Edited Transcript of Bank of Maharashtra’s teleconference with

Financial analysts on financial Results for Q-3 FY 2017-18
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PARTICIPANTS FROM BANK OF MAHARASHTRA:

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Mr. R.K. Gupta, Executive Director

Mr. A.C Rout, Executive Director

Moderator: The Bank of Maharashtra welcomes all Financial Analyst and participants on this teleconference for the Financial Results of the Bank for the Third Quarter for the F.Y 2017-18. We welcome Mr R. P. Marathe- M.D & C.E.O, Mr R.K. Gupta- Executive Director, Mr. A. C. Rout- Executive Director along with other top executives of the Bank. The M.D. & C.E.O, Mr. R.P. Marathe will brief about the financial performance of the Bank for the third quarter & also for 9 months.

Mr. R. P. Marathe: Good Afternoon everyone, I am R.P.Marathe, welcome to this conference call for the analyst to discuss the financial results for the third quarter ended 31st December 2017 as well as 9 months ending.

I would just like to give some of the Highlights of the period. Our Cash recoveries and upgradation has been up by 174% on a y-o-y basis for the nine months. The Provision coverage has moved to 53% as against 49% in Q2. There has been a tight control on the operating expenses which are down by about 10.8% for the Nine Months. The burden which is the non-interest expenses minus the other incomes is also down by 14.5% which is a positive sign. The cost of funds is down by 66 bps. Bank could maintain its balance sheet size at Rs. 1.50 Lakh Crore which was slightly lower as compared to the September 2017. The total business of the Bank stood at Rs. 2,28,762 Crore as against Rs. 2,43,717 Crore of December last year. However this has been a part of the conscious strategy to consolidate our balance sheet. The CASA share has been maintained and rather increased to 44.86% as of December as compared to 42.5% in the corresponding period. Out of the total deposits, CASA has stood at Rs. 59900 Crore and there has been a tight control on the cost of deposit where we have reduced our cost of deposits to around 5%. Our advances stood at Rs. 95000 Crore and in that the share of corporate advances has been roughly 51% and remaining was non-corporate advances. It has been our strategy to reduce our exposure to the corporates, large ticket advances, that is why we have shown some reduction in portfolios like infrastructure, power, NBFC's etc.

As far as the P&L numbers are concerned our quarterly P/L has stood at negative Rs. 597 Crores as against the Q2 number of negative Rs. 23 crores and Q1 number of negative Rs. 412 crores, if you take the total of nine month figure the total cumulative loss

For 9 months stood at Rs. 1032 Crores as against the cumulative loss of Rs. 917 crores for 9 months of previous year. However if you see the operating profit for the nine months ended 31st December 2017, it stood at Rs. 1645 Crore as against Rs. 1401 Crores for the corresponding period previous year which was up by roughly 17%. Provision Coverage Ratio also improved. On the asset quality, though the gross NPA number has marginally gone up to 19.05% the Net NPA's has come down marginally to 12.17% as against 12.68% as of September 2017. In absolute terms Gross NPA's have gone up from Rs. 17239 Crore as of Sept 17 to Rs. 18128 Crore as of Dec 17. But within this scenario, you will appreciate that; the total reduction in the NPA for the nine month period has been to the tune of Rs. 3471 crores. Recoveries and the upgradation- Cash recoveries have been improved to Rs.1325 Crore for the period as against Rs. 477 Crore for the period ended Dec'16. The upgradation has also been to the tune of Rs. 329 Crore for the period ended Dec'17 as against Rs. 125 Crore in the corresponding period of last year.

As far as slippages are concerned as we had discussed in the last meet and before also, sequentially our slippages have been controlled as against the total slippages of Rs. 3500 Crore in the last quarter of last year i.e March 2017. The slippages were bought down to Rs. 1600 Crores in Q1 ie. June'17 and further to Rs. 1000 Crore in Sept `17 and this quarter have been slightly higher at Rs. 1300 Crore but this was mainly because of the accounts, where the quantum of loan was more than Rs. 100 Crores, if you eliminate these big accounts, then the slippages were definitely less than what we experienced in the second quarter and the first quarter this fiscal. There has been a gradual improvement in controlling the slippages. There has been a sequential improvement as far as the recoveries and upgradation is concerned. We also have written-off certain accounts where we were holding 100% provisions, so cumulative write-off have been to the tune of Rs. 1800 crores for the period ended Dec'17. So net net there has been a marginal increase and out of this the provisions have accordingly been Rs. 1344 Crores which was mainly contributed by the NCLT accounts.

In the NCLT Scenario out of the first list , we had ten accounts and in the second list of RBI we had twelve accounts, out of which 10 accounts have been taken to the NCLT. In all there are 20 accounts taken to the NCLT, the total quantum stands at around Rs. 6100 Crores. The additional provision which we had to make in these NCLT accounts has been to the tune of Rs. 570 Crores for this quarter alone and some additional provisions came by the way of fresh slippages. As I mentioned earlier that there are 2-3 big accounts, where the provisioning has been to the tune of Rs. 300 and Part of the provision increase was due to the migration of the accounts from substandard to doubtful1, and from doubtful1 to doubtful2, that makes up to around Rs. 1300 crores of provision because of which profits have been impacted. The other major impact on our Profit this quarter has been from the treasury side, where the treasury profits have been down by Rs. 100 Crores and MTM Provisions on the treasury portfolio also gave additional hit of Rs. 100 Crores. So Rs. 200 Crores short fall was from treasury side. NCLT provisions were to the tune of Rs. 570 Crores and the migratory provisions or the provision for the newly slipped accounts was to the tune of Rs. 600 Crore. Due to these unusual factors, profit & Loss has taken a hit of Rs. 596 Crores.

As far as the capital is concerned, Bank could mobilise Rs. 313 Crores by way of QIP in the month of December to boost the capital and the Government of India has contributed Rs. 3173 Crores by way of Capital. Out of which Rs. 650 Crores was already received in the month of December and balance Rs. 2523 Crores will be coming soon. This has helped us in improving our capital adequacy and our CET Capital has stood at 7.23 % for the quarter ended Dec'17 and the total Tier 1 Capital stood at 9.07%. The capital which we have received or likely to receive now before March'18 will give us sufficient cushion which will stand us in good side not only for maintaining the regulatory capital but also some amount of growth will also be possible. One more thing going forward the additional Tier 1 bonds which we had taken in 2 tranches Rs. 500 Crores and Rs. 1000 Crores. So roughly Rs. 1500 Crores of additional Tier 1 capital we are holding today. It will be possible for us to Prepay the additional Tier 1 capital bonds which is carrying average interest rate of roughly 10% and by repaying those bonds prematurely by exercising the call option, Bank will be saving nearly Rs. 160 Crores annually, so that will be again positive for the Bank's performance going forward. So this is in brief about the overall performance of the Bank.

As a strategy adopted by Bank, so far have been more of a consolidation and strengthening our quality of assets, so the entire focus has also been on the recoveries and in that front we have initiated lot of measures. Very close follow-ups of NPA accounts, the written off accounts, have been going on, and that is why the combined recovery performance has been much stronger in the first nine months as compared to last financial year. We have also come out with various schemes for quick resolutions, that is, one time settlement schemes where loan upto Rs. 25 Crores can be settled in a very transparent and non-discretionary manner. Linking haircut to the age of NPA, the haircut can range from 10% to 25% or 30%. The one time settlement scheme is launched at the end of the second quarter so the results have started now coming in and at the end of this quarter we will see improvements by way of this scheme of one time settlement and apart from that there have been other initiatives like resolutions through our recovery agents, through the staff initiatives etc. That is on the recovery front.

Similarly on the credit monitoring front the pipeline of SMA accounts- SMA1 as well as SMA2 has been more or less steady at Rs. 13500 to Rs. 14000 Crores and out of that the slippages have been very marginal to the tune of 7% to 8%. Only this quarter there have been slightly more slippages because of 1 or 2 chunky accounts or some of the accounts where the CDR or SDR's have failed so such accounts have come into these slippages. We can say very safely that most of the accounts which have been referred to NCLT, some or the other resolutions will have to come within a stipulated time of 270 days and if that happens Bank will definitely see, quite a good improvement as far as the NPA portfolio is concerned. So this is the overall picture. The Bank as you know is also put under PCA and all the milestones and parameters which RBI had prescribed for; Our Bank has been achieving those milestones and there have not been too many diversions out of the annual financial inspection which has taken place for the year 2017. That is what I wanted to share with you. Now we can give chance to our listeners and Analysts to ask questions if they have to ask.

Moderator: Thank you very much Sir, we will now begin with the questions and answer session.

Mr. Deepak Kumar: Hello, thank you for the opportunity, I am Deepak Kumar from Microcek limited, my first question is, what was the sector which has contributed to slippages in the quarter

Mr. Marathe: Mainly telecom sector and some of the engineering companies; mainly these two sectors where there are major slippages in this quarter.

Mr. Deepak Kumar: My next question is why there was increase in the watch list account despite having Rs. 1500 crores slippages, which sector has contributed to the increment.

Mr. Marathe:	watch list was around Rs. 15000 Crores which was there for the last 3 quarters continuously but out of this, sloppages are to the tune of Rs. 1500 Crores which include, as I mentioned just now, the engineering sector and telecom sector was there and some of the SDR cases or CDR cases where the CDR have failed, those cases also come in. it is inclusive of the watch list of Rs. 15000 crores which come into these slippages. Accounts of more than 100 crores each, accounts for 1000 crores of slippages; rest of the accounts are all small accounts, may be in the region of Rs. 1 to Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 Crores.
Mr. Deepak Kumar:	Any comment on the NCLT resolution going forward from next fiscal what we need by recoveries?
Mr. Marathe:	Ya as I mentioned we have 20 accounts which are taken to NCLT and these accounts are already in the media and you are reading about these accounts what is happening. The bidders have come forward, the negotiations are going forward. For some of the accounts resolutions are on site and we will see that timelines are there 180 days plus 90 days, by end of March we will definitely see resolutions in some of the accounts. As far as NCLT accounts are there, 20 of them; the provisions are made in September quarter and December quarter and slightly additional provisions which we have to make in the last quarter is Rs. 431 crores. Taking all this provisions put together, the provision coverage in these NCLT accounts will be 60% plus. So whatever haircuts which we will have to take in these accounts, will be in this domain of 60% which is already provided. So I don't see any additional hit on account of the resolution of these accounts through this kind of NCLT procedure.
Mr. Ajit:	I am Ajit from ULBP group. It is observed that your Bank has been able to improve the ratio of RWA to Gross advances to 61.57% in Dec'17 as against 71.67% in previous two years? What is the strategy adopted by the Bank for the same and do you expect some more improvement in this?
Mr. Marathe:	As far as the ratio of risk weighted assets to the total assets is concerned there have been gradual improvements and this was on account of basically our data cleaning efforts and giving more weightages to AAA and AA rated accounts and as a policy we have stopped taking any fresh exposures in BBB or below rated accounts and as far as NBFCs are concerned we are not taking any fresh exposures on less than AA rated companies. So on one hand we are picking up only highly rated accounts where the risk weight is less and partly it was on account of our better MIS and data

Cleaning. As far as the calculation of the risk weights are concerned, that exercise has been done internally.

Mr. Soni Gala: Hello, I am Soni Gala, Mahindra Mutual funds. Sir, the quality of our Agri book is detoriating quarter over quarter. If you can give some comment on the same.

Mr. Marathe: As far as the sectorial NPA's are concerned, in fact we have seen some improvement in the retail and MSME sector but as rightly observed by you, agriculture there has been slight increase in the percentage of NPA's which have gone up from 12% to 15% but as we are aware that 60% of our network and 70% of our business is in Maharashtra and the agricultural loan waiver scheme in Maharashtra has been announced in June-July and it has been going for a long time and some of the accounts which could have been repaid were also not paid by the farmers. So as a result of that, there has been some increase in the NPA's in the agriculture sector but definitely this will get resolved as soon as the full implementation of the agricultural loan wavier scheme is put in place. Because lot of recoveries have already started coming in from the old accounts and NPA's will come down when the fresh cycle of lending starts there.

Mr. Soni Gala: So you mean we are near the high as far as the agri NPA is concerned, am I right?

Mr. Marathe: Yes

Mr. Ritesh: Hello, this is Ritesh from IDBI Capital. Recently there is some development from RBI bi-monthly Policy on the MSME , what is the use of this and how much benefit do you expect to the Bank.

Mr. Marathe: The RBI has given some forbearance for those MSMEs which are registered on the GSTN and those who are performing as of a cut off date of August 17, i. e. before the GST implemented. On account of some forbearance given there but we have not completed our calculations as far as the exact impact on our P&L is concerned, so I will not be able to give you any figure right now.

Mr. Ritesh: How much recoveries are expected by your Bank from accounts identified as SMA 1 and SMA 2 in December 2017.

Mr. Marathe: Recoveries in SMA 1 and 2 accounts means those accounts are prevented from becoming NPA. Generally we monitor the accounts closely with the view that they should not slip. So the SMA portfolio has been to the tune of Rs. 15000 and odd crores out of which only Rs. 1500 crore have slipped and rest of the accounts we can say have been averted, so there is recovery of overdues as far as SMAs are concerned because of our efforts. And because of the recoveries in these SMA Accounts, these accounts have not slipped.

Mr. Chaitanya: Hello, I am Chaitanya from SDK Capital. What are the reasons for increase in operating expenses during Q3-FY-18 compared to Q2 FY 18.

Mr. Marathe: Operating expenses have infact come down but if you are seeing some increase in operating expenses in Q3, staff expenses have gone up marginally because of the wage revision provision, we have made a provision of wage revision of Rs. 18 Crores in Q3, because wage revision has fallen due from Nov'17, so in the subsequent quarter we will have to continue to make provision till the wage revision is finalised and implemented. As far as the operating expenses are concerned other than Staff expense there is a marginal decline of Rs. 1 Crore, it was Rs. 259 Crores in Q2 and it has come down to Rs. 258 Crores in Q3.

Mr. Chaitanya: The second question is what is your take on the current macro-economic scenario.

Mr. Marathe: The current economic scenario is very positive, particularly when I compare it with the past 4-5 quarters when it was only expected that the economy will revive but there were no concrete signals. Now I can definitely say that there is positive expectations because credit off take has taken place and the industry credit growth has crossed the double digit figure now and with our own case also when our retail portfolio was going flat till June and Sept Quarters, now it has started picking up. The retail portfolio has grown by 5 to 5.5 % Y-o-Y in this quarter. Now GST and other issues getting settled, the SME sector portfolio, I see a boost in that sector and 3rd is the agriculture after the settlement of this loan wavier, a fresh dose of lending will be given and there also substantial increment will happen. As far as the corporate sector is concerned deliberately we are taking control otherwise there is a demand mostly from the NBFC sector, we can anytime take a call on that. But consciously we are holding it back as far as that sector is concerned.

Mr. Samarth: Hello, this is Samarth from ET Wealth, couple of question from my side, there has been dip in the income Q-o-Q, can we expect pickup in profitability.

Is the worst behind us & whether there is pressure on the profitability going forward?

Mr. Marathe: The Dip in profit as I explained is from the treasury side, the forex profit as well as the MTM has been negative in this quarter. The MTM I can't say from my side, what will be the MTM depreciation as that will be depend upon the yield movements. As far as the other trading profit is concerned we can see some upside in the 4th quarter. As far as the advances is concerned, it is expected average advances to pick up in the current quarter and with no more rate cuts expected from the RBI, if it is going in any direction, it will be only upwards now. So there also we feel, we will be able to control our yield on advances and when the volume grows, the income from advances will also increase. There is a direct correlation between the advances and the non-funded business. So there also we see some growth. As far as our cost is concerned, that is already under control and the cost of deposit, which will be under control. The non-interest expenses, which is the operating expenses which is also very much under control, rather decreasing. Last quarter we have seen a decline of 10%, this quarter also we have seen a decline of 8%. So we don't see a pressure on profitability in the next quarter and if any resolutions are coming by and our recovery are now increasing. The last quarter will be our strongest quarter as far as the recoveries are concerned and some of the recoveries are coming even in the written off accounts. We have recovered almost Rs. 70 crores which is directly added to our bottom line and our portfolio of written of accounts is almost Rs. 4700 crores so even if we are able to recover some of the chunky accounts which are there in private and government sector, that will add to our income by way of recoveries.

Mr. Samarth: How much will be fund based and non-fund based exposure?

Mr. Marathe: Fund based as far as the outstanding is concerned is Rs. 95000 Crores , in terms of limit it will be Rs. 1,20,000 crores and almost 30 % ie. Rs. 30000 crores is our non funded exposure in terms of guarantees and LC's.

Mr. Samarth: In the housing book it has been flat at Rs. 10717 Crores as last year to Rs. 10748 Crores this year. Despite the sector is overgrowing in double digits we are not able to grow, any specific reasons?

Mr. Marathe: Now it has started picking up, we have put lot of pressure and we have also tied up with various builders and DSA's which we were not involving earlier. Now like many other banks, we have also started tying up with DSA's and the builders and many projects are picking up. I see 5% growth Y-o-Y basis as far as the housing portfolio is concerned.

Mr. Samarth: How much will be the LAP and home loans?

Mr. Marathe: LAP has not been a very popular product because we had put some restrictions in the past, only recently we have remodelled that scheme and that portfolio is very negligible.

Ms. Lorriane: Hello, This is Lorriane from ICICI Prudential Mutual Funds, what is near perspective on the interest rate and the liquidity position of the banking sector?

Mr. Marathe: Interest rate outlook , we can see that it will be mostly on the upward side, because the indications given by the RBI are indicating towards slight hardening of the interest rates but anyways it would not move on the negative side. As far the liquidity is concerned with our Bank, we have been having some surplus liquidity, we have been a lender in the call money market. But gradually we are seeing that it is getting deployed. Our CD ratio has been around 60% we are planning to take it to 70-72% in this quarter. As of now we are comfortable, there is no pressure on the liquidity.

Ms. Lorriane: Our NPA , gross NPA has increased as compared to previous Quarter, how we expect to shape up NPA in Q4 and do we expect any improvement in the Credit off take in the coming days?

Mr. Marathe: Credit off take will be there, this, last quarter will be the strongest quarter. Once the credit growth takes place the % of NPA's will also see some kind of easing. It is 19.01% and that was precisely because the denominator has not grown and in absolute term there was some increase in the NPA's but nearly Rs. 6000 Crores worth of accounts have already referred to NCLT, and besides that also, many accounts are under various resolutions, whether it is in terms of recoveries or one time settlement or actions initiated against them. All those accounts we see improvements there. As a result, the absolute amount of NPA's will definitely come down by way of some or the other resolutions; either it goes into liquidation or it is resolved and paid off. So definitely we will find that the total NPA amount will come down or it will get written off, once the provisions are reached to that 100 % level. We are writing off those accounts by that way also it will come down. So we will see reduction in the NPA's and with the growth in the denominator i.e the advances the percentage will also further come down.

Mr. Nilesh: Hello, this is Nilesh from Magnum Equity Broking. My question is, the whole scenario as the demographics are changing, how it will impact on our efficiency in Q4, eg, what type of scenario we will be looking at? our sector wise credit off take in all of these, a broad idea, if you can just let us know?

Mr. Marathe: I can only make some estimates and whatever scenario you are taking, definitely there are lot of changes happening in terms of demographics and sectorial development. Few things that come to mind is, firstly the MSME sector, this sector, large part was in the unorganized sector but post GST, lot of things have changed. Large no of customers have come into organized sector and their data trails are available and based on that, the bankability of these units will definitely go up. Apart from GST, another good thing is, all the MSMEs who are supplying to the government unit and their trade receivables are to be uploaded on the trade platform and public sector banks will be able to discount these bills through the trades platform. These two factors plus the investment cycle which is now picking up and the general economic trend which will be upward, the general MSME sector will get benefitted out of that , and Bank funding which is going to the MSME sector will definitely see an uptake.

As far as the retail is concerned after the introduction of the RERA and after introduction of Prime Minister's Awaas Yojana, with the large focus on affordable housing, we are seeing improvement in this segment also. Subsidies are given to these loans and affordability have increased. Because of RERA, confidence of the people as well as the financer has increased in this sector. Here we are also seeing a growth in this sector.

Third is the agricultural sector. Here we have seen that in this budget a very strong focus has been placed on this and the rural infrastructure, the objective of this doubling the farm incomes, so lot of investments and outlays have been placed on this sector with the objective of the Farmer produce societies and food processing industries and the agricultural markets are getting orgainsed now, so there also lot of investment will be going. With a minimum support price, farmers are also assured 1 & half times of the cost of production. All these things will also give a boost to this sector.

So, MSME, Agriculture and retail all these sectors, we find lot of traction and some demand will be generated , and banks will have lot of opportunities for funding these sectors.

Mr. Nilesh: Opportunities are there but how do we see the risk planning here? When we are talking of growth and again same thing is happening. What are the risk factors you are looking at?

Mr. Marathe: When growth takes place, risk automatically goes down, because everything is improving, and the demand is picking up, the people who are putting their money into investments and various other projects, definitely they will be able to recover their money and risk factors are not going to be different than what it was earlier. The due-diligence part has become much easier now. With digitilizaton and more of automation, the comfort to the banking sector has increased as compared to the previous times. The Aadhaar Seeding, linking of accounts, traceability of the people more and more people coming into the tax net, all these things are generating a very positive atmosphere all around and more over because of the NCLT and bankruptcy code the culture of compliance is also developing. The people who were simply getting away by not paying the Bank dues, that incidence will be coming down, unless and until they find some other loopholes and try to cheat the bank. So overall there is a positive environment. However, we will take our necessary precautions concerning lending because these sectors are traditional sectors, there is nothing new that we are going to do. Going forward only volumes will grow, which has been stagnant all along.

Mr. Nilesh: As technologies are changing all around, I want to understand what changes in technologies and changes will we adopt for our Bank?

Mr. Marathe: As far as customer conveniences are concerned, we are employing all types of technological platforms but as far as due diligence is concerned, we have tied up with few agencies where it is done through data analytics, and pooling of data, de-duplication of accounts, this is definitely going to help us. But as far as artificial intelligence is concerned such as block chain technologies, these are all new technologies which are emerging and as and when we get an opportunity to get involved with them, we will surely look at them. More and more products can be rolled out through these technologies of Artificial Intelligence, these things will also help banking sector.

Mr. Brahmadutt: Hello, This is Bramhadutt from Edelweiss. Are there any future plans of rationalisation of branches to improve the cost in the coming years?

Mr. Marathe: As you may be aware, our Bank was one of the very few banks who already started this rationalization of branches and zonal offices for the current year. So far we have already merged nearly 42 branches and we have a plan to merge 50 more branches. We had a total network of 1886 branches out of which 42 branches have already been merged, because they were very close to each other or there were duplication of efforts, or without affecting the customer service, we could rationalise these branches. Similarly, 3 zonal offices in Maharashtra we have merged. We have plans to merge or close another 6 zonal offices, going forward. Definitely this rationalization is going on. Similarly, the ATM rationalization is also taken up hand in hand. And wherever we find that the average hits are below ability threshold we will be closing or merging or relocating those ATMs to wherever we can get better business. Our focus is more on the merchant acquisition for the PoS terminals and other technologies, UPI, BHIM, these technologies are already increasing. So gradually these ATMs may get phased out and people will be more comfortable with mobile apps' or PoS machines or through debit cards etc. that is overall plans. As far as rural or semi-urban areas are concerned, we have already renewed our contracts with the business correspondents and we will be taking more and more services through these BC's also. This will supplement us as far as our infrastructure is concerned , we need not go in for the brick and mortar model and open more branches which is not required now. We will be supplementing our reach through the digital platform and through network of banking correspondents.

Mr. Omkar: Hello, This is Omkar from GEPL capital, no credit growth has been seen in your bank, any specific reason for this?

Mr. Marathe: Only one reason that earlier capital was one of the constraint. We never wanted to breach on the CET capital. So because of that and secondly , we could have increased our portfolio if we would have taken some of the large exposures in lending but consciously we wanted to bring down the share of corporate advances to under 50% and that is why the corporate book has shrunk which has impacted the overall top line of the advances. If we continue to take exposures in the large ticket, NBFC's or micro financial institutions or other companies, probably our advances growth would be in the region of 8 to 10 % but because of our conscious decision not to increase our exposure in big advances and simultaneously the non- corporate portfolio did not grow by same measure, you are seeing a fall in the overall credit level but things will improve now, with more focus on the non-corporate sector, retail , agriculture and MSME. As I explained earlier this will change now. We are seeing some traction there.

Mr. Omkar: Recently the bank has been allotted a capital of around Rs. 3000 Crores. Whether this is sufficient or more capital will be required.

Mr. Marathe: As of now there are two things, the capital is quite sufficient and we are also controlling our risk weighted assets, so on both sides the numerator and denominator we are trying to conserve the capital. This will not only enable to meet our regulatory requirements but it will also be available for some amount of growth and for one to one and half years, we don't see any problem as far as capital is concerned.

Moderator: The Bank of Maharashtra. Sincerely thanks all of you for your participation in today's teleconference as well as for your continuous support, Bank look forward for your support.