Sector Update | 7 August 2026

Financials: Banks

Year	Bank credit YoY%	Bank deposit YoY%
FY13	13.6	9.1
FY14	13.9	11.2
FY15	12.2	5.7
FY16	10.2	10.0
FY17	4.7	7.9
FY18	9.4	11.4
FY19	13.3	8.9
FY20	6.1	9.6
FY21	5.6	12.9
FY22	8.6	10.3
FY23	15.0	13.5
FY24	16.3	12.0
FY25	11.0	9.1
FY26	16.1	11.2
15-Jul'26	17.7	12.7

Index Returns	FY21-FY26 CAGR	YTD from Mar-26
Nifty Index	8.6	4.9
NSEBANK	10.0	12.1
NSEPSBK	28.4	36.0
NSEPBANK	8.4	8.0
NSEFIN	9.3	7.1

What's dragging Indian banks?

Headwinds receding; improved operating performance to support a gradual recovery

- **FY26 earnings for banks under our coverage grew in low single digits, reflective of NIM pressure in a declining repo rate environment. Over the last five years, PSBs expanded at a 38% PAT CAGR vs 20% for private banks, driving a meaningful de-rating of private bank valuations, while insurers, PSBs, and capital market companies re-rated.**
- **Deposit mobilization has remained a key industry-wide challenge, with system deposit growth (12.7% YoY) continuing to trail credit growth (17.7% YoY), leading to elevated C/D ratios (~83%) and a sharp decline in the CASA mix. While RBI's FCNR(B) measures are expected to provide a liquidity boost, deposit mobilization is likely to remain a more structural challenge in the banking sector.**
- **Unsecured credit growth moderated sharply since FY24 owing to overleveraging and tighter RBI regulations, while wholesale credit has rebounded in recent months, led by higher working capital demand. This shift in the mix is weighing on banks' NIMs, with bank management indicating continued NIM pressure over the medium term.**
- **The recent easing cycle highlights the asymmetry in transmission, with a 125bp repo cut translating into only a 52bp decline in outstanding WADTDR, vs a 90bp dip in WALR, reflecting intense competition for TDs. In comparison, the earlier 250bp tightening cycle saw WADTDR and WALR increase by 206bp and 115bp, respectively, underscoring the growing share of EBLR-linked loans and lower unsecured lending.**
- **Given the uncertain global macro environment, EM banks have witnessed a significant de-rating (~10-30% lower P/B valuations) over the last five years, while developing market banks have witnessed a re-rating over the same period.**
- **We expect a recovery in deposit mobilization in 2HFY27, aided by FCNR(B) flows. The banking sector's earnings are likely to rebound with ~16% CAGR over FY26-28, fueled by private banks, which are expected to deliver an earnings CAGR of ~21%, outperforming PSU banks' expected ~10% earnings CAGR. Our top ideas are ICICIBC, HDFCB, SBIN, AUBANK, and RBK.**

Earnings growth slows sharply to single digits

FY26 witnessed a 3% YoY growth for banks under our coverage, reflecting the impact of a declining interest rate environment. Over the past five years, PSBs under our coverage universe delivered a PAT CAGR of 38%, compared with 20% for private banks. Private banks posted the weakest earnings growth across the BFSI space in the post-COVID period, leading to a meaningful de-rating in valuations. In contrast, insurance companies, PSBs, and capital market players witnessed valuation re-rating, supported by stronger earnings performance and an improving growth outlook. Going forward, we estimate an FY26-FY28 earnings CAGR of 21% for private banks and NBFCs under our coverage, while PSBs are likely to deliver a moderate PAT CAGR of 10%.

Macro uncertain; ECL transition to increase provisioning burden

- The uncertain global macro environment, marked by the West Asia conflict, trade disruptions, volatile commodity prices, and divergent monetary policies, has weighed on the operating environment for Indian banks. While domestic economic fundamentals remain resilient, global uncertainty has led to cautious corporate capex, increased volatility in capital flows and currency movements,

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and weaker investor sentiments. The recent RBI relief measures on FCNR(B) deposits and overseas borrowings is expected to provide temporary relief, with foreign flows of USD80-100b expected in the near term. However, we remain watchful of the global macro environment.

- Transitioning to ECL norms is likely to weigh on the banking sector through a one-time transition impact and higher steady-state credit costs, driven by increased Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisioning requirements. PSBs are expected to face a greater impact, given their lower provisioning buffers and historically higher slippage rates.

Unsecured credit growth slows; corporate lending remains RoA dilutive

Unsecured retail credit (Personal Loans, Credit Cards, Business Loans, and MFI) has witnessed a meaningful slowdown post-FY24, driven by overleveraging in the segment and rising delinquencies, specially in low-ticket unsecured loans. Accordingly, growth in unsecured retail declined from the mid-twenties in FY24 to the mid-single digits in FY26, although select banks have reported a recovery in unsecured PL in recent quarters. Over the past few quarters, corporate credit growth has accelerated meaningfully from mid-single digits in 1HFY26 to mid-teens, largely due to higher working capital requirements by large and mid-corporate/MSMEs, along with tighter bond yields that have made bank borrowings relatively more attractive. Bank credit to NBFCs has also witnessed a rapid surge over the past few months. The combination of a slowdown in unsecured retail lending and pickup in wholesale credit has further weighed on NIMs.

Deposit mobilization remains a constraint for medium-term growth

Deposit growth has lagged credit growth over past few years, resulting in a consistent rise in the systemic LDR to ~83% currently. The latest fortnightly print showed system deposits growing 12.7% YoY, as against credit growth of 17.7% YoY. Deposit mobilization has, thus, emerged as an industry-wide challenge, with PSBs becoming more competitive as they have also deployed a significant portion of liquidity on their balance sheets. Retail deposits (CASA + Retail TD) continue to witness slower traction, with deposit ownership increasingly shifting toward institutions. Consequently, the CASA mix at a system level has declined from 43.7% as of Mar’22 to 37.8% as of Mar’26. While RBI measures on FCNR (B) deposits are likely to attract USD80-100b of forex flows (attracted USD36.7b as of 31st Jul’26), which translates to 3.0-3.5% of aggregate system deposits, these flows are likely to provide only interim relief. The banking sector is yet to identify a sustainable solution to address this challenge.

Shallow deposit repricing to keep margins subdued

The repo easing cycle (Feb’25 to Mar’26) has played out differently compared to the earlier tightening cycle (May’22 to Jan’25). During the tightening cycle, outstanding WADTDR increased by 206bp following a 250bp repo hike. In contrast, during the easing cycle, WADTDR declined by only 52bp despite a 125bp reduction in the repo rate by the RBI. This highlights the significant increase in competitive intensity w.r.t TD pricing in recent times. In the case of outstanding WALR, the tightening cycle saw a 115bp upward movement, while the easing cycle witnessed a significant 90bp drop, reflecting a shift toward higher EBLR-linked loans and a lower unsecured mix. We expect near-term margins to remain muted, with a modest recovery from

2HFY27, supported by an improved asset mix and a reduction in wholesale funding costs on the back of healthy FCNR (B) flows.

PSBs becoming aggressive; gain market share for two consecutive years

PSBs have been gaining incremental market share in credit, accounting for 52.9% of the loan mix as of Mar'26. FY26 marked the second consecutive year of PSBs gaining market share over private banks. This, along with improved operating performance, has also led to increased FII holdings in PSBs over the past few years, while private banks have witnessed a reduction in FII ownership. However, going forward, we expect growth in private banks to recover, with the segment likely to outpace PSBs, given that several PSBs have optimized their balance sheets with elevated CD ratios and declining LCRs. We have modeled a growth of ~16% YoY for private banks and ~13.5% YoY for PSBs within our coverage universe for FY27.

FII selling in private banks continues; ownership declined 190-460bp YoY

FII ownership of large private banks under has dropped sharply between 190-460bp YoY as on Mar-26 on the back of modest operating performance. In the same period large PSBs have witnessed a rise in FII ownership by 69-369bp. In value terms the FII ownership in private banks has dropped by 868bps in FY26 to 38.8%. FII inflows in the large private banks remain a key monitorable going forward to drive valuation re-rating in the banking sector.

Developed nations' banks witness re-rating; EM banks underperform

Global banks in developing markets, such as Deutsche Bank, HSBC, and SMBC, have witnessed meaningful re-rating in valuations over the last five years. Top banks in Germany, UK, and Japan have doubled their valuations in the post-COVID era. In contrast, emerging market banks across India, Brazil, Indonesia, and China have experienced a 10-30% decline in valuations despite maintaining higher credit growth and profitability. An uncertain global macro environment and AI disruptions have also contributed to FII outflows from EMs into other markets like South Korea and Taiwan, as well as to their respective home countries.

Valuation and view: Earnings to recover from 2HFY27; prefer private banks over PSBs

- Rising LDR, driven by slower deposit mobilization and receding liquidity buffers, is likely to remain a key roadblock to credit growth prospects in the medium to long term.
- Global macro uncertainties, including trade disruptions, commodity price volatility, and divergent monetary policies, together with the ongoing ECL transition, are likely to remain key risks, keeping provisioning elevated over the near term.
- We expect near-term margins to remain muted, with a modest recovery from 2HFY27, supported by an improved asset mix and reduction in wholesale funding costs on the back of healthy FCNR (B) deposit flows.
- **We expect a recovery in deposit mobilization in 2HFY27, aided by FCNR(B) flows. The banking sector's earnings are likely to rebound with ~16% CAGR over FY26-28, fueled by private banks, which are expected to deliver an earnings CAGR of ~21%, outperforming PSU banks' expected ~10% earnings CAGR. Our top ideas are ICICIBC, HDFCB, SBIN, AUBANK, and RBK**.

Earnings growth muted in FY26; rebound expected in private banks

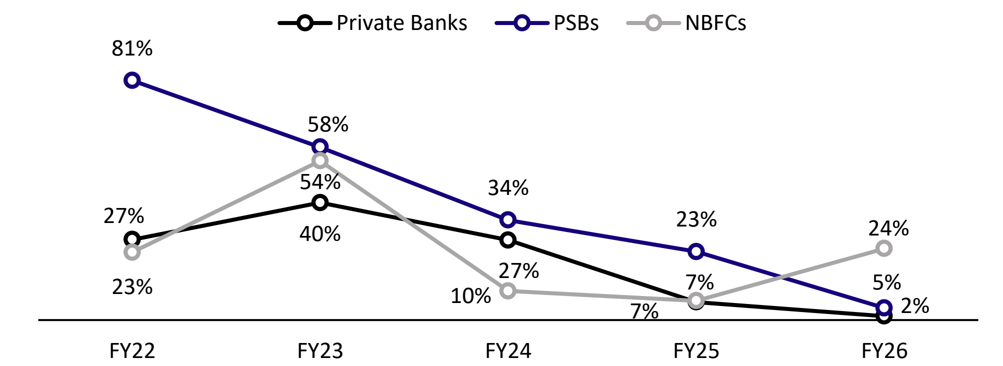
FY26 marked another year of subdued earnings for banks under our coverage, with PAT growing just 3% YoY (FY25: 7% YoY) as the declining interest rate environment weighed on margins. Over the past five years, PSBs have significantly outperformed private banks, delivering a 38% PAT CAGR vs 20% for private banks—the weakest earnings trajectory across the BFSI universe in the post-COVID period. This sustained earnings divergence has resulted in a meaningful de-rating of private bank valuations, while insurers, PSBs, and capital market companies have enjoyed valuation re-rating, supported by stronger earnings delivery and superior growth visibility. Looking ahead, we believe the earnings cycle is likely to turn in favor of private banks and NBFCs, where we forecast a robust 21% earnings CAGR, compared with a relatively moderate 10% PAT CAGR for PSBs, expecting a potential reversal in relative sector performance.

Exhibit 1: Banks + NBFCs coverage PAT trajectory

BFSI Coverage (PAT b)	No. of Cos	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27E	FY28E	PAT CAGR (%)		
										1-yr	3-yr	5-yr
Banks - Private	12	735	936	1309	1667	1775	1807	2187	2642	2	11	20
Banks - Public	6	337	610	966	1294	1597	1703	1824	2083	7	20	38
NBFC - Lending	30	433	533	820	903	966	1202	1485	1758	24	14	23

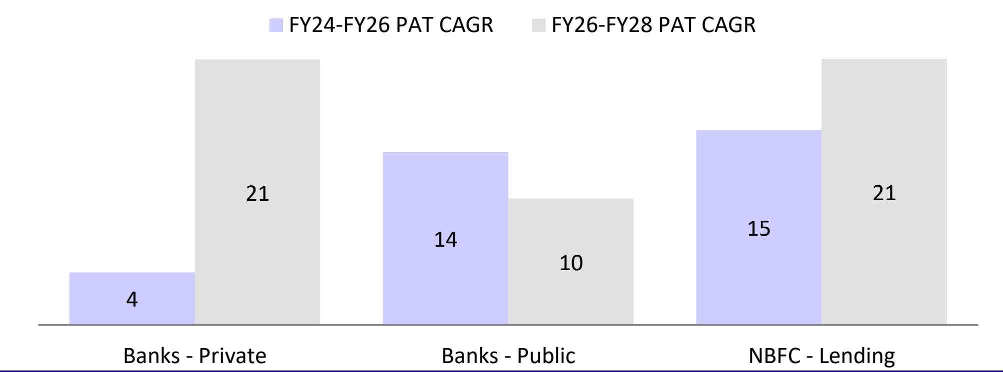
Source: Company, MOFSL

Exhibit 2: YoY growth across lending space – Single-digit growth in FY26 for banks



Source: Company, MOFSL

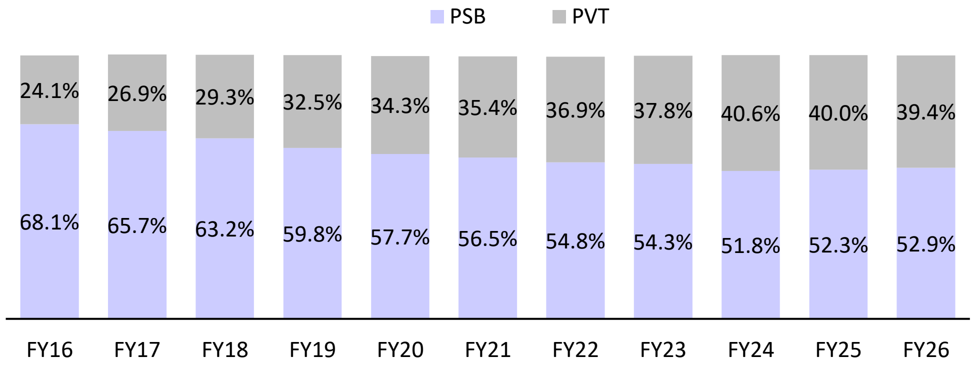
Exhibit 3: PAT CAGR expected to remain healthy for private banks and NBFCs



Source: Company, MOFSL

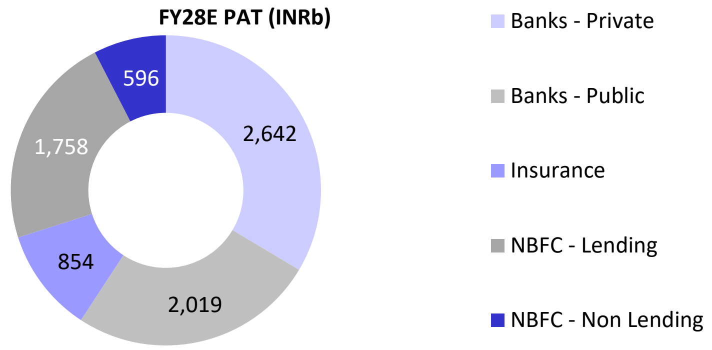
PSBs commanded a market share of 52.9% as of Mar'26, driven by a surge in retail loans.

Exhibit 4: PSBs gained credit market share for two consecutive years



Source: RBI, MOFSL

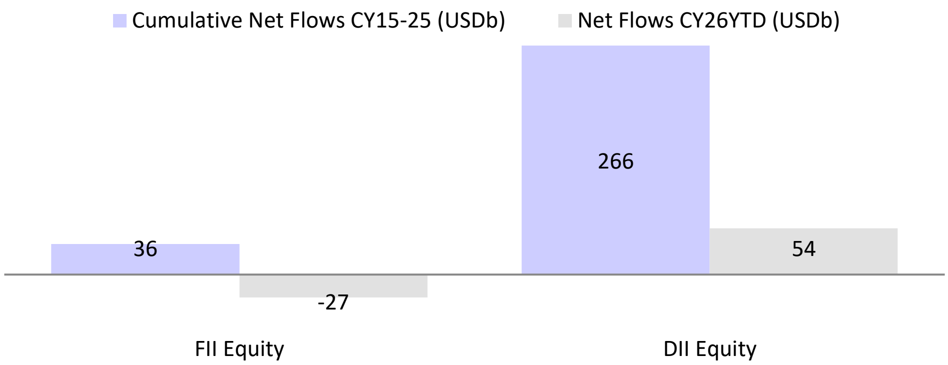
Exhibit 5: Estimate BFSI earnings to reach ~INR8t by FY28



Source: Company, MOFSL

FIIs have withdrawn USD45b from Indian equities since Jan'25.

Exhibit 6: FII net inflows muted for past decade, while DIIs continued their buying spree



Source: NSE, MOFSL

FII holding of large banks under coverage dropped between 190-460bp, while Large PSBs gained 69-369bp
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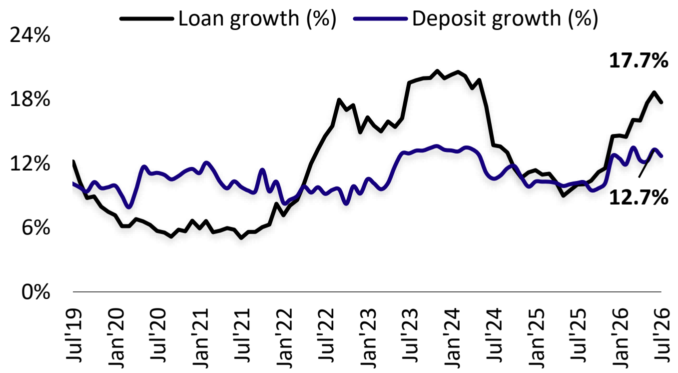
Exhibit 7: FIIs selling heavily in Private banks; PSBs witness some uptick in FII holding (%)

FII holding	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Delta YOY (bp)
HDFCB	54.9	54.3	55.0	56.0	55.3	55.7	55.3	54.7	51.5	-373
ICICIBC	55.6	56.1	56.6	55.8	55.9	56.8	55.8	54.4	53.1	-276
AXSB	55.4	55.6	54.0	49.4	45.8	45.7	43.8	44.4	43.9	-190
KMB	35.9	31.5	31.8	30.8	31.0	30.7	29.8	29.4	26.4	-460
IIB	45.0	43.2	39.2	30.3	32.8	36.8	37.4	34.8	31.9	-94
FB	29.3	29.4	28.5	27.1	27.0	27.6	26.3	25.7	26.8	-20
SBIN	12.0	12.1	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.1	10.3	11.1	12.2	144
BOB	12.4	11.5	9.9	8.9	9.0	8.3	8.7	9.8	9.7	71
CBK	10.6	11.9	11.3	11.1	10.6	11.4	11.9	14.6	14.2	369
PNB	4.8	5.5	16.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.4	69

Source: BSE, MOFSL

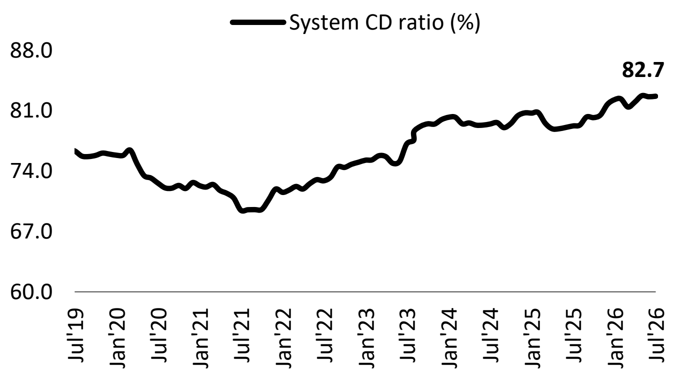
- **Deposit mobilization a structural challenge**: Credit growth has consistently outpaced deposit accretion over the past few years, driving the system-level LDR higher to ~83%. The latest fortnightly data reflects this imbalance, with system credit growing 17.7% YoY compared with deposit growth of 12.7% YoY. Competitive intensity for deposits has increased, particularly as PSBs have become more aggressive in mobilizing liabilities after deploying a significant portion of their excess liquidity. Retail deposits (CASA and retail term deposits) continue to witness slower traction, with savings increasingly shifting toward institutional deposits and alternate investment avenues. Consequently, the system CASA ratio has declined materially from 43.7% in Mar'22 to 37.8% in Mar'26.

Exhibit 8: Gap between loan and deposit growth has widened in the last few months



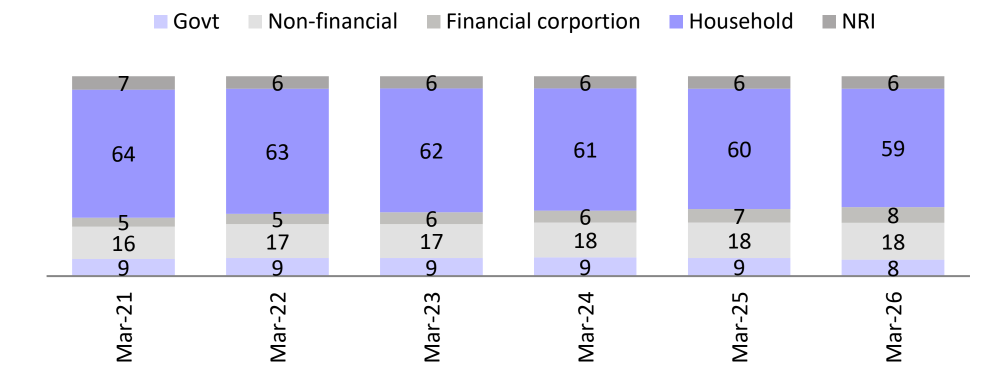
Source: RBI MOFSL

Exhibit 9: System CD ratio has reached an all-time high at 82.7%



Source: RBI, MOFSL

Exhibit 10: Household ownership in deposits declined ~500bp over the past five years

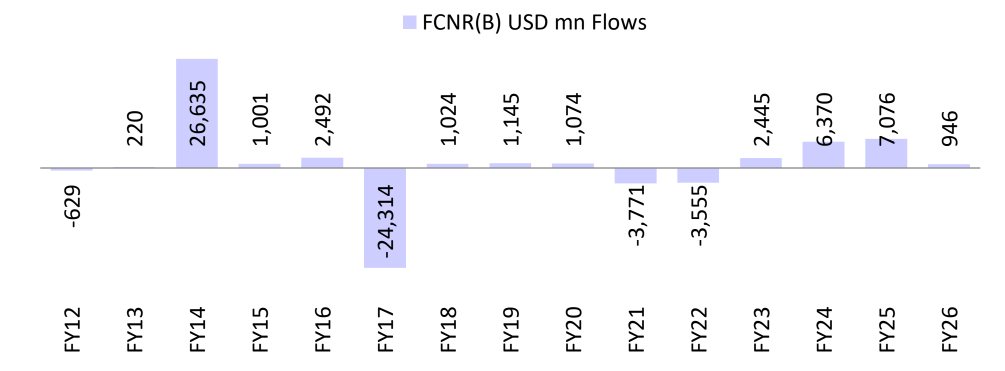


Source: RBI, MOFSL

- **FCNR(B) deposit inflow to provide temporary relief:** While the RBI's FCNR(B) measures are expected to attract USD80–100b of foreign currency inflows (USD36.7b mobilized as of 31 Jul'26), equivalent to roughly 3.0–3.5% of aggregate system deposits, these inflows are likely to offer only temporary relief. In our view, the industry continues to face a structural funding challenge, with a durable solution to improving retail deposit mobilization still evolving.

Exhibit 11: FCNR (B) flows surged to USD27b in FY14; estimate USD80-100b flows by Sep'26

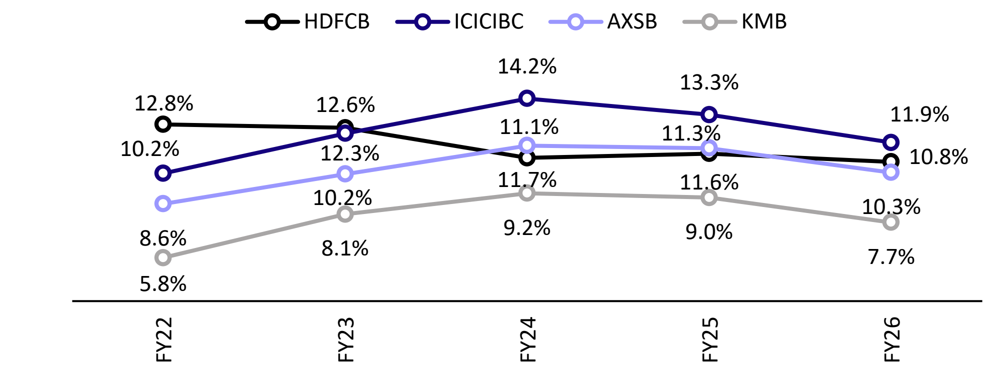
Estimate FCNR (b) deposit flows of ~USD80-100b during the window offered by the RBI.



Source: RBI, MOFSL

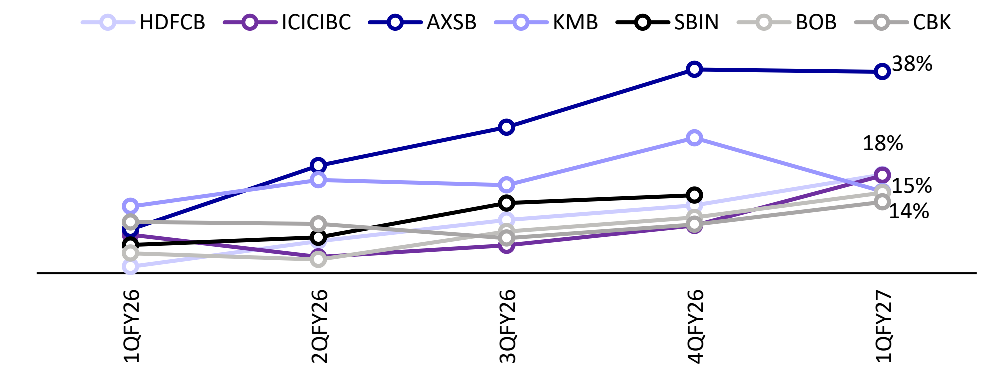
- **Unsecured credit growth slowed; corporate lending RoA dilutive**: Unsecured retail credit has moderated sharply since FY24, with growth slowing from the mid-20s to mid-single digits in FY26, driven by borrower overleveraging and rising stress in lower-ticket segments. While select banks have seen a gradual recovery in personal loans, overall loan mix has shifted toward wholesale credit. Corporate lending has accelerated to the mid-teens from mid-single digits in 1HFY26, supported by higher working capital demand and tighter bond yields, while lending to NBFCs has also remained robust. The shift from high-yield unsecured retail to relatively lower-yield wholesale credit has added to NIM pressure across the banking sector.

Exhibit 12: Drop in unsecured loan mix across major lenders over the last couple of years



Source: Company, MOFSL

Exhibit 13: Wholesale loans have witnessed a rapid surge across lenders over the past few quarters



Source: Company, MOFSL

- **Shallow deposit repricing to keep margins subdued:** The current repo easing cycle has exhibited a much weaker pass-through to deposit rates than the earlier tightening cycle. While a 250bp repo hike (May'22–Jan'25) increased outstanding WADTDR by 206bp, a 125bp repo cut (Feb'25–Mar'26) has reduced it by only 52bp, reflecting intense competition for retail deposits. In contrast, outstanding WALR has declined by 90bp, aided by the higher share of EBLR-linked loans and a lower unsecured mix. We expect margin pressure to persist in the near term, with a gradual recovery from 2HFY27 driven by an improving asset mix and lower wholesale funding costs supported by healthy FCNR(B) inflows.

Deposit pricing declined by only 52bp despite a 125bp rate cut vs a 206bp rise in pricing during the 250bp rate hike.

Exhibit 14: Transmission cycle showcases shallow deposit repricing in the easing phase

Interest Rate Cycle	Repo Rate	WADTDR Outstanding Deposits	WALR - Outstanding Rupee Loans
Tightening cycle (May'22 to Jan'25)	250	206	115
Easing cycle (Feb'25 to May'26)	-125	-52	-90

Source: RBI, MOFSL

Exhibit 15: AXSB has witnessed the highest decline in NIMs among large banks since the rate cut

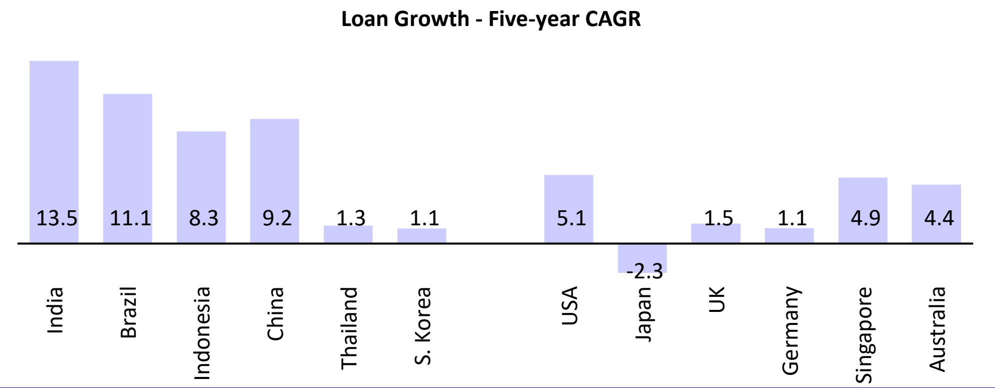
NIM (%)	1QFY25	2QFY25	3QFY25	4QFY25	1QFY26	2QFY26	3QFY26	4QFY26	1QFY27	Drop since rate cut
HDFCB	3.47	3.46	3.43	3.54	3.35	3.27	3.35	3.38	3.26	-9
ICICIBC	4.36	4.27	4.25	4.41	4.34	4.30	4.30	4.32	4.36	2
AXSB	4.05	3.99	3.93	3.97	3.80	3.73	3.64	3.62	3.46	-34
KMB	5.02	4.91	4.93	4.97	4.65	4.54	4.54	4.67	4.53	-12
SBIN	3.22	3.14	3.01	2.99	2.90	2.97	2.98	2.81	2.86	-4
BOB	3.18	3.10	2.94	2.98	2.91	2.96	2.79	2.89	2.77	-14
CBK	2.90	2.86	2.71	2.73	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.54	2.52	-3

Source: Company, MOFSL

- **Developed market bank re-rating:** Post-COVID, bank valuations have diverged sharply across developed and emerging markets. Leading banks in developed economies such as Germany, the UK and Japan—including banks like Deutsche Bank, HSBC, and SMBC—have witnessed a meaningful re-rating, with valuations broadly doubling over the past five years. In contrast, banks across key emerging markets such as India, Brazil, Indonesia, and China have seen a 10–30% reduction in their valuation multiples, despite delivering superior credit growth and profitability. Heightened global macro uncertainty, rising AI-led investment opportunities, and a shift in foreign capital toward developed markets and technology-heavy economies such as South Korea and Taiwan have weighed on FII flows into emerging market financials.

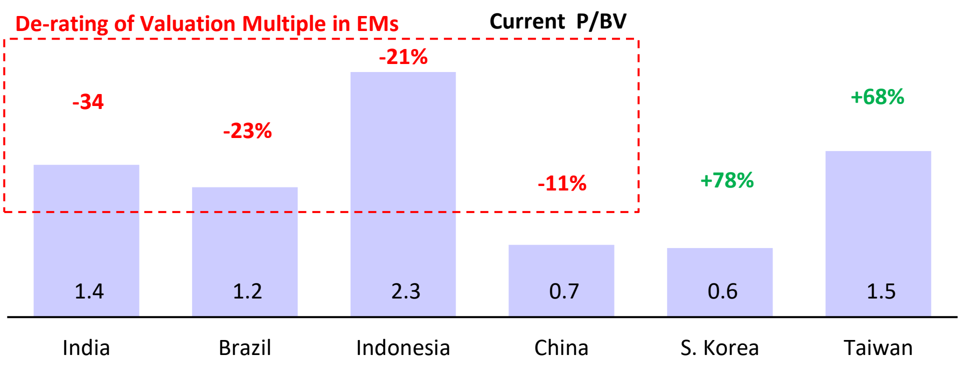
Indian banks have grown faster than other markets in the de-rating period.

Exhibit 16: Loan growth in top Indian Banks the highest among emerging and developing markets



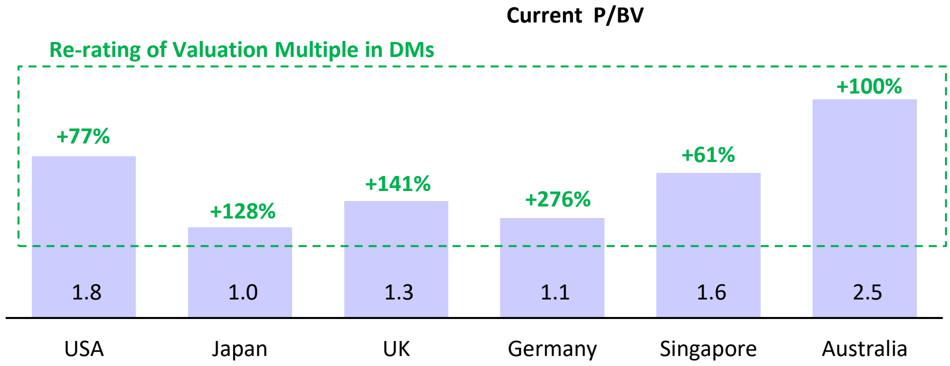
Source: Bloomberg, MOFSL; Note: Loan growth data is an aggregate of the top banks of each country

Exhibit 17: Indian banks de-rated in last 5 years while South Korea and Taiwan banks witnessed re-rating



Source: Bloomberg, MOFSL

Exhibit 18: Most of the Top banks in developed markets witnessed valuation re-rating



Source: Bloomberg, MOFSL

Valuation and view: Earnings to recover from 2HFY27; prefer private banks over PSBs

- Rising LDR, driven by slower deposit mobilization and receding liquidity buffers, is likely to remain a key roadblock to credit growth prospects in the medium to long term.
- Global macro uncertainties, including trade disruptions, commodity price volatility, and divergent monetary policies, together with the ongoing ECL transition, are likely to remain key risks, keeping provisioning elevated over the near term.
- We expect near-term margins to remain muted, with a modest recovery from 2HFY27, supported by an improved asset mix and reduction in wholesale funding costs on the back of healthy FCNR (B) deposit flows.
- **We expect recovery in deposit mobilization in 2HFY27, aided by FCNR(B) flows. The banking sector's earnings are likely to rebound with ~16% CAGR over FY26-28, fueled by private banks, which are expected to deliver an earnings CAGR of ~21%, outperforming PSU banks' ~10% earnings CAGR. Our top ideas are ICICIBC, HDFCB, SBIN, AUBANK, and RBK**.

Exhibit 19: Estimate earnings CAGR of 15.7% over FY26-28, with PVBs at ~20.9% and PSBs at ~10.0% CAGR

INR b	Earnings Estimates				Growth YoY (%)			Consensus YoY%	
	FY25	FY26	FY27E	FY28E	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY27E	FY28E
Private Banks									
AXSB	263.7	244.6	301.8	374.6	-7	23.4	24.1	25.5	19.6
BANDHAN	27.5	12.2	23.3	34.9	-55	90.3	49.7	108.9	29.6
DCBB	6.2	7.3	9.9	12.4	19	35.0	25.5	24.0	21.9
HDFCB	673.5	746.7	815.2	959.8	11	9.2	17.7	10.8	16.4
ICICIBC	472.3	501.5	599.4	691.4	6	19.5	15.3	15.6	15.3
IDFCFB	15.2	16.4	43.5	60.0	7	166.1	37.8	149.5	42.9
IIB	25.8	8.9	38.2	64.5	-65	330.2	68.7	359.2	47.3
KMB	164.5	140.1	171.7	206.0	8	22.6	20.0	20.3	16.1
FB	40.5	41.2	52.6	65.5	2	27.7	24.6	28.0	22.7
RBK	7.0	8.2	22.5	35.5	18	173.4	57.9	127.0	54.3
AUBANK	21.1	26.4	37.2	48.2	25	40.8	29.7	35.2	25.9
EQUITASB	1.5	1.0	7.7	10.6	-30	651.6	37.2	637.3	33.8
Total Pvt	**1,718.6**	**1,754.5**	**2,123.0**	**2,563.5**	**4.2**	**21.0**	**20.7**	**20.5**	**18.6**
PSU Banks									
BOB	195.8	200.2	181.2	230.3	2	-9.5	27.1	-8.7	23.3
CBK	170.3	191.9	200.6	230.6	13	4.5	15.0	0.0	10.2
INBK	109.2	121.6	138.6	157.0	11	14.0	13.3	10.8	11.6
PNB	166.3	169.0	220.1	245.4	2	30.2	11.5	8.3	8.6
SBIN	709.0	800.3	826.4	927.4	13	3.3	12.2	3.9	14.3
UNBK	179.9	187.0	211.1	228.5	4	12.9	8.3	2.8	7.2
Total PSU	**1,530.4**	**1,670.0**	**1,777.9**	**2019.4**	**9.1**	**6.5**	**13.6**	**2.7**	**13.2**
Total Banks	**3,249.0**	**3,424.4**	**3,900.9**	**4,582.8**	**6.6**	**13.9**	**17.5**	**11.8**	**16.1**

Source: Company, MOFSL

Exhibit 20: Banks' valuation matrix

Val summary	Rating	CMP (INR)	TP (INR)	Upside (%)	Mcap (INRb)	EPS (INR)			RoA (%)			RoE (%)			P/E (x)			P/ABV (x)		
						FY26	FY27E	FY28E	FY26	FY27E	FY28E	FY26	FY27E	FY28E	FY26	FY27E	FY28E	FY26	FY27E	FY28E
Private Banks																				
ICICIBC*	Buy	1,422	1,750	23	10,597	70.2	83.7	96.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.5	13.7	11.9	2.6	2.2	1.9
HDFCB*	Buy	732	1,050	43	11,338	48.5	53.0	62.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.2	13.9	14.7	12.6	11.4	9.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
AXSB*	Neutral	1,238	1,500	21	3,895	78.8	97.1	120.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	12.7	14.0	15.3	13.7	11.3	9.1	1.7	1.6	1.3
BANDHAN	Neutral	175	225	28	283	7.6	14.5	21.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	4.9	9.0	12.5	22.9	12.1	8.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
KMB*	Buy	392	470	20	3,917	14.1	16.9	20.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	11.1	12.6	14.0	16.5	13.7	11.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
IIB	Neutral	1,025	1,125	10	784	11.4	49.1	82.8	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	5.7	9.2	88.7	20.9	12.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
FB	Buy	359	400	11	868	16.7	20.2	23.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	11.4	12.1	12.8	21.4	17.7	15.0	2.4	2.1	1.9
DCBB	Buy	193	235	22	63	22.7	30.7	38.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	12.7	15.2	16.8	8.2	6.3	5.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
IDFCFB	Neutral	85	90	6	729	2.1	5.1	7.0	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.9	8.9	11.3	41.2	16.7	12.1	1.6	1.5	1.4
EQUITASB	Buy	75	90	20	87	0.9	6.8	9.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	12.2	15.1	83.2	11.1	8.1	1.5	1.3	1.2
AUBANK	Buy	1,083	1,275	18	816	35.4	49.6	64.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	14.4	17.3	18.8	29.6	21.8	16.9	4.1	3.6	3.0
RBK	Buy	387	425	10	240	13.3	14.5	22.9	0.5	1.1	1.5	5.2	7.5	8.0	28.2	26.7	16.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
PSU Banks																				
SBIN*	Buy	1,096	1,300	19	10,014	88.2	89.5	100.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	17.3	15.4	15.5	7.7	8.3	7.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
PNB*	Buy	115	135	18	1,310	14.7	19.2	21.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	13.3	15.4	15.3	7.7	6.0	5.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
BOB	Neutral	250	275	10	1,294	38.7	35.0	44.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	14.7	12.2	14.4	6.3	7.1	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
CBK*	Buy	132	160	22	1,194	21.2	22.1	25.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	19.1	17.9	19.0	5.9	5.9	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
UNBK	Neutral	183	190	4	1,389	24.5	27.7	29.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	16.3	16.2	15.3	7.0	6.6	6.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
INBK	Buy	899	1,025	14	1,176	90.2	102.9	116.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	18.1	18.2	18.0	9.3	8.7	7.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
Payments & Fintech																				
SBI Cards	Neutral	658	700	6	626	22.8	31.3	38.1	3.3	4.2	4.4	14.7	17.4	18.0	29.0	21.0	17.3	4.1	3.5	2.9
						EPS (INR)			**PAT (INRb)**			**RoA (%)**			**RoE (%)**			**P/E (x)**		
One 97 Comm.	Neutral	1,441	1,475	2	922	10.9	15.5	28.7	5.1	10.2	19.2	3.1	4.2	7.4	4.5	6.3	11.3	11.0	8.8	7.1

Source: Bloomberg, MOFSL, * Adjusted for subsidiaries

NOTES

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Investment Rating	**Expected return (over 12-month)**
BUY	>=15%
SELL	< - 10%
NEUTRAL	< - 10 % to 15%
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