



## A PAPER ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS THROUGH COMPARATIVE AND COMMON SIZE STATEMENTS IN ICICI BANK LTD., KHAIRTABAD HYDERABAD

M Vinod <sup>1</sup> & S. Sai Aravind <sup>2</sup>

### RESEARCH ARTICLE



**Author Details:** <sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Business and Management Studies, SRGEC, Gudlavalleru, Andhra Pradesh, India; <sup>2</sup> MBA (Final), Department of Business and Management Studies, SRGEC, Gudlavalleru, Andhra Pradesh, India

**Corresponding Author:**  
S. Sai Aravind

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### Abstract

An enterprise's operational performance and past financial positions are estimated through the judgmental process of financial statement analysis, with the main goal being to arrive at the most accurate estimations and forecasts for the circumstances of the future. It basically entails gathering and analyzing data from financial statements to identify patterns and shed light on the banks strong and weak points. This information can be helpful when making decisions that involve comparing a bank performance over time to that of other banks and to that of other firms. Financial analysis can be undertaken by management of the bank, or by parties outside of the bank, viz., owners, trade creditors, lenders, investors, labor unions, analysts and others. The nature of the analysis will depend on the purpose of the analyst. Analysis of financial statements reveals important facts concerning managerial performance and the efficiency of the bank.

**Keywords:** *Operational Performance, Financial Position, Estimation, Forecasts, Data Gathering, Data Analysis.*

### Introduction

The practice of looking over and assessing a company's financial statements in order to improve financial choices and generate additional revenue is known as financial statement analysis. The income statement, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, notes to accounts, and statement of change in equity comprise these statements. The method or procedure to evaluate an organization's risks, performance, financial health, and prospects for the future is financial statement analysis. Many different groups utilize it, including the government, the public, decision-makers inside the company, and investors in credit and equity. These stakeholders use a range of strategies to satisfy their wants and needs within the organization, each with an own set of interests.

### Definition

"Analysis of financial statements is a process of evaluating the relationship between component parts of the financial statements to obtain a better understanding of a firm's position and performance." – Metacal & Titard

### Users

**Company Management:** The company's financial controller reviews the financial accounts on frequently concentrating on operating indicators typically are not visible to external businesses, such as profit per product. cost per channel of distribution, cost per delivery, etc.

**Investors:** Financial statements analysis will be used to assess the organization's performance by present as well as potential investors. They take data into account in order to assess the organization's survival as a going concern, pay dividends, generate cash flows, and guarantee that the business grows at least periodically.

**Creditors:** Understanding its ability to return the loan and its other cash management methods would be of interest to a creditor or someone similar who provided the organization funds.

**Regulatory Authorities:** The securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) assesses the financial statements of publicly traded firms to see if the accounts follow to SEBI standards and regulations as well as accounting principles.

One method of analyzing and understanding the financial statement is the common size statement. The other terms for it is vertical analysis. Applying each line term as a percentage of the base amount for that specific accounting period, the above method analysis financial statements.

A comparative balance statements exhibits the assets, Liabilities, and shareholder Equity of an organization at several times in time side by side. A comparative balance sheet, for Example could include the balance sheet for the preceding three or five years at the end of each year.

### **Main Aspects to analyze comparative balance sheet 1**

#### **1. Working capital**

Working capital refers to the excess of current assets over current liabilities. This helps a financial manager or a business owner to know about the liquidity position of the business.

#### **2. Changes in long-term assets, Liabilities and capital**

The next component that a financial manager or a business owner needs to analyze is the change in the fixed assets, long term liabilities and capital of a business. The analysis helps each of the stakeholders to understand the long-term financial position of a business.

### **Finance and its importance**

The Process of putting received financial to productive use has become referred to as finance. Finance aids controlling economic activity and ensuring that it runs well. Finance contains financial planning, forecasting goals, forecasting of cash receipts, and its financial control. Finance is concerned with the task of providing funds needed by the enterprise on terms that are most favorable towards the attainment of organizational goals.

### **According to the modus operandi of Analysis**

#### **Horizontal Analysis:**

In this type of analysis, the financial statements of several years are compared with each other in order to understand the profitability of the business and its growth. It is also termed Dynamic analysis or Time series analysis.

#### **Vertical Analysis:**

Analysis of the financial statement of a single year is known as Vertical analysis or Static analysis or Cross-Sectional analysis. It involves the study of the relationship between various items of Statement of Profit and Loss, balance sheet, etc., in a single financial year.

### **Comparative financial statements**

Statements prepared in a form that reflects financial data for two or more periods are known as comparative statements. Financial data become more meaningful when compared with similar data for a previous period or a number of prior a number of prior periods. Annual data can be compared with similar data for prior year. Comparative statements can be prepared for both types of financial statement balance sheet as well as profit and loss account. the comparative balance sheet shows the effect of operations on the assets and liabilities that is change in the financial position during under consideration. The comparative profit and loss account will present a review of operating activities of the business.

These financial statements are so designed as to provide time perspective to the various elements of financial positions contained therein. These statements given the data for all the periods stated so as to show:

1. Absolute money values of each time separately for each of the period stated.
2. Increase and decrease in absolute date in terms of money values.
3. Increase and decrease in terms of percentages.
4. Comparison expressed in the values.
5. Percentage of totals.

Such comparative statements are necessary for the study of trends and directions of movement in the financial positions and operating results. these calls for a consistency in the practice of preparing these statements, otherwise comparability is distorted. Comparative statements enable horizontal analysis of statement figures.

### **Common size financial statements**

Common size statement is a form of analysis and interpretation of the financial statement. It is also known as vertical analysis. This method analyses financial statements by taking into consideration each of the line items as a percentage of the base amount for that particular accounting period.

Common size statements are not any kind of financial ratios but are a rather easy way to express financial statements, which makes it easier to analyze those statements.

Common size statements are always expressed in the form of percentages. Therefore, such statements are also called 100 per cent statements or component percentage statements as all the individual items are taken as a percentage of 100. If it is prepared of different firms in an industry it facilitates to judge relative soundness and helps in understanding their financial strategy.

The following article is used to explain how to use common size analysis in practice:

1. Vertical common size income statements show how to express the income statements as a percentage of sales and use this data to analysis company's performance over time.
2. Horizontal common size income statements demonstrates how to express the financial statements in each year as a percentage of a given base year. This permits an investor to see if certain expenses, assets or liabilities are growing faster than others.
3. Common size balance sheet can be used to compare companies even when they use different currencies. statements to forecast
4. By using common size earnings shows in company.
5. The calculation for common-size percentages = (Amount / Base amount) and multiply by 100 to get a percentage.

### Objectives

1. To Understand the concept of financial performance through comparative and common size analysis.
2. To study the financial stability and profitability trends in the ICICI Bank at Khairtabad.
3. To evaluate the financial position performance of ICICI Bank Ltd.
4. To analyze the asset composition and their impact on overall financial stability
5. To suggest appropriate strategies to improve financial strength at ICICI Bank Ltd.

### Methodology

#### Secondary Data:

The secondary data collected from the different sites, brochures, newspapers, company offer document, different books and through suggestions from the project guide and from faculty members of our college.

**Company Name:** ICICI BANK

**Source of Data:** Secondary Data

The source of Secondary data are Annual Reports, browsing Internet.

1. It includes data gathered from the annual reports of ICICI BANK
2. Articles are collected from official website of ICICI BANK.
3. Methods to assess the performance of the company method of observation of the work in finance department in followed.

Collected data was tabulated and it reveals the comparative and common size statements.

### Data Analysis

**Comparative Balance sheet for the period 2020 - 2021**

Particulars	2020 (in Rs.cr)	2021(in Rs.cr)	Increase/decrease in rupees	Increase/decrease in percentages
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	81410.29	8877.58	467.29	5.55
<b>Current assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	83871.78	87097.06	3225.28	3.845
Balances with banks	35283.96	46031.19	10747.23	30.45
Investments	249531.48	281286.54	31755.06	12.72
Advances	645289.97	733729.09	88439.12	13.70
Other Assets	75977.67	73411.21	-2566.46	-3.37
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1089954.86</b>	<b>1221555.09</b>	<b>131600.23</b>	<b>12.07</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1098365.15</b>	<b>1230432.68</b>	<b>132067.53</b>	<b>12.02</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1294.76	1383.41	88.65	6.84
Reserves and Surplus	115206.16	146122.67	30916.51	26.83
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>116500.92</b>	<b>147506.08</b>	<b>31005.16</b>	<b>26.61</b>
Deposits	770968.99	932522.16	161553.17	20.95
Borrowings	162896.76	91630.96	-71265.8	-43.74
Other Liabilities and Provision	47994.99	58770.37	10775.38	22.45
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1098361.66</b>	<b>1230429.57</b>	<b>132067.91</b>	<b>12.02</b>

### Interpretation

The 2020–2021 comparative balance sheet shows a healthy financial position with a 12.02% increase in total assets to Rs. 1,32,067.53 crore. Key highlights include growth in fixed and current assets, a 26.61% rise in capital driven by higher reserves, and a 20.95% increase in deposits. Borrowings decreased by 43.74%, reflecting reduced external debt reliance. The company demonstrates strong liquidity, financial strength, and a balanced growth strategy.

#### Comparative Balance Sheet for the Period 2021 -2022

Particulars	2021	2022	Increase/decrease in rupees	Increase/decrease in percentages
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	8877.58	9378.82	501.24	5.64
<b>Current assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	87097.06	107701.54	20604.48	23.65
Balances with banks	46031.19	60120.82	14089.63	30.60
Investments	281286.54	310241	28954.46	10.29
Advances	733729.09	859020.44	125291.35	17.05
Other Assets	73411.21	64840.12	-8571.09	-11.67
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1180155.09</b>	<b>1401923.92</b>	<b>221768.83</b>	<b>18.79</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1230432.68</b>	<b>1411297.74</b>	<b>180865.06</b>	<b>14.69</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1383.41	1389.97	6.56	0.47
Reserves and Surplus	146122.67	168855.59	22732.94	15.55
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>147506.08</b>	<b>170245.49</b>	<b>22739.41</b>	<b>15.41</b>
Deposits	932522.16	1064571.61	132049.45	14.16
Borrowings	91630.96	107231.36	15600.4	17.02
Other Liabilities and Provision	58770.37	68982.79	10212.42	17.37
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1230429.57</b>	<b>1411031.25</b>	<b>180601.68</b>	<b>14.67</b>

### Interpretation

In 2021–2022, ICICI Bank showed strong financial growth, with total assets rising by 14.69% to Rs. 1,80,865.06 crore. Current assets grew by 18.79%, driven by higher cash (23.65%), bank balances (30.60%), and advances (17.05%), reflecting improved liquidity and credit expansion. Reserves increased by 15.55%, boosting total capital by 15.41%. Deposits grew by 14.16%, while borrowings and liabilities rose by 17%, supporting the bank’s growth. The performance highlights robust liquidity, profitability, and capital strength.

#### Comparative Balance Sheet for the Period 2022 - 2023

Particulars	2022	2023	Increase/Decrease in rupees	Increase/Decrease in percentages
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	9373.82	9599.84	226.02	2.41
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	107701.54	50912.10	-56789.44	-52.72
Balances with banks	60120.82	68526.17	8405.35	13.98
Investments	310241	362329.74	52088.74	16.78
Advances	859020.44	1019638.31	160617.87	18.69
Other Assets	64840.12	73200.50	8360.38	12.89
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1401923.92</b>	<b>1574606.82</b>	<b>172682.9</b>	<b>9.62</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1411297.44</b>	<b>1584206.66</b>	<b>172908.92</b>	<b>12.25</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1389.97	1396.78	6.81	0.48
Reserves and	168855.59	198557.72	29702.13	17.59

Surplus				
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>170245.56</b>	<b>199954.5</b>	<b>29708.94</b>	<b>17.45</b>
Deposits	1064571.61	1182840.7	116269.09	10.92
Borrowings	107231.61	119325.08	12094.13	11.27
Other Liabilities and Provisions	68982.79	83325.08	14342.29	20.79
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1411031.32</b>	<b>1583445.77</b>	<b>172414.45</b>	<b>12.21</b>

### Interpretation

The 2022–2023 balance sheet shows balanced financial growth with total assets and liabilities increasing by 12.25% and 12.21%, respectively. Fixed assets grew modestly (2.41%), while advances rose significantly (18.69%), highlighting increased lending. Cash balances dropped sharply (52.72%), offset by growth in bank balances (13.98%) and investments (16.78%). Reserves and surplus expanded by 17.59%, deposits by 10.92%, and borrowings by 11.27%, indicating strong profitability and reliance on external funds to support growth.

### Comparative Balance Sheet for the Period 2023 – 2024

Particulars	2023	2024	Increase/decrease in rupees	Increase/decrease in percentages
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	9599.84	10859.84	1260	13.12
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	50912.10	50214.31	-697.79	-1.37
Balances with banks	68526.17	89711.70	21185.53	30.91
Investments	362329.74	461942.27	99612.96	27.49
Advances	1019638.31	1184406.39	164768.08	16.15
Other Assets	73200.5	74380.07	1179.07	1.61
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1574606.62</b>	<b>1860654.74</b>	<b>286047.12</b>	<b>18.16</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1584206.65</b>	<b>1871514.58</b>	<b>287307.93</b>	<b>18.13</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1396.78	1404.68	7.9	0.56
Reserves and Surplus	3062.46	3083.35	37031.60	18.65
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>4459.24</b>	<b>4488.03</b>	<b>37039.5</b>	<b>18.52</b>
Deposits	1180840.7	1412824.95	231984.25	19.64
Borrowings	119325.49	124967.58	5642.09	4.72
Other Liabilities and Provisions	83325.08	95322.73	11997.65	14.39
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1583445.77</b>	<b>1870109.26</b>	<b>286663.49</b>	<b>18.10</b>

### Interpretation

The 2023–2024 balance sheet shows strong financial growth, with total assets and liabilities increasing by 18.13% and 18.10%, respectively. Fixed assets grew by 13.12%, while advances (16.15%) and investments (27.49%) drove current asset growth of 18.16%. Reserves and surplus rose by 18.65%, deposits by 19.64%, and borrowings by 4.72%, reflecting robust profitability, increased depositor trust, and moderate external funding reliance. The company demonstrates a balanced and stable financial trajectory.

### Common Size Balance Sheet for the Period 2020 – 2021

Particulars	2020	Percentages%	2021	Percentages%
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	8410.29	0.76	8877.58	0.72
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	83871.78	7.63	87097.06	7.07

Balances with banks	35283.96	3.21	46031.19	3.74
Investments	249531.48	22.71	281286.54	22.86
Advances	645289.97	58.75	733729.09	59.60
Other Assets	75977.67	6.91	73411.21	5.96
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1089954.86</b>	<b>99.23</b>	<b>1221555.09</b>	<b>99.27</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1098365.15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1230432.68</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1294.76	0.11	1383.41	0.11
Reserves and Surplus	115206.16	10.48	146122.67	11.87
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>116500.92</b>	<b>10.60</b>	<b>147506.08</b>	<b>11.98</b>
Deposits	770968.99	70.19	932522.16	75.78
Borrowings	162896.76	14.83	91630.96	7.44
Other Liabilities and Provision	47994.99	4.36	58770.37	4.77
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1098361.66</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1230429.57</b>	<b>100</b>

### Interpretation

The 2020–2021 common-size balance sheet shows increased reliance on deposits (70.19% to 75.78%) and reduced borrowings (14.83% to 7.44%), favoring stable funding. Advances grew to 59.60%, while cash balances declined to 7.07%, reflecting a focus on lending over cash holdings. The company demonstrates a shift toward stability and core lending activities.

#### Common Size Balance Sheet for the Period 2021 – 2022

Particulars	2021	Percentages%	2022	Percentages%
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	8877.58	0.72	9373.82	0.66
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	87097.06	7.07	107701.54	7.63
Balances with banks	46031.19	3.74	60120.82	4.25
Investments	281286.54	22.86	310241	21.98
Advances	733729.09	59.60	859020.44	60.86
Other Assets	73411.21	5.96	64840.12	4.59
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1221555.09</b>	<b>99.27</b>	<b>1401923.92</b>	<b>99.33</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1230432.68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1411297.44</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1383.41	0.11	1389.97	0.98
Reserves and Surplus	146122.67	11.87	168855.59	11.96
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>147506.08</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>170245.56</b>	<b>12.06</b>
Deposits	932522.16	75.78	1064571.61	75.44
Borrowings	91630.96	7.44	107231.61	7.59
Other Liabilities and Provision	58770.37	4.77	68982.79	4.88
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1230429.57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1411031.32</b>	<b>100</b>

### Interpretation

The 2021–2022 common-size balance sheet highlights improved liquidity with cash balances rising to 7.63% and a focus on lending as advances increased to 60.86% of total assets. Investments declined slightly to 21.98%. On the liabilities side, reserves grew to 11.96%, while deposits dipped slightly to 75.44%, and borrowings rose to 7.59%. The company maintained stable equity and adjusted funding sources effectively.

**Common Size Balance Sheet for the Period 2022 – 2023**

Particulars	2022	Percentages%	2023	Percentages%
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	9373.82	0.66	9599.84	0.60
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	107701.54	7.63	50912.10	3.21
Balances	60120.82	4.25	68526.17	4.32
Investments	310241	21.98	362329.74	22.87
Advances	859020.44	60.86	1019638.31	64.36
Other Assets	64840.12	4.59	73200.5	4.62
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1401923.92</b>	<b>99.33</b>	<b>1574606.62</b>	<b>99.39</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1411297.44</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1584206.65</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1389.97	0.98	1396.78	0.08
Reserves and Surplus	168855.59	11.96	3062.46	12.53
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>170245.56</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>4459.24</b>	<b>12.62</b>
Deposits	1064571.61	75.44	1180840.7	74.57
Borrowings	107231.61	7.59	119325.49	7.53
Other Liabilities and Provision	68982.79	4.88	83325.08	5.26
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1411031.32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1583445.77</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The 2022–2023 common-size balance sheet shows reduced liquidity as cash balances fell to 3.21%, while advances rose to 64.36% and investments to 22.87%, indicating a focus on lending and investments. Reserves increased to 12.53%, while deposits slightly declined to 74.57%. The company adjusted its equity structure and emphasized growth in core activities.

**Common Size Balance Sheet for the Period 2023 – 2024**

Particulars	2023	Percentages%	2024	Percentages%
<b>Assets:</b>				
Fixed Assets	9599.84	0.60	10859.84	0.58
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Cash Balances	50912.10	3.21	50214.31	2.68
Balances	68526.17	4.32	89711.70	4.79
Investments	362329.74	22.87	461942.27	24.68
Advances	1019638.31	64.36	1184406.39	63.28
Other Assets	73200.5	4.62	74380.07	3.97
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1574606.62</b>	<b>99.39</b>	<b>1860654.74</b>	<b>99.41</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1584206.65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1871514.58</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Share Capital	1396.78	0.08	1404.68	0.07
Reserves and Surplus	3062.46	12.53	3083.35	12.59
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>4459.24</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>4488.03</b>	<b>12.67</b>
Deposits	1180840.7	74.57	1412824.95	75.54
Borrowings	119325.49	7.53	124967.58	6.68
Other Liabilities and Provision	83325.08	5.26	95322.73	5.09
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1583445.77</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1870109.26</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The 2023–2024 common-size balance sheet highlights reduced liquidity as cash balances fell to 2.68%, while investments rose to 24.68% and bank balances to 4.79%. Advances declined slightly to 63.28%, and reserves grew modestly to 12.59%. Deposits increased to 75.54%, while borrowings decreased to 6.68%, reflecting reduced reliance on external debt. The company is

focusing on investments and reducing cash holdings and obligations, signalling a strategic shift toward asset growth and financial stability.

### Findings

1. The bank's total assets have been growing steadily, with a big 18.13% increase from 2023 to 2024. This shows the bank is expanding well.
2. The percentage of loans in the bank's total assets has been growing over the years, from 58.75% in 2020 to 64.36% in 2023. This shows the bank is focusing more on giving out loans.
3. Investments have also increased, especially from 2022 to 2024, with a 27.49% rise in 2023-2024. This shows the bank is focusing on growing its investments.
4. Cash on hand has been decreasing, from 7.63% of total assets in 2020 to just 2.68% in 2024. This means the bank has less cash available, which lowers its ability to pay bills quickly.
5. Deposits have been growing steadily, increasing by 19.64% from 2023 to 2024. This suggests more people are trusting the bank with their money.
6. The bank's borrowings have gone down from 14.83% of total assets in 2020 to 6.68% in 2024. This shows the bank is less dependent on loans from outside sources.
7. Reserves and profits have been growing, from 10.48% of total assets in 2020 to 12.59% in 2024. This shows the bank is making more profit and keeping it for future needs.
8. The bank has invested in long-term assets, with fixed assets increasing by 13.12% in 2023-2024. This shows the bank is investing in things like buildings or technology for the future.
9. The bank's share capital has stayed mostly the same, from 0.11% of total assets in 2020 to 0.08% in 2024. This means the bank is not issuing too many new shares and is keeping a steady capital structure.
10. The bank has been focusing more on investments and loans, while its cash reserves have been shrinking. This could mean they are reinvesting the money into areas that will help the bank grow.

### Suggestions

1. The bank should maintain higher cash reserves to ensure quick payment of bills without compromising growth.
2. The bank should explore cheaper and more flexible borrowing options for better financial flexibility.
3. The bank must monitor loan quality to avoid non-performing assets and potential financial issues.
4. The bank should ensure effective use of fixed assets to avoid unnecessary spending and enhance operations.
5. The bank should focus on retaining more profits to strengthen its capital buffer and stay strong in tough economic conditions.

### Conclusion

From 2020 to 2024, the company demonstrated consistent growth through strategic focus and disciplined financial management. Its emphasis on core lending activities and prudent investment strategies drove an increase in profitability and asset expansion. By shifting its funding model toward deposit-driven mechanisms, the company reduced dependency on external borrowings, mitigating financial risks and enhancing long-term stability.

The strengthened reserves played a pivotal role in fortifying the company's capital base, ensuring resilience against market volatility. While cash balance levels experienced periodic fluctuations, this variability was effectively managed, indicating robust liquidity planning and adaptability.

These efforts underscore the company's commitment to sustainable growth, operational efficiency, and financial health. Such a trajectory not only reflects sound leadership but also positions the company as a reliable and forward-looking institution in its industry.

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