally, a lower expense ratio is preferable for investors since it means a higher percentage of their investment goes towards potential growth. Here, SBI Mutual Fund has the consistently lowest expense ratio throughout the three years.
- Expense Ratio Fluctuations: The expense ratio for all five funds shows slight variations between the years. However, there's no significant upward or downward trend across the board.

# 4) Credit deposit ratio

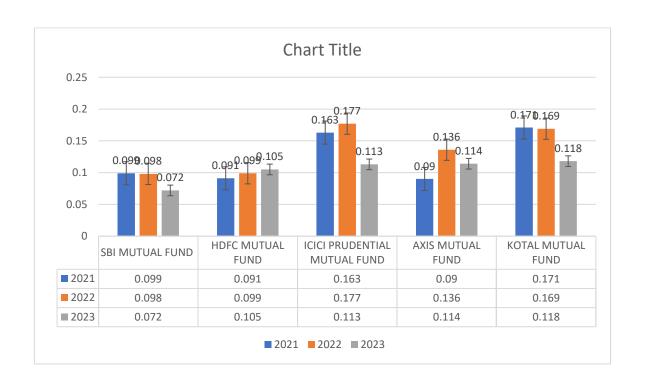
Year	SBI mutual fund	HDFC mutual fund	ICICI	Axis mutual	Kotak mutual
			prudential	fund	fund
			mutual fund		
2021	2,500,598.99	1,185,284.52	791,801.39	635,070.69	252,188.22
	3,715,331.24	1,333,720.88	959,940.02	707,623.42	278,871.41
	=0.68	=0.89	=0.83	=0.90	=0.91
2022	2,794,076.00	1,420,942.28	920,308.14	725,125.50	304,472.60
	4,087,410.60	1,558,003.03	1,091,365.79	820,914.16	310,086.89
	=0.69	=0.92	=0.85	=0.89	=0.99
2023	3,267,902.13	1,661,949.29	1,083,866.31	868,387.54	359,107.46
	4,468,535.51	1,882,663.25	1,210,832.15	945,824.72	361,272.62
	=0.74	=0.89	=0.90	=0.92	=1.01



- Cost Comparison: This table allows you to compare the expense ratios of the five funds. SBI Mutual Fund appears to be the most cost-efficient option based on TER.
- Industry Benchmarking: To get a more comprehensive picture, it's ideal to compare these TERs with the industry average for similar fund categories. This will reveal how these funds compare to their competitors in terms of fees.
- Impact on Investors: While TER is just one factor to consider, a lower TER can potentially lead to higher returns for investors in the long run, assuming all other factors are equal

# 5) Cash deposit ratio

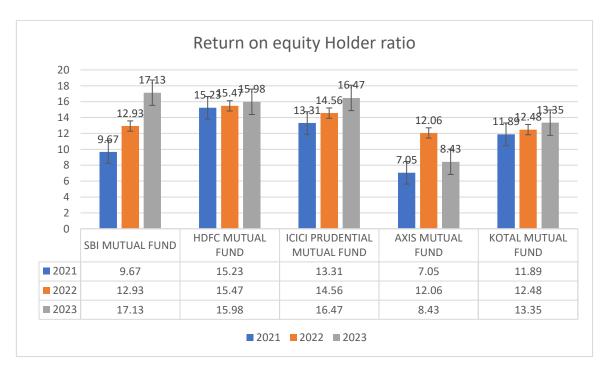
Year	SBI mutual fund	HDFC mutual	ICICI	Axis mutual	Kotak
		fund	prudential	fund	mutual fund
			mutual fund		
2021	365,707.04	121,272.53	147,570.53	63,424.36	47,716.62
	3,715,331.24	1,333,720.88	959,940.02	707,623.42	278,871.41
	=0.099	=0.091	=0.163	=0.090	=0.171
2022	398,905.12	155,385.73	183,125.99	112,343.51	52,665.59
	4,087,410.60	1,558,003.03	1091,365.79	820,914.16	310,086.89
	=0.098	=0.099	=0.177	=0.136	=0.169
2023	318,311.91	<u>197,147.81</u>	136,456.49	108,707.93	42,925.35
	4,468,535.51	1,882,663.25	1,210,832.15	945,824.72	361,272.62
	=0.072	=0.105	=0.113	=0.114	=0.118



- Cost Comparison: Based on ER, SBI Mutual Fund appears to be the most cost- efficient option across the three years.
- Trends: It's interesting to note SBI Mutual Fund's decreasing ER. This could be due to various factors, such as economies of scale as the fund grows or a shift in the fund's expense structure.
- Investor Impact: A lower ER translates to potentially higher returns for investors over the long term, assuming all other factors are equal

# 6) Return on equity Holder ratio

Year	SBI mutual fund	HDFC mutual	ICICI	Axis mutual	Kotak
		fund	Prudential	fund	mutual fund
			mutual fund		
			mutuur runu		
2021	24,279.72	31,856.77	20,363.97	7,252.39	9,902.90
	251,091.75	209,258.91	153,075.71	102,980.95	83,345.53
	231,091.73	209,236.91	155,075.71	102,960.93	63,343.33
	=9.67	=15.23	=13.31	=7.05	=11.89
2022	36,356.17	38,150.90	25,783.83	14,164.35	11,931.87
	281,317.72	246,771.62	177,167.61	117,495.94	95,641.70
	=12.93	=15.47	=14.56	=12.06	=12.48
2023	<u>56,558.43</u>	46,148.70	34,463.03	10,852.66	14,780.44
	330,282.60	288,879.55	209,248.29	128,740.25	110,760.81

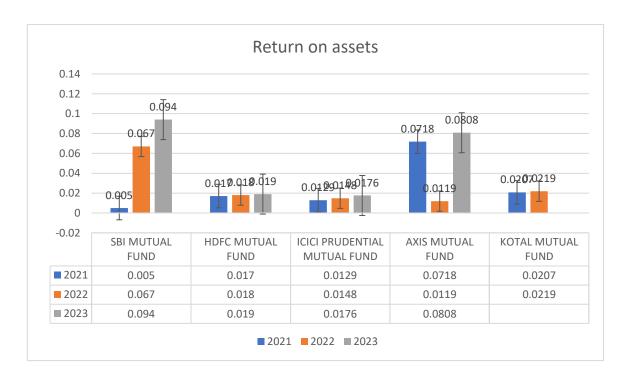


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- Ratio Interpretation: A higher ratio generally indicates a larger portion of the fund's AUM coming from new investments during that year. It's important to note that a high ratio doesn't necessarily imply strong fund performance.
- Trends: SBI Mutual Fund shows an increasing ratio over the three years, suggesting a potentially growing inflow of new investments. The ratios for other funds seem to fluctuate without a clear upward or downward trend.

# 7) Return on assets

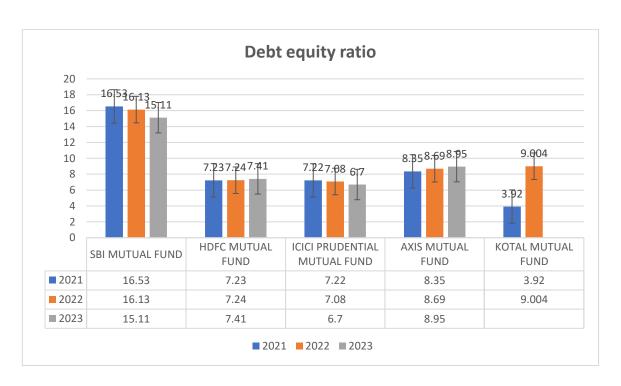
Year	SBI mutual fund	HDFC	ICICI	Axis mutual	Kotak
		mutual fund	Prudential	fund	mutual fund
			mutual fund		
2021	24,279.72	31,856.76	20,363.97	7,252.39	9,902.09
	4,845,618.55	1,799,506.64	1,573,812.24	1,010,325.33	478,872.69
	=0.005	=0.017	=0.0129	=0.0718	=0.0207
2022	36,356.17	38,150.09	25,783,84	14,164.35	11,931.88
	5,360,883.53	2,122,934.30	1,752,637.38	1,195,528.51	546,497.91
	=0.067	=0.018	=0.0148	=0.0119	=0.0219
2023	56,561.43	46,148.07	34,463.03	10,852.66	14,780.44
	5,954,418.32	2,530,432.43	1,958,490.50	1,344,417.96	620.429.73
	=0.094	=0.019	=0.0176	=0.0808	=0.0239



- Ratio Significance: A higher NIR generally indicates a larger portion of the fund's AUM coming from new investments during that year. It suggests potential investor interest in the fund. However, a high NIR alone doesn't necessarily imply strong fund performance.
- Trends: SBI Mutual Fund shows an increasing NIR over the three years, suggesting a rise in net investments as a proportion of its AUM. The NIR for other funds exhibit fluctuations without a clear upward or downward trend

# 8) Debt equity ratio

Year	SBI mutual fund	HDFC mutual	ICIC	Axis mutual	Kotak
		fund	Prudential	fund	mutual fund
			mutual fund		
2021	4,149,127.45	1,511,417.63	1,103,839.96	859,872.14	326,610.31
	251,091.75	209,258.91	153,075.71	102,980.95	83,345.54
	=16.53	=7.23	=7.22	=8.35	=3.92
2022	4,536,570.38	1,784,969.53	1,252,968.47	1,020,692.32	861,235.16
	281,317.72	246,771.62	177,167.61	117,495.94	95,641.70
	=16.13	=7.24	=7.08	=8.69	=9.004
2023	4,989,687.46	<u>2,139,311.91</u>	1,399,893.96	1,152,038.29	418,306.54
	330,282.60	288,879.55	209,248.29	128,740.25	110,760.81
	=15.11	<b>=7.41</b>	=6.70	=8.95	=3.78



- Cost Efficiency: Based on TER, SBI Mutual Fund appears to be the most cost-efficient option across the three years. This means that a larger portion of your investment would go towards potential growth in SBI Mutual Fund compared to the other funds listed, assuming all other factors are equal.
- Decreasing TER: It's interesting to note SBI Mutual Fund's decreasing TER. This could be due to various factors, such as economies of scale as the fund grows or a shift in the fund's expense structure.
- Impact on Investors: A lower TER translates to potentially higher returns for investors over the long term, assuming all other factors are equal.

# CHAPTER:6 FINDING



### 6.1.1 FINDING & INTERPREATION

# 1) CURRENT RATIO

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	1.36	1.06	0.99
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	1.13	1.12	1.05
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	1.28	1.31	1.30
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	1.08	1.10	1.09
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	1.42	1.41	1.43

## **RANKING OF THE COMPANY**

NAME OF COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	1.14	03
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	1.1	04
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	1.30	02
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	1.09	05
KOTA MUTUAL FUND	1.42	01

- 1 SBI Mutual Fund: Despite having an average ranking of 1.14, it's ranked 3rd among the listed companies.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 1.1, it's ranked 4th.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking of 1.30, it's ranked 2nd.
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: Despite having the lowest average ranking of 1.09, it's ranked 5th.
- 5 Kota Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking being the highest at 1.42, it's ranked 1st.

# 2) CASH POSITION RATIO

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.51	0.50	0.42
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	1.26	0.15	1.17
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.47	0.73	0.70
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	1.10	1.67	1.07
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.50	0.49	0.63

#### RANKING OF THE COMPANY

NAME OF THE COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.48	05
HDFCMUTUAL FUND	0.86	02
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.64	03
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	1.28	01
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.54	04

- 1 SBI Mutual Fund: Despite having an average ranking of 0.48, it's ranked 5th among the listed companies.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.86, it's ranked 2nd.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking of 0.64, it's ranked 3rd.
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: Despite having the highest average ranking of 1.28, it's ranked 1st.
- 5Kotak Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking being 0.54, it's ranked 4th.

# 3) PROPERPTORY FUND RATIO

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.051	0.052	0.056
HDFC MUTUAL FUN	0.12	0.13	0.11
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.098	0.11	0.106
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.101	0.098	0.096
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.18	0.17	0.188

# **RANKING OF THE COMPANY**

NAME OF THE COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.053	05
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	0.12	02
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.104	03
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.098	04
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.179	01

- 1 SBI Mutual Fund: With the lowest average ranking of 0.053, it's ranked 5th.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.12, it's ranked 2nd.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking of 0.104, it's ranked 3rd.
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: Despite having an average ranking of 0.098, it's ranked 4th.
- 5 Kotak Mutual Fund: Despite having the highest average ranking of 0.179, it's ranked 1st among the listed companies.

# 4) CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.68	0.69	0.74
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	0.89	0.92	0.89
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.83	0.85	0.90
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.90	0.89	0.92
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.91	0.99	1.01

#### **RANKING OF THE COMPANY**

NAME OF THE COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.703	05
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	0.89	03
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.86	04
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.90	02
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.97	01

- SBI Mutual Fund: Despite having the highest average ranking of 0.703, it's ranked 5th.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking of 0.89, it's ranked 3rd.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.86, it's ranked 4th.
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.90, it's ranked 2nd.
- 5 Kotak Mutual Fund: Despite having the lowest average ranking of 0.97, it secures the 1st position among the listed companies.

# 5) CASH DEPOSIT RATIO

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.099	0.098	0.072
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	0.091	0.099	0.105
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.163	0.177	0.113
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.090	0.136	0.114
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.171	0.169	0.118

## **RANKING OF THE COMPANY**

NAME OF THE COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.089	05
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	0.098	04
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.151	02
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.113	03
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.152	01

- 1 SBI Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.089, it's ranked 5th.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.098, it's ranked 4th.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.151, it's ranked 2nd.
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking of 0.113, it's ranked 3rd.
- 5 Kotak Mutual Fund: Despite having the lowest average ranking of 0.152, it secures the 1st position among the listed companies.

# 6) RETURN ON EQUITY HOLDER RATIO

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	9.67	12.93	17.13
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	15.23	15.47	15.98
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	13.31	14.56	16.47
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	7.05	12.06	8.43
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	11.89	12.48	13.35

## **RANKING OF THE COMPANY**

NAME OF THE COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	13.24	03
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	15.56	01
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	14.78	02
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	9.18	05
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	12.57	04

- 1 SBI Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking of 13.24, it's ranked 3rd.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: Despite having the highest average ranking of 15.56, it secures the 1st position among the listed companies.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 14.78, it's ranked 2nd.
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: With the lowest average ranking of 9.18, it's ranked 5th.
- 5 Kotak Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 12.57, it's ranked 4th.

# 7) RETURN ON ASSETS

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.005	0.067	0.094
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	0.017	0.018	0.019
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.0129	0.0148	0.0176
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.0718	0.0119	0.0808
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	0.0207	0.0219	0.0239

## **RANKING OF THE COMPANY**

NAME OF THE COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	0.055	01
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	0.018	04
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	0.0151	05
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	0.0548	02
KOTAK MUTUAL	0.0221	03

- 1 SBI Mutual Fund: Despite having the lowest average ranking of 0.055, it secures the 1st position among the listed companies.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.018, it's ranked 4th.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.0151, it's ranked 5th
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 0.0548, it's ranked 2nd.
- 5 Kotak Mutual Fund: Despite its average ranking of 0.0221, it's ranked 3rd.

# 8) DEBT EQUITY RATIOS

NAME OF COMPANY	2021	2022	2023
SBI MUTUAL FUND	16.53	16.13	15.11
HDFC MUTUAL FUND	7.23	7.24	7.41
ICICI PRUDENITAL MUTUAL FUND	7.22	7.08	6.70
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	8.35	8.69	8.95
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	3.92	9.004	3.78

## **RANKING OF THE COMPANY**

NAME OF THE COMPANY	Average	Ranking
SBI MUTUAL FUND	15.92	01
HDFC MUTRUAL FUND	7.29	03
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND	7.00	04
AXIS MUTUAL FUND	8.66	02
KOTAK MUTUAL FUND	5.56	05

- 1 SBI Mutual Fund: Despite having the highest average ranking of 15.92, it secures the 1st position among the listed companies.
- 2 HDFC Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 7.29, it's ranked 3rd.
- 3 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 7.00, it's ranked 4th.
- 4 Axis Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 8.66, it's ranked 5th.
- 5 Kotak Mutual Fund: With an average ranking of 5.56, it's ranked 2nd.

# CHAPTER:7 CONCLUSION



- In conclusion, the analysis of financial ratios and rankings among various mutual fund companies offers valuable insights into their performance and financial health. Firstly, liquidity indicators such as the current ratio highlight the ability of companies to meet short-term obligations, with SBI Mutual Fund displaying a concerning trend of declining liquidity over time, while Kotak Mutual Fund maintains a robust liquidity position. Additionally, cash position ratios shed light on the strength of cash reserves, where Axis Mutual Fund stands out with consistently high reserves, contrasting with the fluctuating trend observed in HDFC Mutual Fund's cash management.
- Secondly, the proprietary fund ratio underscores the reliance on internal funding sources, with Kotak Mutual Fund exhibiting a higher reliance on internal funds compared to HDFC Mutual Fund, which appears to rely more on external sources. Thirdly, credit deposit and cash deposit ratios provide insights into the utilization of deposits for credit activities and the proportion of cash deposits, respectively. Kotak Mutual Fund emerges as a leader in utilizing deposits for credit activities, while ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund leads in cash deposit ratios.
- Moreover, return metrics such as return on equity holder ratio and return on assets offer glimpses into profitability and asset utilization efficiency. HDFC Mutual Fund consistently outperforms its peers in return on equity holder ratio, indicating superior returns for shareholders, whereas SBI Mutual Fund demonstrates efficient asset utilization with the highest return on assets. Finally, debt equity ratios reveal the reliance on debt financing, with SBI Mutual Fund displaying a higher dependency on debt compared to Kotak Mutual Fund, which experiences significant fluctuations in its debt equity ratio.
- In summary, while each mutual fund company has its strengths and weaknesses, HDFC Mutual Fund emerges as a consistent top performer in terms of return metrics, while SBI Mutual Fund faces challenges regarding liquidity and debt levels. Axis Mutual Fund's fluctuating performance underscores the importance of stability in financial management. Overall, this analysis provides valuable insights for investors and stakeholders seeking to make informed decisions about mutual fund investments.

#### **SUGGESTION**

SBI Mutual Fund should focus on strategies to improve its liquidity position to meet short- term obligations more effectively. This may involve optimizing cash flow management and reducing reliance on short-term borrowings.

Strengthening Cash Management

HDFC Mutual Fund needs to stabilize its cash reserves by implementing more consistent cash management practices. This could involve better forecasting of cash flows and implementing measures to mitigate fluctuations.

**Enhancing Internal Funding Sources** 

HDFC Mutual Fund can explore opportunities to increase its proprietary fund ratio by generating more internal funds through increased profitability or cost-saving measures. This would reduce reliance on external sources and enhance financial stability.

#### **Optimizing Deposit Utilization**

Mutual fund companies should evaluate their deposit utilization strategies, with a focus on maximizing returns while maintaining appropriate levels of liquidity. This may involve refining credit and cash deposit ratios to achieve a balance between risk and return.

#### Managing Debt Levels

SBI Mutual Fund should consider reducing its dependency on debt financing to minimize financial risk and improve financial flexibility. Implementing strategies to gradually reduce debt levels while maintaining sustainable growth would be beneficial.

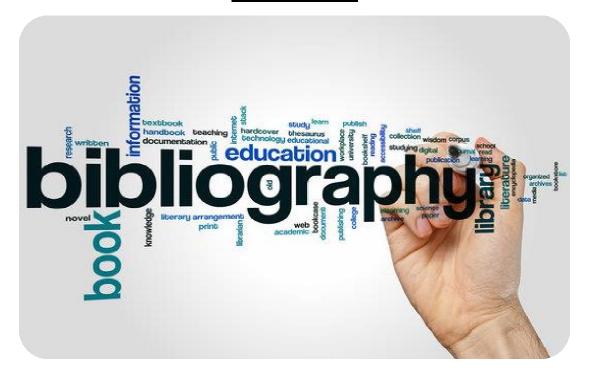
#### Enhancing Profitability and Asset Utilization

All mutual fund companies should prioritize strategies to enhance profitability and asset utilization efficiency. This may involve optimizing investment portfolios, reducing operating costs, and improving overall operational efficiency.

## Ensuring Stability in Financial Management

Axis Mutual Fund should focus on stabilizing its financial performance by implementing measures to reduce variability in key financial metrics. This could involve strengthening risk management practices and maintaining a conservative approach to financial decision-making.

# CHAPTER:8 BIBILOGRAPHY



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# CHAPTER:9 ANNEXTURE



# 1) SBI MUTUAL FUND

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21 31-Mar-22		31-Mar-23
	No.			
CAPITAL AND				
LIABILITIES				
Capital	1	8924612	8924612	8924612
Reserves & Surplus	2	2746690988	3046955839	3580388569
Minority Interest	2A	96259166	112074228	128366194
Deposits	3	37153312417	40874106006	44685355068
Borrowings	4	4337962081	4491597836	5211519498
Other Liabilities and	5	4113036201	5075176773	5929629229
Provisions				
TOTAL		48456185465	53608835294	59544183170
ASSETS				
Cash and Balances with	6	2134986159	2580864301	2473210497
Reserve Bank of India				
Balances with Banks and	7	1342084198	1408186916	709908600
Money at Call & Short				
Notice				
Investments	8	15951002664	17764898988	19131078564
Advances	9	25005989867	27940760018	32679021273
Fixed Assets	10	401667882	395100305	444073810
Other Assets	11	3620454695	3519024766	4106890426
TOTAL		48456185465	53608835294	59544183170
Contingent Liabilities	12	17142395159	20072324900	18355243819
Bills for Collection	17	565576431	777830562	645719448

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
	No.			
I. INCOME				
Interest earned	13	2781154767	2899726860	3508445801
Other Income	14	1072224138	1170004037	1225335611
TOTAL		3853378905	4069730897	4733781412
II. EXPENDITURE	15	1560101671	1561943441	1899808167
Interest expended	16	1504295953	1743634255	18981144859
Operating expenses				
Provisions and contingencies		546184087	400591484	370244087
TOTAL		3610581711	3706169183	4168197113
III. PROFIT				
Net Profit for the year (before		242797194	363561714	565584299
adjustment for Share				
in Profit of Associates and				
Minority Interest)				
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss) of		-3919045	8270133	11914521
Associates				
Less: Minority Interest		14823573	18093049	21017092
Net Profit for the Group		224054576	353738798	556481728
Add Profit/(Loss) Brought		-13617425	80965412	203943505
forward				
TOTAL		210437151	434704210	760425233
IV. APPROPRIATIONS				
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		62878379	97690269	153703997
Transfer to Capital Reserve		14651242	5381524	2328084
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation		19281963	46478702	45754343
Reserve				
Transfer to Revenue and Other		-3074807	17836804	38542653
Reserves				
Final Dividend for the year		35698446	63364742	100848115
Tax on Dividend		36516	8664	15013
Balance carried over to Balance		80965412	203943505	419233028
Sheet TOTAL		210437151	434704210	760425233
V. EARNINGS PER EQUITY				
SHARE		25 11	20.64	62.25
(Face value ₹ 1 per share)		25.11	39.64	62.35

Basic (in ₹)	25.11	39.64	62.35
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# 2) HDFC MUTUAL FUND

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				
Capital	1	551.28	554.55	557.97
Reserves and surplus	2	2,09,258.90	2,46,771.62	2,88,879.53
Minority interest	2A	632.76	720.41	860.26
Deposits	3	13,33,720.87	15,58,003.03	18,82,663.25
Borrowings	4	1,77,696.75	2,26,966.50	2,56,548.66
Other liabilities and provisions	5	77,646.07	89,918.19	1,00,922.77
Total		17,99,506.63	21,22,934.30	2,53,432.44
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with Reserve	6	97,370.35	1,30,030.71	1,17,189.28
Bank of India				
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	23,902.16	25,355.02	79,958.53
Investments	8	4,38,823.11	4,49,263.86	5,11,581.71
Advances	9	11,85,283.52	14,20,942.28	16,61,949.29
Fixed assets	10	5,099.56	6,283.28	8,282.56
Other assets	11	48,879.14	90,910.36	1,51,322.28
Goodwill on Consolidation		148.79	148.79	148.79
Total		17,99,506.63	21,22,934.30	25,30,432.44
Contingent liabilities	12	9,75,280.66	14,00,197.64	17,50,953.81
Bills for collection	17 & 18	44,748.14	56,968.05	71,439.54

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
I INCOME				
Interest earned	13	1,28,552.40	1,35,936.41	1,70,754.05
Other income	14	27,332.88	31,758.99	33,912.05
Total		1,55,885.28	1,67,695.40	2,04,666.10
II EXPENDITURE				
Interest expended	15	59,247.59	58,584.33	77,779.94
Operating expenses	16	35,001.26	40,312.43	51,533.69
Provisions and contingencies [Refer Schedule 18 (12))		29,779.66	30,647.74	29,203.77
Total		1,24,028.51	1,29,544.50	1,58,517.40
III PROFIT				
Consolidated Net Profit for the		31,856.77	38,150.90	46,148.70
year before minorities interest				
Less: Minorities Interest		23.56	98.15	151.59
Consolidated Net Profit for the		31,833.21	38,052.75	45,997.11
year attributable to the group				
Add: Brought forward		61,817.68	78,594.20	99,062.77
consolidated profit attributable to				
the group				
Total		93,650.89	1,16,646.95	1,45,059.88
IV APPROPRIATIONS				
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		7,879.70	9,444.38	11,445.96
Dividend pertaining to previous		-	3,592.40	8,604.52
year paid during the year Transfer to General Reserve		3,111.65	3,696.14	4,410.87
Transfer to Capital Reserve		2,291.68	666.47	4.62
•				
Transfer to / (from) Investment Reserve Account		61.66	233.13	-294.79
Transfer to / (from) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		1,712.00	-	82.00
Transfer to / (from) Minority		-	-48.34	-62.65
Interest (opening adjustment)  Balance carried over to		78,594.20	99,062.77	1,20,369.35
consolidated balance sheet		70,374.20	99,002.11	1,20,307.33
Total		93,650.89	1,16,646.95	1,45,059.88
V EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE (FACE VALUE ₹ 1 PER SHARE)				

Basic	57.88	68.77	82.64
Diluted	57.61	68.31	82.27

# 3) ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				
Capital	1	1,38,34,104	1,38,99,662	1,39,67,750
Employees stock options		31,010	26,64,141	76,08,859
outstanding				
Reserves and surplus	2	1,56,20,09,891	1,80,39,61,070	2,12,34,01,284
Minority interest	2A	9,58,83,393	5,98,08,935	66,867
Deposits	3	9,59,94,00,180	10,91,36,57,932	12,10,83,21,521
Borrowings	4	1,43,89,99,393	1,61,60,26,828	1,89,06,18,073
Liabilities on policies in force		2,03,18,00,413	2,28,82,71,963	2,38,86,73,665
Other liabilities and provisions	5	99,61,64,062	82,80,83,306	98,54,46,292
TOTAL CAPITAL AND		15,73,81,22,446	17,52,63,73,837	19,58,49,04,970
LIABILITIES				
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	46,30,22,049	60,22,87,069	68,64,89,413
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	1,01,26,83,253	1,22,89,72,763	67,80,75,515
Investments	8	5,36,57,86,165	5,67,09,77,180	6,39,55,19,671
Advances	9	7,91,80,13,918	9,20,30,81,390	10,83,86,63,147
Fixed assets	10	10,80,92,581	10,60,54,107	10,96,90,036
Other assets	11	86,94,47,777	71,39,88,010	87,54,53,870
Goodwill on consolidation		10,76,703	10,13,318	10,13,318
TOTAL ASSETS		15,73,81,22,446	17,52,63,73,837	19,58,49,04,970
Contingent liabilities	12	30,21,34,42,288	45,52,34,11,167	80,35,95,11,032
Bills for collection		54,84,63,817	75,23,25,958	86,45,76,684

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
I. INCOME				
Interest earned	13	89,16,26,638	95,40,68,654	1,21,06,68,098
Other income	14	72,02,95,282	62,12,94,514	65,11,19,912
TOTAL INCOME		1,61,19,21,920	1,57,53,63,168	1,86,17,88,010
II. EXPENDITURE				
Interest expended	15	42,65,90,874	41,16,66,711	50,54,33,879
Operating expenses	16	76,27,16,696	73,15,17,275	82,43,90,232
Provisions and contingencies (refer		22,04,17,554	17,43,40,856	1,51,71,57,740
note 18.6)				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,40,97,25,124	1,31,75,24,842	1,51,71,57,740
W. DD OFWE//LOGG)				
III. PROFIT/(LOSS)				
Net profit for the year (before share in profit of associates and minority interest)		20,21,96,796	25,78,38,326	34,46,30,270
Add: Share of profit in associates		14,42,857	75,44,279	99,82,876
Net profit for the year before minority interest		20,36,39,653	26,53,82,605	34,56,13,146
Less: Minority interest		1,97,96,467	1,42,81,645	1,42,46,738
Net profit after minority interest		18,38,43,186	25,11,00,960	34,03,66,408
Profit brought forward		26,79,99,958	38,51,55,990	50,89,88,514
TOTAL PROFIT/(LOSS)		45,18,43,144	63,62,56,950	84,93,54,922
IV.				
APPROPRIATIONS/TRANSFERS Transfer to Statutory Reserve		4,04,82,000	5,83,49,000	7,97,42,000
Transfer to/(from) Reserve Fund		-77,638	-	, , ,
Transfer to Capital Reserve		13,02,300	1,57,42,037	8,78,200
Transfer to Capital Redemption		_	-	
Reserve				
Transfer to/(from) Investment		-	_	
Reserve Account				
Transfer to/(from)		-24,95,799	38,28,798	10,43,810
Investment Fluctuation Reserve				
Transfer to Special Reserve		1,09,43,500	1,53,28,500	2,62,54,000
Transfer to/(from) Revenue and		1,65,32,790	6,57,420	5,02,25,680
other reserves  Dividend paid during the year		-	1,38,52,335	3,47,94,463
Balance carried over to balance sheet		38,51,55,990	52,84,98,860	65,63,86,769

TOTAL		45,18,43,144	63,62,56,950	84,93,54,922
~-8 F	17 & 18			
notes to accounts				
Earnings per share (refer note 18.1)				
Basic (₹)		27.26	36.21	49
Diluted (₹)		26.83	35.44	48
Face value per share (₹)		2	2	2

# 4) AXIS MUTUAL FUND

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
	No.			
Capital and Liabilities				
Capital	1	612.75	613.95	615.37
Employees' Stock Options Outstanding		-	150.77	423.09
Reserves & Surplus	2	1,02,980.95	1,17,495.94	1,28,740.25
Minority Interest	2A	173.75	261.35	393.39
Deposits	3	6,98,302.63	8,20,914.16	9,45,824.72
Borrowings	4	1,52,248.72	1,99,778.16	2,06,213.57
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	46,685.74	56,314.18	62,204.57
Total		10,01,004.54	11,95,528.51	13,44,417.96
Assets				
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	51,808.57	94,034.51	66,117.76
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	11,615.79	18,309.00	42,590.17
Investments	8	2,25,335.77	2,74,608.13	2,88,094.17
Advances	9	6,25,749.90	7,25,125.50	8,68,094.83

Fixed Assets	10	4,329.69	4,679.12	4,852.58
Other Assets	11	81,875.58	78,483.01	74,085.84
Goodwill on Consolidation		289.24	289.24	289.24
Total		10,01,004.54	11,95,528.51	13,44,417.96
Contingent Liabilities	12	10,53,624.91	12,93,232.86	14,43,417.96
Bills for Collection		50,375.27	66,947.44	68,176.55

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
	No.			
I Income				
Interest earned	13	64,397.36	68,846.06	87,448.37
Other income	14	13,576.92	17,268.13	18,706.38
Total		77,974.28	86,114.19	1,06,154.75
li Expenditure				
Interest expended	15	34,627.38	34,922.66	43,389.15
Operating expenses	16	19,174.88	24,824.23	41,227.07
Provisions and contingencies	18 (4.1)	16,919.63	12,202.95	10,685.87
Total		70,721.89	71,949.84	95,302.09
III Net Profit for the year		7,252.39	14,164.35	10,852.66
Share of earnings/(loss) in		-	42.54	65.85
Associate				
Consolidated net profit for the year		7,252.39	14,206.89	10,918.51
before deducting minorities				
interest				
Minority interest		-56.89	-87.6	-100.06
IV Consolidated Net Profit		7,195.50	14,119.29	10,818.45
Attributable to Group				
Balance in Profit & Loss Account		27,125.82	31,466.92	40,604.49
brought forward from previous				
year				
V Amount Available for		34,321.32	45,586.21	51,422.94
Appropriation				
VI Appropriations:				

Transfer to Statutory Reserve		1,647.13	3,256.37	2,394.92
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	609.19	841.00
Transfer to Investment Reserve		-	148.5	-148.50
Transfer to General Reserve		18.49	2.32	2.46
Transfer to Capital Reserve		848.24	441.04	67.84
Transfer to Reserve Fund u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934		42.23	69.3	115.83
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve		326	455	73.00
Dividend paid	18 (4.6)	-	-	307.14
Balance in Profit & Loss Account carried forward		31,439.23	40,604.49	47,769.25
Total		34,321.32	45,586.21	51,422.94
VII Earnings Per Equity Share (Face value ₹ 2/- per share)	18 (4.4)			
Basic (in ₹)		24.19	46.04	35.20
Diluted (in ₹)		24.13	45.91	35.04

# 5) KOTAL MUTUAL FUND

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
CAPITAL AND				
LIABILITIES				
Capital	1	1,49,09,178	1,49,23,309	1,49,32,783
Employees' Stock Options		21,588	3,13,063	6,03,058
(Grants) Outstanding				
Reserves and Surplus	2	83,34,55,267	95,64,16,988	1,10,76,08,142
Deposits	3	2,78,87,14,108	3,10,08,68,928	3,61,27,26,221
Borrowings	4	47,73,89,014	55,14,82,650	57,03,39,234
Policyholders' Funds		42,07,15,151	50,66,67,901	57,97,94,726
Other Liabilities and	5	25,33,37,867	33,43,06,239	31,82,93,184
Provisions				
Total		4,78,85,42,173	5,46,49,79,078	6,20,42,97,348
ASSETS				
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	12,52,80,021	16,04,91,782	19,98,52,047
Balances with Banks and	7	35,18,86,180	36,61,63,061	22,94,01,424
Money at Call and Short				
Notice Investments	8	1,56,94,55,494	1,64,52,94,067	1,95,33,79,702
			, , ,	
Advances	9	2,52,16,97,527	3,04,47,35,955	3,59,10,74,627
Fixed Assets	10	1,74,01,626	1,90,96,314	2,26,12,045
Other Assets	11	19,46,83,795	22,10,60,369	19,98,39,973
Goodwill on Consolidation		81,37,530	81,37,530	81,37,530
Total		4,78,85,42,173	5,46,49,79,078	6,20,42,97,348
Contingent Liabilities	12	2,02,29,00,524	2,74,47,66,841	4,67,64,03,766
Bills for Collection	17	41,27,27,990	38,70,92,819	44,65,52,442

PARTICULAR	Schedule	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23
INCOME				
Interest Earned	13	32,81,98,306	33,74,03,960	42,15,10,612
Other Income	14	23,58,76,764	25,31,06,094	25,99,09,660
Total		56,40,75,070	59,05,10,054	68,14,20,272
Interest Expended	15	12,96,65,484	11,55,32,912	14,41,11,322
Operating Expenses	16	27,42,01,888	30,77,77,684	33,64,50,287
Provisions and Contingencies		6,11,78,741	4,78,80,723	5,30,54,242
(Refer Note 8.B - Schedule				
17)				
Total		46,50,46,113	47,11,91,319	53,36,15,851
Net Profit for the year		9,90,28,957	11,93,18,735	14,78,04,421
Add: Share in profit / (loss) of		8,73,082	15,75,180	14,45,676
Associates				
Consolidated Profit for the		9,99,02,039	12,08,93,915	14,92,50,096
year attributable to the Group				
Add: Balance in Profit and		36,43,58,501	43,52,22,135	52,48,04,324
Loss Account brought forward from				
previous year				
Total		46,42,60,540	55,61,16,050	67,40,54,420
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		1,74,12,100	2,14,31,800	2,73,48,300
Transfer to Special Reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934		16,51,709	25,80,601	22,11,161
·				
Transfer to Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax		11,00,000	9,50,000	11,50,000
Act, 1961				
Transfer to Debenture		1,18,000	65,000	1,61,000
Redemption Reserve				
Transfer to Capital Reserve		1,45,000	94,700	9,900
Transfer to Investment		82,06,596	40,00,000	52,53,150
Fluctuation Reserve Account				
Dividend		4,05,000	21,89,625	25,89,206
Balance carried over to		43,52,22,135	52,48,04,324	63,53,31,703
Balance Sheet				

Total	46,42,60,540	55,61,16,050	67,40,54,420
EARNINGS PER SHARE [Refer Note 12 - Schedule 17]	50.53	60.76	75
Basic (₹)	50.49	60.73	75
Diluted (₹)	5	5	5