

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED

BY

R.RANGEELA

16PCO009

Under the guidance of

Dr(Mrs)D. GEETHA

Thesis submitted to

**AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND HIGHER
EDUCATION FOR WOMEN**

COIMBATORE-641043

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the

Degree of Master of Commerce

April 2018

CERTIFICATE



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND HIGHER
EDUCATION FOR WOMEN
COIMBATORE-641043

CERTIFICATE

This to certify that the Project entitled,


“FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED”


Is a bonafide work done by

R.RANGEELA


(16PCO009)

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the award of the Degree of
Master of Commerce


Signature of the Dean


Signature of the Head of the Department

Viva Voce Examination held on _____


Signature of the Supervisor

Signature of the External Examiner

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I hereby declare the work entitled “**FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED**” is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of master of commerce, under the supervision and guidance of **Dr(Mrs.)D.GEETHA, M.Com., Diploma in Higher Education., M .Phil., Ph.D.**, Professor Department of Commerce, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641043.

PLACE: COIMBATORE

DATE:

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

SIGNATURE OF THE GUIDE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express our sincere thanks to **God Almighty**, for his constant love and, grace he has showered upon us.

I am thankful to **Padmashri.Dr.P.R.KRISHNAKUMAR, Chancellor** of Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for his support and encouragement during the course of the study.

I heartily thank **Dr.(Mrs.)PREMAVATHY VIJAYAN,M.sc.,M.Ed.,Dip.Spl.Edn.,M.Phil.,Ph.d,** Vice chancellor, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for extending all the resources that facilitated the conduct of present study.

I express my humble gratitude to **Dr.(Mrs.)KOWSALYA,M.sc, M.Phil,Ph.d.,** Registrar Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for providing all facilities necessary for the study.

My Special thanks are due to **Dr.(Mrs.)U.JERINABI M.Com, Dip.Ed,M.Phil.,Ph.d.,** Dean, Faculty of Business Administration and Professor. I thank **Dr.(Mrs.)G.SANTHIYAVALLI M.com. Dip. Ed, M.Phil., Ph.d.,Professor** Head of the Department of Commerce for her encouragement and help in conduct of the study and support for completing the project successfully.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor and guide **Dr(Mrs.) D.GEETHA, M.com., Diploma in Higher Education., M.Phil.,Ph.d., Professor** Department of Commerce for her guidance, valuable suggestions and strong support throughout the project.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to Mrs.A.Karthika M.phil (Ph.d) for her timely support & valuable suggestions in completion of this project.

I would extend my hearty thanks to one and all who helped us directly for successful completion of this study.

Last yet importantly, I would like to thank my parents, friends and all Well-wishers for their inspiration and kind support.

CONTENT

CONTENT

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE NO
	List of Tables	
	List of Exhibits	
I	Introduction	1
II	Review of Literature	15
III	Research Methodology	20
IV	Analysis and Interpretation	28
V	Findings	65
	Bibliography	70
	Annexure	

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

S.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	TVS Motor Company – Comparative balance sheet (2003-2004)	29
2	TVS Motor Company – Comparative balance sheet (2016-2017)	31
3	TVS Motor Company – Sales - trend (2003-2017)	32
4	TVS Motor Company – Profit before tax – trend (2003-2017)	35
5	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Current ratio (2003-2017)	37
6	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Liquid ratio (2003-2017)	39
7	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Absolute liquid ratio (2003-2017)	41
8	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Debt equity ratio (2003-2017)	43
9	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Funded Debt to capitalization ratio (2003-2017)	45
10	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Inventory turnover ratio (2003-2017)	47
11	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Debtors turnover ratio (2003-2017)	49
12	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Gross profit ratio (2003-2017)	51
13	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Net profit ratio (2003-2017)	53
14	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Operating ratio (2003-2017)	55
15	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Operating Profit Ratio (2003-2017)	57
16	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Return On Shareholder’s Investment ratio (2003-2017)	59
17	TVS Motor Company – Mean value (2003-2017)	61
18	TVS Motor Company – Financial Health Indicator – Z Score Analysis (2003-2017)	63

LIST OF EXHIBITS

LIST OF EXHIBITS

S.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	TVS Motor Company – Sales - trend (2003-2017)	34
2	TVS Motor Company – Profit before tax – trend (2003-2017)	36
3	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Current ratio (2003-2017)	38
4	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Liquid ratio (2003-2017)	40
5	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Absolute liquid ratio (2003-2017)	42
6	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Debt equity ratio (2003-2017)	44
7	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Funded Debt to capitalization ratio (2003-2017)	46
8	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Inventory turnover ratio (2003-2017)	48
9	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Debtors turnover ratio (2003-2017)	50
10	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Gross profit ratio (2003-2017)	52
11	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Net profit ratio (2003-2017)	54
12	TVS Motor Company - Financial Ratios – Operating ratio (2003-2017)	56
13	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Operating Profit Ratio (2003-2017)	58
14	TVS Motor Company – Financial Ratios – Return On Shareholder’s Investment ratio (2003-2017)	60
15	TVS Motor Company – Financial Health Indicator – Z Score Analysis (2003-2017)	64

SYNOPSIS

SYNOPSIS

In today's financial world, assessing the financial performance is crucial for taking financial decisions related to planning and control. Hence, financial performance gains the basic importance for taking financial decisions effectively. Industries play a significant role in the Economic development of a country. The automobile industries today are leading players in the growth of manufacturing sector and are deeply engaged in industrial development.

TVS Motor is a leading automobile industry in India. The analysis of financial performance reflects the financial position of the company. This research study focus on the financial performance of the company. It analysed the liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency position, and estimated the financial health (Z-Score analysis).

The research study is aimed to analyse the financial performance of TVS Motor company limited. The findings of the research study will help this automobile industry to improve their financial performance. The financial health will be better. The growing and financially sound automobile industry will contribute significantly for the economic development of the Nation.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER - I

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Indian automobile industry has been recording tremendous growth over the years and has emerged as a major contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product. The industry currently accounts for almost 7 per cent of the country's GDP and employs about 19 million people both directly and indirectly. The Two Wheelers segment with 80 per cent market share is the leader of the Indian Automobile market owing to the growing middle class and the young population. According to the Automotive Mission Plan 2006–2016, with Government's backing and special focus on exports, the automotive sector's contribution to the GDP is expected to reach double figures up to 2016. It is important to know that how the financial performance of the companies are affecting their growing sector. The present study takes one major Automobile Company of Indian origin and assesses their financial strength. The foremost purpose of analyzing the firms financially is to assesses the performance of the firms under study, on a number of aspects such as their resources, ability to earn profit or fair return on their investment, ability to meet their obligations, value of assets, extent and nature of their liabilities etc.

Finance is very important fact of every concern. It is life blood of every business. The financial requirements of a business must be sufficient to meet its long-term and short-term commitments. In long term commitment, it needs permanent capital and for short-term commitments it needs working capitals. Both excessive as well as inadequate finance position are dangerous from the business point of view. Finance is the heart of the concern, without finance there cannot be any functions. Therefore the financial analyst is responsible to monitor the financial position of the business regularly. The company's performance is judged through analysis of its financial statements. Financial statement analysis is one of the methods that can be used in predicating financial distress which focus on financial variables.

Various tools are used to analyze the financial information contained in the financial statement. Ratio analysis is widely used tool, which is relevant in assessing the performance of a firm in respect of liquidity position, short term solvency.

MARKET SIZE:

Production of passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, three wheelers and two wheelers grew at 11.27 per cent year-on-year between April-December 2017 to 21,415,719 vehicles. The sales of passenger vehicles and two wheelers grew by 5.22 per cent and 40.31 per cent year-on-year respectively, in December 2017.

The auto industry is set to witness major changes in the form of electric vehicles (EVs), shared mobility, Bharat Stage-VI emission and safety norms. Electric cars in India are expected to get new green number plates and may also get free parking for three years along with toll waivers. India's electric vehicle (EV) sales have increased from 37.5 per cent to 22,000 units during FY 2015-16 and are poised to rise further on the back of cheaper energy storage costs and the Government of India's vision to see six million electric and hybrid vehicles in India by 2020.

INVESTMENTS:

In order to keep up with the growing demand, several auto makers have started investing heavily in various segments of the industry during the last few months. The industry has attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US\$ 17.91 billion during the period April 2000 to September 2017, according to data released by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

Some of the recent/planned investments and developments in the automobile sector in India are as follows:

- The only electric automaker in India, Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd, has partnered with Uber for deploying its electric sedan e-Verito and hatchback e2o Plus on Uber platforms in New Delhi and Hyderabad.
- Vedanta Resources Plc is planning to invest around US\$ 9 billion in India and create more than a million direct or indirect jobs in the country.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:

The Government of India encourages foreign investment in the automobile sector and allows 100 per cent FDI under the automatic route.

Some of the recent initiatives taken by the Government of India are -

- The Government of Karnataka is going to obtain electric vehicles under FAME Scheme and set up charging infrastructure across Bengaluru, according to Mr. R.V Deshpande, Minister for Large and Medium Industries of Karnataka.
- The Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India has shortlisted 11 cities in the country for introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) in their public transport systems under the FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles in India) scheme.
- Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), under Ministry for Power and New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, is planning to procure 10,000 e-vehicles via demand aggregation, and has already awarded contracts to Tata Motors Ltd for 250 e-cars and to Mahindra and Mahindra for 150 e-cars.
- The government is planning to set up a committee to develop an institutional framework on large-scale adoption of electric vehicles in India as a viable clean energy mode, especially for shared mass transport, to help to bring down pollution level in major cities.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY:

The first automobile powered by steam engine was built in France by Nicholas – Joseph Cugnot in the year 1789. It was a three wheeler Vehicle with a maximum speed of about 3 mph. In 1805, the first four-wheeler self propelled vehicle was made by even and later or more attention was paid to the development of Automobiles driven by the steam engines.

In the year 1885, the real automobile was built by Daimler Benz employing four stroke petrol engine in Germany while in France Renault and Peugeot made the first car in 1891. In America the first car was made in 1893 and later on Hendry Ford made his first car in the year 1895. In the beginning of the 19th century, lot of cars and automobiles were being produced by many other countries.

The automotive vehicle has become a basic necessity further more, the business of making and servicing automobiles has become one of the biggest business in the world. An automobile industry employs thousands of men and women directly. Also, because of the enormous

quantities of raw material, such as steel, cloth, glass and rubber, that the automobile industry uses, it provides jobs for million of other people in related industries.

Every year, the automobile industries in India produce more than thirty lacs automobile vehicles. There are also thousands of engine-powered machines built each year for agricultural, construction and manufacturing operations. Small engines are also made for lawn movers, power saws, snow removers and similar equipments. One of the most important jobs in the world today is to keep all these powered equipments operating, and only trained people can do that. Men who know how to service and repair automobiles have great opportunities for better career in automobile industries.

Servicing automobile is a big business. Thousands of cars, buses, trucks, scooters are running are running millions of miles a year, a tremendous amount of service is needed to them. Simply studying all about the automobiles is not sufficient. Driving the automobiles is not required. what is actually needed along with it is to forward your hand for servicing and repairing the automobiles.

EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN AUTOMOBILE SECTOR:

Globalization is pushing auto majors to consolidate, to upgrade technology, enlarge product range, access new markets and cut costs. They have resorted to common platforms, modular assemblies and systems integration of component suppliers and ecommerce. The component industry is undergoing vertical integration resulting into emergence of systems and assembly Suppliers rather than individual component suppliers. Thus, while most component suppliers are integrating into tier 2 and tier 3 suppliers, larger manufacturers and multinational corporations (MNCs) are being transformed into tier 1 companies. Environmental and safety concerns are leading to higher safety and emission norms in the country. India has already charted out a road-map for reaching EURO-II norms across the country by the year 2005. Seven metropolitan cities of India would simultaneously move to EURO-III norms in 2005. Most vehicle manufacturers are already producing EURO-II compliant vehicles in the country to meet special requirements of capital city of New Delhi where the Supreme Court verdict has already necessitated this. To meet the concomitant testing and certification activities relating to higher safety and emission norms, testing infrastructure in the country is being overhauled. A substantive state funding is being planned in upgrading the testing infrastructure with

participation of industry. Environmental pollution and the need to conserve existing supply of fossil fuels have led to search for alternative fuels. In addition to supporting Greenfield research in this area, an ambitious phased programme to upgrade carbon fuel quality commensurate with higher emission norms is also being undertaken.

Foreign direct investment norms have already been considerably relaxed. Unhindered import of automobiles, including new and second hand vehicles, has also been permitted. Most non-tariff barriers have also been relaxed or removed. The Government has moderated and lowered taxes and duties on automobiles, including customs duty. Value Added Tax (VAT) was also proposed to be introduced across the country from 1 April 2001. The Government had also allowed private sector participation in the insurance sector. Norms guiding external commercial borrowings (ECBs) have been liberalized and lending rates within the country have also been reduced further strengthening the environment of investment. An ambitious program to upgrade the quadrilateral of highways in the country, the Government is laying an eight lane expressway linking all metropolitan and several important capital towns across the country paving the way for movement of heavier haulage vehicles.

At present, after the demonetization the automobile industry faces great challenges. They are

1. Automobile industry cuts production as demonetization hurts sales.
2. A decline in sales is prompting automobile companies to slash production as demonetization has adversely impacted buyer sentiment and hit footfalls at showrooms.
3. The automobile industry continues to go through challenging times, grappling within the short-term effects of demonetization as well as reduced and postponed purchase decisions

To successfully meet the challenges and win the market share, suitable financial and marketing strategies should be framed. Only if financial performance of companies is good and made better, they can withstand and survive in the difficult situation in the industry.

COMPANY PROFILE OF TVS MOTOR

TYPE	: Public limited
FOUNDED	: 1978
FOUNDER	: Sundaram Iyengar
KEY PEOPLE	: Venusrinivasan
INDUSTRY	: Automotive industry
HEAD QUARTERS	: Chennai, India.
PRODUCTS	: Motor Cycle, Scooters, three-wheeler, Vehicles and spare Parts.
PARANT	: Sundaram- clayton ltd.
WEBSITE	: www.tvsmotor.in

TVS was established by Mr. [TV Sundaram Iyengar](#). He began with Delhi first bus service in 1911 and founded T.V.Sundaram Iyengar and Sons Limited, a company in the transportation business with a large fleet of trucks and buses under the name of Southern Roadways Limited. When he died in 1955, his sons took the company ahead with several forays in the automobile sector, including finance, insurance, Manufacture of two-wheelers, Tyros and components. The group has managed to run 97 companies that account for a combined turnover of nearly \$6 billion.

TVS Motor Company is the third largest two-wheeler manufacturer in India, with a revenue of over 13,000 Cr (\$2 billion) in 2016-17. It is the flagship company of the Rs.40,000 Cr (\$6 billion, in 2014-15) TVS Group.

The company has annual sales of 3 million units and an annual capacity of over 4 million vehicles. TVS Motor Company is also the 2nd largest exporter in India with exports to over 60 Countries.

TVS Motor Company Ltd (TVS Motor), member of the TVS Group, is the largest company of the group in terms of size and turnover, with more than 3 crore (30 million) customers riding a TVS bike.

The TVS group has always been inspired by a century long mission and vision of its own destiny. It is not just a business but a way of doing business, which sets TVS apart from others. TVS Motor Company is the third largest two-wheeler manufacturer in India and one among the top ten in the world, with annual turnover of more than \$1 billion in 2008–2009. It is the flagship company of the \$4 billion TVS Group. The company has four plants located at Hosur and Mysore in south India, in Himachal Pradesh, North India and one in Indonesia. The company has a production capacity of 2.5 million units a year. TVS Motor's strength lies in design and development of new products — the latest launch of seven products on the same day seen as a first in automotive history. TVS delivers total customer satisfaction by anticipating the customer's need and presenting quality vehicles at the right time and at the right price. The customer and his ever changing need is its continuous source of inspiration.

TVS has been at the forefront in bringing a revolution in the way personal commutation was happening, way back in the 1980s. Beginning with launching a simple, easy-to-use moped for the middle class in India in the 1980s to launching seven new bikes in a single day (first time in the history of the automotive industry in the world), TVS has often taken the unbeaten path to innovation.

TVS Brands:

- TVS Apache
- TVS Apache RTR FI 160
- TVS Centra
- TVS Fiero FX
- TVS Flame
- TVS Scooty
- TVS Star
- TVS Victor
- TVS Victor GLX 125
- TVS XL Super

PRODUCT LINE OF TVS:

Centra, fierof2, fierofx, Max 100/R, samurai, Scooty, Scooty pep, Scooty pep plus, spectra, star, victor, victor edge disc, victor edge drum, victor Glx, victor gx, XL super HD, Star City, Star DLX, Suzuki Fiero.

SEGMENTS:

2 – WHEELERS

- Bikes
- Scooty
- Scooters
- Mopeds

Group companies:

• TV SundramIyengar and Sons • Lakshmi Auto Components • Lucas Indian Service • Axles India • Brakes India • HaritaGrammer • India Motor Parts and Accessories • India Nippon Electricals • Lucas TVS Limited • Madras Auto Service • Southern Roadways • Sundaram Brake Linings • Sundaram Fasteners • Sundaram Finance • Sundaram Industries • Sundaram Motors • Sundaram Clayton • Sundaram–Clayton • Srinivasan Services Trust.

Mission&vision:**Mission Statement:**

To facilitate the process of sustainable development in village by deploying skills and resources in key areas such as economic development, healthcare, education, creation and maintenance of infrastructure and conservation of environment, with the active involvement of local communities and the government.

Vision statement:

To be the catalysts for the creation of self-reliant rural communication, by bringing the skills and resources of the private and development sector together with local governments, to fulfill the vision.

Milestones:

- 1980 TVS Motor launched India's first two-Seater 50cc moped — TVS 50.
- 1984 The two-wheeler major became the first Indian company to introduce 100cc Indo-Japanese motorcycles.
- 1994 It launched India's first indigenous scooter — TVS Scooter, a 100cc model.
- 1996-97 Introduced India's first catalytic converter-enabled motorcycle, the 110cc Shogun. Launched India's first 5-speed motorcycle, the Shaolin.
- 2000 Launched TVS Fiero, India's first 150cc, 4-stroke motorcycle.
- 2001 Launched TVS Victor, 4-stroke 110cc motorcycle, India's first fully indigenously designed and manufactured motorcycle.
- 2002 TVS becomes the world's first two-wheeler company to win the world's most prestigious recognition in Total Quality Management – the Deming Award 2002. TVS wins the Technology Award from Ministry of Science, Government of India for successful commercialization of indigenous technology.
- 2004 Launched TVS Centra, a world class 4-stroke 100cc motorcycle with revolutionary VT- I engine for best in class mileage. Launched TVS Star, a 100cc motorcycle ideal for the rough terrain. TVS wins TPM Excellence award from Japan Institute of Plant

Maintenance (JIPM). TVS wins Outstanding design Excellence Award for TVS Scooty Pep.

- 2005– 06 TVS launches its Indonesian plant. Launched TVS Apache, which set the youth's imagination on fire. Apache went on to be the Bike of the year for 2006, winning six prestigious awards.
- 2007 TVS Motor Company rolls out seven new products. TVS launches its Himachal Pradesh Plant at Nalagarh.
- 2008– 09 Apache Refresh with Rear Disc Brakes was launched in December 2008. TVS Motor company bags two coveted IT awards in September 2008 — SAP ACE 2008 Award and 2008 Symantec South Asia Visionary Award. Scooty Pep was launched with balancing wheels in August 2008. Scooty Wimbledon Collection launched in June 2008. Apache RTR FI was launched June 2008. TVS Motor Company launched the revolutionary 125cc Flame in March 2008. TVS made by its foray into the three-wheeler market with TVS King in March 2008.
- 2009 TVS unveils 'High performance' with Apache RTR 180 in June 2009. TVS Scooty Streak was launched. TVS Flame SR 125 launched was June 2009.
- Celebrating 35 years of TVS Racing, 2018 witnessed the launch of the TVS Apache RR310. This motorcycle has been born out TVS Racing's 35 year heritage in the Racing world.
- 2018 was special for TVS Motor Company as we launched TVS Ntorq 125, India's first scooter with Bluetooth and smart connectivity.
- Sherco TVS Factory Rally Team achieved the best ever finish at Dakar Rally 2018 in 11th position.

Awards and achievements:

- The Deming Prize – TVS Motor Company is the only two-wheeler company in the world to be awarded the world's most prestigious and coveted recognition in Total Quality Management.
- Technology Award 2002 from the Ministry of Science, Government of India for the successful commercialization of indigenous technology for TVS Victor.

- Asian Network for Quality Award 2004 – TVS Scooty Pep won the prestigious 'Outstanding Design Excellence Award' from Business World and National Institute of Design.
- SAP ACE AWARD 2007 – The company won the SAP ACE 2007 Award for Customer Excellence in the Most Innovative Net weaver Category.
- TEAM TECH 2007 Award – TVS Motor Company bagged the TEAM TECH 2007 Award of Excellence for Integrated use of Computer Aided Engineering Technologies
- TPM Excellence Award 2008 – First category by Japan Institute of Plant Maintenance (JIPM). Most Investor friendly company by Business Today, one of India's leading business
- The 'Good Advertising' award by Auto India Best Brand Awards 2009.
- Progressive Manufacturer 100 Award – TVS wins coveted 2009 Progressive Manufacturer 100 Award for end-to-end automation of the entire business process of its lubricant brand, TVS TRU4.
- CII ITC Sustainability Awards 2012 -TVS Motor Company Ltd is a winner of the CII ITC Sustainability Awards, 2012, Certificate of Commendation for Significant Achievement.
- Two wheeler manufacturer of the year – TVS motor named the two wheeler Manufacturer of the year by NDTV Car and bike awards 2015.
- Most appealing Executive Scooter – TVS Scooty Zest 110 is awarded the most appealing Executive scooter by J D power Asia pacific Awards for 2016.
- Most Appealing economy Motorcycle- TVS star city + is awarded the most appealing Executive scooter by J D power Asia pacific Awards for 2016.
- Best Executive scooter – TVS wego is awarded the best executive Scooter by J D power Asia pacific Awards for 2016.
- Most appealing premium motorcycle - TVS Apache RTR180 is most appealing premium motorcycle scooter by J.D power Asia pacific Awards for 2016.
- Highest in customer satisfaction – TVS motor has been awarded Highest in customer satisfaction by J.D power Asia pacific Awards for 2016.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:

Financial performance analysis refers to the process of determining financial strength and weakness of the firm by establishing strategic relationship between the items of the balance sheet, profit and loss account and other operative data. Financial analysis diagnoses the information contained in financial statements so as to judge the profitability and financial soundness of the firm. A financial analyst analyses the financial statement with various tools of analysis before commenting upon the financial health or weakness of an enterprise. Financial performance refers to the act of performing financial activity. It is used to measure firm's overall financial health over a given period of time and can also be used to comparative statement in aggregation.

Thus the term 'financial statement' generally refers to two basic statement:

- The balance sheet and
- The income statement

The balance sheet shows the financial position (condition) of the firm at a given point of a time. It provides a snapshot and may be regarded as a static picture. "Balance sheet is a summary of a firms financial position on a given date that

Show that $\text{assets} = \text{total liability} + \text{owners equity}.$ "

The income statement (referred to in India as the profit and loss statement) reflects the performance of the firm over a period of time.

However, financial Statement do not reveal all the information related to the financial operation of a firm, but they furnish some extremely useful information, which highlights two important factors profitability and financial soundness. Thus analysis of financial statement is an important aid to financial performance analysis. Financial performance analysis includes analysis and interpretation of financial statement in such a way that it undertakes full diagnosis of the profitability and financial soundness of the business.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The financial performance is an integral part of overall corporate management. There had been variation in profits of the company. The Financial performance is determined by applying various tools such as comparative balance sheet, trend analysis, Ratio analysis, Mean, and Z score analysis. The company performance has been evaluated by analyzing its financial capability. A study on the performance of TVS Motor has been found to be apt in this context which will throw light on the causes of fluctuation in performance.

Hence the researcher has made an attempt to analyses the following problems:

- How did the company manage its finance over the period of 15 years from 2003- 2017?
- How far the firms have succeeded in its growth?

1.3 NEED OF THE STUDY:

The growth and development of company depends upon the financial performance of the company. Hence, it should be clearly analyzed and improved. Efforts must be taken to improve the financial performance. The assessment of the company helps to improve the performance of company. Hence a study on assessment on financial performance is very essential. Growth of manufacturing sector is very essentially, required in the developing country. The Automobile sector contributes more to the economic development.

The automobile industries today are leading players in growth of manufacturing sector and are deeply engaged in industrial development. A research study is essential to improve the financial performance of major automobile industry.

Hence a research study on major automobile industry TVS motor was undertaken in 2018 to study the financial health for the period of 15 years (2003-2017).

In the research, analysis is to find out the financial performance and financial position of the automobile industries was carried out. If the automobile companies will develop, automatically the manufacturing sector will also develop. The manufacturing sector contributes significantly for the development of the economy.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The objective of the research study are

- ❖ To analyze the financial statements of TVS Motor Company limited.
- ❖ To study the financial performance of TVS motor company limited (liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency position).
- ❖ To Estimate the financial health of the company (Z-score analysis).

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Financial performance of an organization is a very important factor for the long term survival profitability of any organization. The purpose of financial analysis is to diagnose the information contained in financial statement so as to judge the profitability and financial soundness of the firm.

The study offers a good scope, for all in the Industry, to understand the financial health of the company. The necessary strategies can be drawn to improve the financial performance of the companies.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research had made a attempt to analyze the financial performance of TVS Motor.

The limitations of the study are,

- The findings are based on the collected secondary data only and
- The financial statements are prepared from the published annual report of the companies only.

1.7 CHAPTER SCHEME

The project is classified into five chapters as follows

- **Chapter I-** This chapter discusses about introduction, company profile Scope of the study, Objectives, and the limitations of the study
- **Chapter II-** This chapter summarizes the “reviews of literature” under which a brief description of earlier studies is given.
- **Chapter III-** This chapter describes the research methodology, which includedetails regarding the source of data, tools used for analysis of data, etc...,
- **Chapter IV-** This chapter provides the analysis and interpretations under which the data collected through the secondary sources are interpreted.
- **Chapter V-** This chapter presents the summary of findings and conclusions.

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

A review of literature includes the current knowledge including substance, findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributes to a particular topic. It helps to determine the nature of the research. The review of literature related to the research study are thoroughly scrutinized and presented here

SudarsanaReddy (2003) study on “**Financial Performance of Paper Industry in Andhra Pradesh**” for the period from 1989-90 to 1998-99. The primary objective of the study was to analyze the investment pattern and utilization of fixed assets, ascertaining the working capital condition, reviewing the profitability performance and suggesting measures to improve the profitability. He concluded that the introduction of additional funds along with restructuring of finances and modernization of technology were needed for better operating performance.

MR. Nidhyananth, Ms.C.Aarthi (2007) “**A study on Financial Performance of Sakthi sugar ltd, Sivagangai unit**”. The objective of the study was to analyze the financial performance of the sakthi sugar ltd, Sivagangai unit. The study is conducted at “sakthi sugar limited, sivagangai unit” gives a view of analysis, evaluation of liquidity position of the company relevent tools were applied to analyze the data and interpretation were made given way for useful and constructive suggestions. Thus the ratio analysis of the company shows the financial performance of satisfactory. The project will guide the management to find out its weakness and problems. This will certainly help the management to take correct financial decisions. However more efforts, need to be taken to improve the financial position and for the growth of the company.

Mital Menapara and Vijay Pithadia (2011) **Conducted a study on** “A Study on Financial performance of selected companies during pre-post Merger and Acquisition”. Aimed at the maximization of wealth of its shareholder and to achieve profitable growth of business is necessary for any company to limit competition, to gain economies of large scale and increase in income with proportionally less investment and to access foreign market. The analysis used in this study were earning per share, gross profit ratio, net profit ratio, return on gross capital employee, return on net capital employed, return on shareholders’ fund, return on long term

funds. The study finally stated that the evaluation of the merged companies were takeover by companies with reputed and good management.

S.Vanitha (2011) “A Study on Financial Performance of Indian Manufacturing Companies during Pre and Post Merger” The study was about Indian industries have been increasingly exposed to both domestic and international competition and competitiveness. The objective of the study was to evaluate the financial performance of the manufacturing companies before and after mergers and acquisition. The study concluded emerging from the point of view the financial evaluation is that the merging companies were taken over by the companies with reputed and good management.

Dr.M.Dhanabhakyaam (2012) “A Study on Financial Performance of Selected Public Sector Banks In India” In this study an attempt was made to see the financial performance of the selected public sector banks with the different norms. They are grouped as follows, ratio analysis, correlation and regression. The objective of the study was to analyse the financial position of the bank and improving the performance of the bank. The study concluded selected public sector banks have performed well on the sources of growth rate and financial efficiency during the study period.

Dr. Anurag (2012) “A study of financial performance: a comparative analysis of SBI and ICICI bank” The objective of the study were to study the financial performance of SBI and ICICI Bank to and compare the financial performance of SBI and ICICI Bank. The study concluded analysis banking customer has more trust on the public sector banks as compared to private sector banks.

Sidra Alimirza (2013) “A Study on Determinants of financial performance of a firm case of Pakistani stock market”. The study deals with economic indicators, ownership structure, capital structure, risk management financial performance of Pakistani. The objective of the study was to examine impact of corporate governance on firm performance by creating indices for board characteristics transparency, disclosure, share holder and ownership characteristics. The study concluded that economic factors, ownership structure and risk

management have a major impact in determination of the financial performance of firm in Pakistan, if return on equity is considered as performance.

R.Idhayajothi (2014) “A Study on Financial performance of Ashok leyland limited”

His study found that automatic enrolment has good chance of overcoming the natural impediments to wise decisions about retirement investment. The objective of the study was to know the financial performance, liquidity, profitability, financial strength and weakness of the company. The study concluded that the company was able to meet its entire requirements for capital expenditures and higher level of working capital commitment with higher volume of operations and from its operating cash flows.

Pooja Gupta(2014) “A Study of the Impact of Corporate Governance Practices on Firm Performance in Indian and South Korean Companies” Various Corporate Governance practices followed by companies in India and South Korea. This includes parameters like Board Constitution, Board Structure, Different Committees, Independent Directors and their roles, Conflict of interest and Disclosure of information. The objective of the study in investor looks for return in a company while investing. Increase in returns can be analyzed by the rise in share price. It was concluded that corporate governance practices do have an impact on the share prices of the companies. But it is a very limited impact and should not be seen in isolation of other factors affecting the share price and the financial performance.

Zayyad Abdul-Baki (2014) study on “Financial ratios as performance Measure: A comparison of IFRS and Nigerian GAAP” This study is based on the principles that organizations consider to maximize profits or wealth , any decision taken by organizations’ drivers or agents are expected to enhance shareholders’ wealth in the long-term. The objective of the study was to investigate whether significant difference exists among financial ratios prepared from IFRS financial statement and Nigeria GAAP financial statement of the case firm in order to ascertain whether financial ratios prepared from IFRS financial statement show higher performance than those prepared from Nigeria GAAP. He Conclude our result adds to the body of literatures that have examined the impact of IFRS on various financial ratios in different spheres

V.Vijayalakshmi and M.Srividya (2014) “A study on financial performance Of Pharmaceutical Industry in India” The objective of the study is to analyze the profitability position of select pharmaceutical companies in India and analyze the factors influencing the profitability of select pharmaceutical companies in India. The Indian pharmaceutical industry is developing drastically every year. Hence this study was carried out to analyze the profitability position of the industry with the help of mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of variation, multiple regression, and analysis of variance. In this study, it was found that the increase in profitability will not only yield greater efficiency but also improve financial performance in future.

Parvesh Kumar Goyal (2016) study on “Ratio analysis as a technique of financial performance evaluation” The study about Business and Decisions, Financial Statements, Ratio Analysis, Financial Performance. The objective of the study was Profitability is the ability of a business to make profit, while solvency is the ability of a business to pay debts as they come due. He concluded Financial indicators represented in ratio analysis plays a vital role in a business planning process and figuring out the strength, weaknesses, and opportunities of a business enterprise.

Palanichamy K and Jaganathan (2016) had conducted a research titled “**A Study on Financial Performance of Ashok Leyland limited, Chennai**” the study reveals that Financial Statement Analysis, Ratio Analysis, Liquidity Ratio, Activity Ratio, Solvency Ratio and Profitability Ratio. The study objectives to know the financial position of the Ashok Leyland and Liquidity and profitability position of the company and Activity and Solvency position of the company. The study concluded the company was able to meet its entire requirements for capital expenditures and higher level of working capital commitment with higher volume of operations and from its operating cash flows.

Sanjay Hiran (2016) study on “Financial Performance Analysis of Indian Companies Belongs to Automobile Industry with special reference to Liquidity & Leverage” Liquidity is the ability to convert any assets into cash rapidly. The basic feature of liquidity ratio is to measure a company’s capability to settle all current debt with all available current assets. The objective of study is to examine the relationship between liquidity and profitability of the

companies operates in Indian Automobile Sector formulate CNX500 Index the study. It was concluded that there is a less opportunity cost due to excessive liquidity.

Kumar Aditya (2016) “A study on Appraisal of financial solvency of ONGC A Z-Score model” The study deals with financial position of ONGC company. It can be easily evaluated through its profitability, liquidity, solvency and activity ratios. The objective of the study was to evaluate the financial soundness of ONGC and financial health of ONGC. The study revealed that declining trend depicts that the company might shift into the zone of bankruptcy, if the indicators discussed are not properly managed.

Anupajayawardhana (2016) “A study on financial performance analysis of Adidas AG” The study has applied about horizontal analysis, vertical analysis, trend analysis, and mainly ratio analysis to suggest improvements to increase finance flow, improve dividend and reduce liabilities. The scope of the study was to improve the future financial effectiveness, ensure growth and consolidate the market position of the Adidas organization. It was concluded Adidas could be affected with considerable risks according to high operating expenses which hinder the overall performance and net income.

Geethalakshmi and Jothi (2017) this study entitled “**financial health of select Indian pharmaceutical companies through Z score model**” the research study about it reduces employment opportunities, Government earnings, industrial growth etc., and also deeply effects on the surrounding areas where the entity belonged. Actually bankruptcy refers to the situation when a company is unable to pay its debts. The main objective of the study to evaluate the financial health of the companies by using Z score. To suggest recommendations for future growth and development of the select pharmaceutical companies in India. International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics Special Issue. The study conclude that to assess the financial conditions and performance of a company, uses financial health indicators like Z-Score analysis.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The research methodology is the way to solve the research problem systematically. It may be understood that how research is done scientifically and systematically. “In research methodology, researcher always tries to search answer for the given question systematically in her own way and find out all the answers till conclusion. If researcher does not work systematically on a problem, there would be less possibility to find out the final result. The analysis was concerned with TVS Motors limited. The analysis was made on the secondary data, which was obtained from the published sources for a period of 15 years from 2003 to 2017. The collected data was analyzed with the help of tools like comparative balance sheet, trend analysis ,ratio analysis, mean and Z- Score analysis.

RESEARCH GAP

After scrutinizing thoroughly the various reviews of literature on financial performance analysis of companies in manufacturing sector and service sector in different time period, it is found that they have not made research on financial performance of TVS motor Ltd. After finding out, the research gap, a research study to find out the financial performance and financial health of TVS motor was carried out during 2018. The financial performance was analyzed for this automobile industry for the period were 2003-2017. For achieving the best result, main research objectives and research design were framed.

Research Objectives

The research objectives are

- To analyze the financial statements of TVS motor company limited.
- To study the financial performance of TVS motor company limited (liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency position).
- To estimate the financial health of the company (Z-score analysis).

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A research design is the blue print or structure of the research, to indicate that all the major elements of the research have been designed to work together. This section is helpful to know the methodology adopted to achieve the objective of the analysis and it provides details of the collection of the data, and data analysis procedures.

RESEARCH AREA:

The research study was conducted in Indian TVS automobile industry. The upcoming trend shows that all the sectors are fluctuating but the automobile industry had been developing steadily. This development will help all sectors for the growth of the economy. Hence a research study was conducted in the area of Indian automobile sector, Indian motor industry. The research study will help the industries to improve their financial performance and development.

Period of the study

The study was conducted for a period of 15 years from 2003 to 2017.

Methods of sampling:

Automobile industry plays a vital role in the manufacturing sector. Efficient financial performance of automobile industry contributes to the fast growth of automobile industry. Hence a research study on major automobile company (TVS Motor) was undertaken.

Size of sampling:

The size of the sample of the research is one automobile company. The research was conducted on financial performance of TVS motor. TVS motor is one of the leading automobile company.

Source of data:

Data was collected from secondary sources.

Secondary data:

The secondary data is that which had already been collected by some and already processed. The sources of secondary data are annual report, web site, magazines, articles etc..,

TOOL USED FOR RESEARCH:

- ❖ Comparative Balance sheet
- ❖ Trend analysis
- ❖ Ratio Analysis
- ❖ Mean
- ❖ Z- score Analysis

1. Comparative balance sheet analysis:

A comparative balance sheet analysis is the study of the trend of the same items, group of items and computed items in two or more balance sheets of the same business enterprise on different dates. The changes in periodic balance sheet items reflect the conduct of a business. The changes can be observed by comparison of the balance sheet at the beginning and at end of a period and these changes can help in forming an opinion about the progress of an enterprise. The comparative balance sheet has two columns for the data of original balance sheets. A third column is used to show increases in figures. The fourth column may be added for giving percentages of increases or decrease.

2. Trend Analysis:

The financial statements may be analyzed by computing trends of series of information. This method determines the direction upward and downwards and involves the computation of the percentage relationship that each statement item bears to the same item in base year. The information for a number of years is taken up and one year, generally the first year, is taken as base year. The figure of the base year is taken as 100, trend ratios for others years are calculated on basis of base year.

3. Ratio Analysis:

Ratio Analysis is used as a tool of analyzing the financial information, contained in the balance sheet and profit and loss account, for more meaningful understanding of the financial position and performance of a firm. The relationship between two accounting figures, expressed mathematically, is known as a financial ratio. A ratio helps to analyst to make qualitative judgment about the firm's financial position and performance. several ratio can be calculated from the accounting data contained in the financial statements. In view of the requirements of the various ratios, ratios are classified into the following four important categories.

A. Liquidity ratio

B. Profitability ratio

C. Solvency ratio

D. Efficiency ratio.

A.Liquidity ratio:

Liquidity ratio measure the ability of a firm to meet its current obligations as they become due. A firm should ensure that it does not suffer from lack of liquidity, and also that it does not have excess liquidity. The failure of company to meet its obligations due to lack of sufficient liquidity, will result in a poor creditworthiness, loss of creditors' confidence, or even in legal tangles resulting in the closure of the company.

The most common ratios which between the extent of liquidity are:

- Current ratio
- Quick ratio
- Absolute liquid ratio

i. Current Ratio:

The current ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities. Current ratio is a measure of the firm's short term solvency. It indicates the availability of current assets in rupees for every one rupee of current liability. A ratio of greater than one means that the firm has more current assets than current claims against the, current ratio of 2 to 1 or more is considered satisfactory. Current ratio represents a margin of safety for creditors.

ii. Quick Ratio:

Quick ratio also known as acid-test ratio established a relationship between quick assets and the current liabilities. Cash is the most liquid asset. It is calculated by dividing quick assets by current liabilities. (Quick Assets= Current Assets-Inventories).The acid-test measures the firm's ability to convert its current assets quickly into cash in order to meet its current liabilities. A quick ratio of 1 to 1 is considered to represent a satisfactory liquidity condition. It is an important index of the firm's liquidity.

iii. Absolute Liquid Ratio:

Although receivables, debtors and bill receivable are generally more liquid than inventories, yet there may be doubts regarding their realization into cash immediately or in time. Hence, some authorities are of the opinion that the absolute liquid ratio should also be calculated together with current ratio and acid test ratio.so they exclude even receivables from the current assets and find out the absolute ratio.

Absolute liquid ratio can be calculated by cash + bank + short term securities divided by current liability.

B. Solvency Ratio:

The term "solvency" refers to the ability of a concern to meet its long-term obligation. According to, long-term solvency ratios indicate a firm's ability to meet the fixed interests, costs and repayment schedules associated with its long-term borrowings. (E.g.) debt equity ratio, proprietary ratio, etc....

- Debt-equity ratio

- Funded-Debt to capitalization ratio

i. Debt – Equity Ratio:

The debt Equity is determined to analyze the soundness of the long term financial policies of the organization. It is also known as “Internal External Equity Ratio”. It is calculated by Debt Equity Ratio = Total long term dept / shareholders fund.

ii. Funded-Debt to capitalization ratio:

The ratio establishes a link between the long-term funds raised from outsiders and total long-term funds available in the business.

Funded debt= debentures+ mortgage+ bonds+ other long term loans.

Total Capitalizations= equity share capital+ preference share capital+ reserves and surplus+ other undistributed reserves+ debentures+ mortgage loans+ bonds+ other long-term loans.

Funded debt to capitalization= funded debt/total capitalization*100

C.Activity/Efficiency Ratios:

They are primarily used for studying a firm’s working capital situation. A Well managed firm should good activity ratios.

- Inventory turnover ratio
- Debtors turnover ratio

i. Inventory Turnover Ratio:

This ratio is also known as Stock Turnover Ratio. It establishes the relationship between costs of goods sold or net sales during the given period and the average amount of stock held during the

period. This ratio reveals the number of times finished stock is turned over during a given accounting period. Higher the ratio, the better it is. On the other hand, a low stock turnover ratio is not desirable.

ii. Debtor's Turnover Ratio:

This ratio indicates the velocity of debt collection of a company. In other words it shows the number of times average debts turnover during year. A higher debtor turnover ratio indicates a more efficient management towards debtors and low ratio implies inefficient management of debtor's.

D. Profitability Ratios:

Profitability ratios are the ratios which measure a firm's overall effectiveness as revealed by the returns generated on sales and investment.

General Profitability Ratios:

- Gross profit ratio
- Net profit ratio
- Operating or expenses ratio
- Operating profit ratio
- Return on shareholder investment

i. Gross Profit Ratio:

Gross profit ratio measures the relationships to net sales and is usually represented as a percentage. It is a good measure of profitability. The gross profit ratio indicates the extent to which selling price of goods per unit may decline without resulting in losses on operation. Higher the gross profit better the result.

ii. Net profit ratio:

Net Profit Ratio indicates net margin on sales. It is given by the following equation. $\text{Net profit Ratio} = (\text{Net Profit} / \text{Sales}) * 100$

iii. Operating or Expenses Ratio:

This ratio is complimentary to Net Profit Ratio. The more the net profit, the less the Operating Ratio. Operating costs include the cost of direct material, direct labor and other overheads, viz., are generally excluded from operating costs. A comparison of the Operating Ratio will indicate whether the cost efficiency is high or low in the figure of sales. The lesser ratio, depicts the efficiency of the management.

iv. Operating Profit ratio:

This ratio is calculated by dividing operating profit by sales. Operating profit is calculated as: Operating Profit = Net sales – Operating cost (or)

Operating Profit = Net profit + Non- Operating Expenses – Non operating income.

So, Operating profit Ratio = (Operating profit divided by sales)*100.

V. Return on shareholder's investment:

Return

on shareholders' investment, popularly known as R O I or return on shareholder/ proprietors' funds is the relationship between net profits (* after interest and tax) and the proprietors' funds.

Thus

$$\mathbf{R O I = Net profit (after interest \& tax) / shareholders' funds}$$

4. Mean

Arithmetic average is called as mean. It gives the single value to describe the whole data.

$$X = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

5. z-score analysis:

NYM stern finance professor, Edward Altman, developed the Altman Z-score formula in 1997. In 2012, he released an update version called the Altman Z-score plus, that can be used to evaluate both public and private companies, both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing companies and both U.S and non U.S Companies. Investors can use Altman Z-score to help determine whether they should buy or sell a particular stock if they're concerned about the underlining company's financial strength. The Altman Z-score can be used to evaluate corporate

credit risk. The Altman Z-score, is based on five financial ratios that can be calculated from data found on a company's annual report.

The Altman Z-score is calculated as follows:

Where,

$X1 = \text{Working Capital/Total Asset}$

$X2 = \text{Retained Earnings/Total Asset}$

$X3 = \text{Earnings before Interest and Tax/Total Asset}$

$X4 = \text{Market Value of Equity/Total Liabilities}$

$X5 = \text{sales/ total assets}$

A Score 1.8 means the company is probably headed for bankruptcy, while companies with scores above 3.0 are not likely to go bankrupt and their financial health is good. The higher or lower the score, the higher or lower is the likelihood of bankruptcy.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis is an examination of data and facts to uncover and understand the cause - effect relationship, thus providing basis for problem solving and decision making.

Interpretation is the act of explaining, reframing or otherwise showing researcher' own understanding of something.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- To analyze the financial statements of TVS Motor Company limited.
- To study the financial performance of TVS motor company limited (liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency position).
- To Estimate the financial health of the company(Z-score analysis).

The financial data collected from TVS Motor is analyzed by applying relevant tools.

A. Comparative balance sheet

The balance sheet of TVS Motor during the beginning and end of the study period was compared by preparing comparative balance sheet.

B. Trend Analysis

The financial statements of TVS Motor company was analyzed by applying trend analysis.

C. Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis is used to evaluate various aspects of company's operating and financial performance such as its liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency.

D. Mean Value

While working with large data set, it can be useful to represent the entire data set with the single value that is mean value.

E. Z-Score Analysis

The Z-Score model is to estimate a Company's financial health .

A. The financial statements analysis of the companies:

The financial statement of TVS Motor company is analysed by applying tools like comparative balance sheets and trend analysis:

i) Comparative balance sheet

TABLE - 1

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET FOR TVS MOTOR (2003-2004)

(Rs In Crores)

PARTICULAR	2003	2004	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
LIABILITIES:				
Equity share capital	23.10	23.75	0.65	2.81
Reserves	399.85	551.20	151.35	37.85
Secured loan	41.03	37.50	(3.53)	(8.60)
Unsecured loan	80.86	81.51	0.65	0.80
TOTAL LIABILITY	544.84	693.96	149.12	27.37
ASSETS:				
Net block	504.48	694.66	190.18	37.69
Capital work in progress	28.19	9.52	(18.67)	(0.66)
Investment	87.93	128.02	40.09	45.59
Miscellaneous expenses	0.00	12.90	12.09	0
Net current asset	(75.75)	(151.14)	(75.39)	99.52
TOTAL ASSET	544.84	693.96	149.12	27.37

Source: Secondary data

The table-1 shows the comparative balance sheet of TVS Motor 2003-2004 It shows that the net block had been increased by 37.69%, which shows that the investment in the fixed asset had also increased in 2004. Then the secured loan has fallen down (8.60%) and unsecured loan has increased 0.80%, and reserves of the TVS Motor had raised more.

In this year the net current asset had increased by 99.52% and there has been sufficient increase in cash balance also. The overall financial position of the TVS Motor is satisfactory.

TABLE – 2**COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET FOR TVS MOTOR (2016-2017)****(RS in Crores)**

PARTICULAR	2016	2017	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
LIABILITIES:				
Equity share capital	47.51	47.51	0	0
Reserves	1,889.29	2360.82	471.53	24.96
Secured loan	408.31	422.32	14.01	3.43
Unsecured loan	350.15	662.82	312.67	89.30
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2695.26	3493.47	798.21	29.62
ASSETS:				
Net block	1,592.85	1,983.87	391.02	24.55
Capital work in progress	30.96	62.28	31.32	101.16
Investment	1,184.57	1,587.90	403.33	34.05
Miscellaneous expenses	0.00	0.00	0	0
Net current asset	(113.12)	(140.58)	-27.46	24.27
TOTAL ASSETS	2695.26	3493.47	798.21	29.62

Source: Secondary data

The table-2 shows comparative balance sheet of TVS Motor 2016-2017, shows that the net block had increased by 24.55%, and the investment in the fixed asset had raised in 2017. Both secured and unsecured loans were increased by 3.43% and 89.30%, and the reserve of the TVS Motor had increased. In the year the net current asset had increased by 24.27% and there has been sufficient increase in cash balance also. The overall financial position of the TVS Motor is satisfactory.

B. TREND ANALYSIS

The financial statement of TVS Motor Company limited was analyzed by applying a tool trend analysis. To estimate the trend, certain important financial aspects were considered:

➤ Sales Profit

TABLE – 3

TREND ANALYSIS FOR SALES (2002-2003 to 2019-2020)

YEAR	AMOUNT IN CRORES (Rs)	TREND PERCENTAGE
2002-2003	2704.53	100.00
2003-2004	2820.21	104.28
2004-2005	2875.91	106.34
2005-2006	3234.96	119.61
2006-2007	3854.96	142.52
2007-2008	3219.5	119.04
2008-2009	3670.92	135.73
2009-2010	4363.11	161.33
2010-2011	6288.02	232.50
2011-2012	7126.2	263.49
2012-2013	7065.00	261.23
2013-2014	7961.85	294.39
2014-2015	10098.22	373.38
2015-2016	11243.87	415.74
2016-2017	12135.31	448.70
PROJECTED SALES		
2017-2018	13026.00	481.64
2018-2019	13917.00	514.58
2019-2020	14808.00	547.53

Source: Secondary data

The net sales of TVS Motors Company Limited shows an increasing trend (positive) (100%-448.70%) for the 15 years period, from 2003 to 2017. The sales have continuously increased in all the years up to 2017. The percentage in 2017 is 448.70% as compared to 100% in 2003.the increase in sales is satisfactory to the company.

The projected sales of the company shows for 3 years. It is rising steadily for the period 2018 to 2020. The projected sales percentage in the year 2018 is 481.64% and they increased projected value in 2020 is 547.53%. The overall performance of the concern is good.

EXHIBIT – 1

TVS MOTOR LIMITED –SALES-TREND (2003-2017)

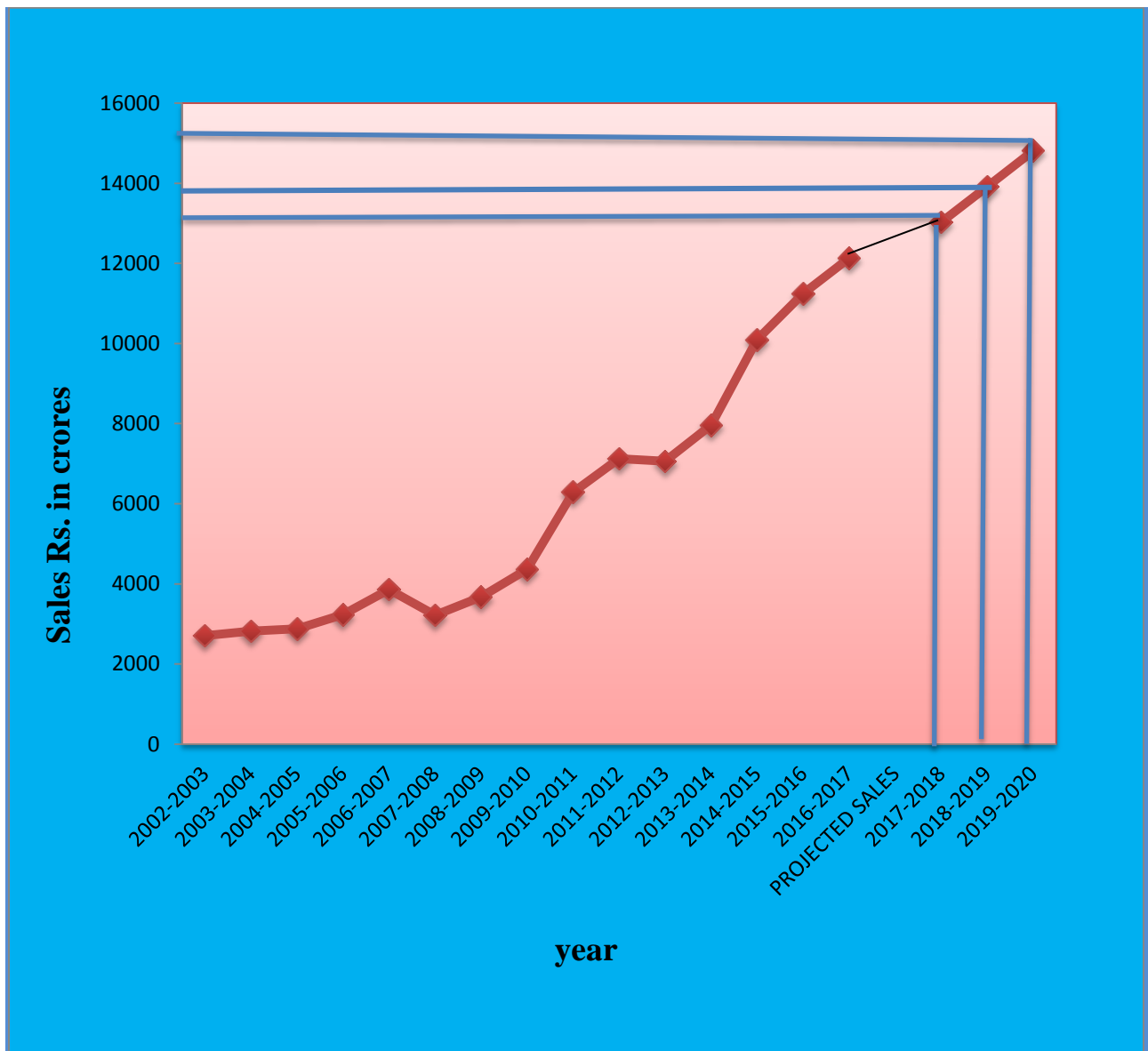


TABLE – 4**TREND ANALYSIS FOR PROFIT BEFORE TAX (2002-2003 to 2019-2020)**

YEAR	AMOUNT IN CRORES (Rs)	TREND PERCENTAGE
2002-2003	201.14	100
2003-2004	214.53	106.66
2004-2005	200.45	99.66
2005-2006	168.45	83.75
2006-2007	90.85	45.17
2007-2008	35.37	17.58
2008-2009	31.1	15.46
2009-2010	76.17	37.87
2010-2011	248.09	123.34
2011-2012	316.46	157.33
2012-2013	163.58	81.33
2013-2014	352.54	175.27
2014-2015	456.16	226.79
2015-2016	565.97	281.38
2016-2017	698.68	347.36
PROJECTED PROFIT		
2017-2018	832.00	413.64
2018-2019	965.00	479.77
2019-2020	1098.00	545.89

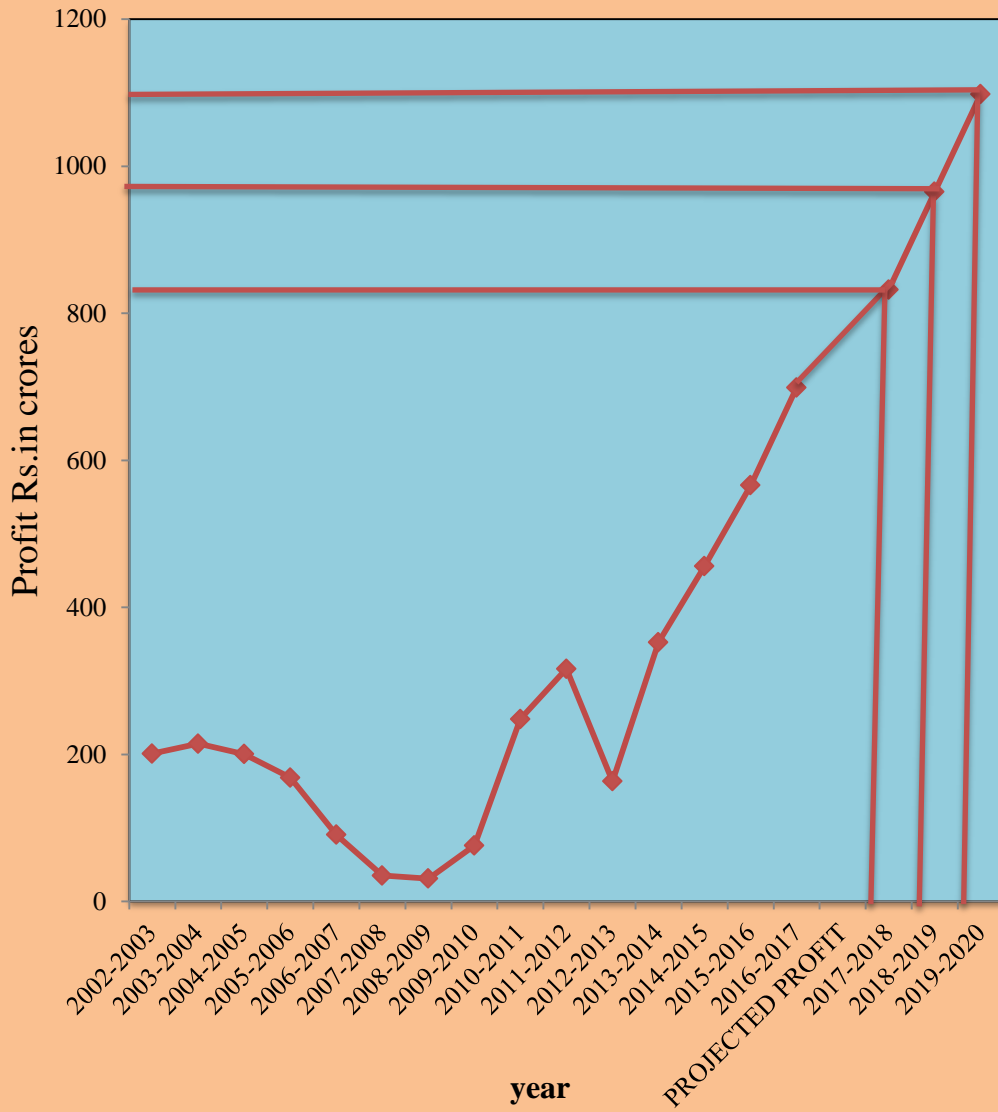
Source: Secondary data

The table No-4 shows the profit before tax percentage in 15 years period 2003-2017. In the PBT percentage increased in 2003 to 2004 and it after decreased in 2009 to 15.46%. Profit before tax has substantially increased from 2010 to 2017 (37.87%-347.36%)except for one year 2013 (81.33%). Trend analysis shows that the profit before tax is increasing steadily from 2010-2011 onwards.

The projected profit is shows for the 3 years of 2018 to 2020. The projected PBT percentage of 2018 is 413.64% and they increased projected value in 2020 is 545.89%.

EXHIBIT – 2

TVS MOTOR LIMITED- PROFIT BEFORE TAX-TREND-(2003-2017)



C. RATIO ANALYSIS:

The liquidity, solvency, efficiency, profitability position of the company is analysed by applying ratio analysis. The analysis and interpretations are presented here

I. LIQUIDITY RATIOS

TABLE - 5

CURRENT RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	0.86
2003-2004	0.93
2004-2005	0.99
2005-2006	1.11
2006-2007	1.31
2007-2008	1.37
2008-2009	1.45
2009-2010	1.31
2010-2011	0.96
2011-2012	0.80
2012-2013	0.90
2013-2014	0.92
2014-2015	0.90
2015-2016	0.87
2016-2017	0.78
AVERAGE	1.03

Source: Secondary data

This table no-5 shows that the current ratio in the year 2003 was 0.86 and then after increased to 0.93. It raised to 0.99 in 2005. The current ratio was constantly increasing in during 2006 to 2009. The ratio was fluctuating in 2010 to 2016. In 2017. The current ratio fall is to 0.78. The ideal current ratio is 2:1. the above table shows current ratio is less than 2 in the study period. This shows that the company is not enjoying credit worthiness. The average current ratio of TVS Motor is 1.03 in the study period. The liquidity has to be improved.

EXHIBIT- 3

TVS MOTOR CURRENT RATIO (2003-2017)

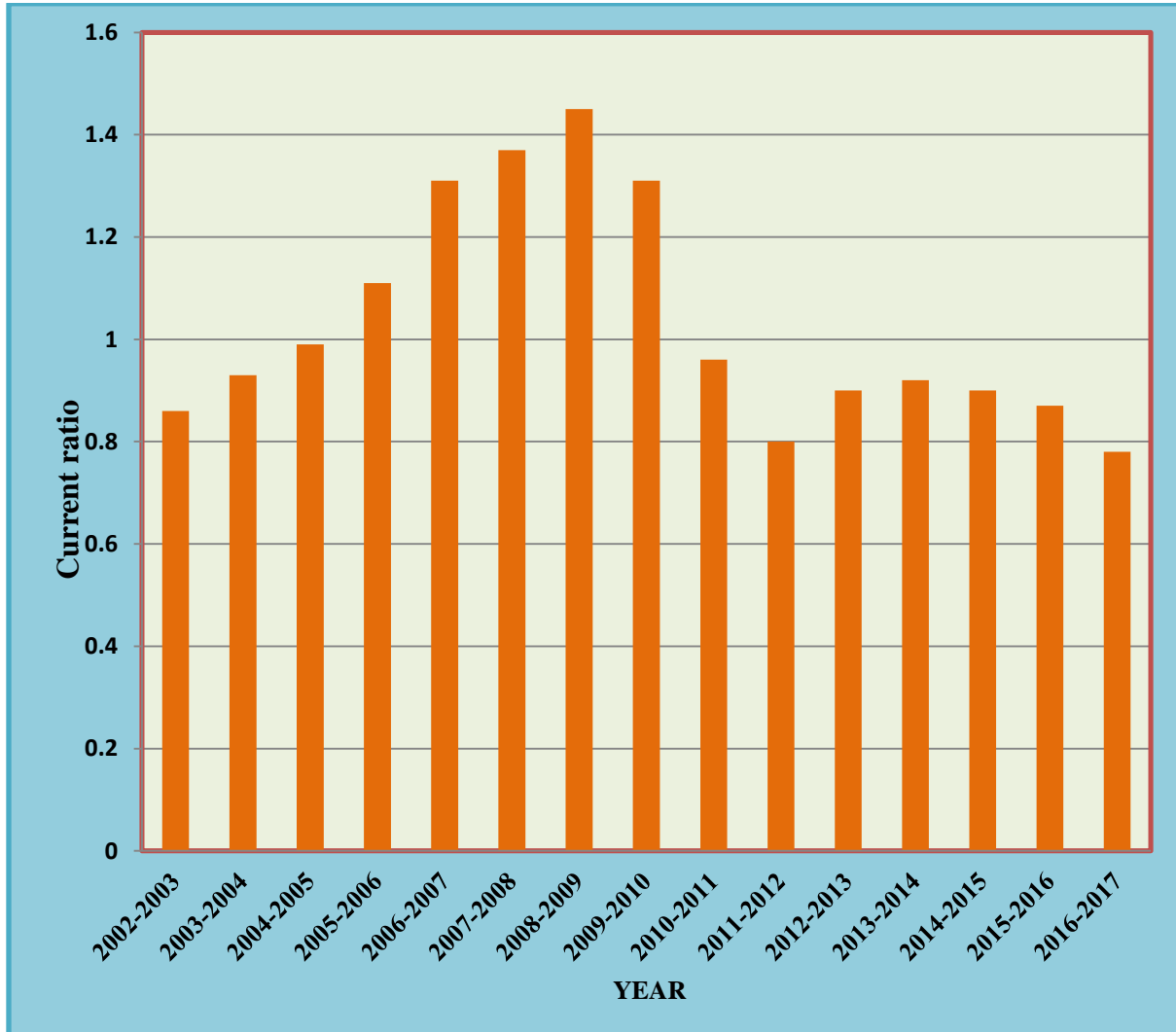


TABLE- 6

LIQUID RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	0.45
2003-2004	0.47
2004-2005	0.54
2005-2006	0.51
2006-2007	0.68
2007-2008	0.81
2008-2009	0.92
2009-2010	0.72
2010-2011	0.51
2011-2012	0.29
2012-2013	0.39
2013-2014	0.48
2014-2015	0.54
2015-2016	0.58
2016-2017	0.54
Average	0.56

Source: Secondary data

This table no-6 presents that the liquid ratio in the year 2003 was 0.45. Gradually during the year 2004-2009 the liquid ratio moved upwards from 0.47 to 0.92. During 2010-2016, it has been fluctuating and are below the normal ratio. In 2017 the ratio was reduced to 0.54. The liquidity ratio during the study period is lower than the normal ratio 1:1. The average liquid ratio of TVS Motor is 0.56. The firm is not controlling its stock position, There is a linear relationship between current ratio and liquidity ratio. The liquidity possibility is not satisfactory.

EXHIBIT- 4

TVS MOTOR LIQUID RATIO (2003-2017)

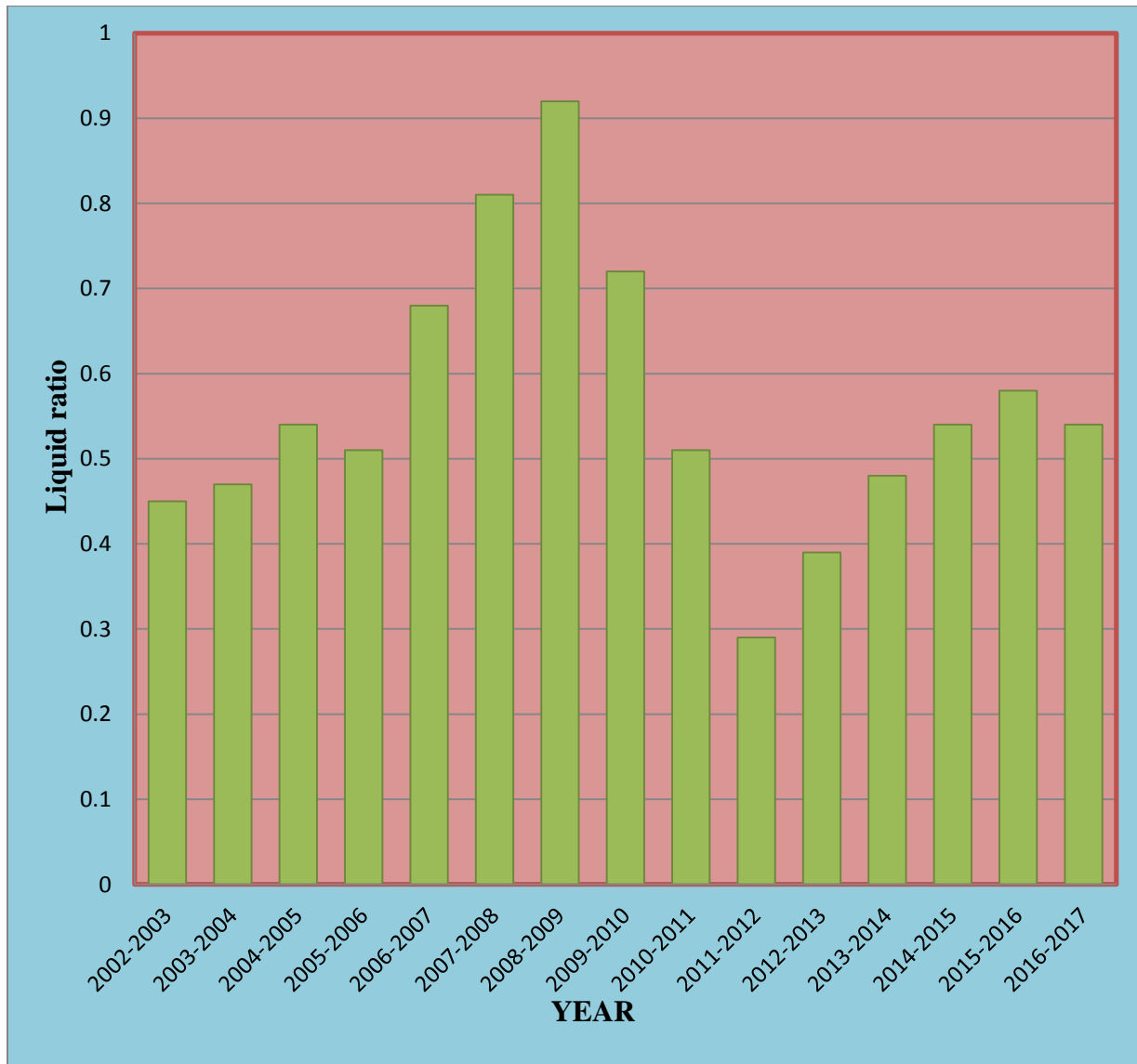


TABLE- 7

ABSOLUTE LIQUID RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	0.110
2003-2004	0.025
2004-2005	0.024
2005-2006	0.015
2006-2007	0.023
2007-2008	0.006
2008-2009	0.068
2009-2010	0.054
2010-2011	0.005
2011-2012	0.009
2012-2013	0.013
2013-2014	0.053
2014-2015	0.002
2015-2016	0.014
2016-2017	0.003
Average	0.03

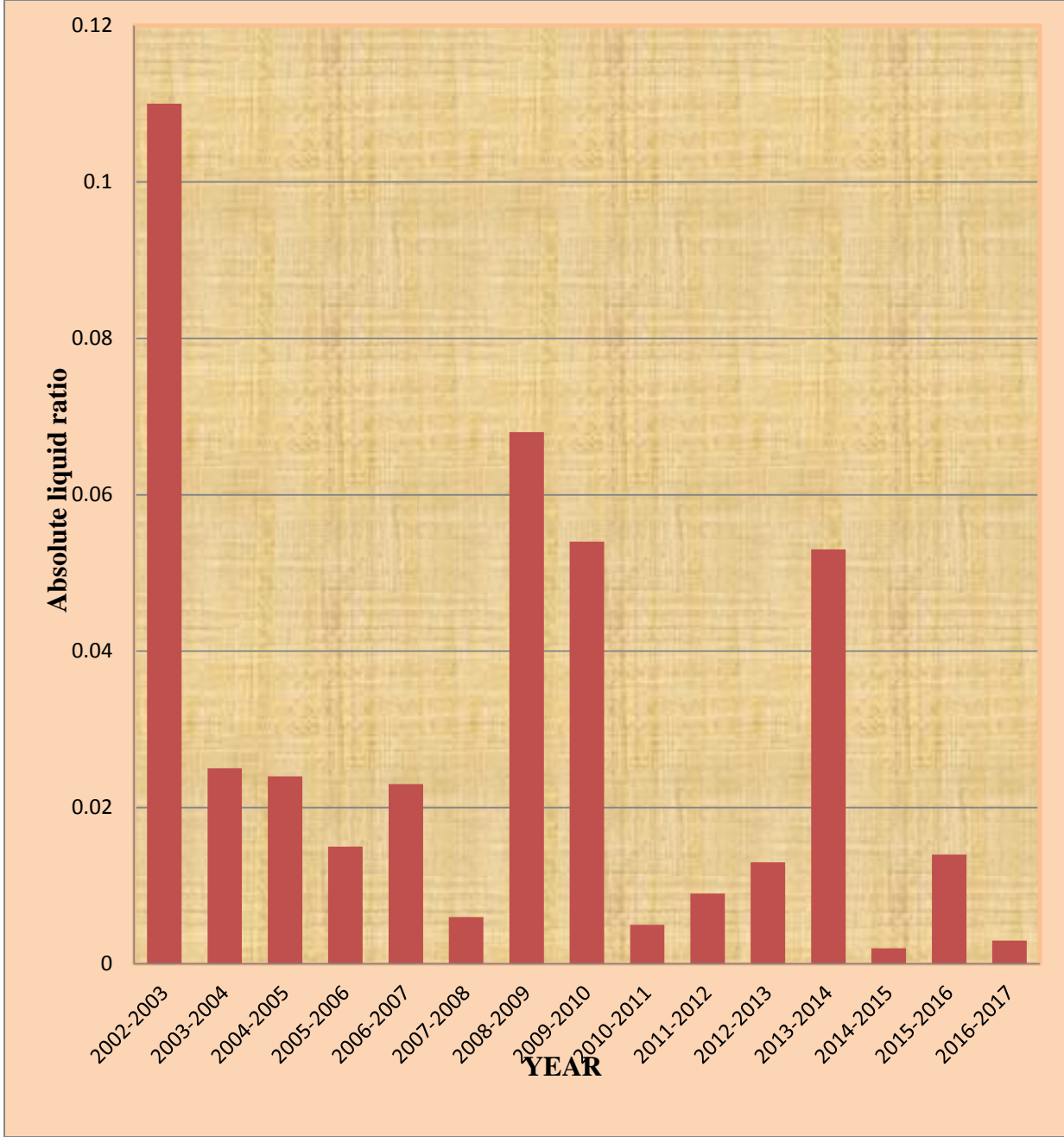
Source: Secondary data

This table no-7 denotes the absolute ratio for the study period 2003-2017. In the year 2003 the ratio is 0.11, it had fluctuated during the period 2004-2016. It had declined 0.002 in the year 2015. In 2017 the ratio was reduced to 0.003. The average absolute liquid ratio of TVS

motor is 0.03 in the study period. The accepted standard is 0.5 so the company liquidity position is not satisfactory.

EXHIBIT- 5

TVS MOTOR ABSOLUTE LIQUID RATIO (2003-2017)



II. SOLVENCY RATIO

TABLE- 8

DEPT-EQUITY RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	1.53
2003-2004	1.02
2004-2005	1.02
2005-2006	1.27
2006-2007	1.56
2007-2008	1.50
2008-2009	1.87
2009-2010	2.00
2010-2011	1.79
2011-2012	1.76
2012-2013	1.46
2013-2014	1.42
2014-2015	1.92
2015-2016	1.58
2016-2017	1.62
Average	1.55

Source: Secondary data

This table no-8 indicates the debt equity ratio for the study period 2003-2017. The debt equity ratio was 2003 was 1.53 and then after decreased to 1.02. The ratio was increasing up to 2010. There was fluctuating during 2010-2017. The average debt equity ratio of TVS motor is 1.55 in the study period. The ratio indicates the proportionate claims of owners and the outsiders against the firm's assets. A ratio of 1:1 may be usually the financial policy of the firm and it depends upon the firm's nature of business. The company is not depending on outsider's funds.

EXHIBIT- 6

TVS MOTOR DEBT-EQUITY RATIO (2003-2017)

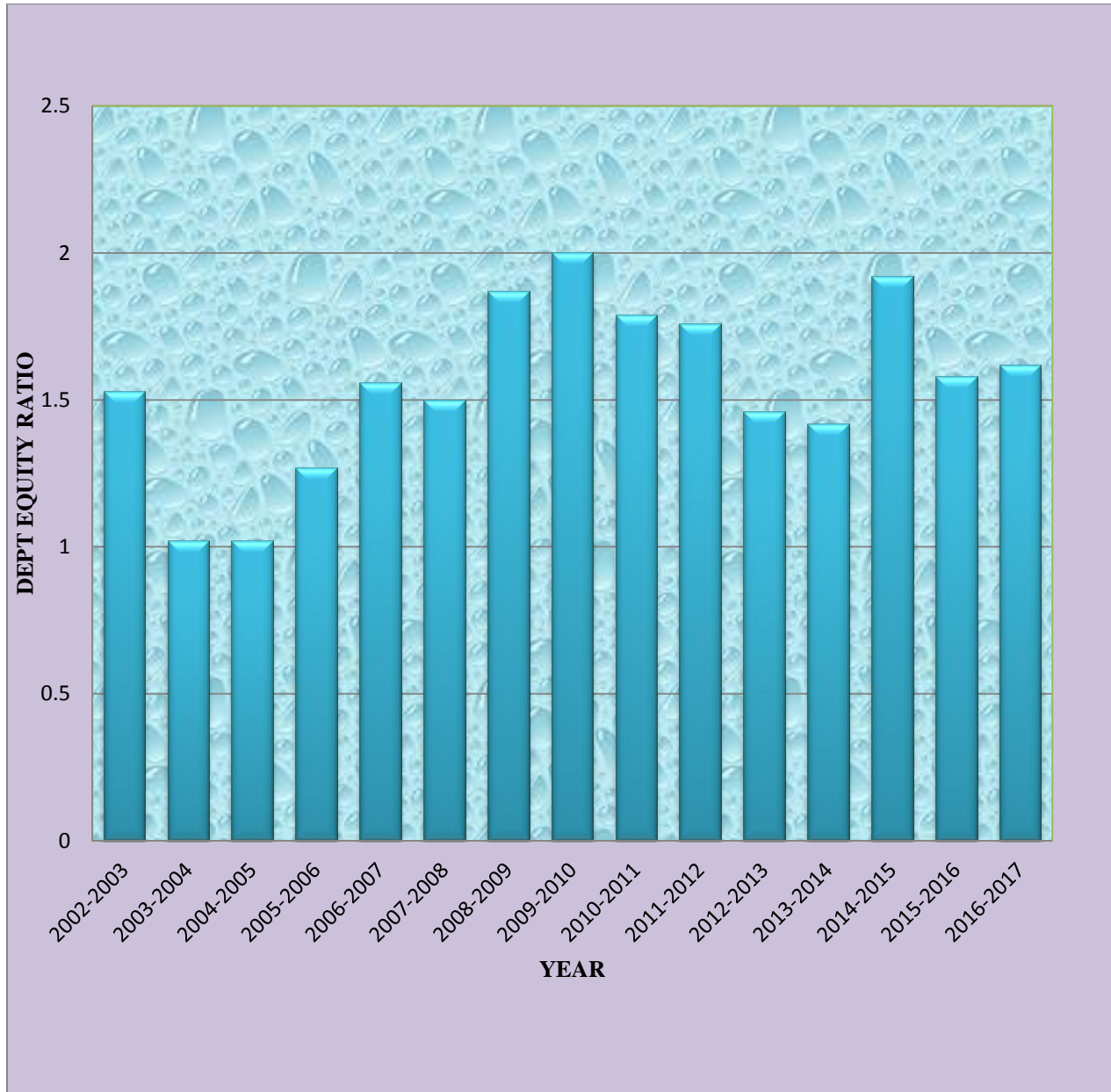


TABLE- 9

FUNDED-DEPT TO CAPITALISATION RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

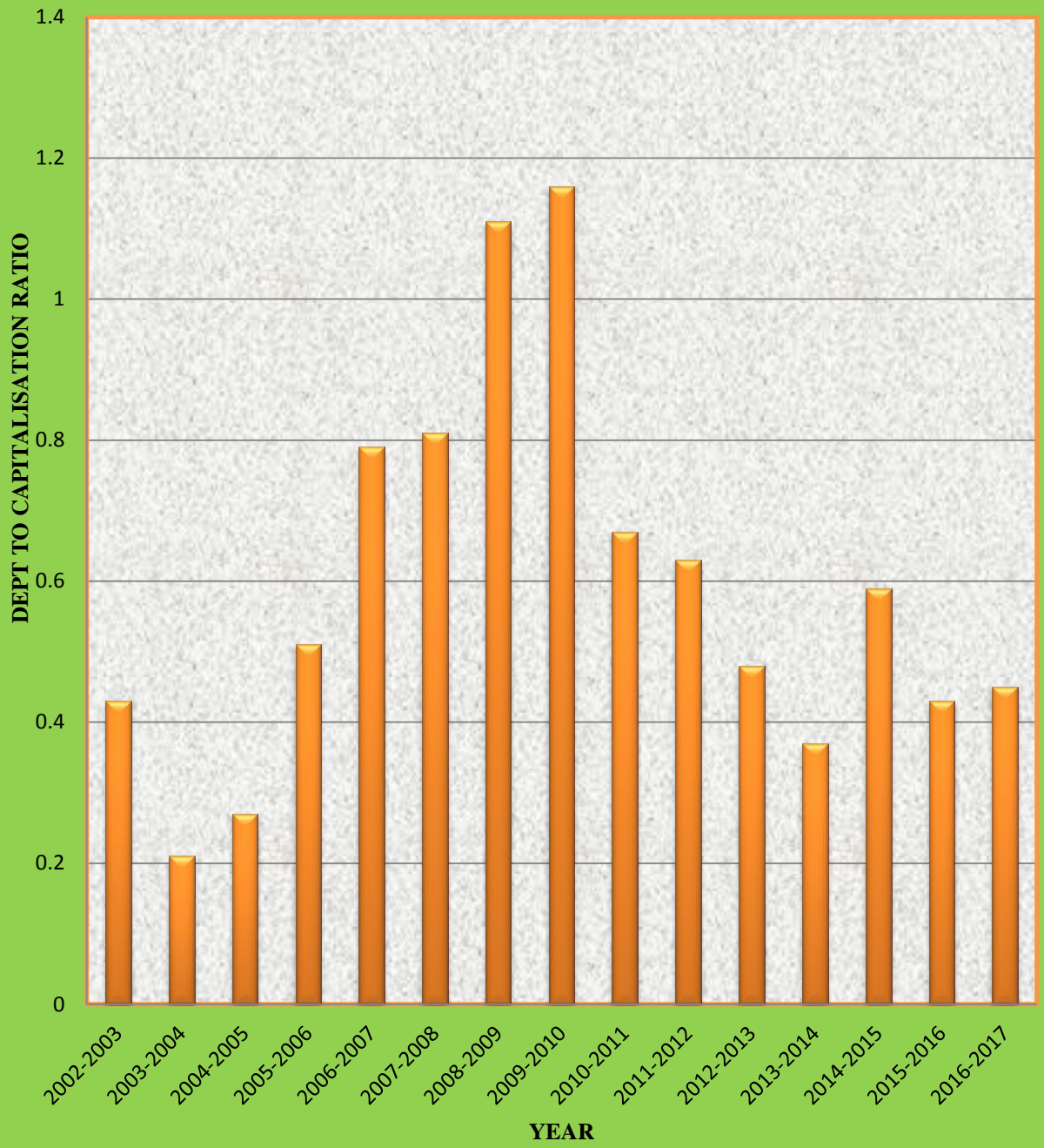
YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	0.43
2003-2004	0.21
2004-2005	0.27
2005-2006	0.51
2006-2007	0.79
2007-2008	0.81
2008-2009	1.11
2009-2010	1.16
2010-2011	0.67
2011-2012	0.63
2012-2013	0.48
2013-2014	0.37
2014-2015	0.59
2015-2016	0.43
2016-2017	0.45
Average	1.55

Source: Secondary data

This table-9 shows that the debt to total capitalization ratio in the year 2003 was 0.43 and then after fluctuating during the entire period, the highest was 1.16 during 2009-2010. In 0.67 to 0.37 in 2011-2014. The average ratio of TVS motor is 1.55 in the study period. The company has not relied much on outside sources for raising long term funds.

EXHIBIT-7

TVS MOTOR FUNDED-DEPT TO CAPITALISATION RATIO (2003-2017)



III.ACTIVITY/EFFICIENCY RATIO

TABLE- 10

INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	12.63
2003-2004	13.01
2004-2005	12.38
2005-2006	9.038
2006-2007	9.72
2007-2008	7.94
2008-2009	11.45
2009-2010	15.05
2010-2011	15.05
2011-2012	11.91
2012-2013	12.19
2013-2014	13.86
2014-2015	14.52
2015-2016	13.61
2016-2017	12.55
Average	12.33

Source: Secondary data

The table no-10 denotes the inventory turnover ratio in the year 2003 was 12.63 and then after increased to 13.01 in 2004. In 2005 the ratio was fall in 12.38. The ratio was fluctuating in 2006-2016. In 2017 the inventory turnover ratio was decreasing in 12.55. The average inventory ratio of TVS motor is 12.33 in the study period. The study of the inventory turnover is still useful for financial analysis. The results indicates that is stock managed effectively.

EXHIBIT-8

TVS MOTOR INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO (2003-2017)

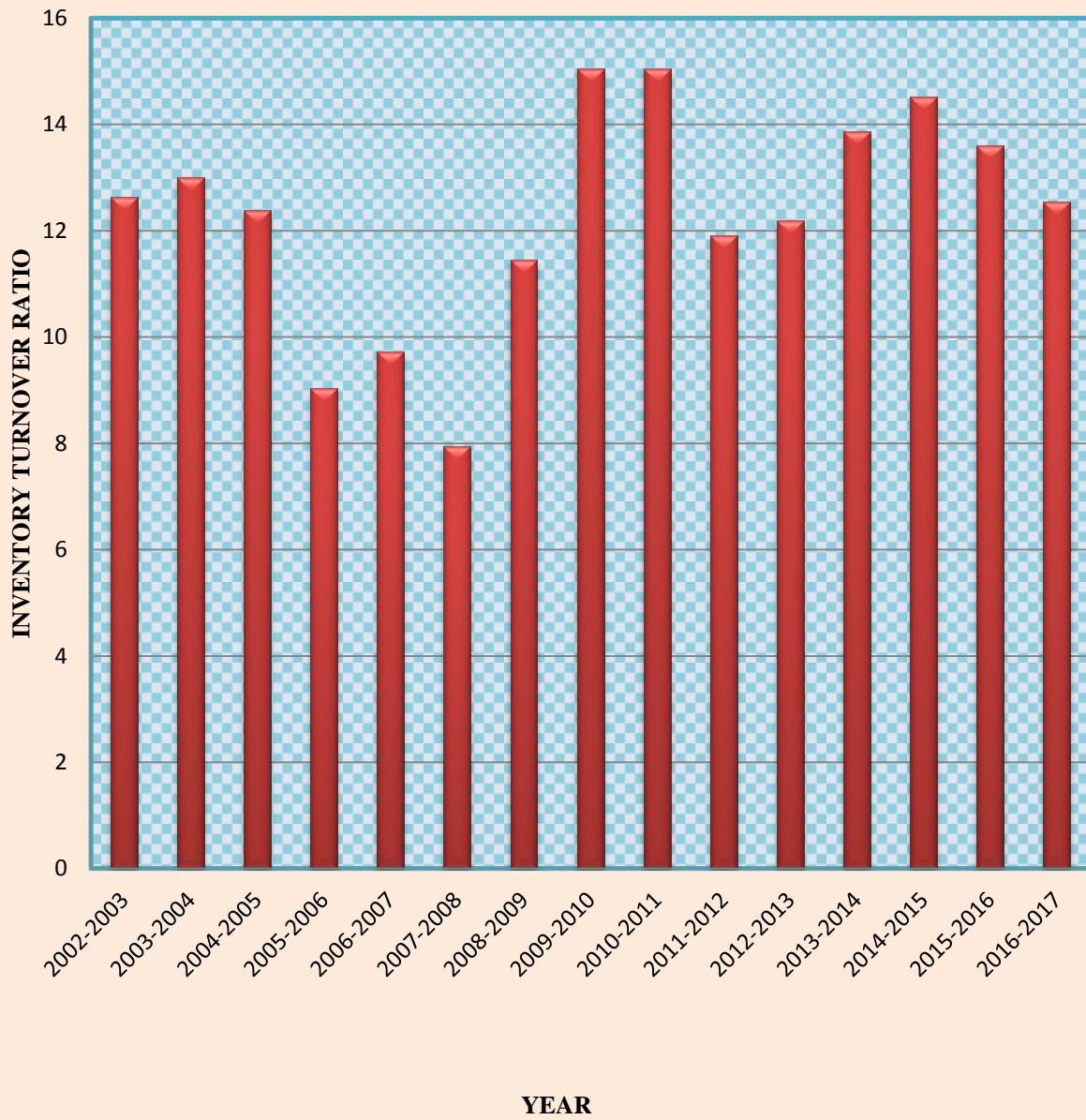


TABLE- 11

DEBTORS TURNOVER RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

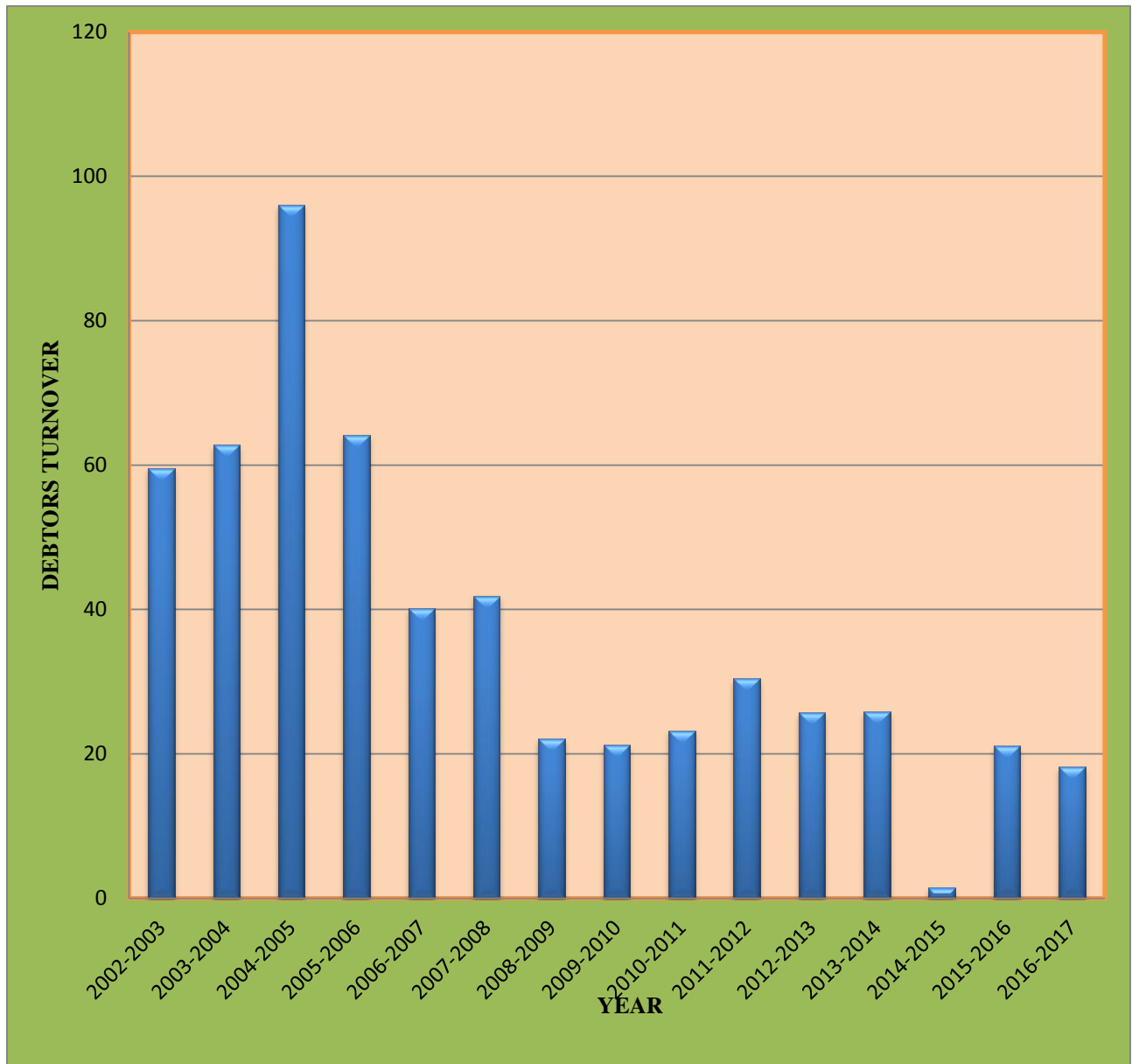
YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	59.59
2003-2004	62.81
2004-2005	96.10
2005-2006	64.13
2006-2007	40.16
2007-2008	41.92
2008-2009	22.08
2009-2010	21.24
2010-2011	23.24
2011-2012	30.44
2012-2013	25.73
2013-2014	25.89
2014-2015	21.46
2015-2016	21.13
2016-2017	18.22
Average	36.94

Source: Secondary data

This table no-11 shows the debtors turnover ratio in the year 2003 was 59.59 and then after increased to 96.10 in 2005. The ratio was fluctuating during 2007 to 2016. In 2017 the debtors ratio is 18.22. The average debtors turnover ratio is 36.94. The debtors turnover implies inefficient management of debtors/sales and less liquid debtors.

EXHIBIT-9

TVS MOTOR DEBTORS TURNOVER RATIO (2003-2017)



IV.PROFITABILITY RATIO

TABLE- 12

GROSS PROFIT RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	29.82
2003-2004	40.15
2004-2005	44.75
2005-2006	42.60
2006-2007	38.47
2007-2008	55.62
2008-2009	50.81
2009-2010	43.76
2010-2011	31.22
2011-2012	30.06
2012-2013	31.57
2013-2014	30.73
2014-2015	27.62
2015-2016	28.01
2016-2017	31.74
Average	37.13

Source: Secondary data

This table no-12 shows the Gross profit ratio in the year 2003 was 29.82% and then after increased to 40.15% in 2004. It raised to 44.75% in 2005. The ratio was fluctuating in 2006-2016. In 2017 the gross profit ratio is increased to 31.74%. The average gross profit ratio of the company is 37.13% in the study period. The gross profit ratio is one of the very important ratios for measuring profitability of a firm. However the company maintains a good gross profit ratio.

EXHIBIT- 10

TVS MOTOR GROSS PROFIT RATIO (2003-2017)

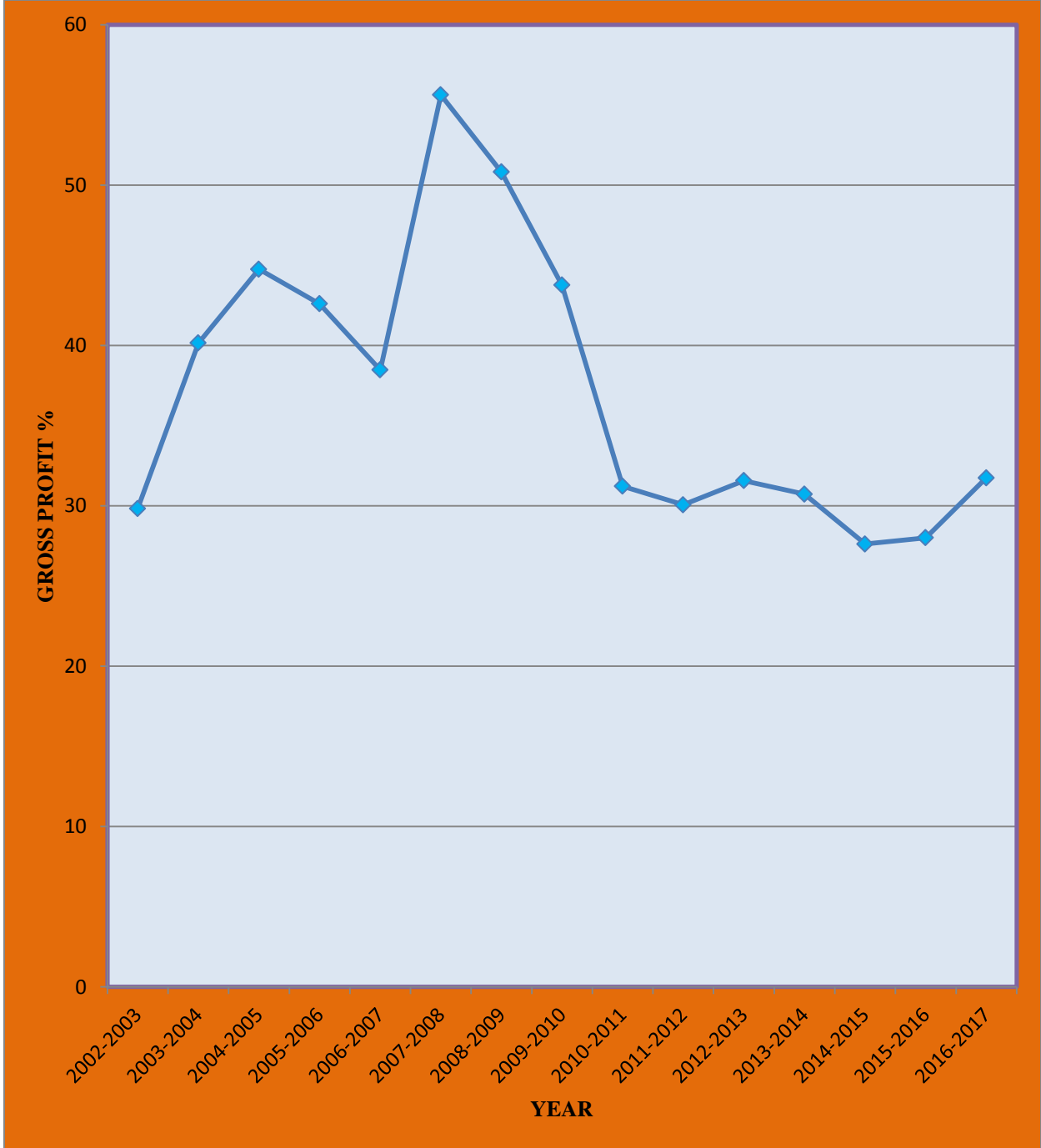


TABLE- 13

NET PROFIT RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	18.65
2003-2004	24.63
2004-2005	26.55
2005-2006	23.70
2006-2007	20.67
2007-2008	31.57
2008-2009	27.13
2009-2010	21.90
2010-2011	14.91
2011-2012	14.39
2012-2013	14.35
2013-2014	14.14
2014-2015	13.17
2015-2016	14.17
2016-2017	16.35
Average	19.75

Source: Secondary data

This table no-13 indicates that the net profit ratio in the year 2003 was 18.65%. It raised to 24.63% in 2004. The ratio was fluctuating in 2005-2010. The net profit ratio was decreasing in 2011-2016. In 2017 the ratio was increased to 16.35%. The average net profit ratio of the company is 19.75% in the study period. Thus higher the ratio is better the profitability.

EXHIBIT- 11

TVS MOTOR NET PROFIT RATIO (2003-2017)

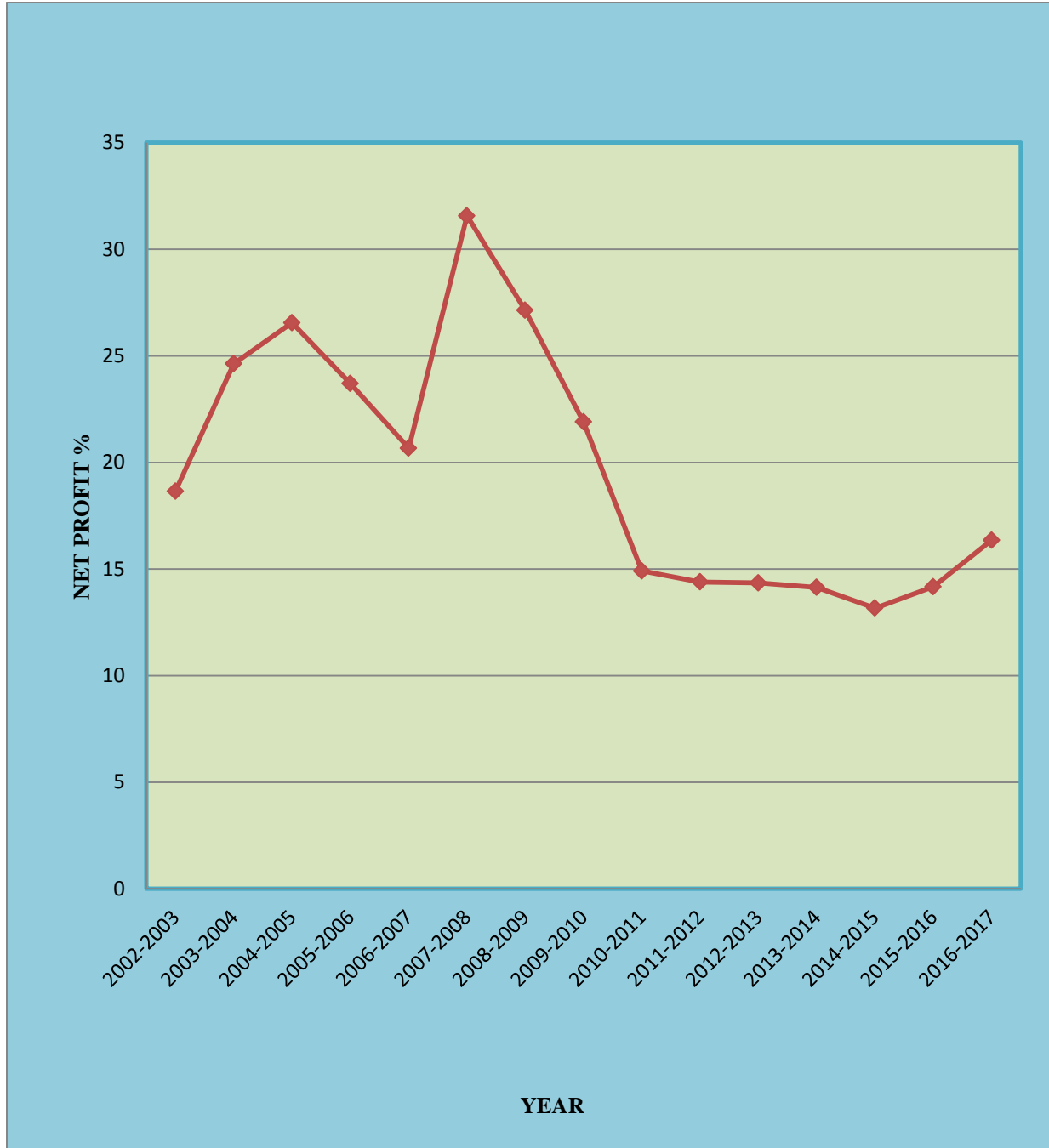


TABLE- 14
OPERATING RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	82.46
2003-2004	73.98
2004-2005	68.99
2005-2006	71.31
2006-2007	74.91
2007-2008	58.15
2008-2009	61.29
2009-2010	70.40
2010-2011	68.77
2011-2012	69.93
2012-2013	68.43
2013-2014	69.27
2014-2015	72.37
2015-2016	74.82
2016-2017	70.64
Average	70.38

Source: Secondary data

This table no-14 reveals that the operating ratio in the year 2003 was 82.46% and then after decreased to 73.98% in 2004. The operating ratio was fluctuating in the period of 2005-2014 and then after increased in 2015-2016(72.37%-74.82%). In 2017 the operating ratio fall in 70.64%. The average operating ratio of TVS motor is 70.38% in the study period. However, 75% to 85% percent may be considered to be a good ratio in case of a manufacturing undertaking.

EXHIBIT-12

TVS MOTOR OPERATING RATIO (2003-2017)

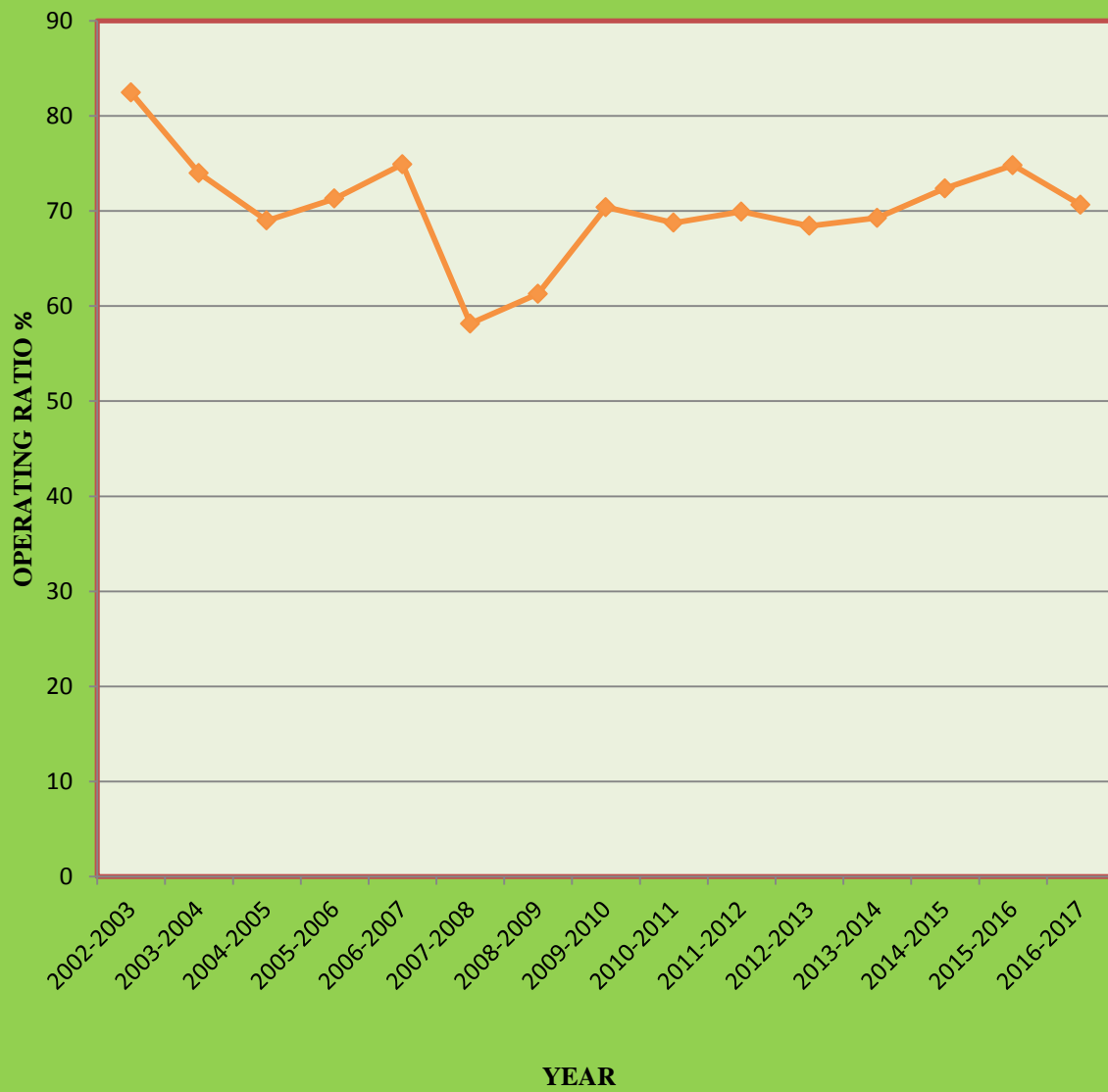


TABLE- 15

OPERATING PROFIT RATIO OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	9.83
2003-2004	9.21
2004-2005	7.39
2005-2006	6.39
2006-2007	3.63
2007-2008	1.41
2008-2009	3.29
2009-2010	4.79
2010-2011	6.23
2011-2012	6.59
2012-2013	5.78
2013-2014	6.00
2014-2015	5.98
2015-2016	6.67
2016-2017	7.06
Average	6.02

Source: secondary data

The table no-15 shows that the operating profit ratio in the year 2003 was 9.83% and then after the operating profit ratio was declining 2004-2008(9.21%-1.41%).The ratio was fluctuating in 2009-2017. In 2017 the ratio was increased in 7.06%. The average operating profit ratio of the company is 6.02% in the study period. There was an increase in the operating ratio.

EXHIBIT-13

TVS MOTOR OPERATING PROFIT RATIO (2003-2017)

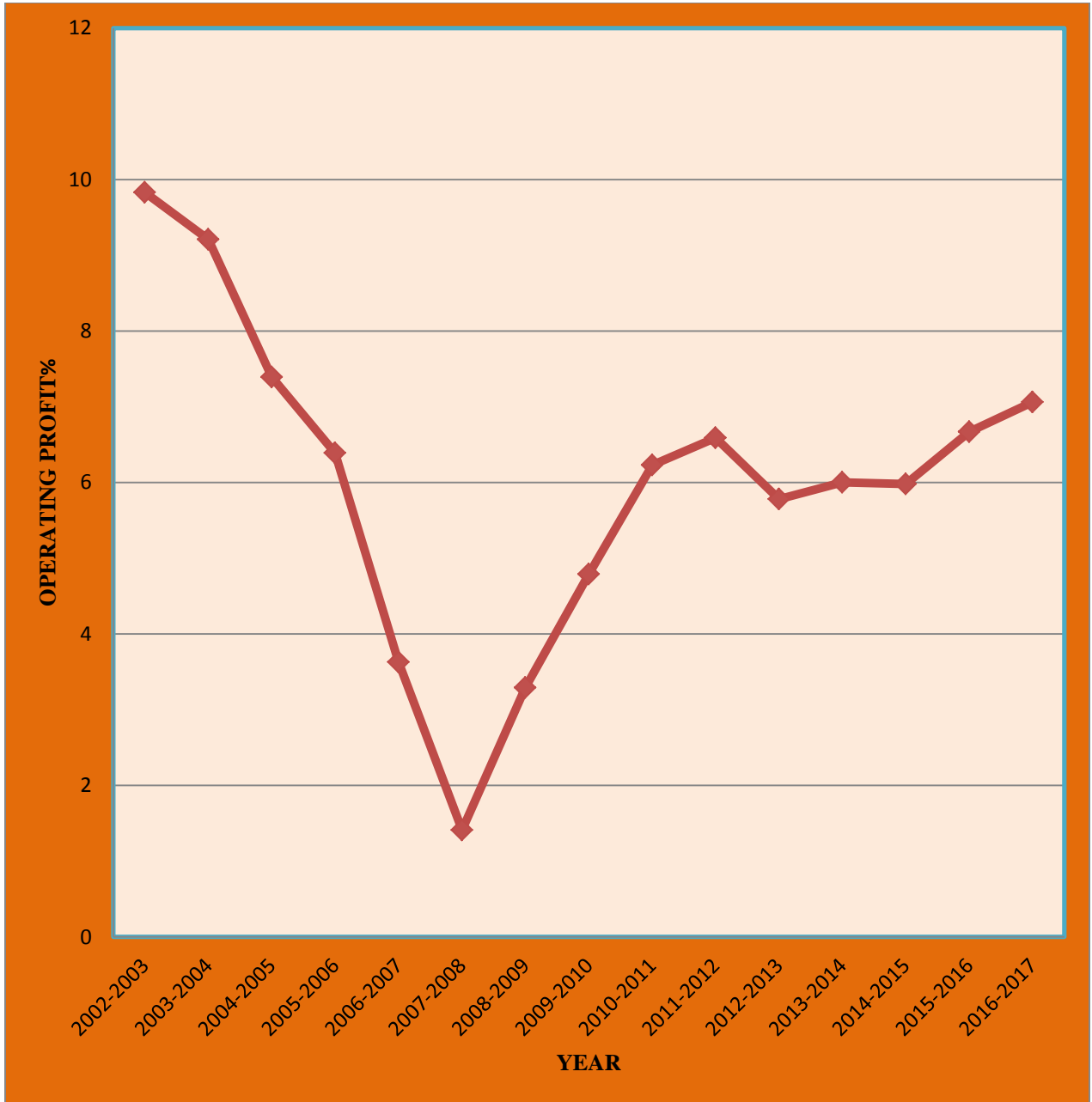


TABLE- 16

RETURN ON SHAREHOLDER INVESTMENT OF TVS MOTOR

YEAR	RATIO
2002-2003	1.19
2003-2004	1.20
2004-2005	1.12
2005-2006	1.00
2006-2007	0.98
2007-2008	1.23
2008-2009	1.22
2009-2010	1.10
2010-2011	0.93
2011-2012	0.87
2012-2013	0.82
2013-2014	0.79
2014-2015	0.80
2015-2016	0.82
2016-2017	0.82
Average	0.99

Source: Secondary data

This table no-16 indicates that the Return on shareholders' investment in the year 2003 was 1.19% and then increased to 1.20%.The ratio was fluctuating in 2005-2016. In 2017 ratio was 0.82%. The average ratio of TVS motor is 0.99% in the study period. As this ratio reveals how well the resources of a firm are being used, Higher the ratio, better are the results.

EXHIBIT-14

TVS MOTOR RETURN ON SHAREHOLDER INVESTMENT



TABLE - 17**TVS MOTOR AUTOMOBILE COMPANY -
MEAN VALUE -RATIOS**

CATEGORY	VARIABLES	MEAN
LIQUIDITY RATIO	Current Ratio	1.03
	Liquid Ratio	0.56
	Absolute Liquid Ratio	0.03
SOLVENCY RATIO	Debt Equity Ratio	1.55
	Debt to Capitalizations	1.55
EFFICIENY RATIO	Inventory Turnover Ratio	12.33
	Debtors Turnover Ratio	36.94
PROFITABILITY RATIO	Gross Profit Ratio	37.13
	Net Profit Ratio	19.75
	Operating Ratio	70.38
	Operating Profit Ratio	6.02
	Return on Share Holder Investment	0.99

From the table no-17, it is understood that the average of liquidity ratios (1.03, 0.56 and 0.09) which is less than normal current ratio of 2:1. It shows that the company not enjoys credit worthiness during this study period. The average solvency ratio is shows (1.55, 1.55). The efficiency ratio is shows inventory turnover ratio, debtors turnover ratio, (12.32 and 38.28). The average profitability ratio gross profit, net profit, operating ratio, operating profit ratio and return on shareholder's investment of TVS Motor shows an increasing trend (37.12, 70.38, 6.02, 19.75 and 0.99) from 2003 to 2017. It indicates profitability position of TVS motor good. It will effectively utilize the assets and it collects the debts from debtors smartly also effectively used. The overall mean current ratios calculated by the TVS Motor results in good average. Profitability and solvency of TVS Motor is better.

C. THE ESTIMATION OF FINANCIAL HEALTH – (Z – SCORE ANALYSIS)

TABLE- 18

FINANCIAL HEALTH OF TVS MOTOR (Z-SCORE ANALYSIS)

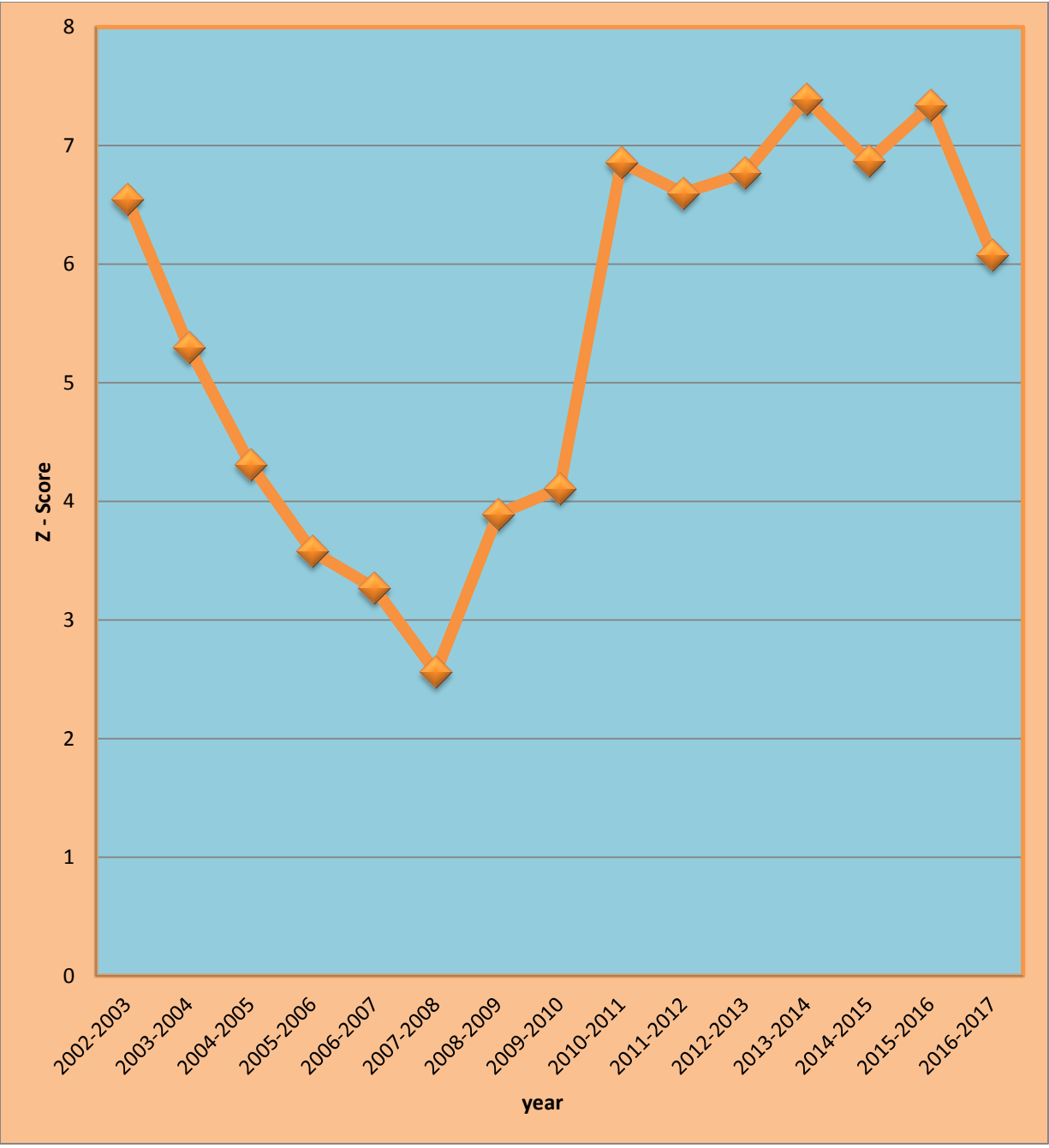
YEAR	Z – SCORE
2002-2003	6.55
2003-2004	5.30
2004-2005	4.31
2005-2006	3.58
2006-2007	3.27
2007-2008	2.56
2008-2009	3.89
2009-2010	4.11
2010-2011	6.86
2011-2012	6.60
2012-2013	6.77
2013-2014	7.39
2014-2015	6.87
2015-2016	7.34
2016-2017	6.08

Source: Secondary data

In this analysis TVS Motor Company's Z- score is above 3.00 throughout the study period 2002-2003 to 2016-2017. The company enjoys good financial health. Only in 2007-2008, the score was less than 3 ie., 2.56. Then the company managed to raise its financial performance. The overall the financial health is very good.

EXHIBIT- 15

TVS MOTOR Z-SCORE ANALYSIS



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

CHAPTER-V

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Findings mean principal outcomes of a research project. This usually refers to the totality of outcomes rather than the conclusion or recommendations drawn from them. This chapter provides the summary of findings based on the analysis of the data collected. “**FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED**” research study was carried out using the secondary data collected from the published annual reports of the company.

The findings of the analysis are presented in the following headings:

- A. Analysis of the financial statements of TVS Motor Company limited.
 - Comparative Balance sheet
 - Trend analysis
- B. The financial performance of TVS motor company limited.
 - Ratio Analysis (liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency position).
- C. Estimation of the financial health of the company.
 - Z-score analysis

A. Financial statements analysis of the company - Findings

For analyzing financial statements, a comparison of the balance sheets (2003-2004 and 2016-2017) and trend analysis were carried out.

The comparison of balance sheets (2003-2004 and 2016-2017) indicates the following:

The Comparative Balance Sheet: (2003-2004)

The comparative balance sheet of the TVS Motor 2003-2004 shows that the net block had been increased by 37.69%, which shows that the investment in the fixed asset had also increased in 2004. Then the secured loan has fallen down (8.60%) and unsecured loan has increased in 0.80%, and reserves of the TVS Motor had raised more. In this year the net current asset had increased by 99.52% and there has been sufficient increase in cash balance also. The overall financial position of the TVS Motor Company is satisfactory.

The Comparative Balance Sheet: (2016-2017)

The comparative balance sheet of the TVS Motor 2016 -2017 shows the net block had increased by 24.55%, and the investment in the fixed asset had raised in 2017. Both secured and unsecured loans were increased by 3.43% and 89.30%, and the reserve of the TVS Motor had increased. In the year the net current asset had increased by 24.27% and there has been sufficient increase in cash balance also. The overall financial position of the TVS Motor is satisfactory.

TVS Motor Company (2003-2004 and 2016-2017)

From the analysis of the financial statements of TVS Motor 2003-2004 and 2016-2017 the derived results indicates:

The financial performance of TVS Motor company implies that the overall financial performance of companies were good from 2003-2017. So, it is determined to be in good financial position. The analysis also reveals that the overall financial performance of company has increased from 2003-2017. Hence, it is considered to be in satisfactory position. Except the secured loans, where the secured loans were increased from (41.03- 422.32). The increase in loan implied that the company had more liability.

Trend analysis of TVS Motor company - Findings

The net sales of TVS Motors Company Limited shows an increasing trend (positive) (100%-448.70%) for the 15 years period, from 2003 to 2017. The sales have continuously increased in all the years up to 2017. The percentage in 2017 is 448.70% as compared to 100% in 2003. The increase in sales is satisfactory to the company.

The projected sales of the company shows for 3 years. It is rising steadily for the period 2018 to 2020. The projected sales percentage in the year 2018 is 481.64% and they increased projected value in 2020 is 547.53%. The overall performance of the concern is good.

The table No-4 shows the profit before tax percentage in 15 years period 2003-2017. In the PBT percentage increased in 2003 to 2004 and it after decreased in 2009 to 15.46%. Profit before tax has substantially increased from 2010 to 2017 (37.87%-347.36%) except for one year 2013 (81.33%). Trend analysis shows that the profit before tax is increasing steadily from 2010-2011 onwards.

The projected profit is shows for the 3 years of 2018 to 2020. The projected PBT percentage of 2018 is 413.64% and they increased projected value in 2020 is 545.89%.

B. Financial performance of TVS Motor Ltd Liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency position of TVS Motor limited- Ratio Analysis Findings

The ratio analysis for the liquidity, profitability, solvency, efficiency position of TVS motor company limited from 2003-2017, indicates the following:

The liquidity ratio of TVS Motor is (CR-1.03, LR-0.56, ALR 0.03) which is less than normal current ratio of 2:1. It shows that the company not enjoys credit worthiness during this study period. The average profitability ratio consisting of (GP-37.13, NP-19.75, OR-70.38, OPR-6.02, ROS-0.99) from 2003 to 2017. It indicates profitability position of TVS motor good.

It will effectively utilize the assets and it collects the debts from debtors smartly also effectively used. The average solvency ratio is shows (1.55, 1.55). The efficiency ratio shows inventory turnover ratio and debtors turnover ratio to be (12.32 and 38.28). The overall mean

current assets calculated by the TVS Motor results in good average. Profitability and solvency of TVS Motor is better.

C. The Estimation of Financial Health of The Automobile Company TVS Motor by applying Z-Score Analysis.

The financial Health of TVS Motor was estimated by applying Z-score Analysis from 2003-2017 it revealed the following:

The TVS Motor score is above 3.00 throughout the study period 2002-2003 to 2016-2017. The company enjoys good financial health. In 2007-2008, the score was less than 3 is 2.56. Then the company has managed well. The overall the financial health is found to be very good.

SUGGESTIONS:

On the basis of the research findings, the following suggestions are offered to improve the Efficiency, Earnings and Financial performance of TVS Motor Company.

- The company's liquidity position has to be improved. The average current ratio is 1.03 which is less than ideal 2:1 current Asset and current liabilities must be effectively managed to improve current ratio.
- The company is not much depending on the outsiders funds. It can borrow funds from outsiders and use the financial leverage to enhance profit.
- Debtors must be managed efficiently by reconsidering company's credit & collection policies.
- As per the trend Analysis higher profits & sales are expected by forecasting company has to maintains the performance with regard to all aspects, like the purchase, production, sales, current asset management etc.

If all these suggestions are carried out properly the TVS company's financial performance will be better.

CONCLUSION:

Financial performance is an important yardstick to measure a company's operational and financial efficiency. Efforts should be constantly made to improve the financial position. Efficient management on finance is very important for the success of an enterprise. In current scenario greater importance is given to financial performance. This aspect must form part of the company's strategic and operational thinking. TVS Motor automobile industry which contributes more to the development of our economy. Hence, the research study was undertaken on "Financial Performance of TVS Motor Company limited".

While, analyzing the overall financial performance of these automobile industry, TVS Motor company for the study applied various analytical tools. They are Comparative balance sheet, trend analysis, financial ratio analysis (liquidity, profitability, solvency and efficiency ratios) and Z-score analysis. From the analysis of TVS Motor it is found that the financial performance and the financial health of the company is good.

This research study is helpful to increase efficiency of financial performance of TVS Motor company limited. Efficient financial performance will help the economy to grow. The growing company will contribute to the economic development of our Nation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- ❖ Shashi k. gupta, R.K.Sharma, “**Management accounting**” Kalyani Publishers, 2016.
- ❖ Pandey, I.M. **Financial Management**, Vikas Publishing. House Pvt. Ltd. 2016, pp. 633.
- ❖ R. Kothari -**Research Methodology** ,Second Edition Jaipur -May 2016.
- ❖ Sawalia Bihariverma -**Financial Management** , Asian Books private Ltd 2016.

JOURNAL

Anupajawardhana(2016) “A study on financial performance analysis of Adidas AG” European journal of business and management, volume-8, No.11,2016.

Dr.M.Dhanabhakym(2012) “A Study on Financial Performance of Selected Public Sector Banks In India” International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Volume-2. Issue-1, January 2012.

Dr. Anurag (2012) “A study of financial performance: a comparative analysis of SBI and ICICI bank” International Journal of Marketing, Financial Services & Management Research.volume-1, issue-11, November-2012.

Geethalakshmik.Jothi (2017) “financial health ofselect Indian pharmaceutical companies through Z score model” volume 117, NO-15-2017,69-78.

Kumar Aditya (2016) “ A study on Appraisal of financial solvency of ONGC a Z-Score model” journal of research in management and technology, volume 5, issue 4(april,2016)

Kulcsar Edina (2015) “A study on Risk and growth analysis of small and medium size enterprises between 2010 and 2012” journal of emerging markets queries in finance and business.volume-32, year2015, page-1323-1331.

MR. Nidhyananth, Ms.C.Aarthi (2007). “A Study on financial performance of sakthi sugar ltd, sivagangai unit” IOSR Journal of business and management (IOSR-JBM), 45.3:1-6.

Mital Menapara and Vijay Pithadia (2011). “A Study on Financial Performance of Selected Companies during pre-post merger and Acquisition“ National Monthly refereed journal of Research in commerce &management , 1(11). PP 192-198.

Parvesh Kumar Goyal (2016),“Ratio analysis as a technique of financial performance evaluation”kaav international journal of law , finance & industrial relationsJul-Dec2016-Volume-3-Iss-2-A5.

Palanichamy K and Jaganathan (2016)“A Study on Financial Performance of Ashok Leyland limited, Chennai”. International Journal of Current Multidisciplinary Studies Vol. 2, Issue 7, pp.369-374, July, 2016.

Pooja Gupta(2014)“A Study of the Impact of Corporate Governance Practices on Firm Performance in Indian and South Korean Companies” Institute of Business Management International University,volume-133, page 4-11(2014).

Sudarsana Reddy, (2003) “Financial Performance of Paper Industry in Andhra Pradesh”, Finance India, Volume –XVII, No.3, September- 2003, Pp.1027-1033.

Sanjay Hiran(2016) Financial Performance Analysis of Indian Companies Belongs to Automobile Industry with Special Reference to Liquidity & Leverage journal of Scholar,

Pacific Academy of Higher Education & Research University, Udaipur, India Vol.4 (Jan/Feb 2016 issue)

Sidra Alimirza (2013) “A Study on Determinants of financial performance of a firm case of Pakistani stock market”.Journal of economics and international finance. Volume 5(2), PP 43-52, may 2013

S.Vanitha(2011) “A Study on Financial Performance of Indian Manufacturing Companies during Pre and Post Merger” journal of financial market research,issue-2(2011)

V.Vijayalakshmi And M.Srividya (2014) “A Study On Financial Performance Of Pharmaceutical Industry In India”. journal of management and science ,4.3:36-54.

Zayyad Abdul-Baki (2014),“Financial ratios as performance measure A comparison of IFRS and Nigerian GAAP” Accounting and Management Information Systems Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 82–97, 2014

Websites:-

www.tvs motor.com

www.Google search.com

www.money control .com

www.google.com.

www.yahoo.com

www. Ask.com

ANNEXURE

TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT

Particulars	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Income					
Sales Turnover	13,190.06	12,232.12	10,813.86	8,652.09	7,732.88
Excise Duty	1,054.75	988.25	715.64	690.24	667.88
Net Sales	12,135.31	11,243.87	10,098.22	7,961.85	7,065.00
Other Income	173.37	51.31	32.61	31.49	-67.00
Stock Adjustments	58.73	-70.53	92.07	-9.65	-32.70
Total Income	12,367.41	11,224.65	10,222.90	7,983.69	6,965.30
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	8,969.29	8,005.63	7,448.53	5,709.42	5,113.28
Power & Fuel Cost	90.62	88.29	91.29	79.81	90.45
Employee Cost	745.64	664.23	585.42	476.11	407.13
Selling and Admin Expenses	288.81	317.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,242.61	1,346.74	1,460.75	1,208.76	1,012.41
Total Expenses	11,336.97	10,422.60	9,585.99	7,474.10	6,623.27
Operating Profit	857.07	750.74	604.30	478.10	409.03
PBDIT	1,030.44	802.05	636.91	509.59	342.03
Interest	43.95	46.24	27.42	25.40	48.04
PBDT	986.49	755.81	609.49	484.19	293.99
Depreciation	287.81	189.84	153.33	131.65	130.41
Profit Before Tax	698.68	565.97	456.16	352.54	163.58
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	698.68	565.97	456.16	352.54	163.58
Tax	140.60	133.83	108.33	90.91	47.56
Reported Net Profit	558.08	432.14	347.83	261.63	116.02
Total Value Addition	2,367.68	2,416.97	2,137.46	1,764.68	1,509.99
Equity Dividend	118.78	118.77	90.27	66.51	57.02
Corporate Dividend Tax	22.51	22.15	17.24	11.01	8.49
Shares in issue (lakhs)	4,750.87	4,750.87	4,750.87	4,750.87	4,750.87
Earning Per Share (Rs)	11.75	9.10	7.32	5.51	2.44
Equity Dividend (%)	250.00	250.00	190.00	140.00	120.00
Book Value (Rs)	50.69	40.77	34.63	29.79	25.78

Particulars	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Income					
Sales Turnover	7,126.20	6,288.02	4,679.59	4,008.91	3,683.53
Excise Duty	0.00	0.00	316.48	337.99	464.03
Net Sales	7,126.20	6,288.02	4,363.11	3,670.92	3,219.50
Other Income	21.71	35.62	46.65	79.47	98.07
Stock Adjustments	15.14	143.88	-1.95	-60.56	26.07
Total Income	7,163.05	6,467.52	4,407.81	3,689.83	3,343.64
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	5,330.43	4,806.50	3,169.76	2,753.53	2,502.45
Power & Fuel Cost	89.77	68.10	49.74	46.25	40.72
Employee Cost	370.11	326.72	251.39	204.69	176.55
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0.00	0.00	41.25	28.16	25.18
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	0.00	617.81	444.16	443.91
Miscellaneous Expenses	881.66	838.53	21.85	12.49	11.45
Total Expenses	6,671.97	6,039.85	4,151.80	3,489.28	3,200.26
Operating Profit	469.37	392.05	209.36	121.08	45.31
PBDIT	491.08	427.67	256.01	200.55	143.38
Interest	57.09	72.33	75.36	64.61	11.47
PBDT	433.99	355.34	180.65	135.94	131.91
Depreciation	117.53	107.25	102.53	102.89	94.59
Other Written Off	0.00	0.00	1.95	1.95	1.95
Profit Before Tax	316.46	248.09	76.17	31.10	35.37
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	316.46	248.09	76.17	31.10	35.37
Tax	67.39	53.51	-11.84	0.02	3.60
Reported Net Profit	249.07	194.58	88.01	31.08	31.77
Total Value Addition	1,341.54	1,233.35	982.04	735.75	697.81
Equity Dividend	61.77	52.27	28.51	16.63	16.63
Corporate Dividend Tax	10.01	8.21	4.36	2.83	2.83
Shares in issue (lakhs)	4,750.87	4,750.87	2,375.44	2,375.44	2,375.44
Earning Per Share (Rs)	5.24	4.10	3.71	1.31	1.34
Equity Dividend (%)	130.00	110.00	120.00	70.00	70.00
Book Value (Rs)	24.61	21.04	36.43	34.23	34.59

Particulars	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Income					
Sales Turnover	4,473.44	3,731.75	3,321.25	3,260.01	3,111.28
Excise Duty	618.48	496.79	445.34	439.80	406.75
Net Sales	3,854.96	3,234.96	2,875.91	2,820.21	2,704.53
Other Income	82.73	78.15	86.46	44.98	26.66
Stock Adjustments	-37.72	60.70	3.18	-7.77	39.82
Total Income	3,899.97	3,373.81	2,965.55	2,857.42	2,771.01
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	2,908.18	2,420.48	2,022.90	1,884.92	1,921.32
Power & Fuel Cost	43.10	36.47	27.41	29.34	20.85
Employee Cost	172.45	157.09	140.95	133.97	104.05
Other Manufacturing Expenses	24.26	19.69	20.51	24.42	19.35
Selling and Admin Expenses	515.99	450.46	395.31	398.72	332.05
Miscellaneous Expenses	13.31	4.55	59.23	81.33	80.80
Total Expenses	3,677.29	3,088.74	2,666.31	2,552.70	2,478.42
Operating Profit	139.95	206.92	212.78	259.74	265.93
PBDIT	222.68	285.07	299.24	304.72	292.59
Interest	42.35	20.99	8.33	10.30	11.24
PBDT	180.33	264.08	290.91	294.42	281.35
Depreciation	87.60	93.91	89.63	79.89	79.91
Other Written Off	1.88	1.72	0.83	0.00	0.30
Profit Before Tax	90.85	168.45	200.45	214.53	201.14
Extra-ordinary items	-0.32	5.50	1.42	-0.74	1.40
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	90.53	173.95	201.87	213.79	202.54
Tax	24.25	51.45	62.88	76.04	73.19
Reported Net Profit	66.60	117.00	137.57	137.75	129.35
Total Value Addition	769.11	668.26	643.41	667.78	557.10
Equity Dividend	20.19	30.88	30.89	31.41	27.72
Corporate Dividend Tax	2.94	4.33	4.22	4.25	2.07

Shares in issue (lakhs)	2,375.44	2,375.44	2,375.44	2,310.01	231.00
Earning Per Share (Rs)	2.80	4.93	5.79	5.96	56.00
Equity Dividend (%)	85.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	120.00
Book Value (Rs)	34.07	32.25	28.58	24.89	183.09

TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED BALANCE SHEET NEW FORMATE

Particulars	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51
Total Share Capital	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51
Reserves and Surplus	2,360.82	1,889.29	1,597.85	1,367.77	1,177.16
Total Reserves and Surplus	2,360.82	1,889.29	1,597.85	1,367.77	1,177.16
Total Shareholders Funds	2,408.33	1,936.80	1,645.36	1,415.28	1,224.67
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	468.76	494.23	518.98	442.41	494.14
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	125.70	175.67	152.75	124.68	93.12
Long Term Provisions	50.80	39.99	43.73	53.17	53.17
Total Non-Current Liabilities	645.26	709.89	715.46	620.26	640.43
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	616.38	264.23	399.76	33.47	51.72
Trade Payables	1,859.36	1,543.71	1,263.82	998.91	822.80
Other Current Liabilities	312.47	449.47	474.77	428.82	326.23
Short Term Provisions	62.87	58.47	105.03	67.96	53.42
Total Current Liabilities	2,851.08	2,315.88	2,243.38	1,529.16	1,254.17
Total Capital And Liabilities	5,904.67	4,962.57	4,604.20	3,564.70	3,119.27
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	1,930.64	1,545.93	1,294.93	1,105.94	1,006.85
Intangible Assets	53.23	46.92	34.70	19.77	4.63
Capital Work-In-Progress	62.28	30.96	89.36	48.08	36.09
Fixed Assets	2,046.15	1,623.81	1,418.99	1,173.79	1,047.57
Non-Current Investments	1,587.90	1,184.57	1,012.46	895.92	868.84
Long Term Loans And Advances	0.12	136.65	143.73	86.27	73.35
Other Non-Current Assets	83.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Non-Current Assets	3,717.78	2,945.03	2,575.18	2,155.98	1,989.76
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	966.95	825.97	819.68	548.15	509.66
Trade Receivables	723.77	578.69	503.86	334.12	300.52
Cash And Cash Equivalents	8.51	32.84	5.39	82.57	17.45
Short Term Loans And Advances	0.00	521.91	632.78	364.31	178.44
OtherCurrentAssets	487.66	58.13	67.31	79.57	123.44
Total Current Assets	2,186.89	2,017.54	2,029.02	1,408.72	1,129.51
Total Assets	5,904.67	4,962.57	4,604.20	3,564.70	3,119.27
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES					
Contingent Liabilities	622.69	741.42	750.59	607.29	395.07
CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS					
Raw Materials	0.00	62.18	72.66	48.66	41.85
Stores, Spares And Loose Tools	0.00	1,093.07	1,006.67	686.44	499.21
Capital Goods	0.00	84.12	63.63	27.07	14.38
EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					
Expenditure In Foreign Currency	1,952.76	182.26	158.82	155.78	104.12
REMITTANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR DIVIDENDS					
Dividend Remittance In Foreign Currency	-	-	-	-	-
EARNINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					
FOB Value Of Goods	2,026.96	2,492.13	2,254.84	1,716.18	1,155.85
Other Earnings	-	56.76	61.25	50.26	29.99
BONUS DETAILS					
Bonus Equity Share Capital	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	71.53	38.85	38.54	20.21	10.11
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	1,516.37	1,184.24	1,012.13	895.59	866.48
CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Current Investments Quoted Market Value	-	-	-	-	-
Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	47.51	47.51	23.75	23.75	23.75
Total Share Capital	47.51	47.51	23.75	23.75	23.75
Reserves and Surplus	1,121.79	951.90	841.63	789.38	797.83
Total Reserves and Surplus	1,121.79	951.90	841.63	789.38	797.83
Total Shareholders Funds	1,169.30	999.41	865.38	813.13	821.58
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	479.93	554.34	1,003.29	905.98	666.34
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	97.55	95.66	171.41	225.74	219.95
Long Term Provisions	48.54	42.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Non-Current Liabilities	626.02	692.63	1,174.70	1,131.72	886.29
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	235.53	79.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade Payables	737.70	669.11	662.63	549.55	505.01
Other Current Liabilities	314.22	367.92	4.58	0.79	0.75
Short Term Provisions	57.73	49.35	66.87	65.49	60.99
Total Current Liabilities	1,345.18	1,165.47	734.08	615.83	566.75
Total Capital And Liabilities	3,140.50	2,857.51	2,774.16	2,560.68	2,274.62
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	1,019.64	935.31	955.73	995.94	1,016.48
Intangible Assets	5.93	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Work-In-Progress	52.51	57.39	27.05	40.43	26.57
Fixed Assets	1,078.08	994.98	982.78	1,036.37	1,043.05
Non-Current Investments	930.92	649.38	739.26	477.71	338.96
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	0.00	0.00	56.84	77.60	65.05
Long Term Loans And Advances	53.20	95.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Current Assets	0.00	0.00	30.09	75.33	52.77
Total Non-Current Assets	2,062.20	1,740.11	1,808.97	1,667.01	1,499.83
CURRENT ASSETS					
Current Investments	0.00	11.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventories	584.56	527.92	289.73	320.55	405.38
Trade Receivables	234.07	270.62	220.31	181.56	87.86
Cash And Cash Equivalents	13.03	6.01	101.01	42.05	3.73
Short Term Loans And Advances	146.89	206.28	354.14	349.51	277.82
Other Current Assets	99.75	94.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Current Assets	1,078.30	1,117.40	965.19	893.67	774.79
Total Assets	3,140.50	2,857.51	2,774.16	2,560.68	2,274.62
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Contingent Liabilities	325.91	292.83	121.27	170.10	135.65
CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS					
Raw Materials	63.52	54.66	258.66	229.58	144.82
Stores, Spares And Loose Tools	572.89	486.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Goods	32.48	29.18	8.13	3.17	14.19
EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					
Expenditure In Foreign Currency	100.97	95.87	81.28	67.46	48.74
REMITTANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR DIVIDENDS					
Dividend Remittance In Foreign Currency	-	-	-	-	-
EARNINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE					
FOB Value Of Goods	1,107.51	853.48	517.18	499.03	308.14
Other Earnings	22.68	29.36	15.04	25.08	26.33
BONUS DETAILS					
Bonus Equity Share Capital	23.75	23.75	-	-	-
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	6.37	6.05	303.98	55.73	118.18
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	930.59	649.05	379.79	393.77	235.77
CURRENT INVESTMENTS					
Current Investments Quoted Market Value	-	5.64	-	-	-
Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	2007	2006	2005	2004
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
Preference Share Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Share Capital	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
Revaluation Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves and Surplus	785.52	742.37	655.08	551.20
Total Reserves and Surplus	785.52	742.37	655.08	551.20
Money Received Against Share Warrants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Employees Stock Options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Shareholders Funds	809.27	766.12	678.83	574.95
Equity Share Application Money	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preference Share Application Money	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Share Capital Suspense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hybrid/Debt/Other Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Statutory Consumer Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Appropriation Towards Project Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Line Contribution From Consumers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Government/Other Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	633.56	385.04	186.84	113.61
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	197.20	167.51	164.13	133.53
Other Long Term Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long Term Provisions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Non-Current Liabilities	830.76	552.55	350.97	247.14
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference A/C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40
Trade Payables	576.62	523.64	451.28	420.20
Other Current Liabilities	0.40	0.82	0.91	0.81
Short Term Provisions	49.73	62.44	55.61	43.11
Total Current Liabilities	626.75	586.90	507.80	469.52
Total Capital And Liabilities	2,266.78	1,905.57	1,537.60	1,291.61
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	797.08	766.78	763.58	690.54
Intangible Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12
Capital Work-In-Progress	205.83	26.97	6.90	9.52
Intangible Assets Under Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Mining Development Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assets Held For Sale	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fixed Assets	1,002.91	793.75	770.48	704.18
Non-Current Investments	344.74	344.19	175.39	128.02
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	38.19	18.50	15.62	10.48
Long Term Loans And Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Current Assets	58.54	93.51	69.46	12.90
Total Non-Current Assets	1,444.38	1,249.95	1,030.95	855.58
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference A/C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventories	396.56	357.90	233.23	216.66
Trade Receivables	111.40	58.19	34.56	51.90
Cash And Cash Equivalents	86.56	24.35	73.87	18.00
Short Term Loans And Advances	227.88	215.18	164.99	149.47
Other Current Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Current Assets	822.40	655.62	506.65	436.03
Total Assets	2,266.78	1,905.57	1,537.60	1,291.61
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION				
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS				
Contingent Liabilities	230.73	123.15	106.53	52.15
CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS				
Raw Materials	202.44	67.22	40.60	32.69
Stores, Spares And Loose Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade/Other Goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Goods	42.67	17.99	60.51	51.25
EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE				
Expenditure In Foreign Currency	89.80	45.53	42.44	28.81

REMITTANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR DIVIDENDS				
Dividend Remittance In Foreign Currency	-	-	-	-
EARNINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE				
FOB Value Of Goods	250.29	176.66	120.32	68.24
Other Earnings	7.81	4.02	1.88	1.24
BONUS DETAILS				
Bonus Equity Share Capital	-	-	-	-
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS				
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	137.38	147.31	85.91	88.18
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	209.95	209.95	82.81	42.81
CURRENT INVESTMENTS				
Current Investments Quoted Market Value	-	-	-	-
Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	-	-	-	-

TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED BALANCE SHEET OLD FORMATE

Particulars	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51
Equity Share Capital	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51	47.51
Reserves	2,360.82	1,889.29	1,597.85	1,367.77	1,177.16
Networth	2,408.33	1,936.80	1,645.36	1,415.28	1,224.67
Secured Loans	422.32	408.31	297.93	212.26	275.42
Unsecured Loans	662.82	350.15	620.81	263.62	270.44
Total Debt	1,085.14	758.46	918.74	475.88	545.86
Total Liabilities	3,493.47	2,695.26	2,564.10	1,891.16	1,770.53
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	3,851.62	3,148.71	2,789.24	2,446.39	2,230.28
Less: Accum. Depreciation	1,867.75	1,555.86	1,459.61	1,320.68	1,218.80
Net Block	1,983.87	1,592.85	1,329.63	1,125.71	1,011.48
Capital Work in Progress	0.00	0.00	89.36	48.08	36.09
Investments	1,587.90	1,184.57	1,012.46	895.92	868.84
Inventories	966.95	825.97	819.68	548.15	509.66
Sundry Debtors	723.77	578.69	503.86	334.12	300.52
Cash and Bank Balance	8.51	32.84	5.39	82.57	17.45
Total Current Assets	1,699.23	1,437.50	1,328.93	964.84	827.63
Loans and Advances	571.39	716.69	843.82	530.15	375.23
Total CA, Loans & Advances	2,270.62	2,154.19	2,172.75	1,494.99	1,202.86
Current Liabilities	2,297.53	2,168.85	1,891.34	1,552.41	1,242.15
Provisions	113.67	98.46	148.76	121.13	106.59
Total CL & Provisions	2,411.20	2,267.31	2,040.10	1,673.54	1,348.74
Net Current Assets	-140.58	-113.12	132.65	-178.55	-145.88
Total Assets	3,431.19	2,664.30	2,564.10	1,891.16	1,770.53
Contingent Liabilities	622.69	741.42	750.59	607.29	395.07
Book Value (Rs)	50.69	40.77	34.63	29.79	25.78

Particulars	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	47.51	47.51	23.75	23.75	23.75
Equity Share Capital	47.51	47.51	23.75	23.75	23.75
Reserves	1,121.79	951.90	841.63	789.38	797.83
Networth	1,169.30	999.41	865.38	813.13	821.58
Secured Loans	356.70	434.53	829.98	622.42	452.68
Unsecured Loans	358.76	198.90	173.31	283.56	213.66
Total Debt	715.46	633.43	1,003.29	905.98	666.34
Total Liabilities	1,884.76	1,632.84	1,868.67	1,719.11	1,487.92
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	2,142.43	1,963.45	1,909.14	1,865.36	1,790.97
Less: Accum. Depreciation	1,116.86	1,025.86	953.41	869.42	774.49
Net Block	1,025.57	937.59	955.73	995.94	1,016.48
Capital Work in Progress	52.51	57.39	27.05	40.43	26.57
Investments	930.92	661.13	739.26	477.71	338.96
Inventories	584.56	527.92	289.73	320.55	405.38
Sundry Debtors	234.07	270.62	220.31	181.56	87.86
Cash and Bank Balance	13.03	6.01	39.74	42.00	3.44
Total Current Assets	831.66	804.55	549.78	544.11	496.68
Loans and Advances	299.84	396.85	410.98	427.11	342.87
Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00	61.27	0.05	0.29
Total CA, Loans & Advances	1,131.50	1,201.40	1,022.03	971.27	839.84
Current Liabilities	1,149.47	1,132.69	838.62	776.08	725.71
Provisions	106.27	91.98	66.87	65.49	60.99
Total CL & Provisions	1,255.74	1,224.67	905.49	841.57	786.70
Net Current Assets	-124.24	-23.27	116.54	129.70	53.14
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.00	0.00	30.09	75.33	52.77
Total Assets	1,884.76	1,632.84	1,868.67	1,719.11	1,487.92
Contingent Liabilities	325.91	292.83	121.27	170.10	135.65
Book Value (Rs)	24.61	21.04	36.43	34.23	34.59

Particulars	2002	2001	2005	2004	2003
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.10
Equity Share Capital	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.10
Reserves	785.52	742.37	655.08	551.20	399.85
Networth	809.27	766.12	678.83	574.95	422.95
Secured Loans	446.16	308.61	175.01	37.50	41.03
Unsecured Loans	187.40	76.43	11.83	81.51	80.86
Total Debt	633.56	385.04	186.84	119.01	121.89
Total Liabilities	1,442.83	1,151.16	865.67	693.96	544.84
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	1,483.01	1,378.41	1,287.22	1,132.57	806.51
Less: Accum. Depreciation	685.93	611.63	523.64	437.91	302.03
Net Block	797.08	766.78	763.58	694.66	504.48
Capital Work in Progress	205.83	26.97	6.90	9.52	28.19
Investments	344.74	344.19	175.39	128.02	87.92
Inventories	396.56	357.90	233.23	216.66	214.07
Sundry Debtors	111.40	58.19	34.56	51.90	52.21
Cash and Bank Balance	14.82	9.30	12.37	11.95	58.21
Total Current Assets	522.78	425.39	280.16	280.51	324.49
Loans and Advances	266.07	233.68	180.61	159.95	103.56
Fixed Deposits	71.74	15.05	61.50	6.05	24.25
Total CA, Loans & Advances	860.59	674.12	522.27	446.51	452.30
Current Liabilities	774.22	691.97	616.32	554.54	494.98
Provisions	49.73	62.44	55.61	43.11	33.07
Total CL & Provisions	823.95	754.41	671.93	597.65	528.05
Net Current Assets	36.64	-80.29	-149.66	-151.14	-75.75
Miscellaneous Expenses	58.54	93.51	69.46	12.90	0.00
Total Assets	1,442.83	1,151.16	865.67	693.96	544.84
Contingent Liabilities	230.73	123.15	106.53	52.15	38.25
Book Value (Rs)	34.07	32.25	28.58	24.89	183.09