

Financial Health of Select Telecom Companies in India

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Abstract

Indian telecom industry was disrupted with the entry of Reliance Jio in the year 2016. It introduced low cost call and data resulting in extreme competition amongst the existing players in the market. In the disruption situation, the competitors tried to offer services at low prices in order to retain its customers and market share, and hence impacting growth in revenues and profitability. This resulted in financial stress in this particular sector during the entry of Reliance Jio. The study attempted to evaluate the financial health of telecom service companies in India namely Vodafone Idea, RCOM and Bharati Airtel. The study considers the period from 2013-14 to 2017-2018. The study is quantitative in nature and has used Altman 'Z' score model for understanding the financial stability.

Key Words: Telecom Industry, Financial Health and Z-Score Bankruptcy Model

INTRODUCTION

India is presently the world's second-largest telecommunications market with a subscriber base of 1.17 billion and has registered strong growth in the past decade and a half. According to a report by GSM Association (GSMA) in association with the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), the Indian mobile economy is developing at a great pace and will contribute significantly to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Downloading of Apps in the country developed approximately 215 per cent between 2015 and 2017. This shows the increase in the usage of tele-services. The liberal and reformist policies of the Government of India have been instrumental, along with strong consumer demand for the rapid growth in the Indian telecom sector. The government has enabled easy market access to telecom equipment and a fair and proactive regulatory framework that has ensured availability of telecom services to consumer at affordable prices. The deregulation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms has made the sector one of the fastest growing and a top five employment opportunity generator in the country.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The present study has critically evaluated the literature on financial performance using Altman Z score. The studies by Altman and Deakin have pioneered in evaluating the financial solvency position of companies. **Altman (1968)** has evaluated the Financial analysis and forecast of corporate Bankruptcy using five financial ratios for predicting the risk of failure and developed 'Z' score model whereas **Deakin (1972)** elaborated using fourteen important ratios identified by Beaver but applied using multivariate methodology. A sample of 32 failed and non-failed firms respectively. It is found that cash flow coverage to total debt was important for predicting bankruptcy.

Few studies have used Altman Z score to predict the solvency position of selected companies in different industries. **Kannadhasan(2007)** have analysed the financial health of a public limited company using 'Z' score model **Azhar& Ramesh (2017)** studied the financial health of power generation/distribution utilities listed operating in India. The study found that most of the sample companies are falling in the distress zone. It is widely used to predict the financial health of companies in both manufacturing and service sector. Altman's Z score is used world-wide for assessing the financial health in telecom industry.

Zaemah, Afiruddin and Rahim (2018) have evaluated the financial health of listed technology companies in Malaysia for the period of 2012-2016. The result indicates that the Green Packet Bhd, OmestiBhd and HeiTechPaduBhd were falling in grey zone to distress zone indicating poor financial performance. On average, the listed technology companies are using 67.1 per cent of debt and 32.9 per cent of equity to finance their assets. **AlAli, Musaed S. (2018)** have analysed the financial health of listed mobile companies in Kuwait stock exchange (KSE) for the period of 2013-2016 using Altman Z-score model to examine the likelihood of bankruptcy. The study found that one company among the three companies operating in Kuwait was financially sound. The study found that the sample companies were at the verge of bankruptcy due to their working capital. The current liabilities were more than the current assets due to the short-term obligations were not met. **Ramachandran, Nithya& Al Hajri, JawaherAamir (2019)** have analysed the financial health of telecom companies Using Altman's Z- Score Model for the period of 2016 to 2018. The sample comprised of both private and public companies operating in GCC countries namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and U.A.E. The study found that the financial soundness of sample companies is satisfactory.

Problem of the Study:

Evaluation of Financial health of a firm is very important to understand the performance of the Industry. A stressed financial position of the companies has been a danger to revenues and may lead to bankruptcy. The Telecom industry is in turmoil and government is expected to provide relief in taxation to reduce the financial stress. It is also evident that this sector has witnessed fall in foreign direct investments in the year 2018-19 amounting to \$2.67 billion from \$6.21 billion. Ravi Shankar Prasad, The Minister of Communications said that "Financial health of the telecom sector is a matter of concern for the Government and measures are on the way to boost the financial position.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the financial health of selected companies in telecom sector of India

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study attempted to evaluate the financial health of selected telecom companies in India. The data is based on secondary sources procured from moneycontrol. The data was extracted from the annual reports of selected companies for a period of five years starting from 2013-2014 to 2017-2018. The most popular model, Dr. Edward I. Altman's Multiple Discriminate Analysis has been used as tool to analyse the collected data. According to **Suriyamurthi & Velavan (2010)** predictive viability of company's financial health using a combination of financial ratio ultimately predicts a score which can be used to determine the financial health of company.

The formula used to evaluate the 'Z' Score analysis for Non- Manufacturing Firms:

Z-Score bankruptcy model: $Z = 6.56X_1 + 3.26X_2 + 6.72X_3 + 1.05X_4$

Where,

$X_1 = (\text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities}) / \text{Total Assets}$

$X_2 = \text{Retained Earnings} / \text{Total Assets}$

$X_3 = \text{Earnings before Interest and Taxes} / \text{Total Assets}$

$X_4 = \text{Book Value of Equity} / \text{Total Liabilities}$

Zones of discriminations:

$Z > 2.6$ - "Safe" Zone

$1.1 < Z < 2.6$ - "Grey" Zone

$Z < 1.1$ - "Distress" Zone

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The study will evaluate the financial health of three different players individual for the period of 2014-2018.

Table 1 : 'Z' Score value of Vodafone Idea Limited

Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
X1	- 0.141331273	- 0.703868979	- 0.741126929	-0.20108737	- 0.894994134
X2	0.718248924	0.684883296	0.87720719	1.03393202 4	0.908944918
X3	- 0.164809212	- 0.166465969	0.2186321	0.68145108 9	0.80519894
X4	0.379333518	0.345786026	0.482528379	0.64228580 1	0.576100813
Z	0.93277323	0.864203353	1.578367669	2.35766891 5	2.290244672
Zones of Discrimination	Distress Zone	Distress Zone	Grey Zone	Grey Zone	Grey Zone

It is evident from the Table 1 that Vodafone idea limited financial position was not satisfactory and as per the Z score model, it was marked under Grey Zone in the 2014, 2015 and 2016 but in the year 2017 and 2018 the financial worsened and it was labelled under the Distress Zone. The financial position worsened after the entry of Reliance Jio. During the entire study period, the Z' Score value is Lesser than 2.6 in all the years. Hence, the financial position / strength is not satisfactory.

Table 2 : 'Z' Score value of R COM

Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
X1	-0.2221881	-1.007762	-0.44306	0.308795	-0.38578
X2	0.4622349	1.0077062	1.153545	1.498089	1.287386
X3	0.007687	0.0058206	0.011887	0.037635	0.004458
X4	0.2097613	0.5077442	0.618376	0.953992	0.724202
Z	0.4574952	0.5135085	1.340746	2.798511	1.630263
Zones of Discrimination	Distress Zone	Distress Zone	Grey Zone	Safe Zone	Grey Zone

It is evident form the Table 2 that the financial health of RCOM is satisfactory from 2014 to 2016 and thereafter in the year 2017 & 2018, the financial health deteriorated. The Z score was 1.63 in the year 2014 but deteriorated to 0.45 by the end of 2018.

Table 3 : 'Z' Score value of BhartiAirtel

Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
X1	-0.708841	-0.70196	-0.58236	-0.43042	-0.82626
X2	1.6044457	1.687665	1.933335	1.966776	2.148695
X3	0.163687	0.175047	0.423979	0.620516	0.883335
X4	1.0580697	1.175133	1.600509	1.706857	2.225956
Z	2.1173616	2.335888	3.375461	3.863724	4.431728
Zones of Discrimination	Grey Zone	Grey Zone	Safe Zone	Safe Zone	Safe Zone

It is evident form the Table 3 that the financial health of BhartiAirtel is satisfactory during the study period. The financial health of Bharati Airtel was very healthy and sound till the year 2016 but with the entry of Jio, the financial position weakened. The financial scores moved from safe zone to grey zone by the end of the study period. Among the three companies, only Bharati Airtel managed to sustain its market share and generate revenues after the Jio.

The entry of Reliance Jio have initiated price wars and the smaller companies had no option to exit the telecom industry. The big competitors such as Vodafone India and Idea have merged to survive the impact of disruption in the market.

CONCLUSION

Fiscal strength of the company is essential for each and every shareholder of the company. For measuring the financial health Altman's Z score plays a significant part in judging the financial accuracy of the company. The contemporary study analysed the financial soundness of the selected companies. It concludes that RCOM's and Vodafone's financial position is not

satisfactory but BharatiAirtel's financial position is satisfactory. The entry of such service provider or plan can completely disrupt the telecom industry. Hence, the government should intervene and attempt to control such shock to the existing players. Further studies can be carried out using different techniques for evaluating the financial health.

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