

INVESTOR PRESENTATION Q2 FY19















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COMPANY OVERVIEW



ABOUT THE COMPANY





- Incorporated in 1985
- Promoted by prominent bankers including former Governor RBI, Chief Justice of India
- Initial business was advisory to foreign banks
- Listed on BSE (in 1985) and NSE (in 2016)
- Started providing Micro loans in 2008

As on 30.09.2018								
AUM: Rs. 760 Crores	Clients: 1.71 Lacs	Branches: 251	Employees: 2118	Bank Borrowings: Rs. 567 Crores	V	Net Worth: Rs. 200 Crores	Credit Rating: BBB+	Public 15.68% FII Promoter 66.17%





CRITICAL FACTORS AFFECTING NBFCs:

- 1. ASSET LIABILITY POSITION
 - 2. FUNDING TIE-UPS
- 3. SUPREME COURT AADHAAR VERDICT IMPLICATIONS

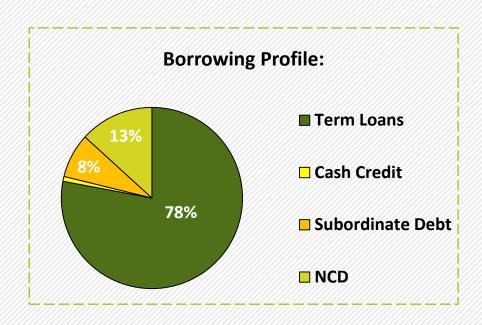


1. ASSET LIABILITY POSITION



	Q1 FY19 (Actual)	Q2 FY19 (Actual)	Q3 FY19 (Expected)	Q4 FY19 (Expected)
Quarterly Collection (Cr.)	164.5	180.1	180.4	166.8
Quarterly Repayment (Cr.)	85.8	90.9	89.5	85.0
Quarterly Surplus (Cr.)	78.7	89.2	90.9	81.8
Monthly Surplus (Cr.)	26.2	29.7	30.3	27.3

- Average Tenure of Borrowings: 49 months
- Average Tenure of Loans Given: 32months
- No exposure to Commercial Paper or any other short term borrowing



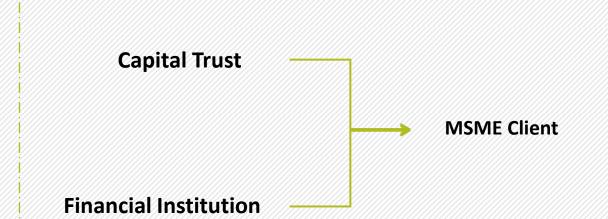




2. FUNDING TIE-UPS



	(Cr.)
Baring Private Equity	75.0
Hero FinCorp	15.0
Pool for Direct Assignment	39.2
Cash in Bank (30.09.18)	43.4
Total	172.6



JOINT LENDING (in discussion with a financial institution)

Benefits of Joint Lending to CTL:

- In talks with a financial institution enabling CTL to leverage other party's balance sheet
- Open tap funding
- Possibility to increase ROE
- Enables company to raise equity at the right time



3. SUPREME COURT AADHAAR VERDICT IMPLICATIONS





- Owing to the company's brick-and-mortar setup where physical verification of every client's KYC documents and residential address is conducted, it is not affected by the recent SC verdict
- Company uses advanced technology that retrieves all required client information by scanning QR code of the Aadhaar card through the company application



BUSINESS MODEL





UNIQUE BUSINESS MODEL



Capital Trust Microfinance

Capital Trust Limited

Banks and large NBFCs

MFIs

(Rs. 25K – Rs. 1Lac)



MISSING MIDDLE

(Rs. 1Lac – Rs. 10Lacs)

ASSET FINANCING (Rs 10Lacs onwards)





Rs. 1.05Lac loan Footwear Business (Saharanpur)



Rs. 2Lac loan Yarn Production (Hapur)



Rs. 3Lac loan Cloth Store (Ba<u>reilly)</u>

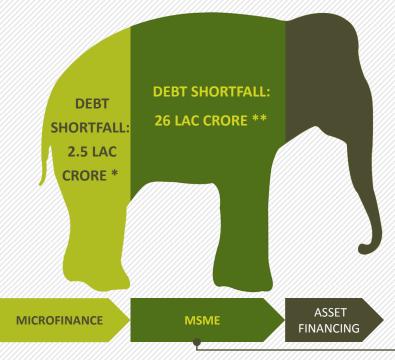


Rs. 5Lac loan <u>Handlo</u>om Business (Hathras)



EMPOWERING MICRO ENTERPRISES





MSME SECTOR

94% of India's 2.65 Crore MSME's are unregistered, hence don't have access to traditional banking

8% of all Microfinance clients graduate to the next economic level each year but do not have access to traditional forms of funding (Mfin)

- * Axis Securities Microfinance Report 2016
- ** IFC Report on Indian MSMEs (2015)



WHO

Typically family-run organizations that employ 1 - 10 people



WHY

MFIs not allowed to provide loans in this ticket size by RBI

Lack of comprehensive formal documentation of accounts, income and business transactions



WHY US

Methods and products designed to meet the customer requirement

Timely credit; feet-on-street model with transparent policies



LOAN PRODUCTS



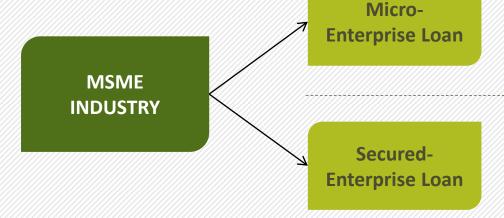
MICROFINANCE INDUSTRY

• Loans from Rs. 25,000 – Rs. 40,000

Tenure: 24 months

Joint Liability

Interest Rate: 24.5%



Loan of Rs. 1,05,000

Tenure: 36 months

Joint Liability

Interest Rate: 26% - 28%

- Loans from Rs. 1,00,000 Rs. 10,00,000
- Tenure: 36 48 months
- Secured by original property documents of client
- Interest Rate: 28% 32%



OPERATING MODEL



GEOGRAPHICAL PRESENCE



DELHI

Branches: 4 Portfolio: 9 Crores

UTTARAKHAND

Branches: 17 Portfolio: 46 Crores

PUNJAB

Branches: 40 Portfolio: 167 Crores

RAJASTHAN

Branches: 33 Portfolio: 100 Crores

MADHYA PRADESH

Branches: 25 Portfolio: 88 Crores

UTTAR PRADESH Branches: 65

Portfolio: 202 Crores

BIHAR

Branches: 27 Portfolio: 62 Crores

ODISHA

Branches: 22 Portfolio: 61 Crores

CHHATISGARH

Branches: 8 Portfolio: 8 Crores

JHARKHAND

Branches: 10 Portfolio: 17 Crores

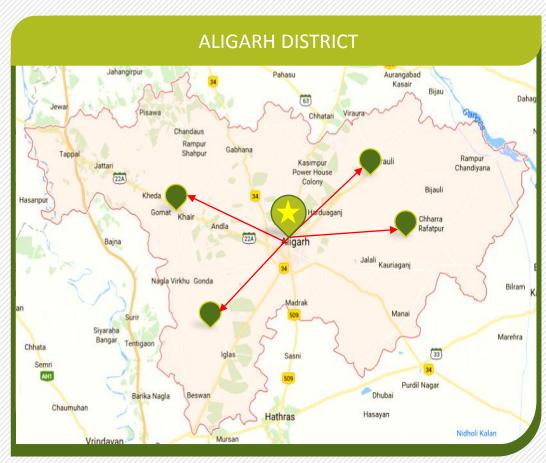




BRANCH NETWORK

CapitalTrust

HUB-AND-SPOKE MODEL







DISTRICT OFFICES

Aligarh



Khanpur



Bijnor



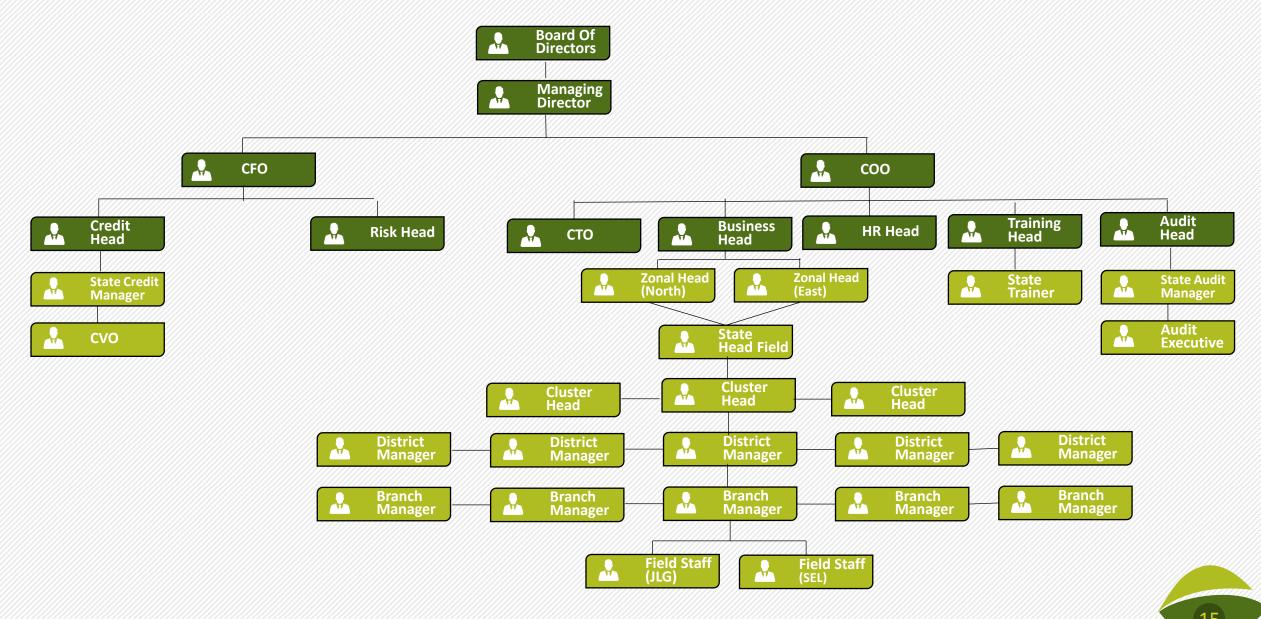
Sehore





ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE







OPERATIONAL AND IT PROWESS





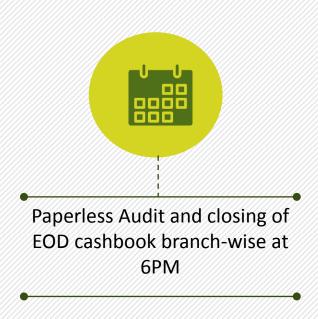


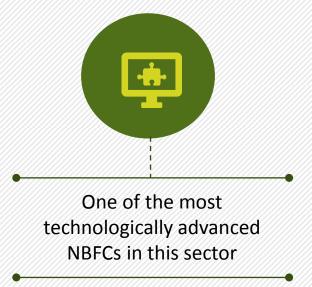




basis at remotest location in

country





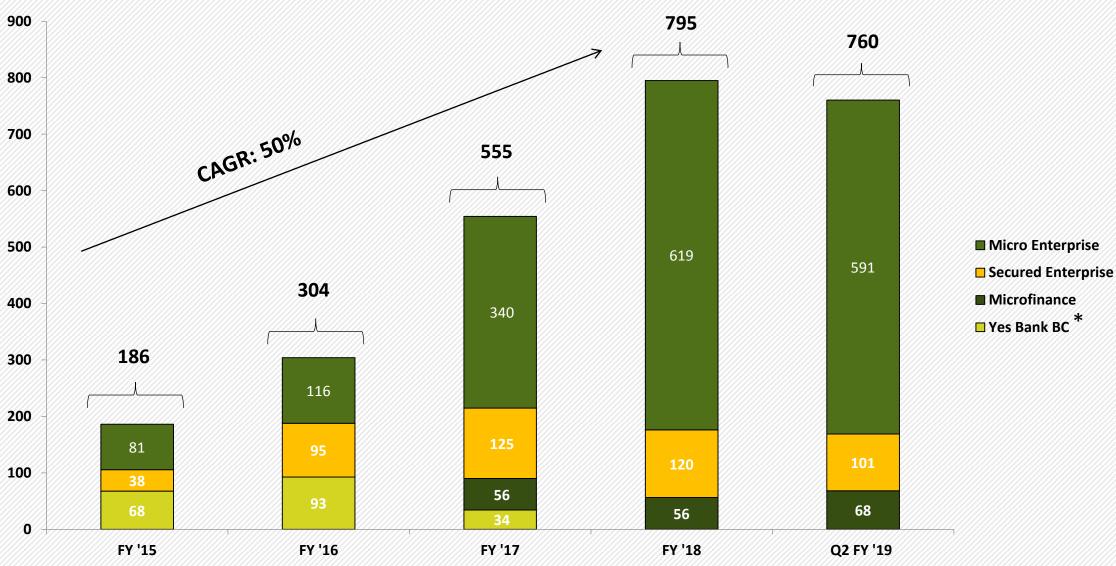


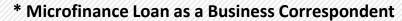
PORTFOLIO



PRODUCTWISE PORTFOLIO





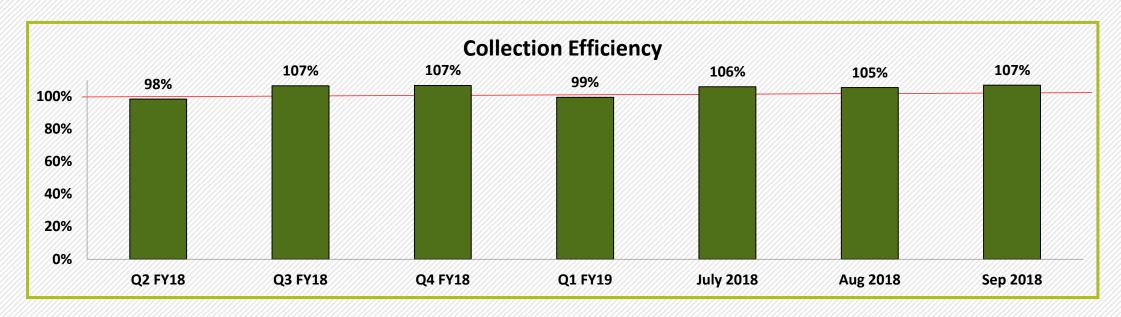


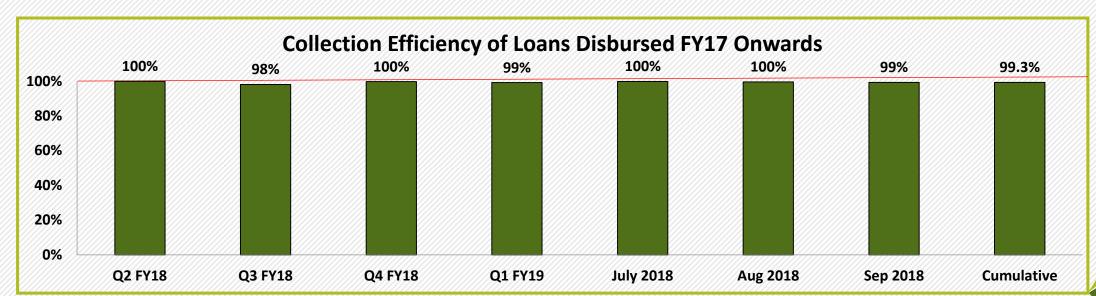




COMPANY-WIDE CUMULATIVE COLLECTION









COMPANY-WIDE PORTFOLIO QUALITY



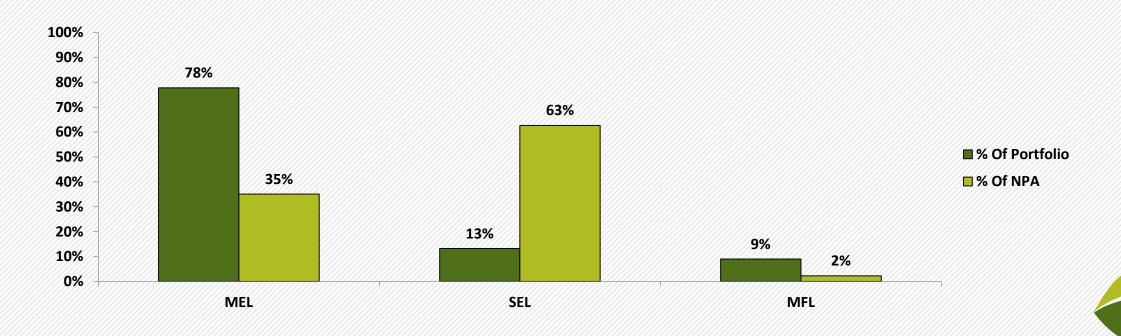
	AUM (Cr.)	90+ (Cr.)	90+ (%)	
Non-Affected States (MP, RJ, PN, BH, OD, CH, JH)	503.4	5.3	1.0	
Affected States (UP / UKH/ DEL)	257.0	61.2	23.8	
Company-Wide	760.4	66.5	8.75	



PRODUCTWISE PORTFOLIO QUALITY



	AUM (Cr.)	90+ (Cr.)	90+ (%)	
Micro-Enterprise Loan	591.4	23.3	3.9	
Secured-Enterprise Loan	100.6	41.7	41.4	
Microfinance Loan	68.4	1.5	2.2	
Total	760.4	66.5	8.75	





SECURED-ENTERPRISE LOAN RISK MITIGATION



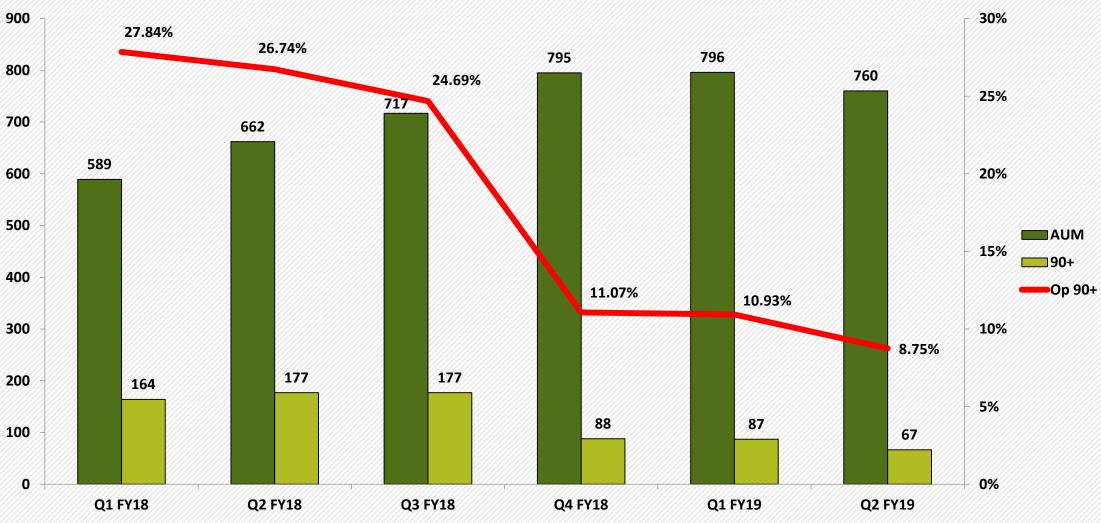
Even though there is a higher NPA in this product compared to the others, the risk is mitigated because of the following reasons:

- Secured by self occupied residential or commercial properties with an maximum LTV of 50%
- Average LTV of 22% (property with 4.45 times value provided as security)
- 3 / 4 year tenure loans where tenure of loans given pre-demonitization not over yet
- Psyche of clients different wherein after a default, they are more likely to foreclose the case
- Have foreclosed 552 cases amounting to Rs. 4.1 Crores in Q2 FY19
- Company pursuing default causes under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act / Arbitration / Lok Adalats



90+ NPA MOVEMENT







WRITE-OFF





With 72% of the company's portfolio in Western Uttar Pradesh when demonetization took place, the company had to take a decision as to when to take a significant hit and write-off the affected portfolio. It has written off Rs. 49 Crores in FY18 and has written off Rs. 46 Crores in Q2 FY19

Why Not Earlier

- Company decided to take a long term view to assess damage and not simply write-off portfolio as a knee-jerk reaction
- To be fair to investor community, used internal accruals for write-off
- A year end loss in the balance sheet in FY18 would impact future funding
- Promoter decision not to use investor money to write-off portfolio

Why Now

- Company has profitability to absorb write-off through internal accruals without reporting yearly loss
- Providing clear visibility and growth path for future

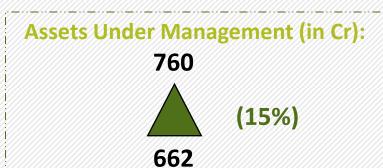


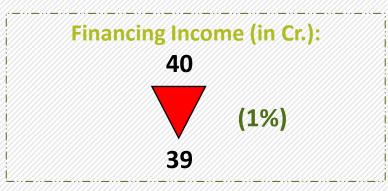
FINANCIALS

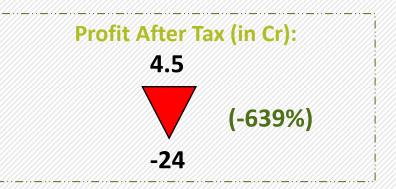


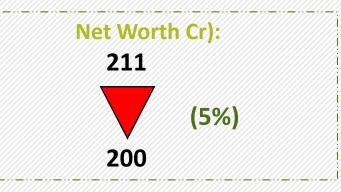
YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH (Q2FY19 vs Q2FY18)

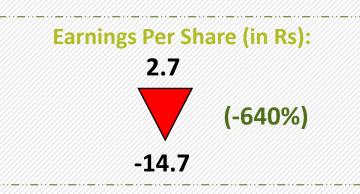


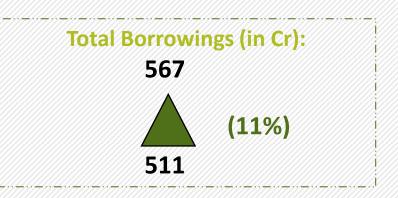


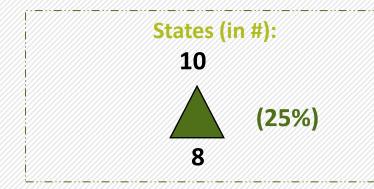


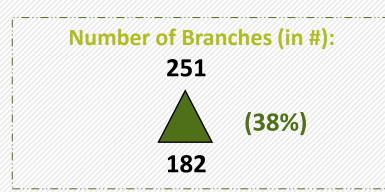


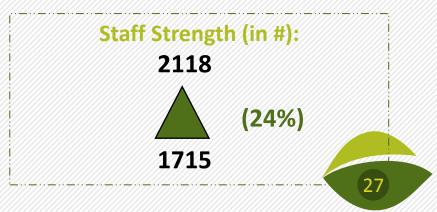














KEY FINANCIALS AND RATIOS



Line Item / Ratio	Q2FY18	Q2FY19	(YoY)	Q1FY19	Q2FY19	(QoQ)
Total Income	39.5	39.1	-1%	51.3	39.1	-24%
Total Expense (excluding tax)	32.6	72.6	123%	41.6	72.6	75%
Profit / (loss) after tax	4.5	-24.1	-639%	6.7	-24.1	-459%
Net Worth	210.6	200.4	-5%	225.5	200.4	-11%
Micro-Enterprise Loan	475.7	591.4	24%	620.7	591.4	-5%
Secured Enterprise Loan	116.0	100.6	-13%	116.9	100.6	-14%
Microfinance Loan	70.3	68.4	-3%	58.4	68.4	17%
Total Assets Under Management (AUM)	661.9	760.4	15%	795.9	760.4	-4%
Net Interest Margin	11.5%	13.2%	15%	14.2%	13.2%	-7%
Operating Cost to AUM Ratio	8.4%	9.5%	13%	9.0%	9.5%	5%
Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (Rs.)	2.7	-14.7	-640%	4.1	-14.7	-459%
Book Value Per Share (Rs.)	128.7	122.5	-5%	137.8	122.5	-11%
Return on Assets	3.1%	-14.1%	-561%	3.8%	-14.1%	-470%
Return on Equity	8.3%	-11.3%	-237%	12.1%	-11.3%	-194%
Gross 90+ Operational NPA (%)	13.20%	8.8%	-34%	10.9%	8.8%	-20%
Provision Coverage	17.40%	18.7%	7%	24.2%	18.7%	-23%
Cost of Borrowing	13.5%	13.8%	2%	13.3%	13.8%	4%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	36.3%	32.6%	-10%	36.2%	32.6%	-10%



PARTNERS



























































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