



Banking Sector Outlook

- Asset quality whirlwind to dent banks' credit profiles

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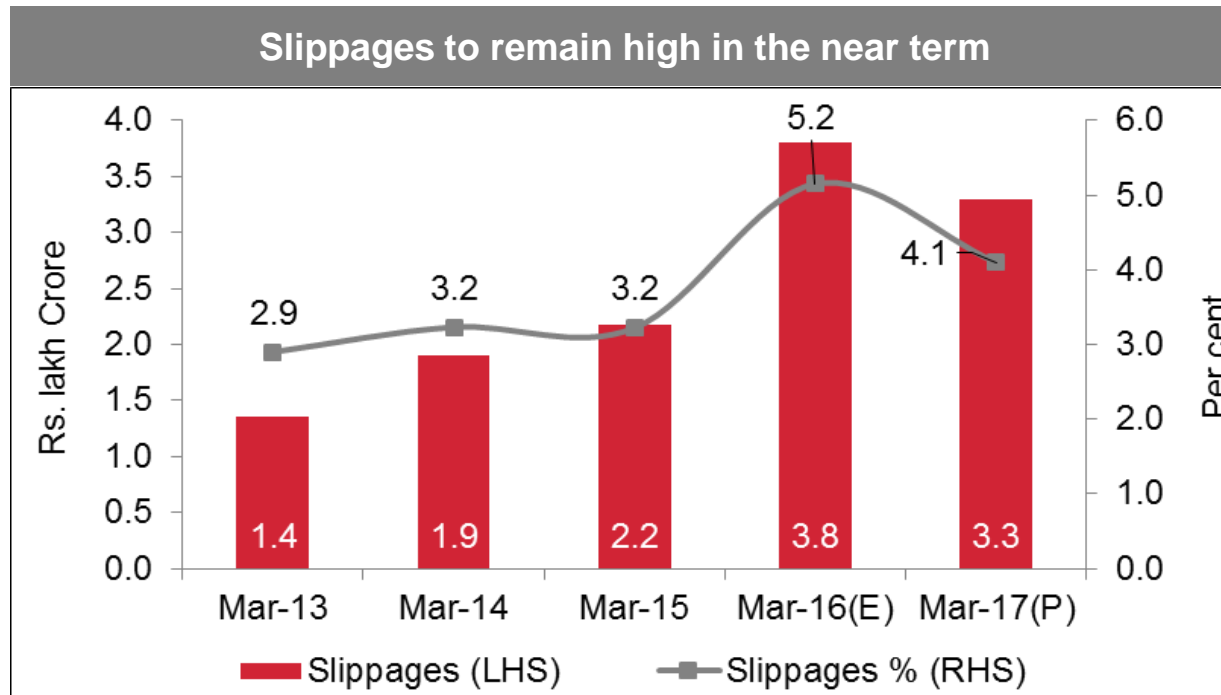
March 11, 2016

- **Banking system weak assets to rise to 8.9% by Mar-17**
 - Outlook for key investment led sectors which banks are exposed to remains weak
 - Nearly Rs.2.1 lakh crore (5.5%) of large corporate exposures to slip to NPAs by Mar-17
- **Provisioning costs surge to subsume profits of PSBs**
 - Impact of slippages, MCLR, UDAY scheme to reduce NIMs by 10bps
 - Revenue diversity and lower exposure to vulnerable sectors mitigants for private banks
- **Capital requirements to remain a challenge for PSBs**
 - Need to raise Rs.1.7 lakh crore Tier I capital upto Mar-19 (earlier estimate Rs.1.3 lakh crore)
 - Capital commitment by government under Indradhanush plan not sufficient
- **Banking system adequately placed to meet credit demand in 2016-17**
 - Credit growth to see only a slight pick up in 2016-17 to 11% vs 8% for 2015-16
 - Private banks will grow faster at over 20% and gain market share
- **Weakening PSB credit profiles have resulted in rating actions by CRISIL**
 - Rating downgrades on 9 banks and outlook revision to negative on 6 banks
 - Corporate credit rating threshold lowered to A+ from AA-

Asset quality challenge to continue to impinge banks' credit profile

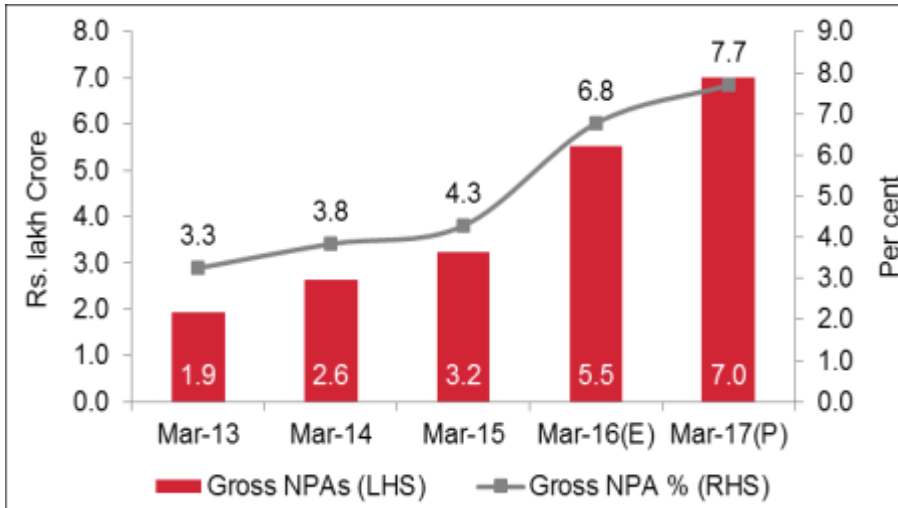
Slippages from large corporate exposures to be high

- **Rs.2.1 lakh crore of large corporate loans could slip to NPAs in near term**
 - Constitutes nearly 5.5% of overall corporate sector advances
- **Slippages will be mainly from 3 different categories:**
 - Loans which have been recognized as NPA in some banks but not in other banks
 - Stressed assets in top 100 corporate loans which could potentially slip to NPAs
 - Stressed assets in the restructured standard assets that could slip to NPAs

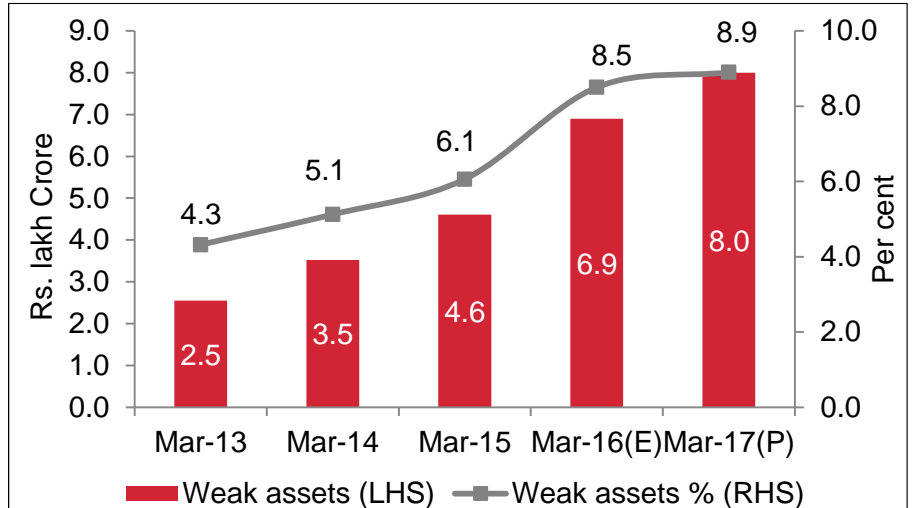


Weak Assets* to touch a high of 8.9% by March-17

Gross NPAs to rise to Rs.7.0 lakh crore



Weak assets to reach ~Rs.8.0 lakh crore



- **CRISIL revises definition of weak assets to factor in**
 - Continued high slippages from restructured assets (40% v/s earlier expectation of 35%)
- **NPAs to converge towards weak assets by March 2017**
 - A large proportion of stressed assets expected to be recognized bad in coming quarters
- **Banks have limited ability to recover from large NPAs in current environment**
 - Reductions to be low at ~33% in 2016-17 as against 50% in 2014-15

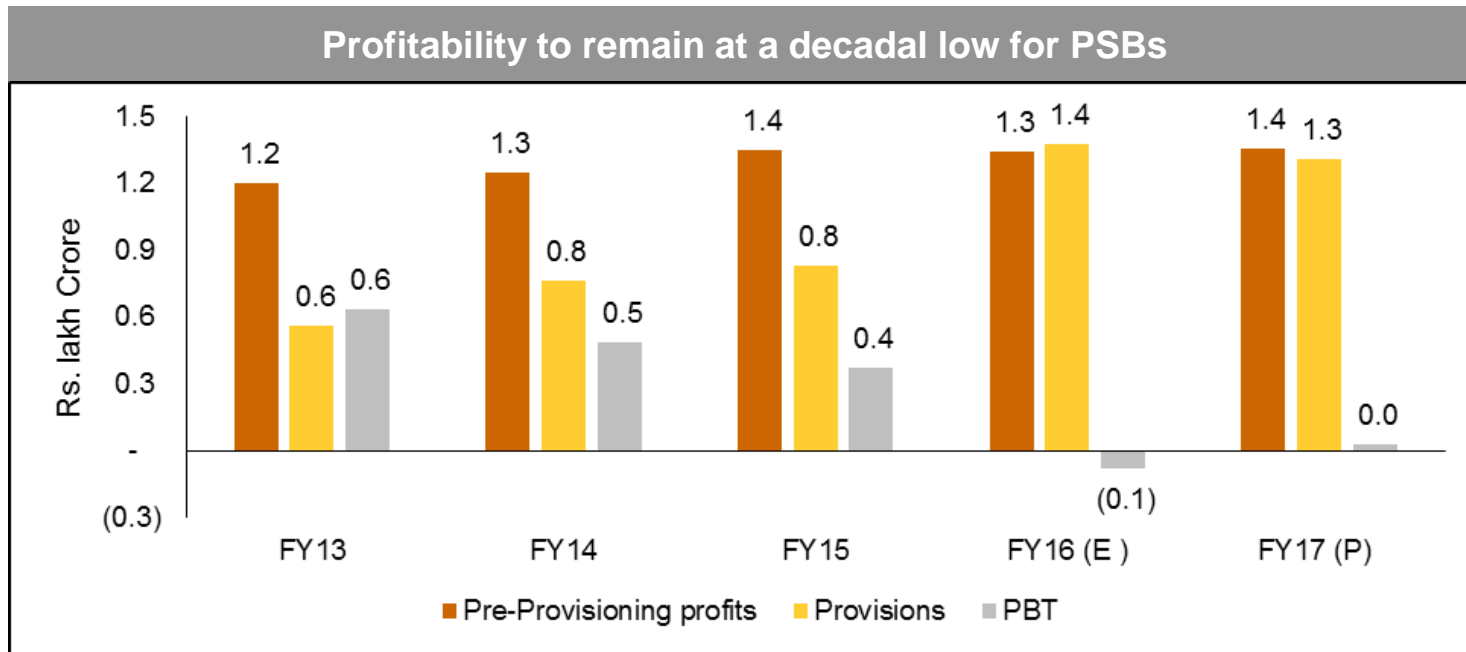
* Weak Assets = Reported gross NPA + 40% of outstanding restructured advances (excluding State Power Utilities) + 75% of investments in security receipts + 15% of loans structured under the 5/25 scheme

High provisioning costs to weaken banks earning profile

NIMs of PSBs to decline by 10 bps in FY17 due to

- **Application of Marginal cost of funds based lending rate (MCLR) from Apr-16**
 - **~7% of loan book slipping to NPAs in 2015-17 will cease to generate income**
 - **Conversion of SEB loans to lower yielding bonds under UDAY scheme**
 - However, it will be majorly offset by reversal of provisions on SEB loans
 - **However, the impact will be partially offset by a lower deposit costs as they re-price**
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- **NIMs of Private Sector Banks to be less impacted in 2016-17 supported by**
 - Higher proportion of higher yielding retail loan portfolio
 - Higher proportion of low cost CASA deposits

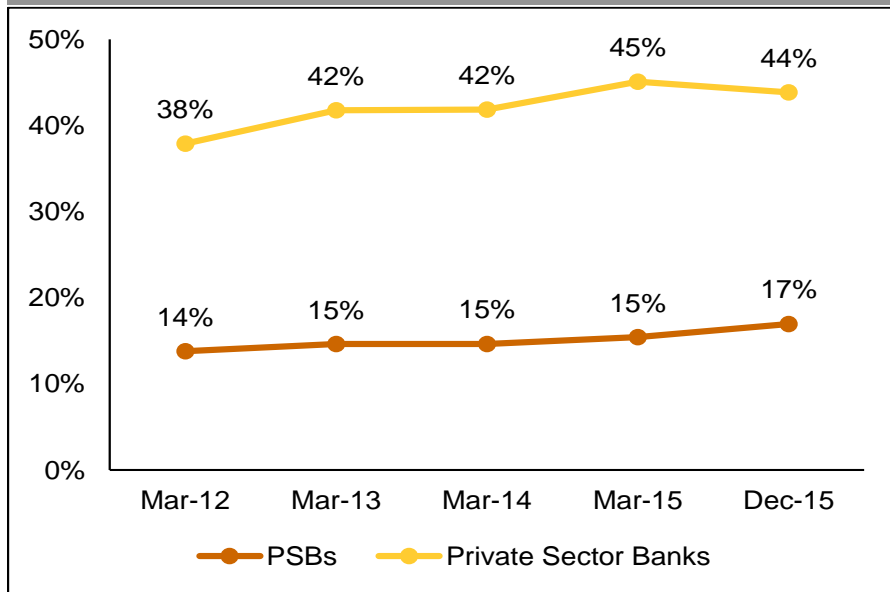
Provisioning costs to equal pre-provisioning profits for PSBs



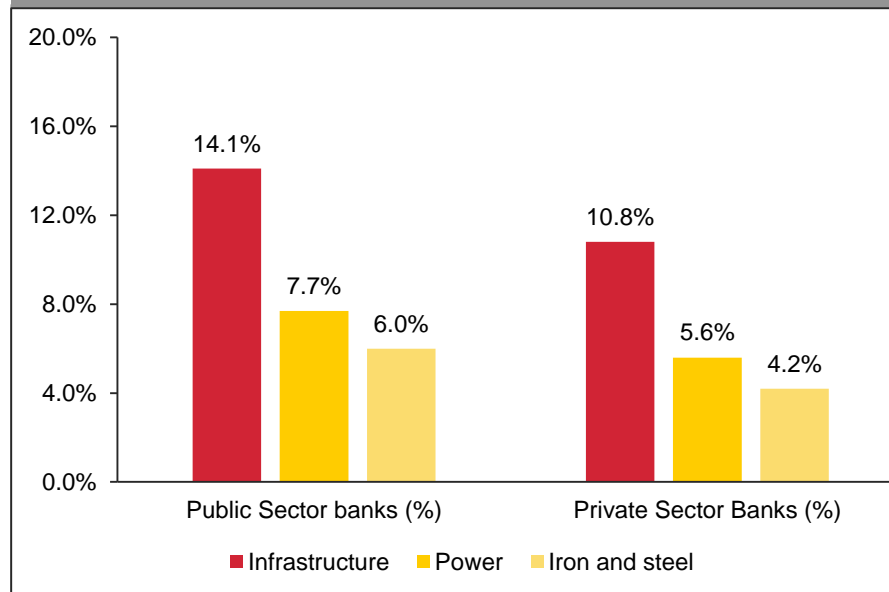
- Provisions as proportion of total assets to touch a high of 1.4% in 2015-16
- To remain at elevated levels in 2016-17 due to
 - Continued high levels of slippages,
 - Ageing of stock of NPAs
- Of 26 PSBs, 9-10 PSBs may report losses in FY16 and FY17

Lower impact on private banks due to revenue diversity

High share of retail advances



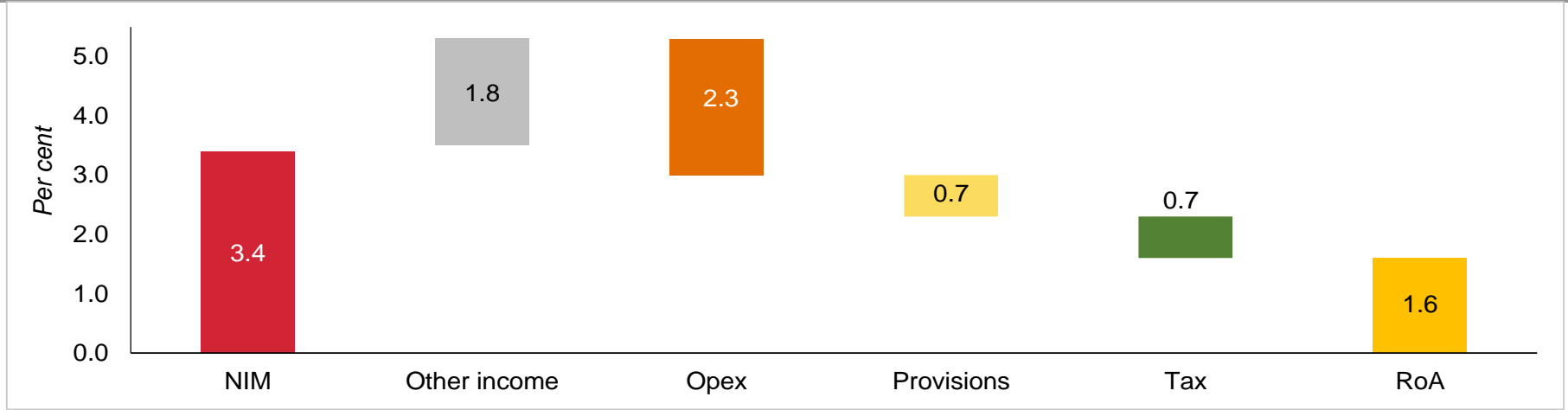
Lower exposure to vulnerable sectors



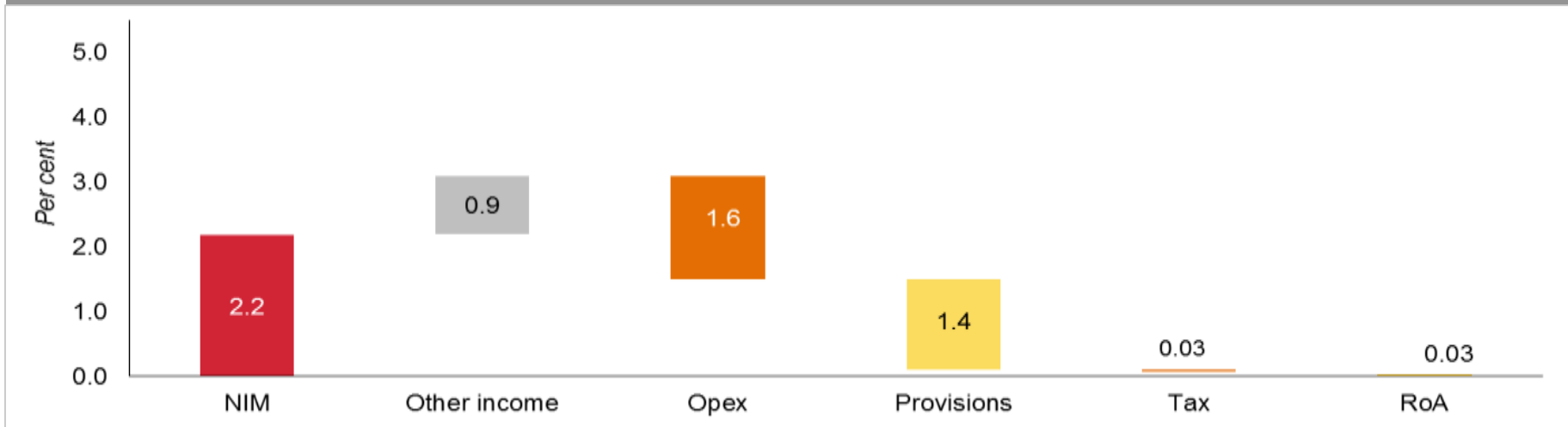
- **Private banks have a much higher share of the granular retail segment**
 - Forms ~44% of overall advances as on Dec-15 (as against ~17% for PSBs)
- **Private banks have lower exposure to cyclical and vulnerable sectors**
 - Stringent credit-appraisal practices with focus on strong collateral cover
 - Preference on taking shorter-term non-fund based exposures to such sectors
- **Fee Income forms 28% of total income of private banks (18% for PSBs)**

Earnings of private banks to remain healthy in 2016-17

Private banks benefits from higher NIMs and stronger fee income



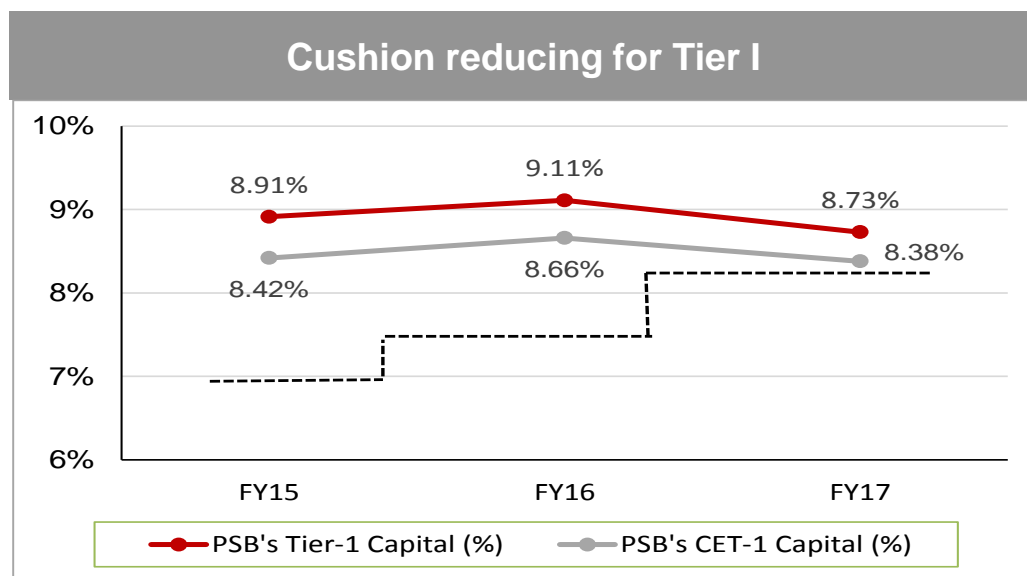
PSB's to report negligible profits due to lower NIMs and higher provisions



Capital raising remains a challenge for PSBs

PSBs need to raise Rs. 1.7 lakh crore Tier I capital upto 2019

- Tier I capital raising requirement has increased from earlier estimate of Rs.1.3 lakh cr
 - Sharp fall in profitability has diminished capital generation from internal accruals
- Ability to raise capital from external sources severely impaired due to poor performance and low valuations
- Market for inherently riskier AT1 instruments is low
- Rs.70,000 crore capital commitment from government not sufficient

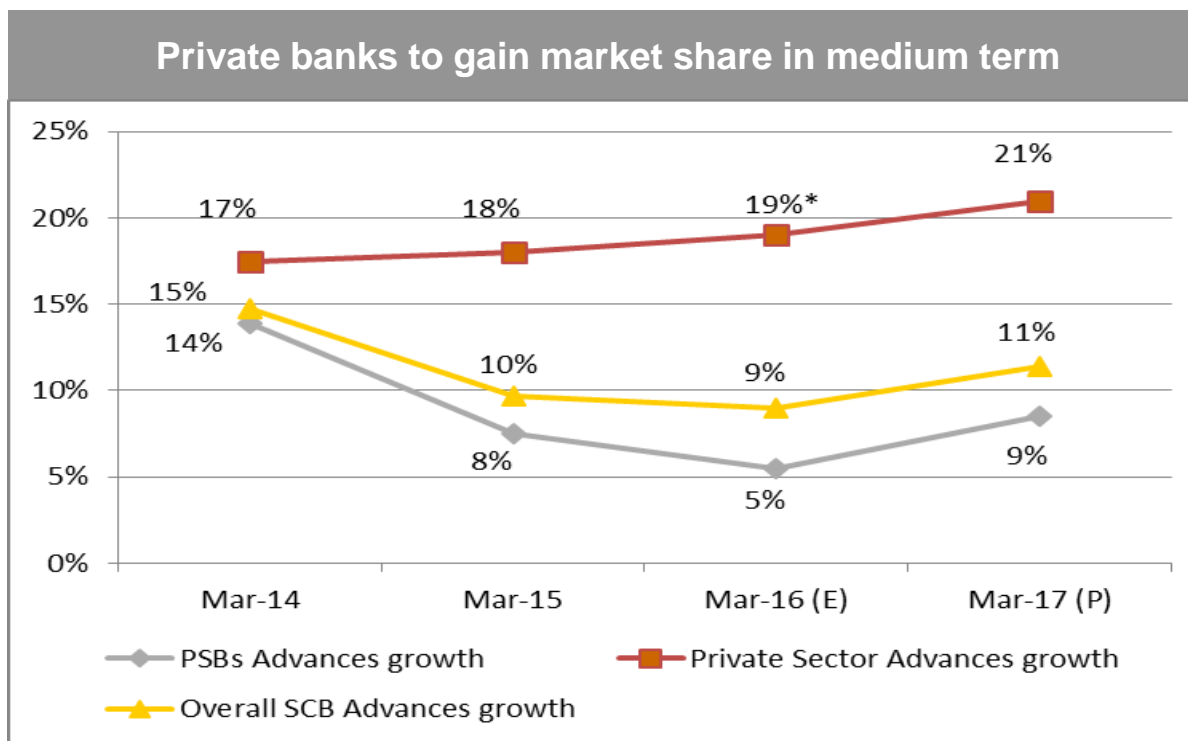


- Low cushion over regulatory minimum make PSBs vulnerable to external shocks
- Hence, corporate credit rating threshold lowered to “A+” from “AA-”

Banking system to meet credit requirements in 2016-17

Banking system adequately poised to meet credit demand in 2016-17

- Investment growth to witness only a slight pickup in 2016-17
- No significant credit demand growth expected
- Private banks well placed to lead credit growth supported by strong capitalization



*Advances growth including new banks was around 22% during FY16

Rating Actions by CRISIL

Recent rating action on PSBs

- Credit alert issued in February on increasing asset quality problems in PSBs
- Recent rating actions: Rating downgrades of 9 banks and revision in outlooks to “Negative from “Stable” for 6 banks
- Rating of most PSBs for now continue to remain in high safety category

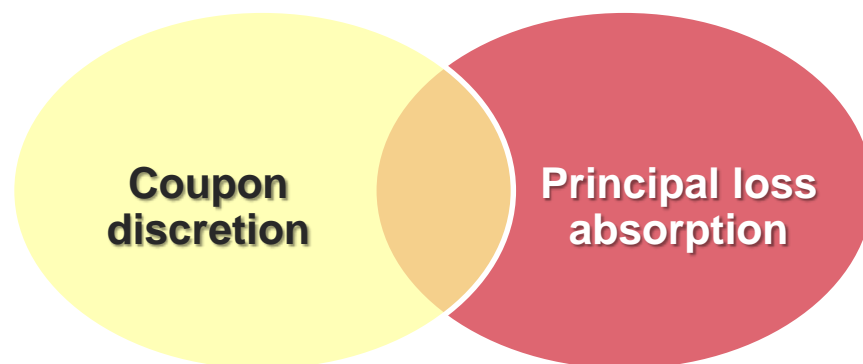
Transition in Ratings

Earlier Rating \ Current Rating	AAA/Stable	AAA/Negative	AA+/Negative	AA/Negative	AA-/Negative	A+/Negative
AAA/Stable	6	4				
AAA/Negative		1	1			
AA+/Stable			1	2*		
AA+/Negative				3	1	
AA/Stable				1		
AA/Negative				1	1	
AA-/Negative					1	1

* Rating on one bank on Watch negative

Rating transition for Tier I bonds (Under Basel III) have been sharper

- Higher notch-down of ratings from corporate credit rating/Tier II Bonds rating
- Sharper rating transitions on Tier I bonds in line with earlier articulation in CRISIL's rating rationales
- **Reflect inherent risks in Tier I bonds**
 - Existence of full coupon discretion
 - High capital threshold for likely coupon non-payment
 - Principal write-down on breach of a pre-specified trigger on capitalisation





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