

A Project Report

On

To Study the Emergence of Initial Public Offer As An Investment Avenue

For

State Bank of India (SBI) Cards and

Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC)

Submitted By

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Under The Guidance of

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Submitted To

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In the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of

Masters in Business Administration (MBA)

Through

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Batch 2019-21

CERTIFICATE OF GUIDE

This is to certify that

Miss. Krutika Salvi

Has satisfactorily completed the group project work entitled

A STUDY ON

Emergence of Initial Public Offer As An Investment Avenue

In partial fulfillment of the

MASTER'S OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Affiliated to

PUNE UNIVERSITY,PUNE

under the guidance of

Prof.Dr.Girish Bodhankar

and the same hereby approved for the year

2019-2021

Place :PUNE

Date :

Project Guide:

DECLARATION

I, Krutika Prasad Salvi of MBA Second Year Seat No. _____. Hereby declare that the Project work titled **To Study the Emergence of Initial Public Offer As An Investment Avenue** which has been submitted to University of Pune, is an original work of the undersigned and has not been reproduced from any other source. I further declare that the material obtained from other sources has been duly acknowledged in the report.

Date :

Signature:

Place :

Name:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A word thanks is much less for the word encouragement which we have received from people going out of the way to make us feel comfortable and to make the things simple.

I extend my profound thanks to our director Dr.Santosh Deshpande (IMCC,MBA) for giving me opportunity to undertake this project.

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Executive Summary

This project is an attempt to understand the operations and importance of IPOs in stock market. The chapter on introduction explains why I have selected this topic. It mentions the whole information related to IPO.

The company information gives a brief about SBI Cards and payment services limited and Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC). I have done a data analysis using some ratios required to take decision related to investment in IPO.

The conclusion gives the details about the learning that I have gained after doing this research project.

Chapter 1 : Introduction

1) Topic Information

Initial Public Offers

Initial public offering (IPO) or **stock market launch** is a type of public offering in which shares of a company are sold to institutional investors and usually also retail (individual) investors. An IPO is underwritten by one or more investment banks, who also arrange for the shares to be listed on one or more stock exchanges. Through this process, colloquially known as floating, or going public, a privately held company is transformed into a public company. Initial public offerings can be used to raise new equity capital for companies, to monetize the investments of private shareholders such as company founders or private equity investors, and to enable easy trading of existing holdings or future capital raising by becoming publicly traded.

Definition :-

Initial public offering is the process by which a private company can go public by sale of its stocks to general public. It could be a new, young company or an old company which decides to be listed on an exchange and hence goes public. After the IPO, shares are traded freely in the open market at what is known as the free float. Stock exchanges stipulate a minimum free float both in absolute terms (the total value as determined by the share price multiplied by the number of shares sold to the public) and as a proportion of the total share capital (i.e., the number of shares sold to the public divided by the total shares outstanding). Although IPO offers many benefits, there are also significant costs involved, chiefly those associated with the process such as banking and legal fees, and the ongoing requirement to disclose important and sometimes sensitive information.

Details of the proposed offering are disclosed to potential purchasers in the form of a lengthy document known as a prospectus. Most companies undertake an IPO with the assistance of an investment banking firm acting in the capacity of an underwriter.

Underwriters provide several services, including help with correctly assessing the value of shares (share price) and establishing a public market for shares (initial sale).

The company which offers its shares, known as an 'issuer', does so with the help of investment banks. After IPO, the company's shares are traded in an open market. Those shares can be further sold by investors through secondary market trading.

TYPES OF IPOs

Fixed Price Offering

Fixed Price IPO can be referred to as the issue price that some companies set for the initial sale of their shares. The investors come to know about the price of the stocks that the company decides to make public.

The demand for the stocks in the market can be known once the issue is closed. If the investors partake in this IPO, they must ensure that they pay the full price of the shares when making the application.

Book Building Offering

In the case of book building, the company initiating an IPO offers a 20% price band on the stocks to the investors. The interested investors bid on the shares before the final price is decided. Here, the investors need to specify the number of shares they intend to buy and the amount they are willing to pay per share.

The lowest share price is referred to as floor price and the highest stock price is known as cap price. The ultimate decision regarding the price of the shares is determined by investors' bids.

How to invest in an IPO?

There are certain steps the investor needs to follow to ensure that they are following the right path to wealth. The steps an investor needs to follow are:

Decision

The primary step for an investor would be to decide the IPO he wants to apply for. Though the existing investors may have the expertise, it could be an intimidating one

for the new ones. The investors can form a choice by going through the prospectus of the companies initiating IPO.

The prospectus helps the investors to form an informed idea about the company's business plan and its purpose for raising stocks in the market. Once the decision has been made, the investor needs to look forward to the next step.

Funding

When an investor has formed the decision regarding the IPO he would like to invest in, the very next step would be to arrange the funds. An investor can use his savings to buy a company's share.

In case the investor does not have enough savings, he can avail a loan from certain banks and Non-Banking Financial Organisations (NBFCs) at a definite rate of interest.

Opening a demat-cum-trading account

Any investor without a demat account cannot apply for an IPO. The function of a demat account is to provide the investors with the provision to store shares and other financial securities electronically. One can open a demat account by submitting his Aadhaar card, PAN card, address and identity proofs.

The application process

An investor can apply for an IPO through his bank account or trading account. Some financial organisations will offer you the provision to bunch your demat, trading and bank accounts.

After an investor has created the demat-cum-trading account, he needs to be familiar with the Application Supported by Blocked Account (ASBA) facility. It is mandatory for every IPO applicant. The ASBA is an application that enables the banks to arrest funds in the applicant's bank account.

The ASBA application forms are made available to the IPO applicants in both demat and physical form. However, the use of cheques and demand drafts can not be made to avail the facility. An investor needs to specify his demat account number, PAN, bidding details and bank account number in the application.

Bidding

An investor needs to bid while applying for the shares in an IPO. It is done according to the lot size quoted in the company's prospectus. Lot size can be referred to as the minimum number of shares that an investor has to apply for in an IPO.

A price range is decided and the investors require to bid within the price range. Though an investor can make a revision in his biddings during an IPO, it should be noted that he needs to block the required funds while bidding. In the meantime, the arrested amount in the banks earns interest until the process of allotment is initiated.

Allotment

In many cases, the demand for the shares can exceed the actual number of stocks released in the secondary market. One can also face situations where he can get a fewer number of shares than what he had demanded. In these cases, the banks unlock the arrested funds either entirely or partially.

But, if an investor is lucky enough to get a full allotment, he would receive a CAN (Confirmatory Allotment Note) within six working days after the IPO process is done. After the shares have been allotted, they are credited to the investor's demat account.

Once the above-mentioned steps are carried on successfully, the investor will have to wait for the listings of the stocks in the share market. It is generally done within seven days after the shares are finalised.

Eligibility Criteria Required To Invest In An IPO For Brokers Or Investors

Any individual who is an adult and is capable of entering into a legal contract can serve the eligibility norms to apply in the IPO of a company. However, there are some other inevitable norms an investor needs to meet. The eligibility criteria are:

- It is required that the investor interested in buying a share in an IPO has a PAN card issued by the Income Tax department of the country.
- One also needs to have a valid demat account.

- It is not required to have a trading account, a demat account serves the purpose. However, in case an investor sells the stocks on listings, he will need a trading account.
- It is often advised to open a trading account along with the demat account when an investor is looking forward to invest in an IPO for the first time.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE TO GO FOR IPO

Eligibility norms for making an IPO

SEBI has stipulated the eligibility norms for companies planning an IPO which are as follows:

- Entry Norm I (Profitability Route)
 - a) Net tangible assets of at least Rs. 3 crore in each of the preceding three full years of which not more than 50% are held in monetary assets. However, the limit of 50% on monetary assets shall not be applicable in case the public offer is made entirely through offer for sale.
 - b) Minimum of Rs. 15 crore as average pre-tax operating profit in at least three years of the immediately preceding five years.
 - c) Net worth of at least Rs. 1 crore in each of the preceding three full years.
 - d) If there has been a change in the company's name, at least 50% of the revenue for preceding one year should be from the new activity denoted by the new name
 - e) The issue size should not exceed 5 times the pre-issue net worth

Alternative routes

To provide sufficient flexibility and also to ensure that genuine companies are not limited from fund raising on account of strict parameters, SEBI has provided the alternative route to the companies not satisfying any of the above conditions, for accessing the primary market, as under

- **Entry Norm II (QIB Route)**
- Issue shall be through book building route, with at least 75% of net offer to the public to be mandatory allotted to the Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs). The company shall refund the subscription money if the minimum subscription of QIBs is not attained.

RED HERRING PROSPECTUS :

During the cooling off period, the underwriter puts together there herring. This is an initial prospectus that contains all the information about the company except for the offer price and the effective date. With the red herring in hand, the underwriter and company attempt to hype and build up interest for the issue. With the red herring, efforts are made where the big institutional investors are targeted (also called the dog and pony show).

As the effective date approaches, the underwriter and the company decide on the price of the issue. This depends on the company, the success of the various promotional activities and most importantly the current market conditions. The crux is to get the maximum in the interest of both parties.

Finally, the securities are sold on the stock market and the money is collected from investors.

FACTORS AFFECTING IPO LISTING PRICE :

1. Demand and Supply :

It is one of the most common factors affecting IPO valuations. A strong demand is necessary to boost the sales of a commercial products and service. Similarly, a strong demand of shares of an IPO issue from investors can boost its valuations. This demand can rise from small or retail investors to even large institutional investors or ultra-high-net worth individuals. A strong demand will lead to higher IPO price.

But ,a strong demand does not mean that the company is more valuable. It indicates a higher valuation for the copany. A company with higher valuations leaves little space for listing gains.

A lower expected demand can force a company to reduce IPO valuations. Sometimes, they can even postpone the IPO issue until the return of favourable conditions.

2. Timing of IPO issue :

It is one of the most important factors affecting IPO valuations. Every business has some or the other favourable timings to flourish with an optimum pace. It is even true when going for listing a company in a stock exchange.

3. Company's Future Growth Projections:

It is one of the most promising factors affecting IPO valuations. Stock valuations in the stock market are highly speculated in nature. Share price of an IPO issue also depends heavily on the company's future growth projections.

Growth is a significant part of value creation. The primary rule of an IPO issue is to raise capital to fund further growth. The success of an IPO largely depends on the company's plans and projections for aggressive growth in the future.

4. Pending Legal Cases Against Company:

Legal cases are not a new thing in the corporate world. A company can have one or more legal cases pending in a court. These court cases can be serious or insignificant in nature. Investors must cross-check that a company with an upcoming IPO should not have any serious legal or court case. It is because an adverse judgement may lead to closure, liquidation, or even bankruptcy.

A company with serious legal cases is always valued lower in the stock market. Companies with no pending legal cases are valued higher in an IPO issue.

5. Status of Private Equity (PE) Investors:

Private Equity (PE) investors are usually the first investors that put money in a company at an early stage. They often use IPOs to get an exit from the company. Therefore, the status of private equity investors gains significance in deciding the issue price of an IPO.

2) Industry Information (Financial Services)

Financial services are the economic services provided by the finance industry, which encompasses a broad range of businesses that manage money, including credit unions, banks, creditcard companies, insurance companies, accountancy companies, consumer finance companies, stock brokerages, investment funds, individual managers and some government-sponsored enterprises. Financial services companies are present in all economically developed geographic locations and tend to cluster in local, national, regional and international financial centers such as London, New York City, and Tokyo.

Commercial Banking Services

A commercial bank is what is commonly referred to as simply a bank. The term "commercial" is used to distinguish it from an investment bank, a type of financial services entity which instead of lending money directly to a business, helps businesses raise money from other firms in the form of bonds (debt) or stock (equity).

Company's Information:-

SBI CARDS AND PAYMENT SERVICES LIMITED IPO

Incorporated in 1998, SBI Cards and Payment Services Limited is a subsidiary of SBI, India's largest commercial bank in terms of deposits, advances and the number of branches. SBI currently holds (along with its nominees) 689,927,363 Equity Shares, constituting to 74.00 % of the pre-Offer issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity Share capital of the Company.

The company the 2nd largest credit card issuer in the country, with a 17.6% and 18.1% market share of the Indian credit card market (number of credit cards) as of March 31, 2019, and November 30, 2019, respectively, and a 17.1% and 17.9% market share of the Indian credit card market (total credit card spends) in fiscal 2019 and in the eight months ended November 30, 2019.

SBI Cards offers a wide range of credit cards to individual and corporate clients including lifestyle, rewards, shopping, travel, fuel, banking partnership cards, and corporate cards, etc.

SBI Cards has partnered with several leading names across industries, including Air India, Apollo Hospitals, BPCL, Etihad Guest, Fbb, IRCTC, OLA Money and Yatra, amongst others.

As a subsidiary of SBI, the company has access to SBI's extensive network of 21,961 branches across India. The partnership enables it to market its cards to a huge customer base of 445.5 million customers. Headquartered in New Delhi, as of December 31, 2019, the company has a sales force of 38,677 outsourced sales personnel operating out of 145 Indian cities.

The company's total income increased at a CAGR of 44.9% and the revenues from operations have increased at a CAGR of 44.6% between fiscal 2017 to 2019. The net profit grew at a CAGR of 52.1% during the period.

Shareholders

State Bank of India held 60% share in SBI Cards & Payment Services Limited (SBICPSL) and 40% share in GE Capital Business Processes Management Services Limited GECBPMSL. GE Capital held 60% in GE Capital Business Processes Management Services limited and 40% in SBI Cards and Payment Services Limited .

In 2017, GE Capital exited its JV with State Bank of India as a part of its global strategy to exit financial services sector. Following this development, State Bank of India increased its share to 74% and The Carlyle Group invested 26% in both the entities while replacing GE Capital. SBI cards are now in the process of merging both the entities into one.

HISTORY

1998	SBI Card enters the credit card space
1999	Reaches the '1 Lakh' mark within 10 months of launch
2002	SBI Card enters the '1 Million Cards' club
2002	First partnership with a public sector bank
2003	SBI Card launches 8 Cities Affinity Cards with special tie-ups and offers
2005	The 2 Million Cards Milestone crossed
2006	SBI Card launches SBI Railway Card for Indian Railway travellers
2006	The launch of co-brand cards, SBI Spicejet Card and TATA Cards, India's first loyalty cum credit card
2006	SBI Card becomes the second largest credit card issuer, with 3 million cards
2010	SBI Platinum Card launched
2011	Launches chip-based EMV Cards
2012	Launches SBI Signature Card for HNIs
2013	SBI Card launches the Air India SBI Signature Card and the Air India SBI Platinum Card
2014	Launch of fbb SBI STYLEUP Card
2014	SBI Card enters the '3 Million Cards' club
2015	Launch of SimplySAVE and SimplyCLICK SBI Card
2016	Launch of SBI Card ELITE
2016	SBI Card enters the '4 Million Cards' club
2017	Launch of Central SBI Card. SBI Card Unnati, Tata Star Card and BPCL SBI

	Card
2017	SBI Card enters the ‘5 Million Cards’ club
2018	Launch of Doctor’s SBI Card and Apollo SBI Card
2018	SBI Card enters the ‘6 Million Cards’ club
2019	Launch of SME Business Card, OLA Money SBI Credit Card, Etihad Guest SBI Card and Allahabad Bank SBI Card
2019	SBI Card enters the ‘8 Million Cards’ club
2019	SBI Card enters the ‘9 Million Cards’ club
2020	In February 2020, SBI card offered the biggest <u>Initial public offering</u> of 2020

Management Team

Mr. Rajnish Kumar (Chairman)

Mr. Rajnish Kumar is the non-executive Chairman of our Company. He is a nominee Director of SBI on our Board. He holds a master’s degree in physics from the Meerut University. He joined the central board of SBI on May 26, 2015 and is currently the chairman of SBI with effect from October 7, 2017. Prior to this, he served as the managing director (national banking group) and managing director (compliance & risk) in SBI and was also the chief general manager of the north-eastern circle of SBI. He has held several key assignments across various business verticals of SBI, including the mid-corporate group, project finance, and two overseas assignments of SBI in Canada and U.K. Further, he was also the managing director and chief executive officer of SBICAP. He joined SBI as a probationary officer in 1980 and has over 39 years of experience in the banking industry.

Mr. Dinesh Khara (Director)

Mr. Dinesh Kumar Khara is a non-executive nominee Director of SBI on our Board. He holds a bachelor's and a master's degree in commerce and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Delhi. He is also an associate of Indian Institute of Bankers. He has been one of the managing directors of SBI from August 9, 2016. He oversees the international banking book, corporate banking book & treasury operations of SBI. Additionally, he supervises the businesses of non-banking subsidiaries of SBI, which are engaged in diverse financial activities such as asset management, life insurance, general insurance, custodial services, primary dealership, investment banking, broking, credit cards, pension funds and factoring services. He is also entrusted with the role of supervision of 15 regional rural banks (sponsored by SBI) having more than 5,200 branches. He was the managing director and chief executive officer of the SBI Funds Management Private Limited. He joined SBI as a probationary officer in 1984 and has over 35 years of experience in the banking industry.

Mr. Ashwini Kumar Tewari (Managing Director and CEO)

Mr. Tewari took the helm at SBI Card on 1 August 2020. Based in Gurgaon, Mr. Tewari manages all facets of SBI Card's business. He has been a part of State Bank of India, India's oldest and largest banking group, for almost three decades now and has handled several assignments for the bank, across various locations in India and abroad. In his previous role, Mr. Tewari was the Country Head of the US Operations of State Bank of India since April 2017, which included its offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington DC and Sao Paulo (Brazil). Prior to that he was the Regional Head and General Manager, East Asia, for SBI. Based in Hong Kong, he oversaw the business development and control of State Bank of India, in Hong Kong, China, Japan, Korea and the neighboring region.

Over the years, he held other leadership positions at State Bank of India, including, the Deputy General Manager, (Operations & Information Systems), International Banking Group, Mumbai, Head of SBI's Cash Management, Regional Manager, Branch Head, among others.

An electrical engineer by degree, he is a Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB), Certified Financial Planner (CFP) and has done a Certificate Course in

Management from XLRI. He also served on the board of International Institute of Bankers, New York, and the board of University of Washington Global Bankers Program.

Mr. Shree Prakash Singh (Director)

Mr. Shree Prakash Singh is a nominee Director of SBI on our Board. He holds a bachelor's and a master's degree in physics from Patna University. He is an associate of Indian Institute of Bankers. Currently, he is the chief general manager (associate and subsidiaries) in SBI, overseeing performance of non-banking domestic subsidiaries and regional rural banks. Apart from working as a manager in Emirates India International Exchange Company, Dubai in 1989 as India based trainee officer, he has also handled various important operational, marketing, cross-selling, human resources and stressed asset management related assignments within SBI and overseas. Before taking over his current assignment of being the chief general manager (associate and subsidiaries) in SBI, he worked as the managing director and chief executive officer of the SBI Infra Management Solution Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of SBI. He was the general manager (network) in two important circles of SBI, namely New Delhi (network I) and Bhopal (network II). He started his career as a probationary officer in SBI in 1984 and has 35 years of experience in the banking industry.

Mr. Sunil Kaul (Director)

Mr. Sunil Kaul is a non-executive nominee Director of CA Rover on our Board. He holds a bachelor's degree in technology in electrical engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay and a postgraduate diploma in management from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. During the course of his degree, he was awarded the Chairman, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore Society's gold medal for 'Scholastic Merit', the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited medal and cash prize for 'Best Performance in Financial Management', and the Glaxo Marketing Scholar gold medal and cash prize for 'Best Performance in Marketing'. Prior to joining the Carlyle group in 2008, he was the president of Citibank Japan Limited and was concurrently the chairman of CitiCards Japan KK and CitiFinancials Japan KK. He was the head of retail banking in Asia and the head of international personal banking in New York for Citi. Further, he was the global transaction services head for Citibank N.A.

Japan. Presently, he is also the managing director and head of the financial services industry of Carlyle Asia Partners and concurrently heads the south-east Asia business of the Carlyle group. He has, in the past, held non-executive director positions on the boards of Ta Chong Bank in Taiwan and Diamond Bank in Nigeria. He has 34 years of experience in the fields of private equity, corporate and consumer banking.

Dr. Tejendra Mohan Bhasin (Independent Director)

Dr. Tejendra Mohan Bhasin is an Independent Director on our Board. He holds a bachelor's degree in laws and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Delhi. He is an associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers. He is also a doctor of philosophy from the Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Madras. He has been conferred with honorary fellowship by Indian Institute of Banking and Finance. He was appointed as the vigilance commissioner in central vigilance commission by the President of India. Presently, he is the chairman of Advisory Board for Banking Frauds constituted by the central vigilance commission, in consultation with RBI. He was formerly associated with Oriental Bank of Commerce as the general manager. He was the executive director on the board of United Bank of India and the chairman and managing director of Indian Bank. He has over 41 years of experience in administration, banking and finance industry.

Mr. Nilesh Shivji Vikamsey (Independent Director)

Mr. Nilesh Shivji Vikamsey is an Independent Director on our Board. He holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from R. A. Podar College of Commerce & Economics, Mumbai University. He is a qualified chartered accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and holds a post qualification course in information system audit. He is a senior partner since 1985 at Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP. He is a member of, the advisory committee on mutual funds constituted by SEBI, accounting standards board of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and was formerly the member of the quality review board established by the Government of India. He was formerly the president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He was an observer on the board of International Federation of Accountants and a member of its technology advisory group. He was a member of insurance advisory committee of

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India. He has 34 years of experience in accounting, auditing and finance.

Mr. Rajendra Kumar Saraf (Independent Director)

Mr. Rajendra Kumar Saraf is an Independent Director on our Board. He holds a bachelor's degree in science from Birla Institute of Technology and Science and a master's degree in science from Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. He is an associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers and a fellow of Insurance Institute of India. He also holds a diploma in financial management from the University of Bombay. Previously, he was the deputy managing director and chief financial officer of SBI. He has held multiple positions during his tenure with SBI, such as being the chief general manager, (information technology), corporate centre, Navi Mumbai and chief general manager, Ahmedabad circle. He was an advisor for National Payments Corporation of India and was a member of its price discussion committee. Further, he was a consultant with Mynd Solutions Private Limited and a senior advisor to TVS Capital Funds Private Limited. He has over 39 years of experience in the banking industry.

Mr. Dinesh Kumar Mehrotra (Independent Director)

Mr. Dinesh Kumar Mehrotra is an Independent Director on our Board. He has previously served as the chairman and the managing director of Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC"). Previously, he was LIC's zonal manager in-charge of eastern zone and its senior divisional manager. He was the executive director (international operations) at LIC's office in Fiji. He has approximately 40 years of experience in the insurance industry.

Ms. Anuradha Shripad Nadkarni (Independent Director)

Ms. Anuradha Shripad Nadkarni is an Independent Director on our Board. She holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from the University of Poona. She holds a post-graduate diploma in management from Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and is a member of the Council of Chartered Financial Analysts. She was the head of financial institutions group at Standard Chartered Bank and was associated with Swadhaar Finserve Private Limited in an advisory capacity. She was associated with Lotus India Asset Management Company Private Limited as the head of business development and strategic initiatives and has served as an independent director on the board of Pudhuaru

Financial Services Private Limited. Currently she is associated with Svakarma Finance Private Limited as a founding member and the whole-time director. She has over 30 years of experience across multiple financial services businesses.

Products Of SBI Cards



SBI Cards ELITE



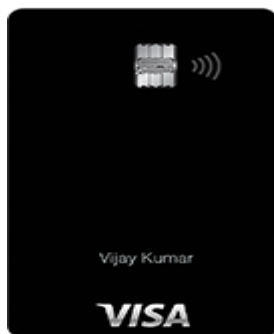
Doctor's SBI Cards



SBI Cards ELITE Advantage



SBI Cards PRIME



OLA Money SBI Cards



Apollo SBI Car



SBI Cards PRIME Advantage



TATA Platinum Card



TATA Titanium Card



Lifestyle Home Centre SBI Card PRIME



MAX SBI Card PRIME



SPAR SBI Card PRIME



Lifestyle Home Centre SBI Card Select



Simply Click SBI Card



Central SBI Select Cards



IRCTC SBI Card Premier



Club Vistara SBI Card PRIME



YATRA SBI Card



Air India SBI Signature card



Chennai Metro SBI Cards



Mumbai Metro SBI Card

Competitive Strengths:

1. 2nd largest credit card issuer in India with a strong track record of growth and profitability.
2. Leading player in open market customer acquisitions using physical and digital channels in India.
3. A well-known promoter in SBI with strong brand recognition.
4. Diversified credit card portfolio and partnerships with leading brands across industry.

Objects of the Issue:

The Offer comprises of a Fresh Issue and an Offer for Sale-

- 1. The Offer for Sale-** The object of the Offer for Sale is to allow the Selling Shareholders to sell an aggregate of up to Equity Shares held by them. The company will not receive any proceeds from the Offer for Sale.
- 2. Fresh Issue-** The net proceeds of the Fresh Issue, i.e. Gross proceeds of the Fresh Issue less the Offer Expenses apportioned to the Company are proposed to be utilized for augmenting the capital base to meet company's future capital requirements.

BSE India SBI Cards IPO Subscription Status (Bidding Detail)

No. of Times Issue Subscribed						
(BSE + NSE)						
As on Date & Time	QIB	NII	RII	Employee	Others	Total
Shares Offered	24,224,003	18,341,418	42,796,641	1,864,669	13,052,680	100,279,411
Mar 5, 2020 18:45	57.18x	45.23x	2.50x	4.74x	25.36x	26.54x

The shares were undersubscribed due to more IPO price.

Participants in an IPO :-

Qualified Institutional Buyers:-

Financial Institutions, Banks, FIIs and Mutual Funds who are registered with SEBI are called QIBs. QIBs are mostly representatives of small investors who invest through mutual funds, ULIP schemes of insurance companies and pension schemes.

Non Institutional Investors

Individual investors, NRIs, companies, trusts etc who bid for more than Rs 2 lakhs are known as Non-institutional bidders or NII. They need not to register with SEBI like QIBs

Retail Individual Investors

In retail individual investor (RII) category, investors can apply up to Rs 2,00,000 in an IPO. NRIs who apply with less than Rs. 2,00,000 are also considered as RII category.

Employee Reservations

A category of eligible employees who have a reserved quota in this IPO.

Others

A category of eligible shareholders or other investors who have a reserved quota in this IPO.

Information Related to SBI Cards IPO

1. SBI Shareholders Reservation in SBI Cards IPO:-

Investors who hold SBI shares on the 18th Feb 2020 (the date of filing RHP with SEBI) are eligible to apply under the shareholder's category of SBI Cards IPO. As per RHP, the SBI shareholders can apply above ₹2 lakh and maximum up to reserved portion for the SH category. SBI shareholders (bidding up to ₹2 lakhs) can also apply under the retail category. Further, if an SBI shareholder is also an SBI employee, he/she is also eligible to apply in all the three categories- RII (up to ₹2 lakhs), Shareholder (up to ₹2 lakhs) and Employees (up to ₹5 lakhs).

2. SBI Employees Reservation in SBI Cards IPO

Full-time or permanent employees of SBI (as on RHP filing date) can apply in the SBI Employees category of SBI Cards IPO. The maximum limit defined to apply in the Employee category is ₹5 lakhs. The maximum allotment to employees cannot be above ₹2 lakhs when the category is fully or oversubscribed. In case of under-subscription in the employee category, the unsubscribed portion will be available for allocation, proportionately to all Eligible Employees who Bid above ₹2 lakhs, subject to maximum limit not exceeding ₹5 lakhs.

3. What is SBI Card IPO ?

SBI Cards & Payment Services Ltd is coming up with an initial public offer of around ₹10,000 Cr to offer an exit to the existing shareholders, expand the capital base and get listed at BSE and NSE stock exchanges.

The SBI Card IPO opens on Mar 2, 2020, and closes on Mar 5, 2020. The bidding closes for retail investors on March 5, 2020, at 5 PM.

SBI Card IPO also has a reserved quota for SBI employees. SBI employees can apply up to ₹5L under employee quota in addition to ₹2L in retail and ₹2L in shareholders' quota.

4. How to buy SBI Card IPO Online?

There are two ways to buy SBI Card IPO shares:

1. ASBA Payment Method (Net Banking)

The net-banking facility of popular banks offers an Online IPO application. If you have your account with banks like SBI, ICICI, HDFC, PNB, Axis, Kotak, you can easily apply in SBI Card IPO online.

2. UPI Payment Method

Most top share brokers in India including Zerodha, Edelweiss, Sharekhan, and 5paisa offer UPI payment gateway based online IPO application. If you have an account with a broker who offers an online IPO application, you could easily apply in IPO through them.

5. Can I apply in retail and shareholder quota for SBI Card IPO?

An individual can also apply in the Shareholders category (any amount) if he holds the State Bank of India (SBI) shares in his demat account on the day of filing the SBI Card IPO RHP with SEBI. For SBI Card the date of filing RHP with SEBI is awaited.

SBI shareholders can apply in both; RII or NII as well as shareholder category with the maximum limit of ₹200,000 in shareholders category.

6. What is the maximum amount to apply under the Retail and shareholder category for SBI Card IPO?

The maximum bid amount when applying in both Retail and Shareholders Category is:

1. Shareholders Category: ₹200,000

2. Retail Category: Any amount

7. When the bids are rejected considering multiple bids in the SBI Card IPO?

Your bids can be rejected in SBI Card IPO considering multiple bids in the following cases:

- An Eligible Shareholder holding multiple Demat accounts makes multiple applications under shareholders category with the same PAN number.
- An Eligible Shareholder, being the first holder of a joint Demat account makes multiple applications individually and jointly.
- ASBA Bidders submitting more than one ASBA Form per ASBA Account

8. What is the SBI cards lot size and price?

SBI Cards IPO lot size is 19 shares and price band is ₹750 to ₹755.

9. Can I apply in Employee and Retail Category in SBI Card IPO?

Eligible Employees can bid under all 3 categories of SBI Card IPO:

- Retail Category (any amount*)
- Shareholder Category (< ₹2L)
- Employee Category (<₹5L)

An SBI shareholder and employee of SBI can apply in all three categories. A separate IPO application should be used for each of these categories.

Retail application is considered as RII or NII category based on the amount in application. Amount < ₹2L is considered as RII and above ₹2L is NII.

10. How many SBI shares required to be eligible for SBI Card shareholders category?

Minimum 1 share of SBI should be in your demat account on February 18, 2020, to be eligible for applying in shareholders category of SBI Cards IPO. Feb 18 is the cut-off

date for eligibility. The IPO application should be on the name of the primary demat account holder.

11. What is a cut-off date for SBI shareholders in the SBI Cards IPO?

The cut-off date for eligible SBI Cards shareholders is **Feb 18, 2020**. You should have at least 1 share in your demat account on Feb 18, 2020, to be eligible to apply for IPO shares in the SBI Card IPO Shareholders category.

Industry Information

A state-owned enterprise in India is called a **public sector undertaking** or a **public sector enterprise**. Those companies are owned by the union government of India or one of the many state or territorial governments or both. The company stock needs to be majority-owned by the government to be a PSU. PSUs strictly may be classified as central public sector enterprises or state level public enterprises.

Public enterprises, or state-owned enterprises, are self-financing commercial enterprises that are under public ownership which provide various private goods and services for sale and usually operate on a commercial basis.

Company's Information

Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC):-

Incorporated in 1999, state-owned Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Indian Railways. IRCTC handles tourism, catering, online ticket booking services and provides packaged drinking water in trains and at railway stations in the country. It was conferred as a Mini-Ratna or Category-I Public Sector Enterprise by the Indian Government in 2008.

The company website (www.irctc.co.in) is one of the most transacted websites in the Asia-Pacific region. As on 31st Aug 2019, around 1.40 million travelled on Indian Railways and more than 0.84 million passengers booked ticket online through the

IRCTC website and mobile app on a daily basis. In the last three months ended on 30th June, nearly 15 to 18 million transactions were placed per month through the website.

IRCTC launched i-Pay payment gateway to manage domestic debit/credit transactions in October 2018. The company is working on technical capabilities and operational utility of the gateway to use it in additional market segments.

IRCTC also provides non-railway services including budget hotels, e-catering and executive lounges to create a one-stop solution for customers. Currently, the company operates majorly in four segments which are:

1. Travel and Tourism

IRCTC is specialised in rail tourism. It offers travel and tourism services across diversified segments such as air, land, rail, & cruise tour packages, hotel bookings and air ticket bookings.

2. Packaged Drinking Water

It is an authorized manufacturer and distributor of packaged drinking water on trains and at railway stations. The company manufactures packaged drinking water under brand name **Rail Neer**.

3. Catering Services

The company provides food catering services including on-board catering (through mobile) on trains and static catering services at stations.

4. Internet Ticketing

IRCTC has a mobile app (**Rail Connect**) and a dedicated website to offer online railway ticket booking facility.

HISTORY

2014	5,80,000 tickets booked in a day.
2015	IRCTC created a new national record with 13,45,496 tickets booked in a day.
2017	Inauguration of Tejas Express from Mumbai CST to Karmali,Goa
2017	Service started to provide information to passengers through (SMS) regarding status of delayed trains.
2019	Started operating India's first semi-private train "Tejas" between Lucknow and Delhi.
2019	IRCTC launched a payment wallet names iMudra, to provide an easy way to book railway tickets, pay, send or withdraw money

Management Team

1. Shri Mahendra Pratap Mall (Chairman & Managing Director)

Shri. M.P. Mall, an Indian Railway Accounts Service officer (1984 batch) is currently serving as the Chairman & Managing Director. He is an MBA in finance and Shri. Mall has a vast experience of more than 30 years in Administrative Services in Indian Railways and served in Ministry of Urban Development. He has headed the finance & accounts projects of IRCON International at Malaysia where he successfully designed the counter trade deal mechanism.

Shri. Mall's journey with IRCTC began in the year 2007 when he was serving the organisation as Group General Manager/Finance and after a short stint of about 3 years in the Ministry of Railways as Executive Director, he joined back IRCTC as Director/Finance in Jan'2013. As Chairman & Managing Director of the corporation, Mr. Mall exercises statutory and corporate responsibilities to ensure efficient and profitable operations of the company and managing specific tasks assigned, pertaining to the areas of financial management and accounting, business strategy and processes. During his current tenure, IRCTC managed to achieve Wuthering heights.

2. Smt. Rajni Hasija (Director (Tourism & Marketing))

Smt. Rajni Hasija is the Whole - Time Director (Tourism & Marketing) of our Company. She has been on the Board of our Company since May 18, 2018. She is an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) of 1989 batch. She is a science scholar with an M.Phil from Delhi University. She also possesses a post graduate diploma in Human Resource Management and a degree in Law. In her illustrious career in Indian Railways spread over 29 years, she has worked in various managerial capacities in various divisions, zones as well as various Public Sector Undertakings and has extensive experience in the field of IT, marketing, operations and planning over Indian Railways. She has also been associated with IRCTC in the capacity of Group General Manager handling IT business segment and also overall in-charge of an entire zone. Smt. Hasija had a pioneering role in the inception and development of the internet ticketing site of railways 'www.irctc.co.in'. With her sound technical knowledge, organizing and planning skill and ability to communicate with her peers and team, she has successfully completed very challenging and time-bound projects for IRCTC, which ranged from planning and execution of the dynamic online cum counter ticketing platform for Commonwealth Games 2010 to the successful of Maharajas' Express Luxury Tourist Train – the flagship tourism product of IRCTC.

3. Shri Ajit Kumar (Director (Finance))

Shri Ajit Kumar, Indian Railway Account Service (IRAS) of 1989 Batch has vast experience in different organizations of Railways as well as outside bodies. Apart from Division and Headquarters, he has worked in Diesel Locomotives Workshop (DLW), Railway Electrification, IRPMU. Shri Ajit Kumar has served as Director/Finance Accounts in NDMC. He was also Member Finance/Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) and Board member of Indian Railways Station Development Corporation (IRSDC). Being from Legal background, he was instrumental in documentation of Tender & Contracts. In Northern Railway, he was looking after Catering Contracts and earning tenders of Commercial Department. Before taking over charge of Director/Finance, IRCTC, he was posted as Financial Adviser & Chief Accounting Officer (FA&CAO) in Indian Railway Organization for Alternative Fuels under Ministry of Railways (IROAF).

4. Shri Neeraj Sharma (Part Time Government Director)

Shri Neeraj Sharma, ED (Passenger Marketing), Railway Board is the Part-Time Government Director of our Company. He has been on the Board of our Company since July 12, 2018. He is an officer of the Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) of 1991 batch. Mr. Sharma is a post graduate from Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Nainital and a Ph.D from Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi. During his association of more than 25 years with Indian Railways, he has held various positions in North Eastern Railway and Northern Railway including Assistant Operations Manager, Divisional Operations Manager, Senior Divisional Operations, Senior Divisional Commercial Manager Professor Administration, Disaster Management in IRITM (Indian Railway Institute of Transport Management), Lucknow, Chief Public Relations Officer, Northern Railway and Chief Commercial Manager (Passenger Marketing), Northern Railway. Due to his accomplishments, he has been awarded twice with Minister of Railways Award, the highest recognition on Indian Railways.

5. Shri. Vinay Srivastava (Government Director)

Mr. Vinay Srivastava has 26 years of multifaceted experience in Government Service. A Mechanical Engineer from Jamalpur with a Masters Degree in Public Administration from Syracuse University, he has experience of Rolling Stock Design, Manufacture, Testing and Operations. He is presently working as Executive Director in Railway Board looking after Passenger Rolling Stock and Public Sector Units of the Railways. He has worked as Chief Mechanical Engineer in Indian Railways Organization for Alternate Fuels where his charge includes solar energy, biofuels, fuel cell propelled vehicles and other alternate sources of energy. He has worked in RCF Kapurthala in Coach Production and Coach Design, and as Sr DME Hyderabad in South Central Railway. He has also worked in RDSO in Administration, Testing and Carriage Directorate. Apart from Railways he has also worked in public facing role as Regional Passport Officer Lucknow in MEA. He also has policy experience at the highest levels while working as Director in Cabinet Secretariat handling infrastructure ministries including MoUD, HUPA, Railways, Road Transport, Civil Aviation etc as well as Coordination with State Governments. He has also worked as an aide to Minister in the Ministries of Environment Forest and Climate Change, HRD and Information and Broadcasting.

6. Shri Comal Ramachandran Sundaramurti

(Part Time (Non-Official) Director)

Shri Comal Ramachandran Sundaramurti is the Part-Time (non-official) Director of our Company. He has been on the Board of our Company since October 13, 2017. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Science (Hons.) from St. Stephens College, University of Delhi and a Master's degree in Business Administration from Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi. He is former Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance and has held various prestigious positions including Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Pr. Chief Controller of Accounts, CBEC, Addl. Joint & Deputy Controller General of Accounts to Ministry of Finance, Director (Budget), Department of Economic Affairs, Deputy & Under Secretary to Ministry of Commerce.

7. Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi

(Part Time (Non-Official) Director)

Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi is the Part-Time (non-official) Director of our Company. He has been on the Board of our Company since October 10, 2017. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi is Director General at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a New Delhi-based autonomous Think-Tank. He works on issues related to development cooperation policies and South-South cooperation. He has also worked on trade and innovation linkages with special focus on WTO. Dr. Chaturvedi has served as a Visiting Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and has also worked as consultant to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Bank, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, IUCN, and to the Government of India's Department of Biotechnology and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, among other organizations. His experience includes working at the University of Amsterdam on a project on International Development Cooperation and Biotechnology for Developing Countries supported by the Dutch Ministry of External Affairs. He is on the Editorial Advisory Board of IDS Bulletin (UK); and is Editor of Asian Biotechnology Development Review. He has authored and edited nine books apart from publishing several research articles in various prestigious journals.

8. Ms. Sarita Deshpande

(Part Time (Non-Official) Director)

Ms. Sarita Deshpande is the Part-Time (non-official) Director of our Company. She has been on the Board of our Company since March 29, 2018. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Arts and Law from Bhopal University. She is as Advocate in District Court of Bhopal and has held various prestigious positions including Chairman of Society Welfare Board, Practising Parshad at Municipal Corporation & Bhopal and also worked as Panch at District level.

Services of IRCTC Limited :-

Online Ticketing

It is one of the Miniratna companies of Central Indian government. After the advent of IRCTC, pantry cars were introduced inside long or medium distance trains which catered to passengers by serving freshly cooked quality food, thus revolutionizing train travel in India. It pioneered internet-based rail ticket booking through its website, as well as from the mobile phones via WiFi, GPRS or SMS. It also provides SMS facility to check PNR status and Live Train Status as well. In addition to e-tickets. It also offers I-tickets that are basically like regular tickets except that they are booked online and delivered by post. The tickets PNR status is also made available. Commuters on the suburban rail can also book season tickets through the website. It has also launched a loyalty program called *Shubh Yatra* for frequent travelers. Through this program, passengers can avail of discounts on all tickets booked round the year by paying an upfront annual fee.

Seeking to make it easier to book e-tickets, it launched a scheme called Rolling Deposit Scheme (RDS). RDS is an e-ticket booking scheme allowing passengers to reserve seats against advance money kept with the corporation. It has also added flights and hotels booking facilities to their line of online reservation services. The website is managed by TCS. Also, TCS manage Indian passports.

Tatkal Scheme

Under the Tatkal scheme, passengers who plan their journey at short notice can book their tickets in almost all Mail/Express trains through the Indian railways internet portal. The booking starts at 10:00 AM daily for AC coach reservation and for Non-AC timing is residual to 11.00 AM, one day prior to the departure of the train from source station. Tatkal E-ticket can be booked for selected trains one day in advance excluding date of journey from the train originating station. It can be booked on the opening day from 10:00 AM for AC coach and 11:00 AM for NON-AC. Passengers travelling on Tatkal tickets should carry a photo ID proof along with them to be shown to the ticket checker. Earlier this year, the website has launched Lite version which doesn't include ads, pop ups, etc. and check PNR status.

Tourism

Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation also organises budget and deluxe package tours for domestic and foreign tourists. A popular tourism package for budget tourists covering important tourist destinations across India is called "Bharat Darshan". Luxury tourism packages are also available, that involve special luxury trains such as Buddhist Circuit Train and Maharajas' Express operations.

Apart from conventional tourism, it also offers adventure tourism packages that include water sports, adventure and wildlife treks, etc. A provision for customising tours as per specific requirements is also an added attraction. Recently a new venture of Indian Railways, named as Rail Tourism India has been launched to provide direct catering and tourism packages to users.

Train Operations

Mainly IRCTC provides catering and e-ticketing services but it also runs India's first semi-high speed fully air-conditioned train Tejas Express.

Competitive Strengths

1. An authorized service provider by Indian Railways
2. Railway and non-railway tourism and hospitality services

3. Exclusively authorized by Indian Railways to provide packaged drinking water
4. A strong operating system across different segments.

Objects of the Issue :

1. To carry out the disinvestment of Equity Shares by the Selling Shareholder constituting Company's paid up Equity Share capital
2. To achieve the benefits of listing the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges.

IRCTC IPO Subscription Status (Bidding Detail)

No. of Times Issue Subscribed					
(BSE + NSE)					
As on Date & Time	QIB	NII	RII	Employee	Total
Shares Offered	10,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	160,000	20,160,000
Oct 3, 2019 18:49	108.79x	354.52x	14.83x	5.81x	111.91x

The shares were over subscribed because of company's goodwill and minimum share price.

Information Related to IRCTC IPO

a. What is IRCTC IPO?

IRCTC IPO is a **main-board IPO of 20,160,000 equity shares** of the face value of ₹10 aggregating up to ₹645.12 Crores. The issue is priced at ₹315 to ₹320 per equity share. The minimum order quantity is 40 Shares.

The IPO opens on Sep 30, 2019, and closes on Oct 3, 2019.

Alankit Assignments Ltd is the registrar for the IPO.

b. When IRCTC IPO will open?

The IRCTC IPO opens on Sep 30, 2019 and closes on Oct 3, 2019.

c. What is the lot size of IRCTC IPO?

IRCTC IPO lot size is 40 Shares and the minimum order quantity is 40 Shares.

d. How to apply for IRCTC IPO?

You can apply in IRCTC IPO online using either UPI or ASBA as payment method. ASBA IPO application is available in the net banking of your bank account. UPI IPO application is offered by brokers who don't offer banking services.

e. When IRCTC IPO allotment?

The finalization of Basis of Allotment for IRCTC IPO will be done on Oct 9, 2019, and the allotted shares will be credited to your demat account by Oct 11, 2019.

f. When is IRCTC IPO listing date?

The IRCTC IPO listing date is on Monday, October 14, 2019

Chapter 2 :- Literature Review

Dr Puja Archana Sahu, Rohini Sajjan , 06/2020, “Investor’s Mindset Towards IPO As an Investment Tool”

Initial Public offering (IPO) carries an inherent risk for the company to not meet 90% of the amount issued on the closure date. The company has to educate the investors regarding the advantages of IPO, process of IPO and assure them that the investment will likely to grow in future. Special programs should be geared to understand as well as educate the people about the advantages and process of IPO. IPO raises capital for the companies and fosters the entrepreneurship culture in the country. So, further efforts could be made to ensure that the efforts reach to the interested investors and give more impetus to the new generation startups.

Prof. Sweety Nishant Shah, Prof. Disha Harshadbhai Mehta, March 2015,

“Initial Performances of IPOs in India: Evidence from 2010-14”

In this paper, we studied listing day performance pertaining to 113 IPOs in India during January, 2010 to December, 2014, listed in NSE India. We found that there is, on the average, significantly positive return on the listing day. The market adjusted abnormal returns of all sample IPO companies were 7.19 %. It is observed that IPOs are initially underpriced. We have applied t-test to verify the returns and mean initial return of 7.19 % and proved that average returns are significantly lower also compare to historical returns of IPO. Regression model has been used to analyse the relationship between degree of underpricing with independent variables such as issue price, issue size, issue oversubscription and market index return. The result of regression analysis shows that there was no significant relationship between the degree of underpricing and explanatory variables except oversubscription of issue. The study suggests that investors can make their investment in new issues as IPOs are underpriced in initial days.

Ravi Kiran , January 2011 ,“Price Performance of IPOs in Indian Stock Market”

This study has been undertaken to gauge the underpricing in NSE in the short run periods, i.e., from the listing day to the six months after the listing and for the long period. The results depict that the presence of underpricing. The study also tries to analyze the influence of factors on IPOs pricing performance. The results show that these factors viz. Subscription level, Issue size, Listing lead time and Age influence the initial returns.

Shelly and Balwinder Singh ,December 2008, “Oversubscription and IPO Underpricing: Evidence from India”

This research shows a positive and significant impact of oversubscription on underpricing in IPOs. The data of 1963 offerings listed on Bombay Stock Exchange were taken into consideration. The study explores prospective signaling variables, which might have resulted in oversubscription for IPOs.

Chapter 3 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. In a research paper, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

The need of research methodology in the project is to know more about data and financial analysis of IPOs and to gain appropriate knowledge about how to invest in IPOs and what factors are essential to consider while investing .The data collected is on secondary basis.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand the concept of IPO.
2. To study the comparative analysis of IPOs of selected companies.
3. To understand good prospective to start investment in IPOs.

SCOPE OF IPO

- The main goal of a potential investor is to receive maximum future profit with minimum risk and diversification of investment portfolio.
- During preparation and performing of the Initial Public Offering the most important scope of functions for the investor are those which are connected to good estimation of company prospects, market risks related to the company's activity and specific risks related to transactions under the jurisdiction of IPO, both financial and legal.

LIMITATIONS :

1. Research papers were not easily available .
2. Time duration taken is different.

TOOLS :

While investing in IPOs, investors look for some ratios upon which investment is based. I have used some ratios and analysed them as per investors' point of view before investing in IPOs.

1) Operating profit margin:

- Operating margin is a profitability ratio that shows how much profit a company makes from its core operations in relation to the total revenues it brings in.
- To calculate the operating margin, divide operating income (earnings) by sales (revenues).
- Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) is the same metric as operating income and can be used in calculating operating margin.
- Operating margin helps investors understand how a business makes money; if it is generating income primarily from core operations, or other means, such as investments.
- An increasing operating margin over a period of time indicates a company whose profitability is improving.

2) Current Ratio :-

- Current ratio is the ratio of current assets and current liabilities.
- Current assets are assets which can be converted into cash within one year and include cash in hand and at bank, bills receivable, net sundry debtors, stock of raw materials, finished goods and work in progress, prepaid expenses, outstanding and accrued incomes, and short term or temporary investments.
- Current liabilities are liabilities which are repaid within a period of 1 year and include bills payable, sundry creditors, bank overdraft, and outstanding expenses, income received in advance, proposed dividend, provision for taxation, unclaimed dividends, and short term loan and advances repayable within 1 year.

Current Assets

- **Current Ratio =**
$$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

3) Net profit margin

- The net profit margin is equal to how much net income or profit is generated as a percentage of revenue.
- Net profit margin is the ratio of net profits to revenues for a company or business segment.
- Net profit margin is typically expressed as a percentage but can also be represented in decimal form.

4) Debt Equity Ratio

- The debt-to-equity (D/E) ratio is calculated by dividing a company's total liabilities by its shareholder equity.
- These numbers are available on the balance sheet of a company's financial statements.
- The ratio is used to evaluate a company's financial leverage.
- The D/E ratio is an important metric used in corporate finance.
- It is a measure of the degree to which a company is financing its operations through debt versus wholly-owned funds.

5) Interest Coverage Ratio

- The interest coverage ratio is a debt ratio and profitability ratio used to determine how easily a company can pay interest on its outstanding debt.
- The interest coverage ratio may be calculated by dividing a company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) during a given period by the company's interest payments due within the same period.
- The Interest coverage ratio is also called "times interest earned."
- Lenders, investors, and creditors often use this formula to determine a company's riskiness relative to its current debt or for future borrowing.

6) Price-to-Earnings Ratio – P/E Ratio

- The price-to-earnings ratio (P/E ratio) is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its per-share earnings (EPS).

- The price-to-earnings ratio is also sometimes known as the price multiple or the earnings multiple.
- P/E ratios are used by investors and analysts to determine the relative value of a company's shares in an apples-to-apples comparison.
- It can also be used to compare a company against its own historical record or to compare aggregate markets against one another or over time.

PRESENTATION:

The data will be presented in table format and graphically also.

SOURCE OF DATA :-

The data collected is on secondary basis and balance sheet and cash flow statement of both companies are used to calculate various ratios.

Chapter 4 : Data Analysis and Interpretation

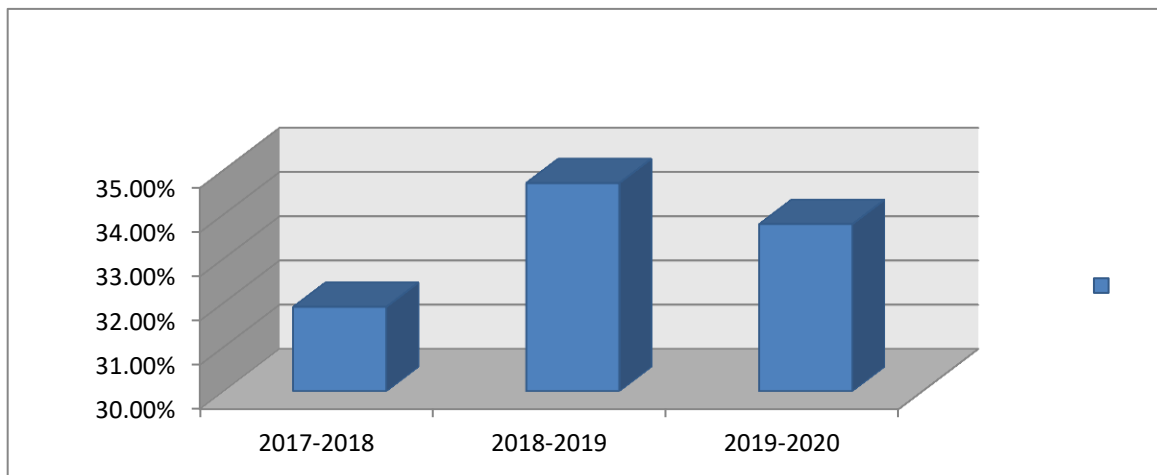
1) Operating Profit Margin :

Operating margin is a profitability ratio that shows how much profit a company makes from its core operations in relation to the total revenues it brings in.

SBI Cards

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	31.91
2018-2019	34.71
2019-2020	33.78

Table no.1 SBI Cards (Operating Profit Ratio)



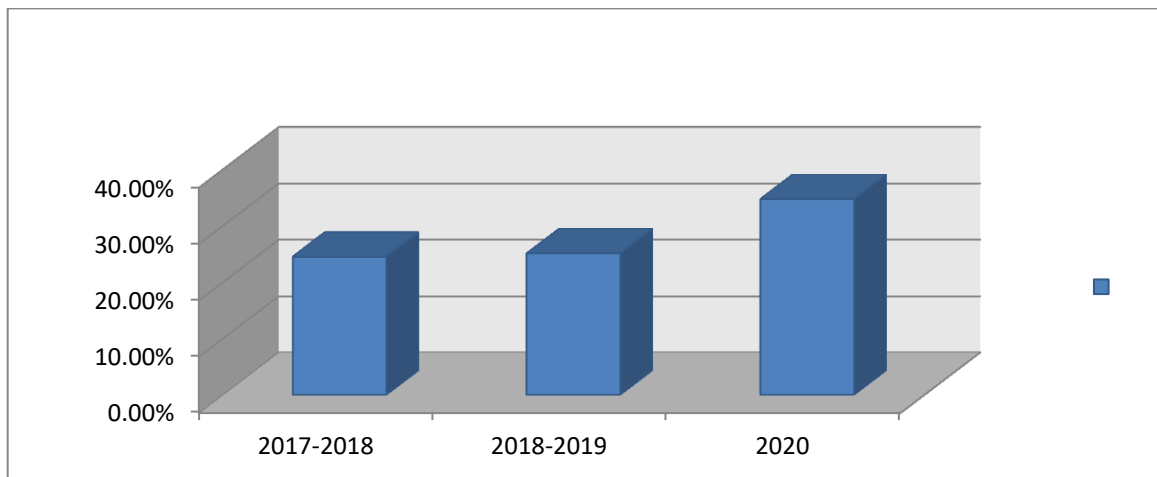
Graph No. 1 SBI Cards (Operating Profit Ratio)

Interpretation :The Operating Profit margin of SBI Cards is lower in year 2018, higher in 2019 and again decrease in 2020.

IRCTC Limited

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	24.56
2018-2019	25.13
2019-2020	34.78

Table no.2 IRCTC (Operating Profit Ratio)



Graph no.2 IRCTC (Operating Profit Ratio)

Interpretation : The Operating Profit margin of IRCTC margin goes on increasing from 2018 to 2020.

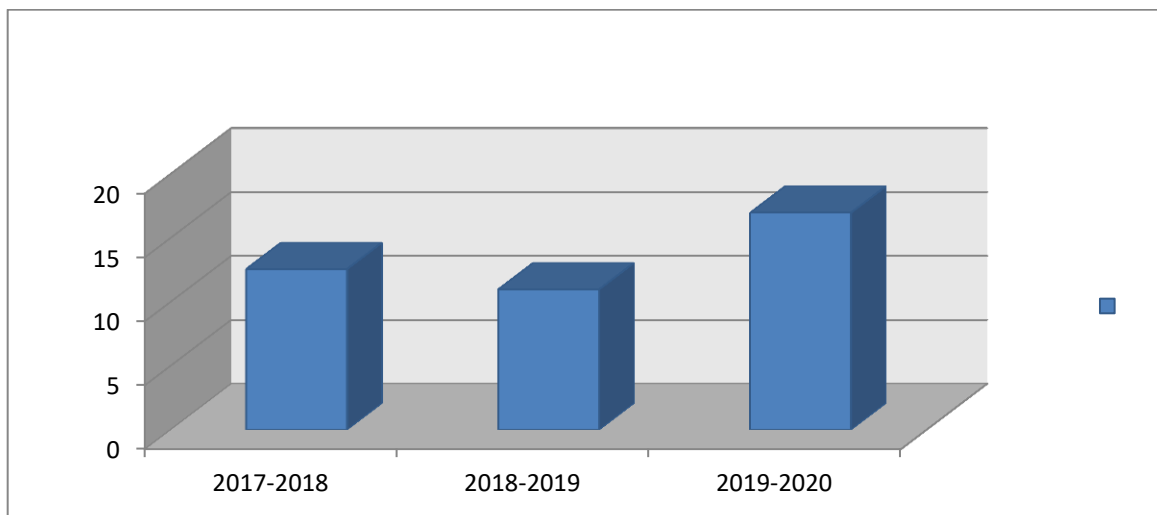
2) Current Ratio :

Current ratio is the ratio of current assets and current liabilities.

SBI Cards

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	12.56
2018-2019	10.98
2019-2020	16.97

Table No. 3 SBI Cards (Current Ratio)



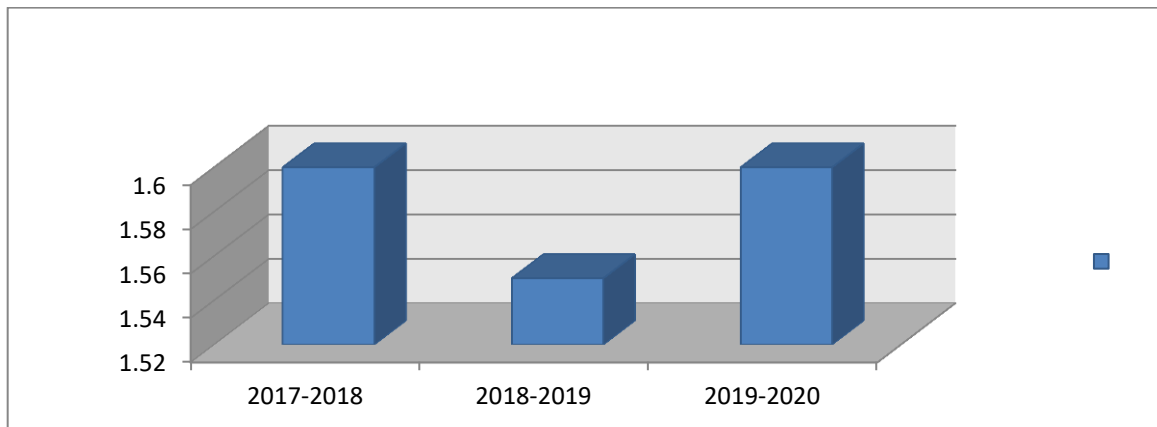
Graph no. 3 SBI Cards (Current Ratio)

Interpretation- Current ratio of SBI Cards is much higher.

IRCTC Limited

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	1.60
2018-2019	1.55
2019-2020	1.60

Table no.4 IRCTC(Current Ratio)



Graph no. 4 IRCTC (Current Ratio)

Interpretation : Current ratio of IRCTC is lower as compared to SBI cards.

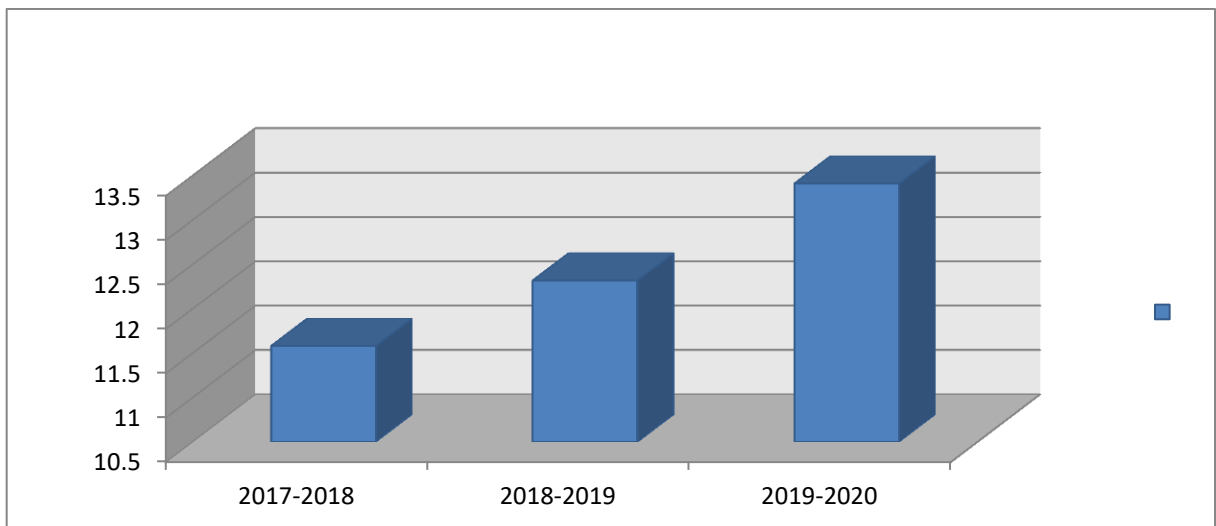
3) Net Profit Margin :

Net profit margin is the ratio of net profits to revenues for a company or business segment.

SBI Cards

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	11.58
2018-2019	12.32
2019-2020	13.41

Table no. 5 SBI Cards (Net profit margin)



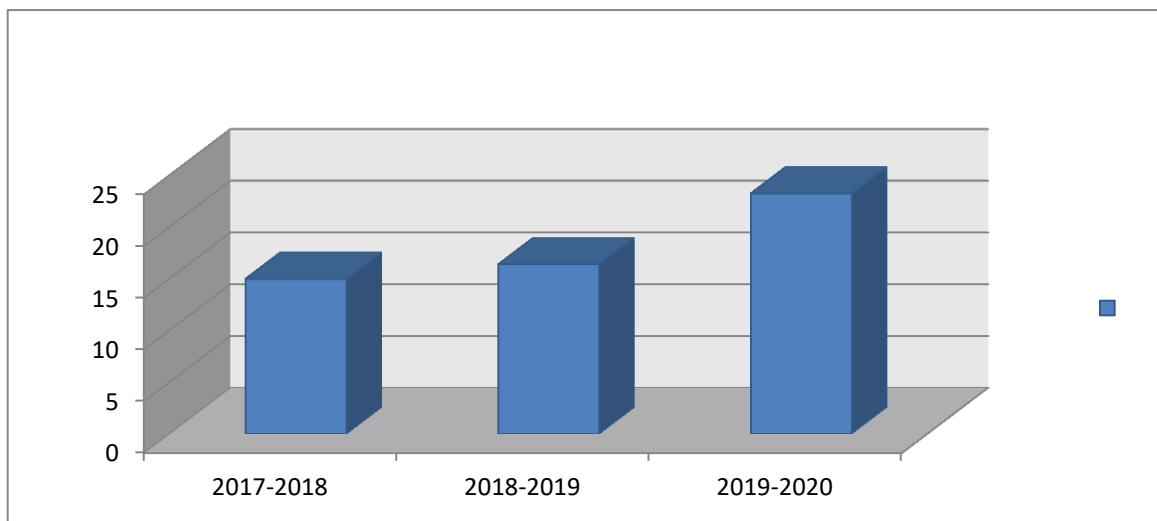
Graph no. 5 SBI Cards (Net profit margin)

Interpretation : Net profit margin of SBI Cards is increasing from 2018 to 2020 but it is still lower as compared to IRCTC net profit.

IRCTC Limited

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	14.96
2018-2019	16.37
2019-2020	23.22

Table no. 6 IRCTC (Net Profit Margin)



Graph no. 6 IRCTC (Net Profit Margin)

Interpretation : IRCTC profit margin has increase by 7% in year 2019-2020. Hence, IRCTC is giving good profits to investors.

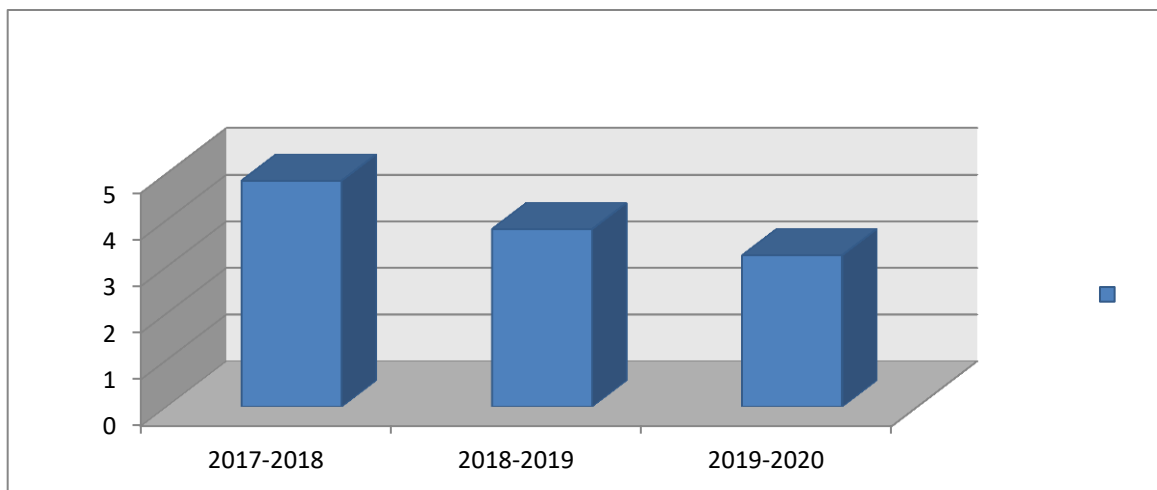
4) Debt –Equity Ratio:

The debt-to-equity (D/E) ratio is calculated by dividing a company's total liabilities by its shareholder equity.

SBI Cards

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	4.85
2018-2019	3.81
2019-2020	3.25

Table no. 7 SBI Cards (Debt-Equity Ratio)



Graph no. 7 SBI Cards (Debt-Equity Ratio)

Interpretation : The Debt-Equity ratio of SBI Cards is decreasing slower. Here, I have not calculated debt equity ratio of IRCTC because IRCTC company have no loans.

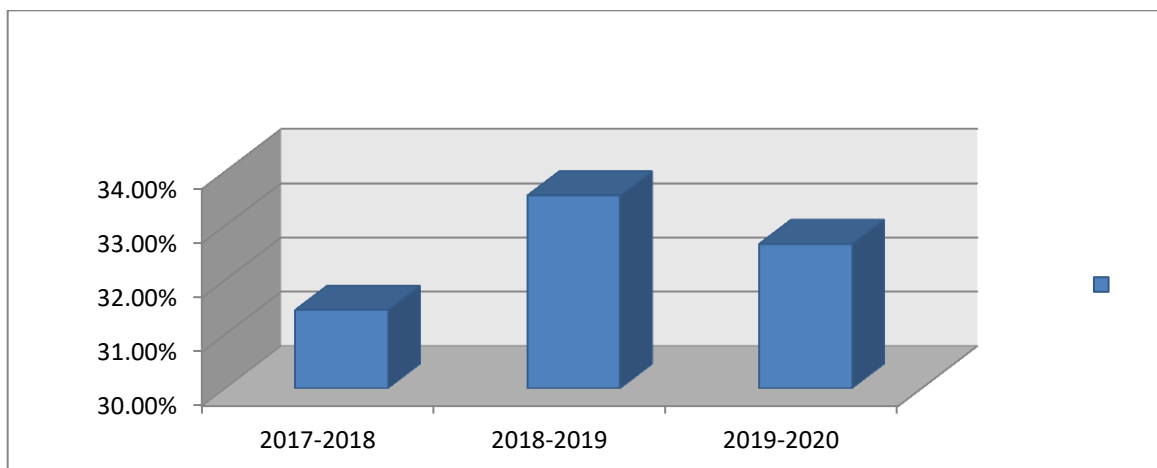
5) Interest Coverage Ratio :

The interest coverage ratio may be calculated by dividing a company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) during a given period by the company's interest payments due within the same period.

SBI Cards

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	31.44
2018-2019	33.55
2019-2020	32.66

Table no. 8 SBI Cards (Interest Coverage Ratio)



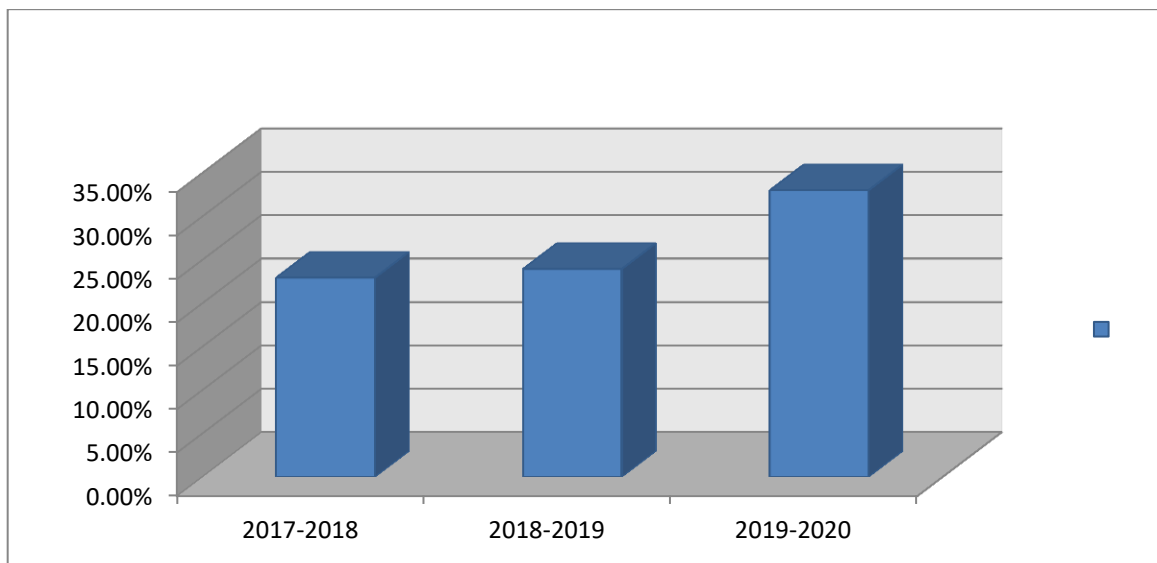
Graph no. 8 SBI Cards (Interest Coverage Ratio)

Interpretation: SBI Cards interest covers is gradually increasing and decreasing.

IRCTC Limited

Year	Ratio
2017-2018	22.95
2018-2019	23.95
2019-2020	33.02

Table no. 9 IRCTC (Interest Coverage Ratio)



Graph no. 9 IRCTC (Interest Coverage Ratio)

Interpretation: The interest coverage ratio of IRCTC is increasing more. We can see a 10% increase in ratio of IRCTC.

STOCK MARKET GRAPH :-

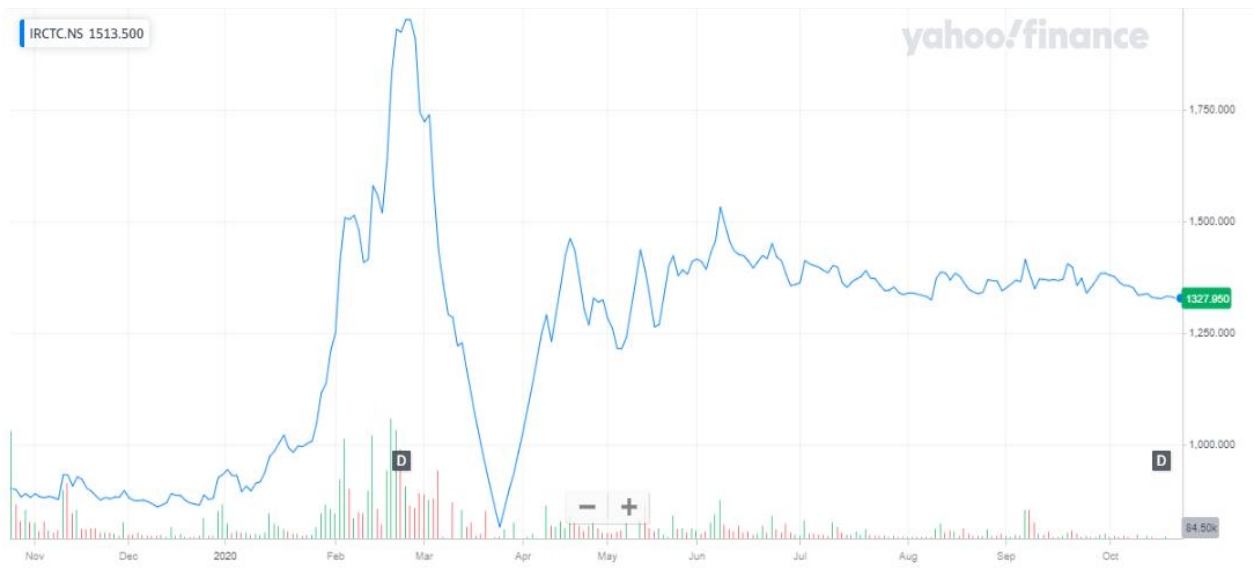
SBI Cards



Graph no.10

Interpretation : As per the data, SBI Cards listed its IPO in March 16 ,2020 at Rs. 750-755 per share .In October 2020,its market price is in between Rs.800-810. In April and June ,the prices fall very low because of pandemic situation lockdown. And in September the price is gradually increasing.The P/E ratio is 59.54..

IRCTC Limited



Graph No.11

Interpretation:As per the data, IRCTC listed its IPO in October 14,2019 at Rs.315-320 per share.Its market price increase higher in between February and March above Rs,1,750.In month of March end to April start it fall drastically due to pandemic lockdown situation. In June to October, we see a steady increase and decrease in the prices. The P/E ratio is 41.11.

Chapter 5 . Findings

- Though IPO is considered as a safe investment avenue but it is very important to make thorough fundamental study of any IPO before taking the decision. As sometimes a fundamentally strong company may not provide good returns
- Before taking an IPO investment decision it is very necessary to study the stock market behavior at that time since it can have a vital bearing on the listing of IPO.
- It is very important to study the company individually irrespective of the growth potential of the sector.

Chapter 6. Conclusion

Investment in IPO's is growing day by day since it allows retail investor to invest in challenging Equity Market at lower risk. So, it is always considered as a safe investment avenue. But after doing this project I understood that before investing in an IPO there should be a detailed study of the IPO. So, an investor should consider an IPO in a very rational way after making a detailed study of the IPO issuing company, relevant industry & economic conditions.

Chapter 7: Bibliography

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Chapter 8 :Annexures

BALANCE SHEET OF SBI CARDS & PAYMENT SERVICES (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18	MAR 17	MAR 16
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	938.96	837.22	785.00	785.00	785.00
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	938.96	837.22	785.00	785.00	785.00
Reserves and Surplus	4,402.26	2,735.33	1,568.06	665.89	370.04
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	4,402.26	2,735.33	1,568.06	665.89	370.04
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	5,341.22	3,581.73	2,353.06	1,450.89	1,155.04
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	17,364.93	13,650.52	11,412.82	501.18	341.14
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Long Term Liabilities	593.47	646.69	350.44	0.00	0.00
Long Term Provisions	602.63	628.42	392.42	47.89	45.33
TOTAL NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES	18,561.03	14,925.63	12,155.68	549.07	386.46
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,705.98	5,586.99
Trade Payables	728.84	665.06	529.56	118.76	85.89
Other Current Liabilities	671.71	1,067.23	647.71	473.00	287.04
Short Term Provisions	0.00	0.00	0.00	531.34	378.92
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,400.55	1,732.28	1,177.27	8,829.09	6,338.85
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	25,302.80	20,239.64	15,686.01	10,829.05	7,880.35
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	165.29	57.54	41.86	3.61	2.06
Intangible Assets	0.00	228.89	199.90	0.00	0.00
Capital Work-In- Progress	0.00	4.34	13.34	0.00	0.00
Other Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FIXED ASSETS	165.29	306.60	276.82	3.61	2.06
Non-Current	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Investments					
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	275.13	166.51	88.01	128.11	90.20
Long Term Loans And Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	677.18	592.21
Other Non-Current Assets	1,098.28	753.83	538.31	0.02	0.00
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	1,538.70	1,226.94	903.14	808.92	684.48
CURRENT ASSETS					
Current Investments	1.46	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade Receivables	234.62	295.02	150.73	0.00	0.00
Cash And Cash Equivalents	676.03	776.78	472.68	282.95	274.46
Short Term Loans And Advances	22,811.65	17,908.73	14,045.54	9,637.69	6,853.75
Other Current Assets	40.34	30.71	113.92	99.49	67.67
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	23,764.10	19,012.70	14,782.87	10,020.13	7,195.87
TOTAL ASSETS	25,302.80	20,239.64	15,686.01	10,829.05	7,880.35
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Contingent Liabilities	0.00	58.26	46.81	0.00	0.00
CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS					
Raw Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stores, Spares And Loose Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade/Other Goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					
Expenditure In Foreign Currency	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.64	77.03
REMITTANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR DIVIDENDS					
Dividend Remittance In Foreign Currency	--	--	--	31.40	31.40
EARNINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					

FOB Value Of Goods	--	--	--	--	--
Other Earnings	--	--	--	104.10	52.93
BONUS DETAILS					
Bonus Equity Share Capital	--	--	--	--	--
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	--	--	--	0.00	--
CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Current Investments Quoted Market Value	--	--	--	--	--
Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	--	--	--	--	--

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF SBI CARDS & PAYMENT SERVICES (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18	MAR 17	MAR 16
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	9,276.40	6,999.11	5,186.98	3,238.65	2,386.82
Less: Excise/Sevice Tax/Other Levies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	9,276.40	6,999.11	5,186.98	3,238.65	2,386.82
TOTAL	9,276.40	6,999.11	5,186.98	3,238.65	2,386.82

OPERATING REVENUES					
Other Income	475.89	287.72	183.22	124.84	105.36
TOTAL REVENUE	9,752.29	7,286.84	5,370.19	3,363.49	2,492.18
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Operating And Direct Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Employee Benefit Expenses	468.38	390.40	193.09	101.14	79.17
Finance Costs	1,300.93	1,017.21	711.51	521.58	430.32
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	103.80	81.10	24.49	1.04	0.84
Other Expenses	4,209.31	3,318.78	2,721.70	1,794.02	1,275.79
TOTAL EXPENSES	8,022.66	5,955.23	4,450.85	2,765.03	2,054.00
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL, EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	1,729.63	1,331.60	919.34	598.46	438.18
Exceptional Items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	1,729.63	1,331.60	919.34	598.46	438.18
TAX EXPENSES- CONTINUED OPERATIONS					
Current Tax	484.81	540.31	285.49	232.26	102.78

Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17.81	-43.10
Deferred Tax	0.00	-78.58	51.92	-42.01	8.79
Tax For Earlier Years	0.00	7.15	-19.21	0.00	-0.39
TOTAL TAX EXPENSES	484.81	468.88	318.20	208.05	154.28
PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	1,244.82	862.72	601.14	390.41	283.90
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	1,244.82	862.72	601.14	390.41	283.90
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	1,244.82	862.72	601.14	390.41	283.90
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	13.35	9.43	7.40	4.97	3.62
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	13.21	9.43	7.40	4.97	3.62
VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Raw Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indigenous Raw Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Stores And Spares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indigenous Stores And Spares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Share Dividend	0.00	83.73	0.00	78.50	78.50
Tax On Dividend	0.00	17.21	0.00	15.98	15.98
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

BALANCE SHEET OF IRCTC - INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING & TOURISM CORP (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18	MAR 17	MAR 16
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	160.00	160.00	40.00	40.00	20.00
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	160.00	160.00	40.00	40.00	20.00

Reserves and Surplus	1,167.82	907.02	905.37	738.34	522.07
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	1,167.82	907.02	905.37	738.34	522.07
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	1,327.82	1,067.02	945.37	778.34	542.07
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Long Term Liabilities	86.85	20.53	31.17	112.06	104.02
Long Term Provisions	48.88	46.16	58.47	77.97	71.62
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	135.73	66.69	89.64	190.04	175.65
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade Payables	169.54	190.92	150.83	137.18	51.30
Other Current Liabilities	1,585.64	1,250.03	1,110.95	719.87	548.90
Short Term Provisions	31.11	13.75	3.28	1.21	119.13
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,786.29	1,454.71	1,265.05	858.26	719.33
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	3,249.84	2,588.42	2,300.06	1,826.63	1,437.05
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	299.60	147.05	155.64	157.78	147.43
Intangible Assets	0.00	7.55	6.56	12.62	11.18
Capital Work-In-Progress	0.00	40.38	7.65	16.83	14.19

Other Assets	0.00	27.66	27.62	0.00	0.00
FIXED ASSETS	299.60	222.63	197.48	187.23	172.80
Non-Current Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	65.72	81.72	63.62	69.23	0.00
Long Term Loans And Advances	0.18	2.39	2.06	11.78	28.59
Other Non-Current Assets	26.34	22.95	12.99	17.34	90.61
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	391.85	329.70	276.15	285.59	292.01
CURRENT ASSETS					
Current Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventories	9.76	7.89	7.41	6.58	8.26
Trade Receivables	789.41	581.73	550.92	288.67	162.11
Cash And Cash Equivalentents	1,296.43	1,140.04	833.87	852.96	617.88
Short Term Loans And Advances	11.89	8.35	8.99	0.00	323.35
OtherCurrentAssets	750.50	520.71	622.72	392.84	33.44
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,857.99	2,258.72	2,023.91	1,541.05	1,145.04
TOTAL ASSETS	3,249.84	2,588.42	2,300.06	1,826.63	1,437.05
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Contingent Liabilities	0.00	224.01	258.07	174.34	247.88
CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS					
Raw Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stores, Spares And Loose Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade/Other Goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Goods	0.00	0.00	10.14	0.00	0.00

EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					
Expenditure In Foreign Currency	0.00	0.67	0.33	0.30	0.31
REMITTANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR DIVIDENDS					
Dividend Remittance In Foreign Currency	--	--	--	--	--
EARNINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					
FOB Value Of Goods	--	--	--	--	--
Other Earnings	--	33.54	37.59	47.51	35.23
BONUS DETAILS					
Bonus Equity Share Capital	--	12.00	20.00	20.00	--
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Current Investments Quoted Market Value	--	--	--	--	--
Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	--	--	--	--	--

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF IRCTC - INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING & TOURISM CORP (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18	MAR 17	MAR 16
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	2,275.48	1,866.64	1,469.85	1,537.38	1,381.19
Less:Excise/Sevice Tax/Other Levies	0.00	0.00	4.37	15.74	14.91
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	2,275.48	1,866.64	1,465.49	1,521.64	1,366.28
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	2,275.48	1,868.24	1,466.80	1,523.20	1,366.78
Other Income	78.05	88.78	73.58	56.37	138.95
TOTAL REVENUE	2,353.54	1,957.01	1,540.38	1,579.57	1,505.74
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	109.93	93.31	95.29	94.73	102.59
Operating And Direct Expenses	0.00	1,002.19	605.02	736.52	0.00
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	-0.70	-0.15	-0.27	0.50	2.53
Employee Benefit Expenses	244.01	195.06	192.15	179.62	164.61
Finance Costs	7.27	2.35	2.91	2.54	0.12
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	39.94	28.64	23.66	22.41	20.54
Other Expenses	1,180.27	166.13	129.83	100.28	778.97
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,609.30	1,518.48	1,206.65	1,251.53	1,197.07

PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL, EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	744.24	438.54	333.73	328.04	308.66
Exceptional Items	1.11	37.39	5.25	3.41	0.00
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	745.35	475.93	338.98	331.45	308.66
TAX EXPENSES-CONTINUED OPERATIONS					
Current Tax	216.78	188.23	116.04	117.87	120.03
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deferred Tax	0.00	-18.24	3.42	-1.11	0.00
Tax For Earlier Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL TAX EXPENSES	216.78	170.00	119.46	116.76	120.03
PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	528.57	305.93	219.52	214.69	188.63
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	528.57	305.93	219.52	214.69	188.63
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	528.57	305.93	219.52	214.69	188.63
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	33.04	17.04	55.51	52.93	94.32
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	33.04	17.04	55.51	52.93	94.32
VALUE OF IMPORTED					

AND INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Raw Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indigenous Raw Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Stores And Spares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indigenous Stores And Spares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Share Dividend	0.00	148.81	47.18	112.95	75.45
Tax On Dividend	0.00	30.59	9.61	23.00	15.36
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	125.00	76.00	222.00	212.00	377.00