PERFORMANCE OF IDBI BANK WITH REFERENCE TO NON PERFORMING ASSETS

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Abstract

Over the few years Indian Banking, attempts to integrate with the global banking has been facing lots of hurdles in its way due to certain inherent weakness, despite its high sounding claims and lofty achievements. In a developing country, banking is seen as an important instrument of development, while with the demanding Non Performing Assets (NPAs), banks have become burden on the economy. Non Performing Assets are not merely non remunerative, but they add cost to the credit Management. Non Performing Assets have affected the profitability, liquidity and competitive functioning of banks and developmental of financial institutions and finally the psychology of the bankers in respect of their disposition towards credit delivery and credit expansion. NPAs do not generate any income for the banks, but at the same time banks are required to make provisions for such NPAs from their current profits. Lower level of Non Performing assets helps the bank in consolidating their positions and gives credence to efficiency of the management. It is necessary for the bank to adopt proper credit monitoring mechanism, with periodical inspection of the units along with regular flow of information from them pertaining to their financial liquidity, annual accounts, stock reports, etc., besides comparative risk analysis and compliance of terms and conditions of sanction. Bank is expected to make sincere efforts to recover the amount from assets which have already slipped into NPAs category.

Introduction

Banking is the key sector of any economy. It can influence economic growth by enhancing resources in the direction of national objectives. Its energy and vitality indicate the health and prosperity of any nation. In the liberalized economy, banking and financial sector reforms assume high priority. Over the few years IDBI Banking, attempts to integrate with the global banking has been facing lots of hurdles in its way due to this inherent weakness, despite its high sounding claims and lofty achievements. In a developing country, banking is seen as an important instrument of development, while with the demanding Non Performing Assets (NPAs), banks have become burden on the economy.

Looking to the changing scenario at the world level, the problem becomes more ironical, because Indian Banking cannot afford to remain unresponsive to the global requirements. The banks are aware of the grim situation and are trying their level best to reduce the Non Performing Assets (NPAs) ever since the regulatory authorities ie, Reserve Bank of India and Government of India are seriously chasing up the issue. The study focuses on the cost of Non Performing Assets in Banks with special reference to IDBI Bank and it deals with steps to reduce the Non Performing Assets (NPAs).

Statement of Problem

Credit risk is associated with lending highly and whenever a party enters into an obligation to make payment or deliver value to the bank. The nature and extent of credit risk depend on quality of loan assets and soundness of investments. Time and efforts of management cause indirect cost which bank has to bear due to Non Performing Assets. Now - a - days, banks have special employees to deal with and handle Non Performing Assets, which is also an additional cost to the bank. Bank is facing problem of Non Performing Assets as it adversely affects the value of bank in terms of market credit. It will lose its goodwill, brand image and credit which have negative impact on the people who are putting their money in the banks.

The bank will face the problem of NPAs because of poor recovery of advances granted by the bank and several other reasons. When the loan is not recovered by the bank effectively and efficiently it will become NPAs to the bank and it may affect banks' net profit.

Review of Literature

Dr. C.H. Rajesham and Dr. K. Rajendar (June 2012) studied the management of nonperforming assets in Indian scheduled commercial banks. The results of these studies were unfavorable of Non Performing assets in banks. Both the authors found that stringent measures are required at the levels of RBI, banks and judiciary to control the NPAs problem. Further, they found NPAs have negative impact on banks.

T. N. Anantharam Iyer (June 2013) in his paper "Bank supervision and the management of Non Performing Advances" he studied how much risk each bank undertakes for recovering, managing the Non Performing Assets. It is revealed that early identification of problem assets helps the success of remedial action and effective recovery of the Non Performing Assets.

K.J. Taori (June 2014) in their study entitled, "Problems and issued relating to management of NPAs of banks in India" studies the growth of NPAs of banks in India. The analysis revealed about priority sector and Non priority sector NPAs It was concluded that an effective legal framework will be needed to bring recovery suits to their logical conclusion and effect recoveries, within a reasonable time frame.

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the cost of Non Performing Assets in IDBI Bank
2. To offer suitable suggestion based on findings of this study

Methodology

The study is based on secondary data. The period of the study covers ten years from 2005-2006 to 2014 - 2015. The relevant data required for the study has been collected from RBI's Annual reports and IDBI Bank's annual reports, reports on trend and progress of banking in India. Government publications, books and websites Various banking journals
The data collected has been tabulated to facilitate the analysis with the help of percentage and mean.

Analysis and Interpretation

The following interpretation is derived from the analysis of nonperforming assets of IDBI Bank. Gross NPAs to Gross Advances It is observed from Table I that the gross NPAs has been constantly increasing from Rs.1115.52 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 12684.97 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the gross advances level has been increasing from Rs.5465.59 crores (2005-06) to Rs.21501.08 crores (2014-15).

It is derived from the above Table I that the gross NPAs was the ratio of gross NPAs was fluctuating from 13.82 per cent to 59.00 per cent during the study period. The ratio was 20.41 per cent in the year 2005-06 but has gone down to 13.82 per cent in the year 2008-09. However, it has slightly increased in the year 2014-15. It has registered a lowest ratio of 13.82 per cent in the year 2008-09 and highest of 59.00 per cent was recorded in 2014-15. The average of this ratio worked out to be 27.13 per cent. Last four years of the study is occupying three fourth of the overall average. This analysis indicates that the quality of credit is low in the IDBI. It indicates that the management has not succeeded in reducing the NPAs.

Net NPAs to Net Advances

It is derived from Table II that the net NPAs has been constantly increasing from Rs.563.12 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 5992.52 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the net advances level has been increasing from Rs.5410.35 crores (2005-06) to Rs.20837.69 crores (2014-15).The net NPAs ratio of the banks ranged from 28.76 percent to 9.18 per cent. The highest of 28.76 per cent was recorded in 2014-15 and the lowest 9.18 per cent was recorded in 2008-09 during the study period. It shows a very high ratio during 2013-14 and 2014-15. For the remaining years under the study, it shows a reasonable trend (10.41 to 15.79) and very meagre fluctuations. The average of this ratio was found to be 15.03 per cent for the study period.

Gross NPAs to Total Assets

It is observed from Table III that the gross NPA has been constantly increasing from Rs.1115.52 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 12684.97 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the total assets level has been increasing from Rs. 8856.48 crores (2005-06) to Rs.35603.16 crores (2014-15). It is evident from Table III that the ratio between gross NPA and total assets is showing variation. It was 8.33 per cent in 2008-09 and 19.99 per cent in the year 2012-13. The ratio is 35.63 percent in the year 2014-15. It is slight increase over the last year. It may be concluded from the above study that almost 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the assets are not performing every year. They yield nothing for the growth of the bank. It is advised to make efforts to reduce the percentage to a lowest level as far as possible.

Total Standard Assets to Total outside Liabilities

It is evident from Table IV that the total standard asset has been fluctuating from Rs.2296.58 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 281.17 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the total other liabilities level has been increasing from Rs. 7585.79 crores (2005-06) to Rs.30905.91 crores (2014-15).

It is clear from Table IV that the depositors safety ratio of the bank raging from 20.13 per cent to 43.94 per cent during the study period except for 2006-07 and 2014-15 where it was lowest i.e. 2.63 percent and 0.91per cent. It is highest in the year 2013-14 recording 43.07per cent. It indicates on an average 29.27 of the deposits are safe enjoying the claim against standard assets. Remaining 70.73 per cent deposits are not safe as there are no standard assets to recover them. Hence it can be concluded that the bank has been able to provide the lowest level of safety to its depositors.

Total Provision to Gross NPAs

It is observed from Table V that the gross NPAs has been constantly increasing from Rs.1115.52 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 12684.97 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the total provisions level has been increasing from Rs.368.40 crores (2005-06) to Rs.4973.51 crores (2014-15).

It is reveals from Table V that the provisions made against NPAs has a negative grade during the study period. The overall average of this ratio is 31.48 per cent. It indicates that the bank has not amortized adequate provisions for the probable loan losses. The higher ratio is desirable which helps to made adequate provision for the loan losses.

Fresh NPAs Added to Standard Assets

It is inferred from Table VI that the total standard asset has been fluctuating from Rs.2296.58 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 281.17 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the fresh NPAs added level has been fluctuating from Rs. 1883.20 crores (2005-06) to Rs.6100.81 crores (2014-15).

It is witnessed from the Table VI that the slippage ratio of the IDBI bank has not accomplish the level prescribed by RBI. The average of this ratio was 32.51 per cent for the study period. It is concluded that the bank does not successfully managing its loan assets, it should keep the loan assets as standard and also the bank should concentrate on adequate measures taking to prevent an asset falling into non performing category.

Total Substandard Asset to Gross NPAs

It is inferred from Table VII that the total sub standard asset has been fluctuating from Rs.28.50 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 734.52 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the gross NPAs level has been increasing from Rs. 1115.52 crores (2005-06) to Rs.12684.97 crores (2014-15).

It is evidenced from Table VII that the sub-standard ratio of the bank is varied between 0.09 per cent and 22.93 per cent and thus shows fluctuating trend during the study period. The lowest of 0.09 per cent was registered in 2006-07 and the highest of 22.93 per cent was registered in 2011-12. Last three year of the study shows the up gradation in the performing asset of the bank. Hence the bank should maintain the effort taken to reduce the increasing trend, to avoid the degradation in the performing assets of the bank. The average of this ratio was found out to be 8.58 per cent.

Total Doubtful Asset to Gross NPAs

It is observed from Table VIII that the total doubtful asset has been highly fluctuating from Rs.78.87 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 2467.54 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the gross NPAs level has been increasing from Rs. 1115.52 crores (2005-06) to Rs.12684.97 crores (2014-15).

It is inferred from Table VIII that the doubtful asset ratio of the bank ranged between 0.47 per cent and 24.35 per cent. During the last 7 years this ratio is highly fluctuating, compare to the first 3 years. However, it was least in the year 2006-07 as compared to other years. It indicates that on an average 15.54 per cent of the gross NPAs is under doubtful category signaling the management to maintain corrective action and also it indicates that the bank is managing its non-performing assets effectively.

Total Loss Asset to Gross NPAs

It is observed from Table IX that the loss asset has been decreasing from Rs.0.65 crores (2012 - 2013) to Rs 0.00 cores (2013 - 2014). During the same period, the gross NPAs level has been increasing from Rs. 1115.52 crores (2005-06) to Rs.12684.97 crores (2014-15). It is inferred from Table IX that the loss asset ratio was 0.65 per cent in 2012-13 and 0.00 per cent in 2013-14. Thus it indicates the effective management strategies adopted by the bank. It is a positive sign for the development of the bank and thus there is more scope for loss asset in future.

Total NPAs Reduced to Gross NPAs

It is observed from Table X that the total NPAs reduced has been highly fluctuating from Rs.1983.57 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 3376.00 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the gross NPAs level has been increasing from Rs. 1115.52 crores (2005-06) to Rs.12684.97 crores (2014-15). It is evidenced from Table X that the NPAs reduction ratio of the bank is varied between 177.82 per cent and 26.61 per cent and thus shows fluctuating trend during the study period. The lowest of 10.37 per cent was registered in 2010-11 and the highest of 177.82 per cent was registered in 2005-06. The average of this ratio was found out to be 42.64 per cent.

Total NPAs Added to Total NPAs Reduced

It is observed from Table XI that the total NPAs reduced has been highly fluctuating from Rs.1983.57 crores (2005 - 2006) to Rs 3376.00 cores (2014 - 2015). During the same period, the total NPAs added level has been increasing from Rs. 1983.57 crores (2005-06) to Rs.3376.00 crores (2014-15). It is observed from Table XI that the NPAs accretion ratio was 94.94 per cent in 2005-06. The highest of 677.77 per cent indicate an abnormal position of NPAs during the year 2010-11.

Gross NPAs Ratio

Table I (Rs. In Crores)

Year	Gross NPAs	Gross Advances	Net NPAs
2005-06	1115.52	5465.59	20.41
2006-07	1231.86	6487.73	18.99
2007-08	1564.68	8269.45	18.92
2008-09	1435.69	10391.51	13.82
2009-10	2129.38	13892.49	15.33
2010-11	2784.73	15820.49	17.60
2011-12	4551.37	18057.23	25.21
2012-13	6449.98	19630.64	32.86
2013-14	9960.16	20265.95	49.15
2014-15	12684.97	21501.08	59.00
Mean	27.13		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Net NPAs Ratio

Table II (Rs. In Crores)

Year	Net NPAs	Net Advances	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	563.12	5410.35	10.41
2006-07	721.93	6436.73	11.22
2007-08	1082.91	8221.27	13.17

2008-09	948.96	10342.83	9.18
2009-10	1406.32	13820.19	10.18
2010-11	1677.91	15709.81	10.68
2011-12	2910.93	18057.23	16.12
2012-13	3100.36	19630.64	15.79
2013-14	4902.30	19768.60	24.80
2014-15	5992.52	20837.69	28.76
Mean	15.03		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Problem Asset Ratio

Table III **(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Gross NPAs	Total Asset	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	1115.52	8856.48	12.60
2006-07	1231.86	10383.93	11.86
2007-08	1564.68	13069.44	11.97
2008-09	1435.69	17240.23	8.33
2009-10	2129.38	23357.28	9.12
2010-11	2784.73	25337.68	10.99
2011-12	4551.37	29017.58	15.68
2012-13	6449.98	32266.62	19.99
2013-14	9960.16	32898.84	30.28
2014-15	12684.97	35603.16	35.63
Mean	16.64		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Depositors Safety Ratio

Table IV **(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Total Standard Asset	Total Outside Liabilities	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	2296.58	7585.79	30.27
2006-07	229.95	8727.35	2.63
2007-08	4017.78	11510.56	34.91
2008-09	3131.39	15556.49	20.13
2009-10	9300.24	21521.29	43.21
2010-11	9837.33	22616.84	43.50
2011-12	8140.52	25324.13	32.15
2012-13	11571.25	28202.15	41.03
2013-14	12456.04	28345.21	43.94
2014-15	281.17	30905.91	0.91
Mean	29.27		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Provision Ratio

Table V **(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Total Provisions	Gross NPAs	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	368.40	1115.52	33.02
2006-07	552.41	1231.86	44.84
2007-08	509.93	1564.68	32.59
2008-09	481.77	1435.69	33.56
2009-10	486.73	2129.38	22.86
2010-11	723.06	2784.73	25.97
2011-12	1106.82	4551.37	24.32
2012-13	1640.44	6449.98	25.43
2013-14	3253.39	9960.16	32.66
2014-15	4973.51	12684.97	39.21
Mean	31.48		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Slippage Ratio

Table VI **(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Fresh NPAs Added	Total Standard Assets	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	1883.20	2296.58	82.00
2006-07	930.74	2299.50	40.76
2007-08	954.07	4017.78	23.75
2008-09	637.03	3131.39	20.34
2009-10	1483.18	9300.24	15.95
2010-11	1957.60	9837.33	19.90
2011-12	2560.24	8140.52	31.45
2012-13	2739.69	11571.25	23.68
2013-14	5706.01	12456.04	45.81
2014-15	6100.81	28101.70	21.71
Mean	32.51		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Substandard Asset Ratio

Table VII **(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Total Substandard Assets	Gross NPAs	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	28.50	1115.52	2.55
2006-07	1.15	1231.86	0.09
2007-08	131.76	1564.68	8.42

2008-09	167.81	1435.69	11.69
2009-10	289.23	2129.38	13.58
2010-11	181.94	2784.73	6.53
2011-12	1043.61	4551.37	22.93
2012-13	466.65	6449.98	7.23
2013-14	697.40	9960.16	7.00
2014-15	734.52	12684.97	5.79
Mean	8.58		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Doubtful Asset Ratio

Table VIII **(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Total Doubtful Assets	Gross NPAs	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	78.87	1115.52	7.07
2006-07	5.76	1231.86	0.47
2007-08	72.13	1564.68	4.61
2008-09	196.41	1435.69	13.68
2009-10	431.65	2129.38	20.27
2010-11	678.12	2784.73	24.35
2011-12	853.2	4551.37	18.75
2012-13	1525.83	6449.98	23.66
2013-14	2298.87	9960.16	23.08
2014-15	2467.54	12684.97	19.45
Mean	15.54		

Source: IDBI Annual Rep

Loss Asset Ratio

Table IX **(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Total Loss Assets	Gross NPAs	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	--	1115.52	--
2006-07	--	1231.86	--
2007-08	--	1564.68	--
2008-09	--	1435.69	--
2009-10	--	2129.38	--
2010-11	--	2784.73	--
2011-12	--	4551.37	--
2012-13	0.65	6449.98	0.01
2013-14	0.00	9960.16	0.00
2014-15	--	12684.97	--
Mean	0.01		

NPAs Reduction Ratio

Table X (Rs. In Crores)

Year	NPAs Reduced	Gross NPAs	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	1983.57	1115.52	177.82
2006-07	814.40	1231.86	66.11
2007-08	621.25	1564.68	39.70
2008-09	577.95	1435.69	40.26
2009-10	277.35	2129.38	13.02
2010-11	288.83	2784.73	10.37
2011-12	793.60	4551.37	17.44
2012-13	841.08	6449.98	13.04
2013-14	2195.83	9960.16	22.05
2014-15	3376.00	12684.97	26.61
Mean	42.64		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

NPAs Accretion Ratio

Table XI (Rs. In Crores)

Year	Total NPAs Added	Total NPAs Reduced	Ratio (in %)
2005-06	1883.20	1983.57	94.94
2006-07	930.74	814.40	114.29
2007-08	954.07	621.25	153.57
2008-09	637.03	577.95	110.22
2009-10	1483.18	277.35	534.77
2010-11	1957.60	288.83	677.77
2011-12	2560.24	793.60	322.61
2012-13	2739.69	841.08	325.73
2013-14	5706.01	2195.83	259.86
2014-15	6100.81	3376.00	180.71
Mean	52.54		

Source: IDBI Annual Report

Findings

- IDBI Bank could maintain the ratio of Gross advances to Gross NPAs level at average level of 27.13 for the period of ten years.
- IDBI Bank could maintain the ratio of Net NPAs to Net Advances level at a comfortable least minimum average level of 15.03 for the period of ten years.
- IDBI Bank could maintain the ratio of Gross NPAs to total assets level at average level of 16.64 for the period of ten years.

- IDBI Bank could maintain the ratio of total standard assets to total outside liabilities level at average level of 29.27 for the period of ten years.
- Provisioning requirement on mounting NPA is adversely affecting capital adequacy and also banks profitability. IDBI Bank took very good efforts of reducing the provisions. It is very good health for banking operations.
- IDBI Bank could maintain the ratio of slippage level at average level of 32.51 for the period of ten years.
- The IDBI Bank should concentrate the monitoring of loan, follow up, and other steps taken year by year. It will continue the NPAs level may be reached to Zero Gross NPAs or Zero Net NPAs.
- IDBI Bank could maintain the ratio of NPAs mix i.e. sub standard ratio, doubtful asset ratio and loss asset ratio level at average level of 8.58, 15.54 and 0.01 respectively for the period of ten years.
- The IDBI Bank should take more efforts for recovery of Non Performing Assets. It will give the appreciable progress in terms of recovery performance in the NPAs of IDBI Bank

Suggestions

IDBI Bank has realized that a higher level of Non Performing Assets in their credit portfolio is dangerous and will affect on their profitability which is already under strain. Quality of loan assets is the most important factor for the basic viability of the banking system. Lower level of Non Performing assets helps the IDBI Bank in consolidating their position and gives credence to efficiency of the management. IDBI Bank can control this problem of reducing the Non Performing Assets taking two measures namely Preventive Measures and Corrective Measures.

Preventive Measures

It is required to arrest the fresh inflow of Non Performing Assets. IDBI Bank need to ensure that only genuine proposals are accepted and projects having inherited weakness are to be rejected at the first instances. It needs to upgrade the credit appraisal skills which are highly inadequate. Economic viability, technical feasibility, quality of management and financial position of the borrower should be evaluated properly. Pre - credit and post - credit appraisals are to be done by IDBI Bank more objectively. Close monitoring of borrower accounts, site visits, factory visits, etc are to be done regularly. Rehabilitation of viable sick units is essential. Consultancy and technical services must be provided to the borrower units wherever necessary.

Corrective Measures

Corrective measures are required to recover the money out of assets, which have already fallen into NPAs category. Normally, after sanctioning and disbursement of loans the bank should have an effective follow-up, monitoring and supervision over the credit. IDBI Bank is necessary to adopt proper credit monitoring mechanism, with periodical inspection of the units along with regular flow of information from them pertaining to their financial liquidity, annual accounts, stock reports, etc., comparative risk analysis and compliance of terms and conditions of sanction. IDBI Bank is needed to make sincere efforts to recover the amount from assets which have already slipped into NPAs category. Further, the following strategies have successfully been tried by IDBI Bank in bringing down the Non Performing Assets:

Legal Measures

The following are the important tribunals, committees and agencies for recovering the Non Performing Assets initiated by Reserve Bank of India.

1. Debt recovery Tribunals (DRT)
2. Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR)
3. Asset Reconstruction Company India Limited (ARCIL)
4. Credit Information Bureau (CIB)

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Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002

IDBI Bank is maintaining a proper database of their NPA portfolio on well - designed formats to provide meaningful inferences which would help them in evolving effecting strategies as well as account specific action plans for reduction in Non Performing Assets.

Conclusion

Non Performing Assets have been a big worry for the banks in India. It is just not a problem for the banks; they are bad for the economy too. The money locked up in Non Performing Assets is not available for productive use and hence they have an adverse effect on banks' profitability. If the bank could reduce the cost of Non Performing Assets, cost will reduce and the profit and return on equity and assets will increase. It is not possible to eliminate totally the Non Performing Assets in the banking business but can only be minimized. It is always wise to follow the proper policy appraisal, supervision and follow up of advances to avoid creation of Non Performing Assets. The banks should take steps for reducing present nonperforming assets, but necessary precaution should also be taken to avoid future Non Performing Assets.

The banking industry is facing yet another period of change, perhaps greater than the one experienced in the immediate past and there is no doubt that IDBI Bank has to manage its function successfully and skillfully during the present era, replete with significant economic, competitive and technological challenges in order to improve its deposits, advances, profitability and to reduce the Non Performing Assets.

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