

August 13, 2019

# Performance of Private Corporate Business Sector during 2018-19

Today, the Reserve Bank released data on the performance of the private corporate sector during 2018-19 drawn from abridged financial results of 3,151 listed non-government non-financial (NGNF) companies. Data pertaining to 2017-18 are also presented in the tables to enable comparison. The data can be accessed at <a href="https://dbie.rbi.org.in/DBIE/dbie.rbi?site=statistics#!2">https://dbie.rbi.org.in/DBIE/dbie.rbi?site=statistics#!2</a> 42.

# Highlights

### Sales

- Demand conditions in the manufacturing sector strengthened in H1:2018-19 as reflected in sales growth in respect of petroleum products; chemical and chemical products; textiles and pharmaceuticals and medicines; however, sales growth decelerated in H2:2018-19 across major industries (Table 2A and Table 5A).
- The information technology (IT) sector posted strong improvement with sales growth rising from 5.0 per cent in 2017-18 to 16.2 per cent in 2018-19 (Table 2A).
- □ The services (non-IT) sector also recorded a rise in sales growth, riding on the support from transport and storage services and wholesale and retail trade; on the other hand, the telecommunication sector continued to experience contraction in sales (Table 2A and Table 5A).

## Expenditure

- Manufacturing companies continued to face input cost pressures in the form of cost of raw materials, which increased from 12.5 per cent to 18.0 per cent (Table 2A).
- □ Staff costs accelerated in the IT sector in tandem with the improvement in sales growth (Table 2A).

## **Operating Profit**

- □ Supported by an increase in the value of production, operating profit in the manufacturing sector picked up year-on-year from 10.4 per cent to 16.3 per cent, in spite of the increase in input costs (Table 2A).
- Operating profits of the services (non-IT) sector companies remained in contraction (Table 2A).

### Interest

- Interest expenses in the manufacturing sector rose by 2.8 per cent in 2018-19, marginally slower than in the previous year (Table 2A).
- Interest expenses incurred by companies manufacturing iron and steel and motor vehicles and other transport equipment contracted in line with the overall reduction in debt levels (Table 5A).
- The interest coverage ratio (ICR) of the manufacturing sector hovered around five<sup>1</sup>, while the ICR for the services (non-IT) sector at 1.4 showed no sign of improvement, primarily on account of telecommunication companies (Table 2B).

## **Pricing Power**

- □ Operating profit and net profit margin remained stable around 14.6 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively, for the manufacturing sector (Table 2B).
- □ The net profit margin for the services (non-IT) sector improved, supported by non-operating income (Table 2B).

Table No.		Title	
1	А	Performance of Listed Non – Government Non- Financial Companies	Growth Rates
	В		Select Ratios
2	А	Performance of Listed Non-Government Non-Financial Companies - Sector – wise	Growth Rates
	В		Select Ratios
3	А	Performance of Listed Non-Government Non-Financial Companies according to Size of Paid-up-Capital	Growth Rates
	В		Select Ratios
4	А	Performance of Listed Non-Government Non-Financial Companies according to Size of Sales	Growth Rates
	В		Select Ratios
5	А	Performance of Listed Non-Government Non-Financial Companies according to Industry	Growth Rates
	В		Select Ratios
Explanatory Notes			
Glossary of Terms			

# List of Tables

## Notes:

□ Explanatory notes containing the methodology followed for compilation of data, and the glossary (including revised definitions and calculations that differ from previous releases) are given at the end.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The interest coverage ratio (ICR) is the ratio of earnings before interest and tax to interest expenses. It is a measure of a company's debt servicing capacity. The minimum value for a viable ICR is 1.