



Assets-Liabilities Management in Banking Industry - A Comparative Study of Select Banks

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Abstract

Asset Liability Management (ALM) is significant for the banking industry due to improved importance of managing the asset liability mix. ALM helps to evaluate the risks and manage the risks by taking appropriate actions. It is required to understand the asset liability management process and different strategies that are helpful for the banks to manage the risks. This study is beneficial for develop knowledge on the asset liability management functions, process, and its effect in the financial performance of public and private sector commercial banks. This study focuses on select public sector banks of State Bank of India (SBI) and Punjab National Bank (PNB) and private sector banks of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Bank and Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Bank assets and liabilities management. For this purpose, the assets and liabilities are classified according to its nature and type. These banks are working efficiently in the present competitive financial market.

Key Words: Assets Liability Management, RBI, Bank loans and Deposits.

Introduction:

Asset and Liability Management (ALM) is the technique which managing financial risk of the organisation that arise due to mismatches between assets and liabilities as part of an investment strategy in financial accounting. The Asset Liability Management is to perfectly manage the risk related to changes in interest rates, the holding of foreign currencies, the balance sheet, and therefore the use of derivatives. These risks ought to be managed during a manner that contributes sufficiently to earnings and limits risk to the money margin and member equity. Proper management of asset or liability risk is expedited through board approved policy that sets controls on the blend of balance sheet assets and liabilities, the holding of foreign currencies, and the use of derivatives. The main purpose of Asset Liability Management is working with Net Interest Margin that is, the net difference between interest earning assets (loans) and interest paying liabilities (deposits) to provide reliable boom within the loan portfolio and shareholder earnings, irrespective of short-term progress in interest rates. The dollar difference between assets (loans) maturing time or reprising and liabilities (deposits) is known as the Rate Sensitivity GAP or it called as maturity gap. Banks try to manage this asset liability gap by pricing some of their loans at variable interest rates. Non-financial companies also employ Asset Liability Management for the use of derivative contracts to reduce their exposures on the liability side of the balance sheet.

Banking sector in India plays significant role in the diversification of financial resources to different manufacturing and services sector of the economy and managing the overall growth of the Indian economy, it the indecisive nature of Indian banking sector it provides different financial services through multiple divisions and departments, every staffed by specialists in making various kinds of financial decisions. All the bankers now make decisions about which customers are to receive credit, which assets should be included to or eradicate from the portfolio and other core transactions like lending, source of capital etc. The Asset –Liability Management fundamentally refers to the practices by which banks handle its balance sheet in order to set aside for alternative interest rate and liquidity scenarios.

Significance of the Study

Asset Liability Management (ALM) is significant for the banking industry due to improved importance of managing the asset liability mix. ALM helps to evaluate the risks and manage the risks by taking appropriate actions. It is required to understand the asset liability management process and different strategies that are helpful for the banks to manage the risks. This study is beneficial for develop knowledge on the asset liability management functions, process, and its effect in the financial performance of public and private sector commercial banks.

Financial markets have less than one far reaching changes by liberalization and deregulation as well as rapid developments in communication and internet technologies. Banks in India have not given much importance to the potential risk and are expected to evolve the mechanism and system to control and manage with the global standards and procedures. As the banks are not operating in a protected and regulated environment, there is a need to develop and improve the capability to understand the changes in the economic environment. Risk management is a comprehensive process which is used to minimize the adverse effects due to various factors like political and economic. In this background, there is need to study the 'Asset Liability Management in Banking Industry – A Comparative Study of Select Banks'.

Objective of the Study:

The main objective of the study is to assess and compare the Asset Liability Management practices in select public and private sector banks in India.

Scope and Research Methodology of the Study:

For this paper, descriptive research methodology used to compare the select public sector banks. This study focuses on select public sector banks of State Bank of India (SBI) and Punjab National Bank (PNB) and private sector banks of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Bank and Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Bank assets and liabilities management. For this purpose, the assets and liabilities are classified according to its nature and type. These banks are working efficiently in the present competitive financial market.

Assets and Liabilities Management of SBI

State Bank of India (SBI) is a very old banks and running successfully from the several years. In this connection, there is need to understand how financial resources obtained from different sources are transformed to investments, that is, various forms of assets during the study period. Table – 1 presents the liabilities management of State Bank of India. The data 1 indicates that the liability position for the last ten years i.e., from the financial year 2012-13 to 2021-22. It is observed that the capital of State Bank of India shows that from beginning the study period of financial year 2012-13 capital significantly increased from ₹ 68403.40 crore to ₹ 89245.88 crore in the financial year 2017-18. The State Bank of India capital i.e. ₹ 89246.12 crore is constant from the financial year 2018-19 to 2021-22. There are ₹ 98, 19,965.14 crore reserves and surplus recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 2, 79, 19,559.89 crore during the financial year 2021-22. It shows that there is significant growth in reserves and surplus in the study period i.e., from the financial 2012-13 to 2021-22. With regard to deposits of State Bank of India, ₹ 12, 02, 73,957.43 crore deposits were recorded in the financial year

2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 40, 51, 53,412.27 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The State Bank of India deposits are shows significant growth in the last ten years i.e from the financial year 2012-13 to 2021-22. There are ₹ 1, 69, 18,271.36 crore recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and it is also increased to ₹ 4, 26, 04,337.98 crore during the financial year 2021-22. Around ₹ 95, 40,530 crore recorded state bank of India's other liabilities and provisions in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 2, 29, 93,184 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The State Bank of India other liabilities and provisions are growing significantly from the study period of last ten year.

Table – 2 presents state bank of India assets position of last ten years i.e., from the financial year 2011-12 to 2021-22. The data in Table – 2 indicates that there are ₹ 65, 83,041.04 crore recorded cash and bank balance with Reserve bank of India in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 2,57,85,920.71 crore during the financial year 2021-22. It is clearly indicating the cash and bank balance at Reserve Bank of India of State Bank is significantly increasing in the study period of last ten financial years from 2012-13 to 2021-22. There are ₹ 48, 98,975.41 crore maintaining the financial year 2012-13 and these balances are increased to ₹ 2, 57, 85,920.71 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The State Bank of India balances with the bank is showing significant growth in the study period. Around ₹ 3, 50, 87,750 crore investments are recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 14, 81, 44,541 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The investments of State Bank of India are gradually increasing in the study period. There are ₹ 7, 00,502.22 crore fixed assets are recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 37, 70,815.83 crores during the financial year 2021-22. The fixed assets are also increasing significantly during the study period of last ten days. The other assets of State Bank of India recorded ₹ 15, 66, 21,127.38 crore and it has increased to ₹ 4,98,87,59,740.54.

Assets and Liabilities Management of PNB

Punjab National Bank (PNB) is India's first Swadeshi Bank and this bank is running successfully 1895. Table 3.3 presents the Punjab National Bank Liabilities Management from the last ten years i.e., from 2012-13 to 2021-22. Table – 3 observed that the capital of Punjab National Bank shows that from beginning the study period of financial year 2012-13 capital significantly increased from ₹ 35347.34 crore to ₹ 220220.31crore in the financial year 2021-22. There are ₹ 3232342.95 crore reserves and surplus recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 9328469.23 crore during the financial year 2021-22. With regard to deposits of Punjab National Bank, ₹ 39156006.33 crore were recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 114621844.96 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The Punjab National Bank deposits are shows significant growth in the last ten years i.e from the financial year 2012-13 to 2021-22. There are ₹ 3962092.46crore borrowing were recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and it is also increased to ₹ 4568140.93 crore during the financial year 2021-22. Around ₹ 1508984.31 crore recorded Punjab National Bank other liabilities and provisions

in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 2741826.83 crore during the financial year 2021-22.

Table 4 presents the Punjab National Bank Assets Management from the last ten years i.e., from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The data in Table – 4 presents that there are ₹ 1788624.97 crore recorded cash and bank balance with Reserve bank of India in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 5663611.66 crore during the financial year 2021-22. It is clearly indicating the cash and bank balance at Reserve Bank of India of Punjab National Banks is significantly increasing in the study period of last ten financial years from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The Punjab National Bank balances with the bank is showing significant growth in the study period. Around ₹ 12989619.14 crore investments are recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 39298325.40 crore during the financial year 2020-21. The investments to ₹ 37216776.19 crore recorded during the financial year 2021-22. The investments are decreased current financial year as compared to the previous year. There are ₹ 30879590.62 crore advances are recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 72818567.53 crores during the financial year 2021-22. The fixed assets ₹ 335767.74 crores recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 1102089.74 crores during the financial year 2021-22. The other assets of Punjab National Bank was recorded ₹ 976257.63 crore and in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 4,98,87,59,740.54 during the financial year 2021-22.

Assets and Liabilities Management of ICICI Bank

Table – 5 presents the Liabilities Management of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) bank. The data 5 reveals that the liability position of ICICI Bank from the last ten years from the financial year 2012-13 to 2021-22. It is indicates that the capital of ICICI bank shows that from beginning the study period of financial year 2012-13 capital significantly increased from ₹ 115363.62 crore to ₹ 138997.00 crore in the financial year 2021-22. It shows that there is significant growth in reserves and surplus in the study period i.e., from the financial 2012-13 to 2021-22. With regard to deposits of ICICI, ₹ 29261362.57 crore deposits were recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 106457161.00 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The ICICI deposits are shows significant growth in the last ten years i.e from the financial year 2012-13 to 2021-22. During the current financial year 2021-22, the ICICI bank borrowings are decreased to ₹ 106457161.00 crore as compared with the previous year.

Table – 6 presents the assets management of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) bank from the last ten year i.e., from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The data in Table – 6 shows that there are ₹ 1905273.09 crore recorded cash and bank balance with Reserve bank of India in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 6012082.00 crore during the financial year 2021-22. It is clearly

indicating the cash and bank balance at Reserve Bank of India of ICICI is significantly increasing in the study period of last ten financial years from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The ICICI balances with the bank are showing significant growth in the study period. The investments of ICICI are gradually increasing in the study period. There are ₹ 464705.87 crore fixed assets are recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 937382.00 crores during the financial year 2021-22. The fixed assets are also increasing significantly during the study period of last ten days.

Assets and Liability Management in HDFC Bank

Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Bank is leading private sector bank in India. The table 7 presents the liability of HDFC bank. The data 7 indicates that the liability position for the last ten years i.e., from the financial year 2012-13 to 2021-22. It is observed that the capital of HDFC bank shows that from beginning the study period of financial year 2012-13 capital significantly increased from ₹ 475.88 crore to ₹ 554.55 crore in the financial year 2021-22. It shows that there is significant growth in reserves and surplus in the study period i.e., from the financial 2012-13 to 2021-22. With regard to deposits of HDFC bank, ₹ 296246.98.43 crore were recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 1559217.44 crore during the financial year 2021-22. There are ₹ 33006.60 crore borrowing are recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and it is also increased to ₹ 184817.21 crore during the financial year 2021-22. ₹ 34864.18 crore recorded other liabilities and provisions in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 84407.49 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The HDFC bank's other liabilities and provisions are growing significantly from the study period of last ten year.

The Table 8 presents the liability of HDFC bank from the last ten years i.e., from the financial year 2012-12 to 2021-22. The data in Table – 8 reveals that there are ₹ 14627.40 crore recorded cash and bank balance with Reserve bank of India in the financial year 2012-13 and it has increased to ₹ 129995.64 crore during the financial year 2021-22. The investments of HDFC's are gradually increasing in the study period. There are ₹ 2703.08 crore fixed assets are recorded in the financial year 2012-13 and these are increased to ₹ 6083.68 crores during the financial year 2021-22. The fixed assets are also increasing significantly during the study period of last ten days.

Conclusions of the study:

- The State Bank of India capital amount is high in this bank and it is found that the bank capital is increasing very gradually. The State Bank of India maximum revenues are generated in the form of allowing accepting deposits from the common public and interestingly other liabilities portion is at second position. At the same time, reserves and surplus and borrowings are in second and third position respectively next to the deposit mobilization in the State Bank of

India. In the balance sheet, assets shows the use of financial resource of state bank, loans, advances, investments and fixed assets are principal disbursement tool to the state banker for the operation of its funds.

- The Punjab National Banks reserves and surplus, other liabilities and provisions are growing significantly from the study period of last ten year. Other liabilities, reserves and surplus and borrowings of Punjab National banks are at 2nd, 3rd and 4th position in mobilizing deposits in the study period. This analysis clearly showing that there is a slight growth in liabilities of Punjab National Bank in the study period. The Punjab National Bank investments and fixed assets are decreased current financial year as compared to the previous year. The assets of Punjab National Bank in balance sheet indicates the use of financial resources of the loans, advances and investments are the major disbursement tool to the Punjab National banker for deployment of its financial funds. The PNB maximum revenues are generated by collecting deposits from the common people and this bank is invested in the form of fixed assets. This analysis clearly showing that there is a slight growth in assets of Punjab National Bank in the study period.
- The borrowing from Reserve Bank of India is the second largest source for ICICI bank. The above analysis indicates that the ICICI bank have wealth through the maintenance of reserves and surplus during the study period. The ICICI bank loans and advances are the major distribution method to the commercial bank and followed by investments. The ICICI banks assets position shows their investment pattern of its liabilities. The ICICI bank is following and maintaining the total assets as cash reserve with RBI. The ICICI bank investments are invested on fixed assets and other assets for successful running the banking business for minimum amount is invested in the form of fixed and other assets.
- The assets side of balance sheet indicates the use of financial resources of HDFC bank and this bank also accepting deposits from the public only. The balances with RBI is maintaining properly and the remaining resources are invested the HDFC bank in the form fixed and other assets. The assets and liabilities of HDFC bank shows that the slight growth in the study period. The assets side of balance sheet indicates the use of financial resources of HDFC bank and this bank also accepting deposits from the public only. The balances with RBI is maintaining properly and the remaining resources are invested the HDFC bank in the form fixed and other assets. The assets and liabilities of HDFC bank shows that the slight growth in the study period.

Table – 1: Statement Showing Liabilities of State Bank of India

Financial Year	Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Deposits	Borrowings	Other Liabilities & Provisions	Total Liabilities
2012-13	68403.40	9819965.14	120273957.43	16918271.36	9540530.05	156621127.38
2013-14	74657.31	11753567.65	139440850.48	18313088.26	9641296.19	179223459.89
2014-15	74657.31	12769165.34	157679324.50	20515029.26	13769803.57	204807979.98
2015-16	77627.77	14349815.83	173072243.61	22419058.61	15987557.46	225906303.28
2016-17	79735.04	18748871.22	204475139.47	31769365.83	15523518.85	270596630.41
2017-18	89245.88	21823610.15	270634328.50	36214207.45	16713807.68	345475199.66
2018-19	89246.12	22002136.33	291138601.07	40301711.82	14559729.55	368091424.89
2019-20	89246.12	23111496.63	324162073.43	31465565.21	16311010.41	395139391.80
2020-21	89246.12	25298272.85	368127707.96	41729769.88	18197966.31	453442963.12
2021-22	89246.12	27919559.89	405153412.27	42604337.98	22993184.28	498759740.54

Source: Annual Reports of SBI from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Table – 2: Statement Showing Assets of State Bank of India

Financial Year	Cash and Balances	Balances with Banks	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total Assets
2012-13	6583041.04	4898975.41	35087750.51	104561655.31	700502.22	4789202.89	156621127.38
2013-14	8495566.05	4759397.22	39830818.98	120982871.92	800215.51	4354590.21	179223459.89
2014-15	11588384.35	3887193.86	48175874.78	130002639.29	932916.42	10220971.28	204807979.98
2015-16	12962932.53	3783833.12	47709727.65	146370041.75	1038927.72	14040840.51	225906303.28
2016-17	12799761.77	4397403.21	76598963.09	157107838.11	4291891.79	15400772.44	270596630.41
2017-18	15039718.14	4150146.05	106098671.50	193488018.91	3999225.11	22699419.95	345475199.66
2018-19	17693241.75	4555769.40	96702194.75	218587691.77	3919756.94	26632770.28	368091424.89
2019-20	16673577.90	8436122.64	104695451.75	232528956.07	3843928.18	28961355.26	395139391.80
2020-21	21320153.63	12983717.31	135170520.51	244949779.11	3841924.19	35176868.37	453442963.12
2021-22	25785920.71	13669311.40	148144546.98	273396659.29	3770815.83	33992486.33	498759740.54

Source: Annual Reports of SBI from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Table – 3: Statement Showing Liabilities of Punjab National Bank

Financial Year	Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Deposits	Borrowings	Other Liabilities & Provisions	Total Liabilities
2012-13	35347.34	3232342.95	39156006.33	3962092.46	1508984.31	47894773.39
2013-14	36206.99	3553324.90	45139674.66	4803440.99	1509343.99	55041991.53
2014-15	37091.14	3870860.90	50137863.89	4567054.59	1720489.08	60333359.60
2015-16	39271.95	3791741.96	55305112.81	5975524.34	1627394.48	66739045.54
2016-17	42559.37	4167187.11	62170401.64	4076333.54	1576573.18	72033054.84
2017-18	55211.46	4052219.15	64222619.19	6085074.80	2167885.85	76583010.45
2018-19	92080.94	4386631.51	67603013.61	3932591.51	1480628.60	77494946.17
2019-20	134751.32	6100997.30	70384632.06	5022542.92	1423667.57	83066591.17
2020-21	209553.64	8884177.27	110633247.28	4284031.07	2052252.32	126063261.58
2021-22	220220.31	9328469.23	114621844.96	4568140.93	2741826.83	131480502.26

Source: Annual Reports of PNB from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Table – 4: Statement Showing Assets of Punjab National Bank

Financial Year	Cash and Balances	Balances with Banks	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total Assets
2012-13	1788624.97	924913.29	12989619.14	30879590.62	335767.74	976257.63	47894773.39
2013-14	2224557.99	2297286.56	14378550.16	34926912.32	341974.40	872710.10	55041991.53
2014-15	2422494.19	3170923.01	14987695.40	38053440.52	355147.56	1343658.92	60333359.60
2015-16	2647906.78	4714402.22	15784589.25	41232580.00	522272.88	1837294.41	66739045.54
2016-17	2520999.57	6312165.13	18672543.95	41949314.96	627324.84	1950706.39	72033054.84
2017-18	2878903.24	6667297.11	20030598.16	43373472.13	634932.72	2997807.09	76583010.45
2018-19	3212913.38	4315890.74	20212821.98	45824920.41	622484.73	3305914.93	77494946.17
2019-20	3839785.04	3759517.92	24046564.14	47182772.27	723906.82	3514044.98	83066591.17
2020-21	4395882.83	6739087.62	39298325.40	67423008.02	1102089.74	7104867.97	126063261.58
2021-22	5663611.66	7601065.64	37216776.19	72818567.53	1067361.39	7113119.85	131480502.26

Source: Annual Reports of PNB from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Table – 5: Statement Showing Liabilities of ICICI Bank

Financial Year	Capital	Employee Stock	Reserves and Surplus	Deposits	Borrowings	Other Liabilities &	Total Liabilities
2012-13	115363.62	448.35	6554783.92	29261362.57	14534149.44	3213360.21	53679468.11
2013-14	115504.46	657.44	7205170.86	33191365.70	15475905.39	3475554.54	59464158.39
2014-15	115966.08	743.88	7926225.57	36156273.01	17241734.98	3171985.72	64612929.24
2015-16	116316.56	670.19	8856571.57	42142570.86	17480737.79	3472643.50	72069510.47
2016-17	116510.71	625.62	9877970.70	49003906.48	14755615.21	3424515.88	77179144.60
2017-18	128581.00	556.99	10386755.65	56097520.85	18285862.06	3019639.58	87918916.13
2018-19	128945.98	467.55	10707390.63	65291967.11	16531997.42	3785146.09	96445914.78
2019-20	129476.49	348.58	11520615.63	77096899.46	16289675.99	4799498.77	109836514.92
2020-21	138341.04	310.10	14612267.36	93252216.05	9163095.64	5877037.39	123043267.58
2021-22	138997.00	26641.00	16885559.00	106457161.00	10723136.00	6898280.00	141129774.00

Source: Annual Reports of ICICI from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Table – 6: Statement Showing Assets of ICICI

Financial Year	Cash and Balances	Balances with Banks	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total Assets
2012-13	1905273.09	2236478.79	17139359.93	29024943.51	464705.87	2908706.92	53679468.11
2013-14	2182182.62	1970776.95	17702181.64	33870264.92	467813.60	3270938.66	59464158.39
2014-15	2565290.69	1665170.84	15812921.96	38752207.28	472551.87	5344786.60	64612929.24
2015-16	2710608.88	3276265.31	16041179.66	43526394.19	757692.00	5757370.43	72069510.47
2016-17	3170240.51	4401065.63	16150654.54	46423208.42	780520.72	6253454.78	77179144.60
2017-18	3785801.18	4243827.42	20773268.00	58664658.27	793142.87	8185217.04	96445914.78
2018-19	3310238.17	5106699.91	20299418.08	51239528.56	790351.49	7172679.92	87918916.13
2019-20	3528395.92	8387177.97	24953148.05	64528996.97	841028.53	7597767.48	109836514.92
2020-21	4603119.02	8709705.99	28128653.99	73372909.04	887758.06	7341121.48	123043267.58
2021-22	6012082.00	10770154.00	31024100.00	85902044.00	937382.00	6484012.00	141129774.00

Source: Annual Reports of ICICI from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Table – 7: Statement Showing Liabilities of HDFC Bank

Financial Year	Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Deposits	Borrowings	Other Liabilities & Provisions	Total Liabilities
2012-13	475.88	35738.26	296246.98	33006.60	34864.18	400331.90
2013-14	479.81	42998.84	367337.48	39439.00	41344.39	491599.52
2014-15	501.30	61508.13	450795.65	45213.56	32484.44	590503.08
2015-16	505.64	72172.13	546424.19	84968.99	36725.13	740796.08
2016-17	512.51	88949.87	643639.66	74028.87	56709.30	863840.21
2017-18	519.02	105776.01	788770.64	123104.97	45763.67	1063934.31
2018-19	544.66	148661.66	923140.93	117085.13	55108.33	1244540.71
2019-20	548.33	170437.69	1147502.31	144628.54	67394.40	1530511.27
2020-21	551.28	203169.53	1335060.22	135487.33	72602.16	1746870.52
2021-22	554.55	239538.38	1559217.44	184817.21	84407.49	2068535.07

Source: Annual Reports of HDFC from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Table – 8: Statement Showing Assets of HDFC Bank

Financial Year	Cash and Balances	Balances with Banks	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total Assets
2012-13	14627.40	12652.77	111613.60	239720.64	2703.08	19014.41	400331.90
2013-14	25345.63	14238.01	120951.07	303000.28	2939.92	25124.61	491599.52
2014-15	27510.45	8821.00	166459.96	365495.04	3121.72	19094.91	590503.08
2015-16	30058.31	8860.53	195836.29	464593.96	3343.15	38103.84	740796.08
2016-17	37896.87	11055.23	214463.34	554568.20	3626.75	42229.82	863840.21
2017-18	104670.47	18244.60	242200.24	658333.09	3607.21	36878.70	1063934.31
2018-19	46763.62	34584.01	290587.88	819401.22	4030.01	49173.97	1244540.71
2019-20	72205.12	14413.60	391826.66	993702.88	4431.91	53931.10	1530511.27
2020-21	97340.73	22129.66	443728.29	1132836.63	4909.32	45925.89	1746870.52
2021-22	129995.64	22331.30	455535.70	1368820.93	6083.68	85767.82	2068535.07

Source: Annual Reports of HDFC from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

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