THE EFFECT OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF MICROFINANCE COMPANIES

A Dissertation submitted to the Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master's Degree

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It has been stated that I obtained help and collaboration throughout this study project. In addition, I affirm that the reference section of the dissertation includes citations for all information sources and works referenced.

……..

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03/01/2024

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ABBREVIATION

BFI	: Bank and Financial Institutions
BOP	:Balance of Payment
CAMEL	: Capital Acequacy Asset Quality Management Quality and Liquidity
CLBSL	:Civil Laghubitta Bittya Sansthan Limited
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
EGR	:Economic Growth Rate
EPS	: Earning Per Share
FY	: Fiscal Year
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GIMELB	: Global IME Laghubitta Bittya Sansthan Limited
IF	: Inflation
IND	: Industrial
IR	: Interest Rate
LLBS	: Laxmi Laghubitta Bittya Sansthan Limited
MFI	: Microfinance Institutions
NEPSE	: Nepal Stock Exchange
NIM	: Net Interest Margin
NMBFBS	: National Microfinance Laghubitta Bittya Sansthan Limited
NMBMF	: NMB Laghubitta Bittya Sansthan Limited
NPM	: Net Profit Margin
NRB	: Nepal Rastra Bank
OER	: Operating Expenses Ratio

OLS : Ordinary Least Square Model

ROA : Return on Asset

ROE : Return on Equity

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the profitability ratios of Nepalese microfinance institutions (MFIs) and to investigate the link between macroeconomic factors and financial performance. The study looks at how macroeconomic parameters like GDP, inflation rate, economic growth rate, and interest rate affect the financial performance of MFIs. To begin, an examination of macroeconomic variables offers a clear picture of Nepal's economic indicators throughout a certain time period, including GDP, inflation rate, economic growth rate, and interest rate. Second, the survey finds Laxmi Laghubitta Bittya Santhan Limited (LLBS) as the most profitable MFI, demonstrating effective resource usage and profitability. Other MFIs, like GIMELB, NMBMF, and CLBSL, have variable degrees of asset usage and profitability. Notably, NMBFBS has been shown to be less lucrative and to lack adequate asset control. Furthermore, the study investigates the link between macroeconomic factors and MFI financial performance. The findings show substantial connections between variables such as GDP and industrial return on assets (IND-ROA), inflation and IND-EPS, economic growth rate and IND-EPS. The finding of the study also convey that both dependent has significant impact by independent variables.

Overall, this study adds understanding of the profitability and financial performance of Nepalese microfinance firms. The findings emphasize the relevance of macroeconomic factors in influencing MFI success and offer useful insights for policymakers, practitioners, and scholars in the microfinance industry.

Keywords: Profitability Ratio, Financial Performance, Macro Variables, GDP, Inflation Rate, Economic Growth Rate, Interest Rate, and Microfinance Institutions.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Financial performance is the achievement of the company's financial performance for a certain period covering the collection and allocation of finance measured by capital adequacy, liquidity, solvency, efficiency, leverage and profitability. Financial performance, the company's ability to manage and control its own resources. Cash flow, balance sheet, profit-loss, capital change can be the basis of information for corporate managers to make decisions. It is important to understand fundamental analysis and technical analysis, it is necessary to learn finance to understand the company's financial behavior through economics, financial management and accounting (Fatihudin & Mochlas, 2018). Financial statement is the medium by which a company discloses information concerning its financial performance (Gowsalya & Hasan, 2017).

Analyzing financial performance is the process of evaluating the common parts of financial statements to obtain a better understanding of firm's position and performance. Financial performance analysis enables the investors and creditors evaluate past and current performance and financial position, and to predict future performance. Financial statement is used to judge the profitability and financial soundness of a firm. Financial performance is the selection, evaluation, and interpretation of financial data, along with other pertinent information, to assist in investment and interpretation of financial decision-making. Financial analysis may be used internally to evaluate issues such as employee performance, the efficiency of operations and credit policies, and externally to evaluate potentials investments and the creditworthiness of borrowers, among other things (Gowsalya & Hasan, 2017).

Financial performance is the measure of organization's achievement on the goals, policies and operations stipulated in monetary terms. It involves the financial health and can be compared between similar firms in the same industry. Financial performance of a company, being one of the major characteristics, defines competitiveness, potentials of the business and economic interests of the company's management and reliability of present or future contractors (Dufera, 2010). Micro-finance is one of the ways of building the capacities of

the poor who are largely ignored by commercial banks and other lending institutions and graduating them to sustainable self-employment activities by providing them financial services like credit, savings and insurance (Anand & Kanwal, 2011).

Economic growth can have a positive impact on the financial performance of financial institutions, as it can lead to increased demand for financial services Economic growth had a positive and significant impact on the financial performance of Nigerian banks (Ujunwa, Onyinye & Ikechukwu, 2011). High inflation can have a negative impact on the financial performance of financial institutions, as it can erode the value of assets and increase the cost of borrowing. Inflation had a negative impact on the profitability of banks in Pakistan (Zohair, Zaman & Khan, 2020). Interest rates can have a significant impact on the profitability of financial institutions, as they affect the cost of borrowing and the returns on investments. Changes in interest rates had a significant impact on the profitability of Saudi Arabian banks (Alqahtani, 2021). The regulatory environment can also influence the financial performance of financial institutions, as regulations can affect their operations and profitability Stricter bank regulation was associated with lower bank profitability, particularly during periods of economic stress (Laeven & Valencia, 2012).

Banks and financial institutions are highly dependent on the level of economic growth in the countries they operate in. A growing economy leads to increased business activity, which translates to higher demand for credit, deposits, and other financial services provided by banks. As a result, banks tend to perform better in countries with high economic growth rates. Interest rates are a key determinant of the profitability of banks (Mohamad & Saad, 2015). Banks make money by borrowing funds at lower rates and lending them out at higher rates. Therefore, changes in interest rates can have a significant impact on banks' net interest margins and profitability. When interest rates rise, banks' borrowing costs increase, but they can charge higher interest rates on loans, which can lead to higher profits (Liu & Huang, 2020). High inflation can negatively impact banks' profitability by eroding the value of assets and increasing the cost of borrowing. Inflation can also lead to higher interest rates, which can reduce the demand for loans and result in lower profitability for banks (Karim, Azad A. K., & Rahman, 2018). Regulations can have a significant impact on banks' financial performance. For example, regulations that require banks to maintain

higher capital ratios can limit their ability to take on risk and invest in high-return assets. Additionally, regulations that limit banks' ability to charge certain fees or engage in certain activities can also negatively impact their profitability (Chortareas, M., & Noikokyris, 2018).

Thus, the financial performance of banks is closely tied to macroeconomic factors such as economic growth, interest rates, inflation, and the regulatory environment. Banks that operate in countries with favourable macroeconomic conditions are more likely to perform well, while those that operate in challenging environments may struggle to generate profits.

1.2 Statement of The Problems

The relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance has been a topic of interest among researchers for decades. Macroeconomic variables, such as inflation, interest rates, and GDP growth, can affect the performance of firms in different ways, and understanding this relationship is important for policymakers, investors, and managers.

Despite the significant amount of research on this topic, there are Still some Gaps for study and understanding of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance. One potential research gap is the need for more empirical research that considers the impact of specific macroeconomic variables on different industries, regions, or emerging markets (Li, Wang, & Liang, 2017).

For instance, while previous research has found that inflation can have a negative impact on the financial performance of firms (Drobetz, Gounopoulos, & Loukopoulos, 2019), it is not clear whether this relationship holds across different industries or regions. Similarly, while previous research has examined the impact of interest rates on financial performance, there may be other macroeconomic variables, such as exchange rates or government policies, that have a greater impact on the financial performance of firms in specific contexts.

Therefore, further research is needed to explore the relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance in different industries, regions, or emerging markets. This research could provide insights into how firms can navigate different macroeconomic

conditions and inform policy decisions that affect both macroeconomic conditions and firm performance.

Financial performance measurement allows businesses to assess how well they are meeting their financial goals and objectives. It provides insight into a company's profitability, liquidity, solvency, and efficiency. To add up, By analyzing financial performance metrics, companies can identify areas where they may be falling short and take corrective action. Thus, a company is not generating enough profit, it may need to adjust its pricing strategy or reduce its costs. Moreover, the financial performance of BFIs can reveal potential risks and vulnerabilities in the financial system. By monitoring key indicators such as asset quality, liquidity, and capital adequacy, regulators and investors can identify areas of weakness and take proactive measures to mitigate risks. Thus, the overall focus of this study is on microeconomic variable factors and their effect on financial performance of listed Microfinance on NEPSE. The specific problems raised in this study are:

- What is the condition of the profitability ratio of microfinance companies?
- What is the relationship between the Macro economic variables with financial performance of microfinance companies?
- What is the effect of macroeconomic variables on financial performance of microfinance companies?

1.3 Objectives of the study

Overall, the study is conducted to reveal the financial performance of microfinance in Nepal, and the specific objecives of the study are:

- To examine the profitability of microfinance in Nepal.
- To examine the relationship between macro variables with financial performance of the microfinance**.**
- To analyze the effect of macroeconomic variables on the financial performance of microfinance.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

MFIs provide financial services to low-income individuals and small businesses, who may have limited access to formal banking services. However, MFIs themselves must also be

financially sustainable to continue providing these services in the long term. Measuring their financial performance helps to identify areas for improvement and ensure their continued viability. Similarly, MFIs often have dual objectives of both financial sustainability and social impact. Measuring financial performance is a key component of assessing whether an MFI is meeting its social objectives, such as reducing poverty or promoting gender equity.

Furthermore, the financial performance of MFIs can also serve as an indicator of their effectiveness in achieving their goals. If an MFIs is consistently underperforming, it may suggest that its strategies or operations need to be adjusted.

Overall, the rationale behind studying the financial performance of microfinance institutions is crucial for ensuring their continued viability, assessing their social impact, evaluating their effectiveness, and informing policy decisions.

1.5 Limitation of the study

The limitations of the study are:

- The study considers only five MFIs for the study with ten years of data.
- This study employed limited tools to analyse the data including mean, standard deviation, correlation, t-test and regression tests for analysis.
- The study only considers ROA and EPS as performance variable for the study while there are other significant vairable for the study which are ROA, NPM and NIM, which are not consider in this study
- The study only takes macroeconomic (GDP, EGR, IF and IR) variable for the study while Microeconomic variables (company size, Board members, and rivalry group) which are not considered in the study which also has significant impact on the performance of the firm by providing strength and weakness to the firm.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In in chapter, both theoritical and empirical review is conducted to enhances to understand the existing knowleding regarding topic and finally reseach gap is developed.

2.1 Theoritical review

A theoretical review is a critical analysis of the theoretical frameworks and literature pertinent to a certain study subject or question. In order to create a thorough grasp of the subject of interest, it entails examining and combining already existing ideas, concepts, and models.

2.1.1 Macroeconomic theories

Macroeconomic theories are economic theories that put more emphasis on studying the economy as a whole than on specific marketplaces or economic entities. These theories make an effort to explain how macroeconomic variables like as inflation, production, employment, and other factors are determined and how they interact.

2.1.1.1 Keynesian therory

Keynesians theory argue that during a recession, the government should increase spending to stimulate demand and boost employment. This theory also emphasizes the importance of monetary policy, such as lowering interest rates, to encourage investment and spending (Keynes, 1936).

2.1.1.2 Monetarism theory

Monetarism theroy argue that the government should focus on maintaining a stable money supply and avoiding inflation. They believe that changes in the money supply can have a significant impact on the economy, and that the government should use monetary policy to keep inflation under control. Similarly, Monetarists also believe that the primary driver of economic growth and inflation is the money supply, and that the government should focus on controlling the money supply to stabilize the economy. They argue that the central bank should aim to increase the money supply at a steady, predictable rate, which would help to avoid booms and busts in the economy (Friedman, 1968).

2.1.1.3 Supply-side economics

Supply-side economics theory emphasizes the importance of economic growth and focuses on the supply side of the economy, such as the production of goods and services. Supply-siders argue that policies that encourage investment and entrepreneurship, such as reducing taxes and regulations, can lead to economic growth and job creation (Laffer, 1974).

2.1.1.4 New classical economics

This theory emphasizes the role of expectations in shaping economic behavior. New classical economists argue that people's expectations about the future are key drivers of their economic decisions, and that policies such as monetary and fiscal stimulus may not be effective if people do not believe that they will lead to sustained economic growth.

2.1.1.5 New Keynesian economics

This theory builds on Keynesian economics but incorporates some of the insights of new classical economics. New Keynesians argue that prices and wages are "sticky" and do not adjust quickly to changes in demand, which can lead to recessions. They also emphasize the importance of expectations and the role of the central bank in managing inflation and stabilizing the economy (Stiglitz, Reflections on the natural rate hypothesis, 1997).

2.1.2 Components of macroeconomics

2.1.2.1 Gross domestic product (GDP)

Blanchard and Johnson (2013) stated that gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the most widely used indicators of the overall health and performance of an economy. GDP measures the total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders over a specific period of time. It is calculated by adding up the value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a given period, typically a year or a quarter. Shrestha and Bhattrai (2017) stressed that money supply, exchange rate, and foreign direct investment have significant positive effects on inflation, while real GDP growth has a significant negative effect.

2.1.2.2 Inflation (IF)

Inflation is the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is increasing over time. It is one of the key components of macroeconomics and an important indicator

of the health of an economy. Inflation is often measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which tracks changes in the price of a basket of goods and services consumed by households.

2.1.2.3 Balance of payment (BOP)

The balance of payments (BOP) is a key component of macroeconomics that measures a country's transactions with the rest of the world, including imports and exports of goods and services, financial flows, and transfers. The BOP is an important indicator of a country's economic health and its integration with the global economy. A positive BOP indicates that a country is a net lender to the rest of the world, while a negative BOP indicates that it is a net borrower. The BOP can also be used to assess a country's external sustainability and its ability to service its external debt (Taylor & Weerapana, 2019).

2.1.2.4 Fiscal policy

Fiscal policy refers to the use of government spending, taxation, and borrowing to influence the overall level of economic activity in a country. Fiscal policy is one of the two main tools of macroeconomic policy, along with monetary policy. The goal of fiscal policy is to achieve macroeconomic objectives such as full employment, price stability, and economic growth. Governments can use various fiscal policy measures to achieve these objectives, including increasing government spending, reducing taxes, or increasing borrowing to finance public investment.

2.1.2.5 Monetary policy

Monetary policy refers to the actions taken by a central bank or monetary authority to manage the money supply, interest rates, and credit conditions in an economy. The main objective of monetary policy is to promote economic growth, price stability, and full employment. Central banks use a range of monetary policy tools to influence the economy. One of the primary tools is open market operations, which involves the buying and selling of government securities to affect the money supply and interest rates. Other tools include changes in the reserve requirements for banks, adjustments to the discount rate at which banks can borrow from the central bank, and the use of forward guidance to signal future policy intentions.

2.1.2.6 Unemployment

Unemployment refers to the situation where people who are willing and able to work cannot find jobs despite actively searching for employment. It is one of the key macroeconomic problems facing many economies, and it has important social and economic consequences**.**

2.1.2.7 Internatioal trade

International trade is a complex and dynamic area of macroeconomics, and it is influenced by a range of factors, including changes in technology, political events, and economic policies. As such, economists and policymakers need to closely monitor trends in international trade and carefully consider the potential effects of policy measures on the overall performance of the economy (Feenstra & Taylor, 2017).

2.1.3 Macro economics forces

2.1.3.6 Demographic forces

Demographic forces refer to the characteristics of a population, such as age, gender, and ethnicity, that can have significant impacts on the macroeconomy. Demographic changes can affect a range of economic factors, including labor force participation, productivity, and consumer spending.

2.2 Empirical review

Abugre (2018) conducted a review of existing literature on the financial performance of microfinance institutions (MFIs) to provide an overview of the current state of knowledge in the field. The final sample consisted of 43 studies published between 2000 and 2017. The study found that financial performance is one of the most frequently studied areas in microfinance research, and a range of different indicators have been used to measure MFI performance. The author classified these indicators into three categories: (1) financial sustainability, (2) outreach, and (3) profitability. Financial sustainability was found to be the most commonly used indicator, followed by outreach and profitability. Additionally, the study found that factors such as governance, regulation, management, and external environment have significant effects on MFI financial performance. However, the author notes that there is still considerable debate about the appropriate indicators of MFI

performance, and more research is needed to fully understand the factors that influence MFI financial performance. Overall, the study provides a comprehensive overview of the literature on MFI financial performance, which can serve as a useful resource for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers interested in the topic.

Lohani and Singh (2018) applied the CAMEL approach (Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management quality, Earnings, and Liquidity) to measure the financial performance of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Nepal. The study uses data from 11 MFIs operating in Nepal, collected over 10 years (2006-2015). The findings suggest that the overall financial performance of MFIs in Nepal improved during the period under study. The authors attribute this improvement to the increased focus on social performance and financial sustainability by the MFIs. However, the study also identifies some areas for improvement, such as the need to strengthen the asset quality and management quality of MFIs in order to enhance their financial performance.

Rahman et al. (2016) analyzed the financial performance of MFIs in Bangladesh, using a range of financial ratios such as return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and operating expense ratio (OER). The study found that larger MFIs had higher ROA and ROE, while smaller MFIs had lower OER, indicating that larger MFIs were more efficient in managing their operations.

Lobo et al. (2002) found that changes in interest rates had a significant impact on EPS for U.S. firms. The study found that a 1% increase in interest rates led to a decrease of 0.4% in EPS. Fattouh and Scaramozzino (2006), exchange rate volatility had a significant impact on EPS for European firms. The study found that a 1% increase in exchange rate volatility led to a decrease of 0.15% in EPS. Chen and Lin (2009) found that changes in interest rates had a significant impact on ROA for Taiwanese banks. The study found that a 1% increase in interest rates led to a decrease of 0.06% in ROA.

Al-Shboul (2013) found that inflation had a significant negative impact on EPS for Jordanian firms. The study found that a 1% increase in inflation led to a decrease of 0.11% in EPS. Kostakis et al. (2015), inflation has a negative impact on EPS for companies in the Greek stock market. The study found that a 1% increase in inflation led to a decrease of

0.039% in EPS. Goyal and Chhabra (2013) found that ROA had a significant positive impact on EPS for Indian companies. The study also found that higher EPS had a positive impact on a company's stock price. Khan and Zaman (2013) investigated the impact of macroeconomic variables on the financial performance of Pakistani firms. The study found that inflation and interest rates had a significant negative impact on ROA. Abdullah et al. (2016) examined the impact of macroeconomic variables on the stock prices of Malaysian companies. The study found that inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates had a significant impact on EPS and, therefore, on stock prices. Rani and Sharma (2015) examined the relationship between ROA and EPS for Indian companies. The study found a positive relationship between ROA and EPS, indicating that higher ROA led to higher EPS.

Dzansi et al. (2018) compared the financial performance of MFIs in Ghana and Kenya, using regression analysis to identify the factors that influenced profitability. The study found that loan portfolio size, asset quality, and leverage were significant predictors of profitability in both countries, while age and governance structure were significant only in Ghana.

Rutherford and Serrano-Cinca (2015) reviewed 106 studies on the financial performance of MFIs and found that social performance indicators, such as outreach to women and rural areas, had a positive impact on financial performance. The study also found that the use of group lending methodologies was associated with higher financial performance.

Mwangi (2013) conducted a study to determine the effects of macroeconomic variables on financial performance of aviation industry in Kenya. The researcher used micro economic variables and financial variables where micro economic variables are real exchange rate GDPgrowth rate, money supply, interest rate and inflation rate while dependent variable is Return on asset. The study employed descriptive correlation research designs. The findings of the study revealed that return on assets of companies in aviation industry had weak positive insignificant correlation with gross domestic products growth rate, exchange rate, average lending and inflation.

Marungi (2014) studied the relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance of insurance companies in kenya. The researcher employed Real exchange

rate, GPD growth rate, Money supply, Average annual lending interest rates as Macro economic variables (independent variables) while ROA was dependent variable. The study is based on descriptive correlation reseach design. The study concluded that interest rate, exchange rate, money supply and size of the asset with significance of more than 5% are not statically significant.

Ongeri (2014) analysed both macroeconomic and financial variables with the purpose to determine the effect of selected macroeconomic variable on financial performance of non-bank institutions in Kenya. The author employed inflation rate, currency exchange growth rate, average quarterly interest rate quarterly gdp growth as independent variables while ROA is the dependent variabels the reseach design is correlation and regression analysis. The study indicate return on assets of nbfis has a strong positive relationship with currency exchange growth rate and a weak positive relationship with quarterly gdp, inflation rate and average quarterly interest rate.

Gosselin, Parent, and Vermeulen (2016) conducted a study to investigate the relationship between macroeconomic and bank-specific factors and the financial performance of banks. The indpendent variables are inflation, GDP growth, and exchange rates, while dependent variables was ROA. The reseacher employed a panel data analysis technique to estimate the relationship between macroeconomic and bank-specific factors and financial performance. The researcher found that macroeconomic factors such as inflation, GDP growth, and exchange rates had a significant impact on the financial performance of banks. however, the researcher also found that bank-specific factors such as size, liquidity, capitalization, and efficiency had a greater impact on financial performance than macroeconomic factors. furthermore, the authors found that the impact of macroeconomic factors on financial performance varied across bank types and regions.

Issah (2017) stressed that macroeconomic conditions should be incorporated when predicting firms' performance. for the industry-specific models, the empirical results present a mixed picture of the effect of macroeconomic factors and the lagged ROA on firm performance.

Kiarie and Kihoro (2018) investigated the relationship between macroeconomic variables such as GDP growth, inflation, and interest rates, and the financial performance of

commercial banks in kenya. The macro economic varibles for the study was GDP, Inflation, interest rate while dpendent variable was ROA. The study found that GDP growth and inflation had a significant positive impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in kenya. on the other hand, interest rates had a significant negative impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in kenya.

Invalid source specified. conducted a study with the purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance of insurance companies in kenya. The researcher employed Real exchange rate, Inflation and interest rate as Macro economic variables (independent variables) while financial profitability was dependent variable. The study is based on a panel regression analysisreseach design. The study found that inflation had a significant negative impact on the financial performance of nigerian banks. on the other hand, exchange rates had a significant positive impact on the financial performance of nigerian banks.

Anyango (2019) investigate the impact of macroeconomic variables such as inflation, exchange rates, interest rates, and gdp growth on the financial performance of commercial banks in kenya. the author used panel data analysis to examine the relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance. The study covered a period of 10 years, from 2007 to 2016, and included data from 11 commercial banks in kenya. The reseacher employed a panel data analysis technique to estimate the relationship between macroeconomic and bank-specific factors and financial performance. The study found that inflation, exchange rates, and GDP growth had a significant positive impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in kenya. however, interest rates had a significant negative impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in kenya.

Ullah (2020) conducted to investigate the influence of macroeconomic variables on financial performance of manufacturing and non-manufacturing sector of Pakistan. Crude oil price, effective exchange rate, Inflation rate, Interest rate are independent variables while Dependent variables are ROA, EPS, ROE and Capital gain and Moderating variables are Size and age of the firm. The study found that Return on Asset (ROA) is insignificant with oil prices and is positively correlated. Empirical findings indicate negative significant

impact of real effective exchange rate on EPS, ROE. Inflation has significant negative impact on all accounting measures used for firm performance.

Syah, Kharismasyah, Darmawan, and Aziz (2021) found that that BOPO had a significant positive effect on profitability in the second model (ROA & ROE). NPF has a significant negative effect on ROA, and FDR has a significant positive effect on ROE. While Gautam and Gautam (2021) concluded that influence of macroeconomic factors except the unemployment rate for estimating ROE of commercial banks in Nepal while no significant impact was revealed for ROA. Among the significant variables, GDP contributes more in predicting the financial performance of commercial banks in Nepal.

2.3 Summary table of empirical review

Table 1

Summary table of empirical review

Author	Objectives	Variables	Research design	Findings
Clair (2004)	To understand the impact and determinants of banking financial performance by macroeconomic factors.	Macroeconomics variables: Interest rate Exchange rate Unemployment Aggregate demand Dependent variable: Profitability (NPM)	The Study employed qualitative analysis	The results provide a couple of insights for risk-focused banking supervisors. Firstly, it is important to monitor lending behaviour, credit quality, and expense controls, when the business cycle and loan growth strengthens. This is because there is the potential risk that growth in profits, and financial resilience more generally, will be eventually eroded by extra provisioning for NPLs. Secondly,

				supervisors need to be aware that sharp rises in interest rates may place significant downward pressures on capital and liquidity.
Kuosmanen & Vataja, (2010)	The study focuses on the forecasting content of stock returns and volatility versus the term spread for GDP, private consumption, industrial production and the inflation rate in Finland.	Macro variables Spread for GDP, private consumption, industrial production and the inflation rate Dependent variables Stock return	The study employed explanatory research design	The study found that during normal times, the term spread is a much better tool Than stock market variables for predicting real activity. However, during exceptional times, such as the recent financial crisis, the forecast performance is improved by combining the Term spread and the stock market information.
Rumler & Waschiczek, (2010)	This study examines the impact of macroeconomic changes on bank profits that Austrian banks have experienced over the past 15 years	Indpendent variables Foreign lending Yield curve GDP growth Foreign currency loans Inflation rate Dependent variables ROE Loans Share	Panel regression analysis	The study found that disintermediation (fewer loans in total assets) and the degree of concentration in the banking sector had a positive effect on bank profitability, changes in the ownership structure (privatization and increased foreign ownership), as well as more foreign lending by Austrian banks, did not, on the basis of

				unconsolidated data, have a clear-cut or significant impact on bank profits.
Apergis &Payne (2012)	To examine the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock returns in the Greek stock market.	Macroeconomic variables inflation, exchange rate, GDP growth, and interest rate, Dependent variable Stock returns.	A multivariate GARCH model to estimate the relationship between macroeconomic variables	The Study found that macroeconomic variables had a significant impact on stock returns in the Greek stock market, with inflation having a negative impact and GDP growth having a positive impact. They also found that the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock returns was more significant during periods of financial crisis.
Dewi, et al., (2013)	The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of bond characteristics, financial performance and macroeconomic return on corporate bonds in the agribusiness sector.	Macroeconomics variables Inflation Interest rate of bonds Dependent variables Debt to equity Interest coverage	The study uses a panel data regression method consisting of 12 bonds with the vulnerable time between 2014-2015 \quarterly.	The study found that the characteristics of bonds (yield to maturity, coupon, rank, and duration), financial performance (CFOS) and macroeconomics (IHSG) have a significant effect on the return of bonds. The Company should consider the amount of bond yield and coupon to be issued and pay attention to financial performance, especially cash flow and capital

				expenditure (capital expenditure)
Mwangi, (2013)	To determine the effects of macroeconomic variables on financial performance of aviation industry in Kenya	Macro-economic variables (Independent variables) Real exchange rate GDP growth rate Money supply Interest rate Inflation rate Dependent variable Return on asset	The study employed descriptive correlation research designs.	The results revealed that return on assets of companies in aviation industry had weak positive insignificant correlation with gross domestic products growth rate, exchange rate, average lending and inflation.
Cliff & Willy (2014)	To establish effects of foreign exchange rate, interest rate, inflation rate and GDP fluctuations on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Kenya	Independent variables Exchange rate, interest rate, inflation rate and GDP Dependent variables Annual profit	The study employed explanatory survey research approach	The findings of the research indicate that there is evidence that foreign exchange, interest rate and inflation rate has significant effects on the performance of the firms in the construction and Manufacturing sectors.
Murungi (2014)	The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance of	Macro-economic variables (Independent variables) Real exchange rate, GDP growth rate, money supply, average annual lending interest rates	The study employed descriptive correlation research designs.	This study found that Interest rate, Exchange rate, Money Supply and Size of the assets with significance of more than 5% are not statistically significant.

	Insurance Companies in Kenya.	Dependent variable Return on asset		
Ongeri (2014)	The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of selected macroeconomic variable on financial performance of non-bank institutions in Kenya.	Macroeconomic variables Inflation rate, currency exchange growth rate, average quarterly interest rate Quarterly GDP growth. Dependent variables ROA	The study used correlation and regression analysis research design	The findings of the study indicate Return on Assets of NBFIs has a strong positive relationship with currency exchange growth rate and a weak positive relationship with quarterly GDP, inflation rate and average quarterly interest rate.
Siswanti et al., (2015)	The main purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of macro variables on financial performance of the banking industries.	Macroeconomics variables, Exchange Rates, Inflation, Central Bank Rate, as independent variables, on Value Firms Depending variables ROA	The study used path analytical research design	The study found that Exchange Rate does not impact on ROA; Inflation negative significantly impacts on ROA; Central Bank Rates positive significantly impact on ROA; ROA does not impact on PBV; Exchange Rate negative significantly impact on PBV; Inflation does not impact on PBV; Central Bank Rate does not impact on PBV; ROA does not mediate its impact of Exchange Rates on Firm Value (PBV); ROA does not mediate its impact of Inflation on Firm Value (PBV) and ROA mediate its impact of Central Bank

				Rates on Firm Value (PBV).
Gosselin, Parent, & Vermeulen (2016)	To investigate the relationship between macroeconomic and bank-specific factors and the financial performance of banks.	Independent variables Inflation, GDP growth, and exchange rates Dependent variables – Return on asset	Researcher employed a panel data analysis technique to estimate the relationship between macroeconomic and bank-specific factors and financial performance	The authors found that macroeconomic factors such as inflation, GDP growth, and exchange rates had a significant impact on the financial performance of banks. However, the authors also found that bank-specific factors such as size, liquidity, capitalization, and efficiency had a greater impact on financial performance than macroeconomic factors. Furthermore, the authors found that the impact of macroeconomic factors on financial performance varied across bank types and regions.
Chakraborty & Basu (2016)	To investigate the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock market performance in India	Macroeconomic variables inflation, exchange rate, GDP growth, and interest rate, Dependent variable stock prices and trading volume.	A time series analysis technique, including co-integration and vector auto regression models	The study concluded that macroeconomic variables had a significant impact on stock market performance in India, with GDP growth having a positive impact and inflation and exchange rate having a negative impact. They also found that the impact of

				macroeconomic variables on stock market performance was different for different sectors of the economy.
Issah (2017)	The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of macroeconomic conditions and predict the base performance of a firm as represented by Return on Asset (ROA) and macroeconomic variables.	Independent variables Unemployment rate, Real GDP, monetary factor Exchange Rates changes Dependent variable – ROA	Descriptive research design	The results of this study indicate that macroeconomic conditions should be incorporated when predicting firms' performance. For the industry-specific models, the empirical results present a mixed picture of the effect of macroeconomic factors and the lagged ROA on firm performance
Chen, Li, & Zhang (2017)	To investigate the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock market performance in China	Macroeconomic variables inflation, exchange rate, GDP growth, and interest rate, Dependent variable stock prices and trading volume.	A panel data analysis technique to estimate the relationship	The authors found that macroeconomic variables had a significant impact on stock market performance in China, with inflation and exchange rate having a negative impact and GDP growth and interest rate having a positive impact. They also found that the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock market performance was different for different types of stocks.

Banerjee & Majumdar (2018)	This study analyses the impact of firm specific and macroeconomic factors on the profitability of the insurance sector in UAE.	Independent variables GDP, Gross written premium, company size, Dependent variables Profitability		The results indicate that within the firm specific factors; company size, growth in gross written premium (GWP), leverage, investment ratio and market share are statistically significant in explaining profitability of the insurance companies. Further, GDP growth has a significant positive influence on profitability.
Hasanov, Bayaramli, & Musehel, (2018)	The study investigated bank-specific and macroeconomic determinants of bank profitability in Azerbaijan	Macroeconomics variables Cyclic output Inflation Exchange rate Change in oil price	Panel model	It was found that bank size, capital, and loans, as well as economic cycle, inflation expectation, and oil prices were positively related to the profitability, whereas deposits, liquidity risk, and exchange rate devaluation were negatively associated with it. Study further found that the bank profitability demonstrated moderate persistence and ignoring the country-specific features could lead to bias and poor performance in estimations.
Kiarie & Kihoro (2018)	The authors aimed to investigate the	Macroeconomic variables GDP growth,	The authors used multiple regression	The study found that GDP growth and inflation had a

	relationship between macroeconomic variables such as GDP growth, inflation, and interest rates, and the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya.	inflation, interest rates Dependent variables ROA ROE	analysis to analyze the data.	significant positive impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. On the other hand, interest rates had a significant negative impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya.
Okwu, Nwaogu, & Ezeobi (2018)	To investigate the impact of macroeconomic variables on the financial performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria.	Macroeconomic variables inflation rate, exchange rate, GDP growth, and interest rate Financial variables Return on assets (ROA) and Return on equity (ROE)	A panel data analysis technique	The study found that inflation and exchange rates had a significant negative impact on the financial performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria, while GDP growth had a significant positive impact. However, the authors did not find a significant relationship between interest rates and financial performance.
Anyango, (2019)	The author aimed to investigate the impact of macroeconomic variables such as inflation, exchange rates, interest rates, and GDP growth on the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya.	Macroeconomic variables Inflation exchange rates interest rates GDP growth Financial performance variables ROE NPM	The author used panel data analysis to examine the relationship between macroeconomic variables and financial performance. The study covered a period of 10 years, from 2007 to 2016, and included data from 11 commercial banks in Kenya.	The study found that inflation, exchange rates, and GDP growth had a significant positive impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. However, interest rates had a significant negative impact on the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya.

Amankwah-Amoah &Debrah (2019)	To develop a mid-range theory of organizational behavior and innovation in Africa and to investigate the impact of macroeconomic variables on organizational innovation.	Macroeconomic variables inflation, exchange rate, GDP growth, and interest rate, Dependent variable Organizational innovation	The authors used a qualitative research design	The study found that macroeconomic variables had a significant impact on organizational innovation, with inflation and exchange rate having a negative impact and GDP growth and interest rate having a positive impact. They also found that organizational culture and leadership had a significant impact on organizational innovation.
Ullah (2020)	The objective of this study is to investigate the influence of macroeconomic variables on financial performance of manufacturing and non-manufacturing sector of Pakistan.	Independent variables Crude oil price, effective exchange rate Inflation rate Interest rate Dependent variables ROA EPS ROE and Capital gain Moderating variables Size and age	The econometric research model is used as research design in the study	Return on Asset (ROA) is insignificant with oil prices and is positively correlated. Empirical findings indicate negative significant impact of real effective exchange rate on EPS, ROE. Inflation has significant negative impact on all accounting measures used for firm performance
Syah et al., (2021)	To analyze the impact of internal and external factors that affect Profitability.	Macro-economic variables Gross Domestic Product, Inflation, Exchange Rate, and BI rate. Micro economic Variables	The study employed descriptive analysis	The results showed that BOPO had a significant positive effect on Profitability in the second model (ROA & ROE). NPF has a significant

		BOPO (Operational cost) FDR (Fund to deposit) NPF (Non-performing financing) Dependent variables ROE ROA		negative effect on ROA, and FDR has a significant positive effect on ROE.
Gautam & Gautam (2021)	This study analyzes the effect of macroeconomic indicators such as domestic products, interest rate, inflation rate, and unemployment rate on the financial performance of commercial banks in Nepal.	Macroeconomic variables inflation, exchange rate, GDP growth, and interest rate, Dependent variable ROE and ROA	Hausman test was used to examine the endogeneity issue in the predictor variables and the effect of predicators on financial performance were estimated using OLS estimation (random effect model).	The study result revealed significant influence of macroeconomic factors except the unemployment rate for estimating ROE of commercial banks in Nepal while no significant impact was revealed for ROA. Among the significant variables, GDP contributes more in predicting the financial performance of commercial banks in Nepal.
Acharya & Vyas (2022)	To evaluate the impact of bank-specific and macroeconomic variables on commercial banks' profitability in Nepal.	Independent variables Bank-specific variables: Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Non-performing Loan (NPL) Credit to deposit (CD) Interest rate spread (IRS) Cost of fund (COF) Total Investment to Total Assets (TITA) Net Interest Income to Total Assets (NIITA) Macro-economic variables:		The study finds that bank-specific variables such as capital adequacy ratio, non-performing loan, and Cost of funds negatively affect banks' profitability (ROA and ROE). In contrast, interest rate spread, total investment to total asset, and net interest income to total asset have a positive effect.

		Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Inflection (INF) Dependent variables Return on Assets (ROA) Return on Equity (ROE)		Regarding macroeconomic variables, gross domestic product (GDP) positively impacts banks' performance, while inflation (INF) has a negative impact.
Goet (2022)	The study examines the impact of many bank-specific characteristics on the financial performance of listed commercial banks in Nepal, including board size, firm size, foreign ownership, and credit to deposit ratio.	Micro variables Board size Firm size Foreign ownership Cash deposit ratio Dependent variables ROE	Researchers employed a correctional and causal research design	This research discovered a link between board size, business size, foreign ownership, and credit-to-deposit ratio with financial performance. Again, the size of the board of directors, the size of the company, foreign ownership, and the credit-to-deposit ratio have all been found to have a major influence on financial success
Yuan et al., (2022)	The main purpose of this article was to investigate the impact of the determinants of profitability on the commercial banks in Asian countries.	Macroeconomics variables GDP, Interest rate, Exchange rate, Unemployment, and Aggregate demand	OLS (ordinary least squares) model	The inflation rate (IR) and the GDP growth rate (GDPGR) are measured and found to be positive and significant for ROA. As macroeconomic variables, the Inflation Rate (IR) and the GDP Growth Rate (GDPGR) are found to be positive and significant in the case of ROA.

Shrestha (n.d.)	The main aim of this study is to analyze the impact of bank specific factor on Financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks.	Independent variables Management efficiency (ME), liquidity (LIQ), credit risk (CR) and assets quality (AQ) and operational efficiency (OE). Dependent variables ROA	The study is based on descriptive, correlation and causal comparative research Design.	The study finds that bank specific factors have significant impact on financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks. Finally, this study reveals that ME, AQ and OE have significant positive impact, and CR has negative impact on the financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks

2.4 Research gap

Financial performance is the role of macroeconomic variables in shaping firm-level financial performance. While previous studies have examined the relationship between individual macro variables and financial performance, such as inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates, there is a need for research that explores the interaction between multiple macro variables and how they jointly affect financial performance**.** To cite, Gwartney, Holcombe, and Lawson (2004) found that inflation has a negative impact on the financial performance of firms in the United States. Specifically, they found that higher inflation rates are associated with lower levels of profitability, as measured by return on assets.

Bhat and Dar (2015) found that liquidity has a significant positive impact on the financial performance of Indian manufacturing firms. Similarly, Chen, Li, and Zou (2016) examined the impact of liquidity on the financial performance of Chinese firms and found that firms with higher liquidity ratios had higher profitability, return on assets, and return on equity.

The finding of previous reseach are in consistent and not similar, findings are altering with the change of countries. Further more, most of previous studies are considering A and B class banks for study in Nepalese prespective, Micro finance are not taken in account of the study. The findings of the studies are also not similar, some of the researcher claim that

respective positive impact on financial performance and other research find opposite result for instance, Akinlo and Akinlo (2017) examined the impact of inflation on the financial performance of firms in Nigeria and concluded that inflation has a negative impact on both profitability and stock returns of Nigerian firms, while Ndanshau and Ziramba (2018) found that in Tanzania, inflation has a positive impact on the financial performance of firms in the natural resources sector. Specifically, they found that higher inflation rates are associated with higher profitability and return on assets for firms in this sector.

Thus, the literature review state that there is existence of research gap for further study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the method and steps taken to examine the study and come up with a response to the query in chapter one. The study design is covered in this chapter, along with the population and sample, sampling strategy, types and sources of data, data collection instruments, and analytical methods.

3.1 Research design

This study adopts analytical research design for data presentation and analyze because analytical research design describes the feature of data, it provides the summary of the data about the sample and the measures.

3.2 Population and sampling

There are altogether 64 MFIs in Nepal listed in NEPSE, all 64 MFIs are considered as population s for the study. This study chose Laxmi Laghubitta Bittya Santhan (LLBS), Global IME Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited (GIMELB), Civil Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited (CLBSL), NMB Laghubitta Bittya Santha Limited (NMBMF) and National Microfinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd. (NMFBS) as samples of this study under non-probability-sampling technique to avoid biases while choosing the sample.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

The study is completely based on secondary data collected from annual reports of MFIs. The data are collected between Fiscal Year (FY) 2069/70 to 2078/79 from the consolidated balance sheet, and income statement heading of the reports.

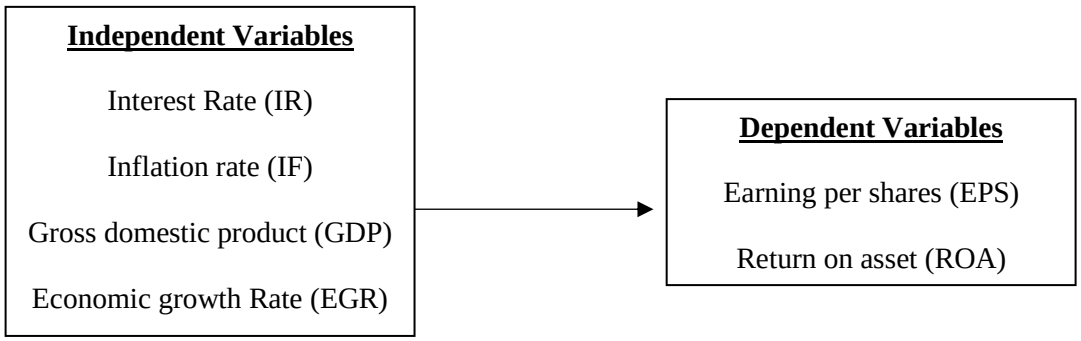
3.3.1 Instrument of data collection

The study is based on secondary data from a sampled microfinance annual report. The information was gathered from the headings of the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement, and consolidated cash flow statement of microfinance's annual report. The data releted to Return on Asset and Earning Per Share. The data of macroeconomic variable are collected from Central Bureau of Statistics website.

3.4 Research Framework of the study

Figure 1

Research Framework of the study,



3.5 Definition of variables

The study has altogether six variables among them four variables are independent variables and two variables are dependent.

3.5.1 Dependent variables

A dependent variable is a variable that is being measured or observed in response to changes in the independent variable. The dependent variable is typically the outcome variable or the variable of interest in a study. The study considers two dependent variables namely EPS and ROA

3.5.1.1 Return on asset (ROA)

Return on assets (ROA) is a financial ratio that measures how effectively a company is using its assets to generate profit. ROA shows the percentage of profit a company earns in relation to its total assets. ROA is calculated by dividing the company's net income by its total assets.

$$\boldsymbol{ROA = \frac{Total\ operating\ income}{Total\ assets}}$$

ROA measures how much profit a company generates from its total assets. A high ROA indicates that a company is able to efficiently use its assets to generate profits. This is a positive sign of financial performance as it suggests that the company is using its resources effectively and generating strong returns.

In Overall, EPS and ROA provide different perspectives on a company's financial performance, but they both indicate whether a company is generating profits and creating value for its stakeholders. By analyzing these metrics, investors and analysts can gain insights into a company's profitability and efficiency, and make informed decisions about whether to invest in the company or not. Furthermore, EPS and ROA are important indicators of financial performance that provide valuable insights into a company's profitability, efficiency, and potential for growth.

3.5.1.2 Earnings per share (EPS)

EPS stands for Earnings per Share, which is a financial ratio that measures the amount of profit a company has generated per share of its outstanding common stock. It is calculated by dividing the company's net income by the number of outstanding shares of common stock. EPS is an important metric for evaluating a company's financial performance because it provides insight into how profitable the company is on a per-share basis. This can be useful for investors who want to compare the earnings of different companies or track the earnings growth of a particular company over time.

$$EPS = \frac{Net\ income}{Number of\ share\ outstandings}$$

ROA (Return on Assets) and EPS (Earnings per Share) are important financial variables that can be impacted by macroeconomic variables. EPS is a measure of a company's profitability on a per-share basis. Macro factors such as inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates can impact a company's EPS and ROA.

3.5.2 Independent variables

An independent variable is a variable that is manipulated or controlled by the researcher in order to observe its effect on the dependent variable. The dependent variable, on the other hand, is the variable that is being measured or observed in response to changes in the independent variable. The study considers four independent variables which are Interest rate, inflation rate, GDP and Economic Growth Rate.

3.5.2.1 Interest rate(IR)

An interest rate is the amount charged by a lender to a borrower for the use of money, usually expressed as a percentage of the principal amount borrowed. Interest rates are set by central banks, and they can have a significant impact on the overall economy, as they affect borrowing costs for consumers and businesses.

3.5.2.2 Inflation(IF)

Inflation refers to the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, and, as a result, the purchasing power of currency is falling. Inflation is typically measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which tracks the price changes of a basket of goods and services over time.

$$IF = \frac{Target\ yea - Base\ year}{Base\ year}\ X\ 100\%$$

3.5.2.3 Gross domestic product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders during a specified period, typically a year. It is often used as a measure of a country's economic health and can be used to compare the economic performance of different countries.

$$GPD = C+I+G+(X-M)$$

Where,

C= consumption

I= investment

G= government expenditure

X-M= export - import

3.5.2.4 Economic growth rate (EGR)

Economic growth rate is the percentage increase in a country's real GDP over a given period, typically a year. It is an indicator of the country's economic health and reflects the rate at which its economy is expanding. High economic growth rates are generally associated with increased investment, job creation, and improved living standards.

$$EGR = \frac{GDP\ in\ year\ 2 - GDP\ in\ year\ 1}{GDP\ in\ year\ 1}\ X\ 100\%$$

3.6 Method of analysis

This research employed the following tools for data analysis Mean, Standard Deviation, Pearson Correlation, T-test, and Regression test

3.6.1 Mean

The mean is a measure of central tendency that represents the average value of a set of data. It is also known as the arithmetic mean, and it is calculated by adding up all the values in a dataset and dividing the sum by the number of observations.

$$Mean\ (\overline{X}) = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where,

∑x = sum of all items

N= number of items or statements.

3.6.2 Standard Deviation

The standard deviation is a measure of the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of data. It measures how far the values in a dataset are spread out from the mean, and is calculated as the square root of the variance.

$$Standard\ deviation\ (S.D) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X-\overline{X})^2}{N}}$$

Where,

S.D = Standard deviation

$\overline{X}$ = average of statements

N= number of items or statements.

3.6.3 Correlation

A statistical measurement of the variability of a return distribution around its mean is the correlation. It gauges the unsystematic risk and is equal to the square root of the variance. A low correlation indicates that the observation is very uniform.

$$r = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{n\sum x - (\sum x)^2}\sqrt{n\sum y - (\sum y)^2}}$$

Where,

r = correlation

n= Number of independent variables

x= value of independent variables

y= value of dependent variables

3.6.4 T-test

A t-test is a statistical test used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. It is a commonly used parametric test when the sample size is small, and the population standard deviation is unknown. The test is based on the t-distribution, which is a probability distribution that is similar to the normal distribution but has heavier tails.

$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n}}}$$

Where,

$\overline{X}$ = sample means

s^2= an unbiased estimate of the population variance σ^2

3.6.5 Regression

Regression is a statistical method used to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. The goal of regression analysis is to find

a mathematical equation that can be used to predict the value of the dependent variable based on the values of the independent variables.

$$Y=a+b_1X_1+b_2X_2+b_3X_{3+}\ldots.+n$$

Where,

Y= dependent variable

X_1, X_2, X_3 = Independent variables

a = constant

3.6.5.1 Regression model for the study

In this study, ROA and EPS are determined as the dependent variable, while Interest rate (IR), Inflation (IF), Gross domestic Product (GDP) and Economic Growth Rate (EGR) are consider as independent variables.

$$ROA= F(IR, IF, GDP, EGR)$$

$$EPS= F(IR, IF, GDP, EGR)$$

More specifically, the regression model can be further develop in following way:

$$ROA= a+\beta 1\ IR+ \beta 2\ IF+ \beta\ 3GDP+ \beta\ 4EGR+e$$

$$EPS = a+\beta 1\ IR+ \beta 2\ IF+ \beta\ 3GDP+ \beta\ 4EGR+e$$

Where,

IR = Interest Rate

IF = Inflation Rate

GDP = Gross Domestic Product

EGR= Economic Growth Rate

a= Constant term

e= Error term

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter inclues analytical prestation of calculated data of sampled microfinance compnies along with macroeconomic variables. The data are collected form annual report of microfinance companies and analyzed by MS-Excel. Similarly after analysis of data findings and discussion also enrolled in this chapter.

4.1 Anaysis of data

The gather data are analysed and presented in this section of this chapter. Initially, collected data are analysed through mean along with standard deviation, then degree of relationship between macro variables and financial variables are measured by correlation test. Then regression test and t-test is conducted finally with the aim to investigate impact and difference.

4.1.1 Mean and standard deviation test of variables

Table 2 expalins the numerical figures of macroeconomic variables in Nepal over 10 years period. According to the table Gross Domestic product, Economic Growth Rate, Inflation Rate and Interest Rate are major variables. In the initial year of the study, which is fiscal year 2069/70, Nepal's GDP, inflation rate, and interest rate were recorded at 169,0000, 8.3%, and 6.7, respectively. Over the specified fiscal years, the GDP values varied from a minimum of 169 in 2069/70 to a maximum of 252 in 2078/79. The average GDP across the fiscal years was 209.71, and the standard deviation of GDP was 28.53, indicating a moderate level of variability around the average.

Similarly, the inflation rates ranged from a minimum of 3.6% in 2077/78 to a maximum of 9.9% in both 2073/74 and 2070/71. The average inflation rate for the specified fiscal years was 6.92%, with a standard deviation of 2.35, suggesting a moderate level of variability around the average. The economic growth rates varied from a minimum of -2.37% in 2076/77 to a maximum of 8.98% in 2073/74. The average economic growth rate over the specified fiscal years was 4.14%, and the standard deviation of the growth rate was 3.67, indicating a relatively higher level of variability around the average.

Table 2

Descriptive presentation of macroeconomic variables

Fiscal Year	Independent Variables			
	GDP-'0000'	Inflation in %	EGR	Interest rate
2069/70	169	8.3	0	6.7
2070/71	179	9.9	6.01	8
2071/72	186	9.1	3.98	7
2072/73	187	7.2	0.43	7
2073/74	204	9.9	8.98	7
2074/75	219	4.5	7.62	6.5
2075/76	234	4.2	6.66	6
2076/77	228	6.15	-2.37	5
2077/78	238	3.6	4.25	5
2078/79	252	6.32	5.84	7.5
Average	**209.71**	**6.92**	**4.14**	**6.57**
S.D	**28.53**	**2.35**	**3.67**	**0.99**

Note. Data are collected from Central Beauro of Statistics and Nepal Rastra Bank report, GDP refers to Gross Domestic Product, EGR refers to Economic Growth Rate.

Furthermore, the interest rates ranged from a minimum of 5% in 2077/78 to a maximum of 8% in 2070/71. The average interest rate across the fiscal years was 6.57%, and the standard deviation of the interest rate was 0.99, indicating a relatively low level of variability around the average.

Table 3

Descriptive presentation of return on asset

YEAR	GIMELB	CLBSL	NMBMF	NMFBS	LLBS	IND AVG	IND S.D
69/70	-0.01	0	0.13	-	0.2	0.08	0.1
70/71	0.07	2.29	1.82	0.02	0.7	0.98	1.03
71/72	3.19	-0.1	2.54	0.04	2.66	1.67	1.57
72/73	3.61	1.42	2.11	0.04	5.24	2.48	2.01
73/74	1.55	1.46	2.11	0.04	5.41	2.11	1.99
74/75	1.04	1.71	1.22	0.04	3.55	1.51	1.29
75/76	1.83	1.51	1.76	0.04	3.22	1.67	1.13
76/77	1.36	0.77	1.34	0.02	1.55	1.01	0.62
77/78	3.28	2.38	3.62	0.04	3.46	2.56	1.49
78/79	2.04	1.2	1.99	0.03	1.78	1.41	0.84
Average	**1.80**	**1.26**	**1.86**	**0.03**	**2.78**	**1.55**	**0.64**
S.D	**1.27**	**0.84**	**0.91**	**0.01**	**1.76**		

Note. Data for return on asset is collected from annual report of sampled microfinance. GIMELB refers to Global IME Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited, CLBSL refers Civil Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited, NMBMFrefers to NMB Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited, NMFBS refers to National Micro finance Bittya Sanstha Limited, LLBS refers to Laxmi Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited.

Table 3 is the descriptive presentation of ROA of sampled microfinance companies for last 10 years. According to the table, among all five sampled MFIs Laxmi Laghubitta bittya santhan limited (LLBS) has highest ROA among all MFIs which indicates LLBS effectively utilizes its assest to generate its profit, which was followed by GIMELB which had the figure of 1.80 in average of 10 years. The figure of NMBMF and CLBSL are 1.86 and 1.26 respectively. The NMBFBS figure is 0.03 in average of 10 years which indicates NMBFBS is not performing and not having effective control over its asset to convert its asset into profit.

The industrial average (IND AVG) of banks over 10 yers is 1.55 which indicates in 10 year period LLBS, GIMELB and NMFBS had performed above the average while CLBSL and NMBMF performed below the average interms of utilization of the assets.

Table 4

Descriptive presentation of earning per share

Year	GIMELB	CLBSL	NMBMF	NMFBS	LLBS	IND AVG	IND S.D
69/70	-5.42	0.02	-5.79	-	0.29	-2.7	3.1
70/71	0.38	17.95	1.16	-1.07	1.99	4.1	7.8
71/72	26.7	-0.88	26.84	15.85	16.5	17	11.3
72/73	33.05	12.22	64.92	54.74	56.77	44.3	21.5
73/74	14.4	11.7	40.89	60.36	48.67	35.2	21.4
74/75	16.23	10.27	290.03	53.88	36.16	81.3	117.9
75/76	61.78	14.06	37.06	49.21	45.28	41.5	17.7
76/77	22.89	9.51	13.66	23.97	23.45	18.7	6.7
77/78	61.33	26.82	33.61	99.23	60.27	56.3	28.6
78/79	32.36	16.96	18.47	57.11	33.56	31.7	16.1
Average	26.4	11.9	52.1	45.9	32.3	32.7	25.2
S.D	22.4	8.2	86.1	29.4	21.4	25.1	33.5

Note. Data for earning per share is collected from annual report of sampled microfinance. GIMELB refers to Global IME Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited, CLBSL refers Civil Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited, NMBMFrefers to NMB Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited, NMFBS refers to National Micro finance Bittya Sanstha Limited, LLBS refers to Laxmi Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Limited.

Table 4 depicts the 10 years earnings per share of sampled MFIs. In wide picture, the earnings of NMFBS is Rs. 52.1 in aveage of 10 years which is followed by NMFBS which has EPS of almost Rs 50 in 10 years average. Laxmi Laghubitta EPS performace is almost similar with the average performace of MFIs industry. While the performace of GIMELB and CLBSL EPS performace is below average.

The average performance of MFIs industry is Rs 32.3, which indicates NMBMF and NMFBS EPS performace is above average while the performace of GLIMELB, CLBSL and LLBS EPS performance is below the average.

4.2 Paired t-test of macro variables and micro finance variables

A statistical test called a paired t-test is used to compare the means of two paired or related samples. A paired t-test can be performed to determine whether there is a significant difference in means between the macro and microfinance variables. When the samples are connected or paired, the paired t-test is applicable. A before-and-after situation, repeating measurements on the same individuals, or matching subjects based on certain characters might all result in the pairing.

4.2.1 T-test of macro variables with Industrial Average EPS

Inthis section of the study, Industrial average mean of EPS and macro variables (GDP, IF, IR and EGR are paired to analysed and compare th means of marco variabels and IND-EPS.

4.2.1.1 Paried t-test of GDP and IND-EPS

Table 5

Paired sample t-test of GDPand EPS

	GDP	*IND-EPS*
Mean	209.71	32.7
Variance	814.19	728.06
Observations	10.00	10.00
Pearson Correlation	0.58	
df	9.00	
t Stat	21.65	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	2.26	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel. GDP stand for Gross Domestic Product and IND-EPS refers to Industrial Average Earning Per Share.

Table 5 represents the t-test of GDP and IND-EPS. The mean of the GDP variable is 209.71, and IND-EPS is 32.7. The Pearson correlation coefficient between GDP and IND-EPS is 0.58, indicating a moderate positive correlation between the two variables. The t-statistic of 21.65 suggests that there is a significant relationship between the variables, given the degrees of freedom (9) and assuming a two-tailed test. The P(T<=t) value of 0.00 indicates that the probability of obtaining a t-statistic as extreme as 21.65 (or more extreme) under the null hypothesis is very low. In other words, the p-value is less than the significance level (typically 0.05), indicating strong evidence against the null hypothesis. The t Critical two-tail value of 2.26 represents the critical value for a two-tailed test at the specified significance level. If the absolute value of the t-statistic exceeds this critical value, it suggests that the relationship between the variables is statistically significant.

4.2.1.2 Paried t-test of Inflation and IND-EPS

Table 6

Paired sample t-test of Inflation and EPS

	Inflation in %	*IND-EPS*
Mean	6.9	32.7
Variance	5.5	728.1
Observations	10.0	10.0
Pearson Correlation	-0.7	
df	9.0	
t Stat	-3.0	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.0	
t Critical two-tail	2.3	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel. IND-EPS refers to Industrial Average Earning Per Share.

Table 6 depicts the paired t-test of inflation and EPS. The analysis shows The mean inflation percentage is 6.9%, indicating the average rate of change in prices over a given period. The variance of inflation in % is 5.5, indicating the degree of dispersion or variability in the inflation data. The Pearson correlation coefficient between the inflation

in % and IND-EPS variables is -0.7. This negative value indicates a strong negative linear relationship between the two variables. In simpler terms, as inflation increases, IND-EPS tends to decrease. The calculated t-statistic is -3.0. This value measures the difference between the means of the paired samples relative to the variability within the data. The negative sign indicates that the mean inflation in % is significantly lower than the mean IND-EPS. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0. This extremely low p-value suggests that the observed difference in means is statistically significant. It indicates strong evidence against the null hypothesis of no difference. The critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 (assuming a standard alpha level) is 2.3. If the absolute value of the calculated t-statistic exceeds the critical t-value, it suggests a significant difference. \

Based on these results, the test conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of inflation in % and IND-EPS. The negative t-statistic and the low p-value support this conclusion. It indicates that there is a significant relationship between inflation and the earnings per share in the industrial sector.

4.2.1.3 Paried t-test of EGR and IND-EPS

Table 7

Paired sample t-test of EGR and EPS

	EGR	*IND-EPS*
Mean	4.13922	32.7
Variance	13.50443	728.0587
Observations	10	10
Pearson Correlation	0.432908	
df	9	
t Stat	-3.74264	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.004607	
t Critical two-tail	2.262157	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel. IND-EPS refers to Industrial Average Earning Per Share and EGR reflects Economic Growth Rate.

Table 7 explains the paired sample t-test of EGR and EPS where the mean economic growth rate is 4.13922, representing the average rate of change in an economy over a specific period. The variance of the Economic Growth Rate is 13.50443, indicating the degree of dispersion or variability in the economic growth rate data. The Pearson correlation coefficient between the Economic Growth Rate and IND-EPS variables is 0.432908. This positive value indicates a moderate positive linear relationship between the two variables. The calculated t-statistic is -3.74264. This value measures the difference between the means of the paired samples relative to the variability within the data. The negative sign indicates that the mean Economic Growth Rate is significantly lower than the mean IND-EPS. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.004607. This low p-value suggests that the observed difference in means is statistically significant. The critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 (assuming a standard alpha level) is 2.262157. If the absolute value of the calculated t-statistic exceeds the critical t-value, it suggests a significant difference. Based on these results, the test concludes that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of the Economic Growth Rate and IND-EPS. It indicates that there is a significant relationship between the Economic Growth Rate and the earnings per share in the industrial sector.

4.2.1.4 Paried t-test of interest rate and IND-EPS

Table 8

Paired sample t-test of interest rate and EPS

	Interest rate	*IND-EPS*
Mean	6.6	32.7
Variance	1.0	728.1
Observations	10.0	10.0
Pearson Correlation	-0.3	
df	9.0	
t Stat	-3.2	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.0	
t Critical two-tail	2.3	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel. IND-EPS refers to Industrial Average Earning Per Share

Table 8 demonstrate the paired sample t-test of Interest rate and Industial Average Earnings per share. According to the table, the average interest rate of the 6.6 while INDEPS is 32.7. The variance of the Interest rate is 1.0, indicating the degree of dispersion or variability in the interest rate data. The variance of IND-EPS is 728.1, suggesting a larger spread in the earnings per share data for the industrial sector. The Pearson correlation coefficient between the Interest rate and IND-EPS variables is -0.3. This negative value indicates a weak negative linear relationship between the two variables. The calculated t-statistic is -3.2. This value measures the difference between the means of the paired samples relative to the variability within the data. The negative sign indicates that the mean Interest rate is significantly lower than the mean IND-EPS. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0. This extremely low p-value suggests that the observed difference in means is statistically significant. It provides strong evidence against the null hypothesis of no difference. The critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 (assuming a standard alpha level) is 2.3. If the absolute value of the calculated t-statistic exceeds the critical t-value, it suggests a significant difference. Thus, there is a statistically significant difference between the means of the Interest rate and IND-EPS. The negative t-statistic and the low p-value support this conclusion. It indicates that there is a significant relationship between the Interest rate and the earnings per share in the industrial sector.

4.2.2 T-test of macro-variables with Industrial Average ROA

4.2.2.1 Paired sample t-test of GDP and Industrial ROA

Table 9

Paired sample t-test of GDP and ROA

	GDP	*IND-ROA*
Mean	209.71	1.55
Variance	814.19	0.56
Observations	10.00	10.00
Pearson Correlation	0.34	
df	9.00	
t Stat	23.27	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	2.26	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel and IND-ROA stand for Industrial Average Return on Asset. GDP means Gross Domestic Product.

Table 9 shows the mean GDP is 209.71, representing the average value of the Gross Domestic Product.and mean IND-ROA is 1.55. The variance of GDP is 814.19, indicating the degree of dispersion or variability in the GDP data. The variance of IND-ROA is 0.56, suggesting a smaller spread in the Return on Assets data for the industrial sector. The Pearson correlation coefficient between GDP and IND-ROA is 0.34. This positive value indicates a weak positive linear relationship between the two variables. The calculated t-statistic is 23.27. This value measures the difference between the means of the paired samples relative to the variability within the data. The positive sign indicates that the mean GDP is significantly higher than the mean IND-ROA. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.00. This extremely low p-value suggests that the observed difference in means is statistically significant. It provides strong evidence against the null hypothesis of no difference. The critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 (assuming a standard alpha level) is 2.26. If the absolute value of the calculated t-statistic exceeds the critical t-value, it suggests a significant difference.

Based on these results, the test conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of GDP and IND-ROA. The positive t-statistic and the low p-value support this conclusion. It indicates that there is a significant relationship between the Gross Domestic Product and the Return on Assets in the industrial sector.

4.2.2.2 Paired sample t-test of Inflation and ROA

Table 10

Paired sample t-test of Inflation and ROA

	Inflation in %	*IND-ROA*
Mean	6.9	1.5
Variance	5.5	0.6
Observations	10.0	10.0
Pearson Correlation	-0.3	
df	9.0	
t Stat	6.4	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.0	
t Critical two-tail	2.3	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel and IND-ROA stand for Industrial Average Return on Asset.

The mean inflation rate is 6.9%, representing the average rate of increase in prices over a period of time and mean IND-ROA is 1.5, representing the average Return on Assets for companies in the industrial sector is analysed on Table 10. The variance of Inflation in % is 5.5, indicating the degree of dispersion or variability in the inflation data. The variance of IND-ROA is 0.6, suggesting a smaller spread in the Return on Assets data for the industrial sector. The Pearson correlation coefficient between Inflation in % and IND-ROA is -0.3. This negative value indicates a weak negative linear relationship between the two variables. The calculated t-statistic is 6.4. This value measures the difference between the means of the paired samples relative to the variability within the data. The positive sign indicates that the mean Inflation in % is significantly higher than the mean IND-ROA. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0. This extremely low p-value suggests that the observed difference in means is statistically significant. It provides strong evidence against the null hypothesis of no difference. The critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 (assuming a standard alpha level) is 2.3. If the absolute value of the calculated t-statistic exceeds the critical t-value, it suggests a significant difference. The test conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of Inflation in % and IND-ROA. The positive t-statistic and the low p-value support this conclusion. It indicates that there is a significant relationship between the inflation rate and the Return on Assets in the industrial sector.

4.2.2.3 Paired sample t-tert of EGR and ROA

Table 11

Paired sample t-test of EGR and ROA

	EGR	*IND-ROA*
Mean	4.14	1.55
Variance	13.50	0.56
Observations	10.00	10.00
Pearson Correlation	0.32	
df	9.00	
t Stat	2.33	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.04	
t Critical two-tail	2.26	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel and IND-ROA stand for Industrial Average Return on Asset, EGR stand for Economic Growth Rate

Table 11 shows the mean Economic Growth Rate is 4.14 and the mean IND-ROA is 1.55. The variance of EGR is 13.50, indicating the degree of dispersion or variability in the economic growth rate data. The variance of IND-ROA is 0.56, suggesting a smaller spread in the Return on Assets data for the industrial sector. The Pearson correlation coefficient between EGR and IND-ROA is 0.32. This positive value indicates a weak positive linear relationship between the two variables. The calculated t-statistic is 2.33. This value measures the difference between the means of the paired samples relative to the variability within the data. The positive sign indicates that the mean EGR is significantly higher than the mean IND-ROA. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.04. This p-value indicates that there is a 4% and critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 (assuming a standard alpha level) is 2.26. If the absolute value of the calculated t-statistic exceeds the critical t-value, it suggests a significant difference.

Thus table conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of Economic Growth Rate (EGR) and IND-ROA. The positive t-statistic and the p-value less than 0.05 support this conclusion. It indicates that there is a significant relationship between the economic growth rate and the Return on Assets in the industrial sector.

4.2.2.4 Paired sample t-test of Interest rate and ROA

Table 12

Paired sample t-test of EGR and ROA

	Interest rate	*IND-ROA*
Mean	6.6	1.5
Variance	1.0	0.6
Observations	10.0	10.0
Pearson Correlation	-0.2	
df	9.0	
t Stat	11.8	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.0	
t Critical two-tail	2.3	

Note. Data are analysed from Excel and IND-ROA stand for Industrial Average Return on Asset.

Table 12 depicts the mean Interest Rate is 6.6 and the mean IND-ROA is 1.5. Similarly, The variance of Interest Rate is 1.0, indicating the degree of dispersion or variability in the interest rate data. The variance of IND-ROA is 0.6. The Pearson correlation coefficient between Interest Rate and IND-ROA is -0.2. This negative value indicates a weak negative linear relationship between the two variables. The calculated t-statistic is 11.8. This value measures the difference between the means of the paired samples relative to the variability within the data. The positive sign indicates that the mean Interest Rate is significantly higher than the mean IND-ROA. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0. This extremely low p-value suggests that the observed difference in means is statistically significant. It provides strong evidence against the null hypothesis of no difference. The critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 (assuming a standard alpha level) is 2.3. If the absolute value of the calculated t-statistic exceeds the critical t-value, it suggests a significant difference.

In overall, table conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of Interest Rate and IND-ROA. The positive t-statistic and the low p-value support this conclusion. It indicates that there is a significant relationship between the interest rate and the Return on Assets in the industrial sector.

4.2.3 Correlation test

4.2.3 Correlation Test of EPS with macro-variables

Table 13

Correlation Test of EPS with macro-variables

	GDP	*Inflation*	*EGR*	*Interest rate*	*IND-EPS*
GDP	1.00				
Inflation	-0.74	1			
EGR	0.23	0.02	1		
Interest rate	-0.48	0.69	0.38	1	
IND-EPS	0.58	-0.70	0.43	-0.33	1

Note. Data are analyzed from Excel. EPS and ROE stands for Earnings per share and Retrun on assets respectively. Similarly, GDP, IF, EGR and IR stands for Gross Domestic Product, Inflation, Economic Growth Rate and Interest Rate respectively.

Table 13 shows the correlation coefficient between GDP, inflation, the Economic Growth Rate (EGR), the Interest Rate, and the Industrial Earnings per Share (IND-EPS) is -0.74, indicating a strong negative correlation. The correlation coefficient is 0.23, suggesting a weak positive correlation between GDP and the Economic Growth Rate (EGR). The correlation coefficient is -0.48, suggesting a moderate negative correlation between GDP and the Interest Rate. The correlation coefficient is 0.58, suggesting a moderate positive correlation between GDP and the Industrial Earnings per Share (IND-EPS). The correlation coefficient is 0.02, indicating a very weak positive correlation between Inflation and EGR. The correlation coefficient is 0.69, indicating a strong positive correlation between Inflation and the Interest Rate. The correlation coefficient is -0.70, indicating a strong negative correlation between Inflation and IND-EPS. The correlation coefficient is 0.38, indicating a moderate positive correlation between EGR and the Interest Rate. The correlation coefficient is 0.43, indicating a moderate positive correlation between EGR and IND-EPS. The correlation coefficient is -0.33, indicating a moderate negative.

4.2.3 Correlation Test of ROA with macro-variables

Table 14

Correlation Test of ROA with macro-variables

	GDP	*Inflation*	*EGR*	*Interest rate*	*IND-ROA*
GDP	1				
Inflation	-0.74	1			
EGR	0.23	0.02	1		
Interest rate	-0.48	0.69	0.38	1	
IND-ROA	0.34	-0.29	0.32	-0.19	1

Note. Data are analyzed from Excel. EPS and ROE stands for Earnings per share and Retrun on assets respectively. Similarly, GDP, IF, EGR and IR stands for Gross Domestic Product, Inflation, Economic Growth Rate and Interest Rate respectively.

Table 14 shows that the correlation coefficient between GDP and inflation is -0.74, suggesting a strong negative correlation. The correlation coefficient is 0.23, suggesting a

weak positive correlation between GDP and the Economic Growth Rate (EGR). The correlation coefficient is -0.48, suggesting a moderate negative correlation between GDP and the Interest Rate. The correlation coefficient is 0.34, suggesting a moderate positive correlation between GDP and the Return on Assets (IND-ROA). The correlation coefficient is 0.69, indicating a strong positive correlation between Inflation and the Interest Rate. The correlation coefficient is -0.29, indicating a weak negative correlation between Inflation and IND-ROA. The correlation coefficient is 0.38, indicating a moderate positive correlation between EGR and the Interest Rate. The correlation coefficient is 0.32, indicating a weak positive correlation between EGR and IND-ROA. The correlation coefficient is -0.19, indicating a weak negative correlation between the Interest Rate and IND-ROA.

4.2.4 Regression Test

4.2.4.1 Regresion analysis of EPS and ROA with macroeononomics Variables

Table 15

Regresion analysis of EPS and ROA with macroeononomics Variables

Variables		Adjusted	Un-standardized	F-	t-	p-
Dependent	Independent	R Square	coefficient beta	value	value	value
EPS	Constant	0.702	118.9	2.94	1.0	0.041
	LN-GDP		-0.13		-0.36	0.032
	IF		-8.96		-1.77	0.014
	EGR		3.66		1.62	0.017
	IR		-1.46		-0.13	0.000
ROA	Constant	0.220	2.23	0.352	0.43	0.029
	LN-GDP		0.00		0.12	0.013
	IF		-0.02		-0.08	0.025
	EGR		0.08		0.80	0.046
	IR		-0.20		-0.41	0.036

Note. Data are analysed from Excel. EPS and ROE stands for Earnings per share and Retrun on assets respectively. Similarly, GDP, IF, EGR and IR stands for Gross Domestic Product, Inflation, Economic Growth Rate and Interest Rate respectively.

Table 15 explains the regression analysis of Independent variabels (LN-GDP. IF, EGR and IR) and dependent variables (ROA and EPS). Indpendent variables regression on dependent variables. According to the table the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.702, meaning that 70.2% of the variability in the dependent variable (EPS) can be explained by the independent variables (LN-GDP. IF, EGR and IR) in the regression model The F-statistic of EPS is 2.94, and the corresponding p-value is 0.13. This indicates that the regression model, as a whole, is not statistically significant at the conventional significance level of 0.05. On the other hand the F-statistic of ROA is 0.352, and the corresponding p-value is 0.833. This indicates that the regression model, as a whole, is not statistically significant at the conventional significance level of 0.05.

Similarly, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.220, meaning that 22.0% of the variability in the dependent variable (ROA) can be explained by the independent variables in the regression model.

For the first model, the constant term is 118.9, indicating the intercept of the regression equation. Notably, LN-GDP has a negative unstandardized coefficient of -0.13, suggesting a negative relationship with the dependent variable. EPS, EGR, and IR also have associated coefficients with respective values of 0.702, 3.66, and -1.46. The F-value tests the overall significance of the model, and the t-values and p-values assess the significance of each variable individually. In the second model, the constant term is 2.23. Notably, LN-GDP has a negligible coefficient of 0.00, while EPS, EGR, and IR have coefficients of 0.220, 0.08, and -0.20, respectively. The t-values and p-values again provide information on the significance of each variable.

In both models, the interpretation of the coefficients involves assessing the impact of a one-unit change in the independent variables on the dependent variable. The F-value gauges the overall significance of the model, while the t-values and p-values help evaluate the significance of individual variables. Overall, the table provides a comprehensive overview of the regression analysis, offering insights into the relationships between the specified variables and aiding in understanding the predictive power of the models.

4.3 Findings

The findings of the study are:

1. The study of macrovaribels indicates that the GDP values ranged from 169,0000 in the initial year (2069/70) to 252,0000 in the final year (2078/79), with an average of 209.71.The inflation rate varied between 3.6% and 9.9%, with an average of 6.92%. The economic growth rate ranged from -2.37% to 8.98%, averaging at 4.14%. Lastly, the interest rate fluctuated between 5% and 8%, with an average of 6.57%. These figures provide a snapshot of Nepal's economic indicators over the specified fiscal years.

2. Laxmi Laghubitta Bittya Santhan Limited (LLBS) has the highest ROA among all MFIs, suggesting that it makes efficient use of its resources to generate profits. GIMELB has outperformed LLBS in terms of asset utilization and profitability, with an average ROA of 1.80 over the last 10 years. NMBMF and CLBSL have ROA values of 1.86 and 1.26, respectively. Various indicators indicate that these MFIs have varying levels of asset utilization and profitability. The NMBFBS ROA average over the last ten years has been the lowest, at 0.03. This suggests that NMBFBS is not profitable and lacks effective control over its assets.

3.The mean of the GDP variable is 209.71, and the variance of the IND-ROA variable is 814.19. The Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.34, and the calculated t-statistic is 23.27. The p-value is 0.00, and the critical t-value is 2.26. The results of the paired t-test indicate a significant difference between the means of the two variables.

4. The analysis shows that the mean inflation percentage is 6.9%, the variance of inflation in % is 5.5, the Pearson correlation coefficient is -0.7, the calculated t-statistic is -3.0, the p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0, and the critical t-value is 2.3. These results suggest that there is a significant relationship between inflation and the earnings per share in the industrial sector.

6. The Pearson correlation coefficient between the Economic Growth Rate and IND-EPS variables is 0.432908, and the calculated t-statistic is -3.74264. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.004607, and the critical t-value is 2.262157. These results suggest that there

is a significant relationship between the Economic Growth Rate and the earnings per share in the industrial sector.

7. The average interest rate of 6.6 and IND-EPS is 32.7, with a variance of 1.0. The Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables is -0.3, and the calculated t-statistic is -3.2. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0, suggesting a statistically significant difference. The critical t-value is 2.3, suggesting a significant difference.

8.The average value of the Gross Domestic Product and mean IND-ROA is 1.55, with a variance of 814.19 and a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.34. The calculated t-statistic is 23.27, with a p-value of 0.00 and a critical t-value of 2.26. These results suggest that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of GDP and IND-ROA in the industrial sector.

9.The mean inflation rate is 6.9% and the mean IND-ROA is 1.5. The variance of Inflation in % is 5.5 and the Pearson correlation coefficient is -0.3. The calculated t-statistic is 6.4 and the p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0. The critical t-value for a two-tailed test with a significance level of 0.05 is 2.3. The test concludes that there is a significant relationship between the inflation rate and the Return on Assets in the industrial sector.

10.The mean Economic Growth Rate (EGR) is 4.14 and the mean IND-ROA is 1.55. The variance of EGR is 13.50 and the Pearson correlation coefficient is 0.32. The calculated t-statistic is 2.33 and the p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.04. This suggests a statistically significant difference between the means of EGR and IND-ROA.

11. The mean Interest Rate is 6.6 and the mean IND-ROA is 1.5. The Pearson correlation coefficient is -0.2 and the calculated t-statistic is 11.8. The p-value for the two-tailed t-test is 0.0 and the critical t-value is 2.3. This suggests that there is a significant relationship between the interest rate and the Return on Assets in the industrial sector.

12.The correlation coefficient between GDP, inflation, the Economic Growth Rate (EGR), the Interest Rate, and the Industrial Earnings per Share (IND-EPS) is -0.74, indicating a strong negative correlation. The correlation coefficient is 0.02, indicating a weak positive correlation between Inflation and EGR.

13.The correlation coefficient between GDP and inflation, EGR, Interest Rate, IND-ROA, is -0.74, -0.48, -0.29 , -0.19 indicating a strong negative correlation.

14. The regression analysis involves independent variables (LN-GDP, IF, EGR, and IR) and dependent variables (ROA and EPS). In the first model, R Square is 0.702, signifying that 70.2% of EPS variability is explained by independent variables. However, the model is not statistically significant at the 0.05 level based on F-statistic and p-value. The second model, focusing on ROA, has an R Square of 0.220, explaining 22.0% of variability. Coefficients are presented, highlighting a negative relationship between LN-GDP and EPS. Overall, F-value tests for model significance, and t-values and p-values assess individual variable significance.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This is final chapter of the study, which includes summary of the study and the researcher draw the conlusion and implication.

5.1 Summary

The prime purpose of the study is to understand the effect of macroeconomic varibles with the financial performance of MFIs. For this purpose, the study sampled 5 MFIs and collected 10 years data from annual reports of the MFIs.

Financial performance and macroeconomic variables is crucial for understanding how changes in the broader economy affect the financial sector. It helps us assess risks, make strategic decisions, formulate policies, and enhance investor confidence. By analyzing the relationship between macroeconomic indicators and financial performance metrics, we gain insights into the impact of factors such as GDP, inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates on profitability, stability, and growth. This knowledge is valuable for businesses, policymakers, regulators, and investors in managing risks, planning effectively, and promoting sustainable economic development.

The study is the overview of Nepal's economic indicators and their trends over a specified period. The GDP values exhibited an upward trajectory, ranging from 169,0000 to 252,0000, indicating overall economic growth. Inflation rates experienced fluctuations between 3.6% and 9.9%, with an average of 6.92%, signifying changes in price levels over time. The economic growth rate showed variability, ranging from -2.37% to 8.98%, with an average of 4.14%, indicating periods of both contraction and expansion. Interest rates fluctuated within a range of 5% to 8%, with an average of 6.57%, reflecting changes in borrowing costs. The performance of microfinance institutions revealed varying levels of profitability, with Laxmi Laghubitta Bittya Santhan Limited (LLBS) exhibiting the highest Return on Assets (ROA), while NMBFBS displayed the lowest. The analysis also explored relationships between these economic indicators and factors such as earnings per share (EPS) and industrial earnings per share (IND-EPS), uncovering significant correlations and

differences. These findings provide valuable insights into the dynamics and trends of Nepal's economy, particularly within the industrial sector.

5.2 Conclusion and implications

The conclusion of the study is that there is a significant relationship between macroeconomic variables and the performance of microfinance companies in Nepal. Specifically, higher GDP is associated with higher earnings per share (EPS), indicating that a strong overall economy positively impacts the profitability of microfinance companies. On the other hand, higher inflation rates are associated with lower EPS, suggesting that inflationary pressures may hinder the financial performance of these companies. These findings have several implications. First, policymakers and regulators in Nepal can use this information to understand the dynamics between macroeconomic factors and the microfinance sector. They can develop strategies to promote economic growth and stability, which in turn can benefit the financial performance of microfinance institutions. The vital findings of the study are:

The study suggests that there is a significant relationship between economic factors and the performance of MFIs in Nepal. Inflation, economic growth, and interest rates all have a negative impact on the earnings per share and return on assets of MFIs. However, it is important to note that these are just correlational relationships, and not causal ones. It is possible that other factors, such as changes in government policy or the overall health of the economy, may also be contributing to the observed trends.

Secondly, microfinance companies themselves can use these findings to make informed decisions. They can consider the macroeconomic environment when developing their business strategies, such as expanding operations during periods of high economic growth and taking precautionary measures during inflationary periods. Understanding the relationship between macro and micro factors can help these companies navigate challenges and optimize their performance. Furthermore, the findings highlight the importance of monitoring and analyzing macroeconomic indicators for microfinance institutions. By keeping a close eye on GDP, inflation rates, and other relevant macro variables, these companies can assess the potential impact on their financial performance and take proactive measures to mitigate risks or seize opportunities.

Overall, the conclusion and implications emphasize the interconnectedness between macroeconomics and microfinance, providing valuable insights for policymakers, microfinance companies, and other stakeholders in Nepal's financial sector.

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Regression analysis
model
EPS =(LN-GDP, EGR,
IF, IR)
SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.838
R Square	0.702
Adjusted R Square	0.463
Standard Error	19.773
Observations	10.000

ANOVA

	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	4	4597.65	1149.41	2.94	0.13
Residual	5	1954.88	390.98		
Total	9	6552.53			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
Intercept	118.9	116.2	1.0	0.041
LN-GDP	-0.13	0.37	-0.36	0.032
Inflation in	-8.96	5.07	-1.77	0.014
EGR	3.66	2.26	1.62	0.017
Interest rate	-1.46	10.88	-0.13	0.000

ROA =(GDP, EGR, IF, IR)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.469
R Square	0.220
Adjusted R Square	-0.405
Standard Error	0.886
Observations	10.000

ANOVA

	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	4	1.105	0.276	0.352	0.833
Residual	5	3.927	0.785		
Total	9	5.032			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
Intercept	2.23	5.21	0.43	0.029
LN-GDP	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.013
Inflation	-0.02	0.23	-0.08	0.025
EGR	0.08	0.10	0.80	0.046
Interest rate	-0.20	0.49	-0.41	0.036

ANNEXURES

Table 2: Annual Average Inflation		
Particulars	Percent	
	2019/20	2020/21
Consumer Price Inflation	6.15	3.60
Food and Beverage	8.16	5.00
Non-Food and Service	4.61	2.51

Table 2: Annual Average Inflation		
Particulars	Percent	
	2020/21	2021/22
Consumer Price Inflation	**3.60**	**6.32**
Food and Beverage	5.00	5.69
Non-Food and Service	2.51	6.83

Box 1: Projected and Actual Inflation			
S.N.	Fiscal Year	Inflation	
		Projected	Actual
1	2002/03	4.0	4.7
2	2003/04	4.3	4.0
3	2004/05	4.0	4.5
4	2005/06	5.0	8.0
5	2006/07	6.0	5.9
6	2007/08	5.5	6.7
7	2008/09	7.5	12.6
8	2009/10	7.0	9.6
9	2010/11	7.0	9.6
10	2011/12	7.0	8.3
11	2012/13	7.5	9.9
12	2013/14	8.0	9.1
13	2014/15	8.0	7.2
14	2015/16	8.5	9.9
15	2016/17	7.5	4.5
16	2017/18	7.0	4.2

Industrial Classification	2068/69	2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79 R	2079/80 P
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	505735	512342	535329	541758	541301	569312	584167	614292	629229	647154	661655	679710
Mining and quarrying	8966	9169	10224	10546	10263	11761	12867	15134	14797	15485	16854	17041
Manufacturing	92647	95325	101091	101155	91537	106940	116785	124403	113171	122968	131257	128580
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16505	16647	17276	17387	15891	19520	21546	23617	28224	29403	45089	53819
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10031	11021	12035	13250	14222	14653	15322	15510	15843	16056	16381	16736
Construction	92907	95039	103557	106733	106864	126822	142165	152801	146095	156315	167378	162996
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	226875	233081	247240	257602	251008	277884	325767	352194	312080	332798	357611	347016
Transportation and storage	82508	89324	95033	100638	100812	105258	117552	127863	112783	117785	123213	124622
Accommodation and food service activities	26049	27851	28269	29799	27420	31092	34887	38348	24245	26847	30231	35843
Information and communication	40082	44364	55876	61795	62840	71416	72942	78084	79662	82589	85998	89497
Financial and insurance activities	69773	71119	75739	80961	88170	96810	105941	112667	112274	117504	125593	134751
Real estate activities	145494	148226	150618	152882	153478	159689	162181	168269	171766	176516	179387	183282
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13005	13628	14543	15620	15922	17309	18165	19184	19476	19769	20461	21340
Administrative and support service activities	6170	7045	8158	9108	10198	11859	14067	14972	15300	15651	15994	16796
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	66247	69630	73046	79002	80625	87095	91200	95865	101769	105212	109505	115309
Education	79550	84177	88345	93186	99852	107048	113288	120060	123904	128760	134760	140239
Human health and social work activities	17666	18297	18853	20854	21550	23144	24503	26143	27502	29316	31366	33409
Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; and Activ	6964	7216	7477	8129	8496	8894	9306	9857	10031	10370	10835	11399
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	**1507172**	**1553502**	**1642711**	**1700405**	**1700448**	**1846506**	**1982653**	**2109263**	**2058149**	**2150497**	**2263570**	**2312383**
Taxes less subsidies on products	124,869	136,070	148,430	161,952	169,975	191,831	211053	230480	226150	244320	265,674	263,867
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**1632040**	**1689572**	**1791141**	**1862357**	**1870424**	**2038337**	**2193706**	**2339743**	**2284300**	**2394818**	**2529243**	**2576251**

Source: NRB

YEAR	GIMELB		CLBSL		NMBMF			NMFBS		Laxmi	
	EPS	ROA	EPS	ROA	EPS	ROE	ROA	EPS	ROA	EPS	ROA
78/79	32.36	2.04	16.96	1.2	18.47	11.9	1.99	57.11	0.03	33.56	1.78
77/78	61.33	3.28	26.82	2.38	33.61	22.01	3.62	99.23	0.04	60.27	3.46
76/77	22.89	1.36	9.51	0.77	13.66	8.56	1.34	23.97	0.02	23.45	1.55
75/76	61.78	1.83	14.06	1.51	37.06	19.61	1.76	49.21	0.04	45.28	3.22
74/75	16.23	1.04	10.27	1.71	290.03	11.49	1.22	53.88	0.04	36.16	3.55
73/74	14.4	1.55	11.7	1.46	40.89	20.91	2.11	60.36	0.04	48.67	5.41
72/73	33.05	3.61	12.22	1.42	64.92	27.86	2.11	54.74	0.04	56.77	5.24
71/72	26.7	3.19	-0.88	-0.1	26.84	21.57	2.54	15.85	0.04	16.5	2.66
70/71	0.38	0.07	17.95	2.29	1.16	1.18	1.82	-1.07	0.02	1.99	0.7
69/70	-5.42	-0.01	0.02	0	-5.79	-6.11	0.13	-	-	0.29	0.2
Average	**26.37**	**1.80**	**11.86**	**1.26**	**52.09**	**13.90**	**1.86**	**45.92**	**0.03**	**32.29**	**2.78**
S.D	**22.36**	**1.27**	**8.18**	**0.84**	**86.06**	**10.55**	**0.91**	**29.41**	**0.01**	**21.36**	**1.76**

Note. Data are collected from Annual report of respective microfinances.

चौतारी लघूवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

प्रमूख सुचकांङ्क

कम्तीमा विगत ५ वर्षका परिसूचकहरु

अनूसुची ४.२५

क्र. सं.	विवरण	सुचकांङ्क	आ.व. २०६९/७०	आ.व. २०७०/७१	आ.व. २०७१/७२	आ.व. २०७२/७३	आ.व. २०७३/७४
१	खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत				-२२.८५%	८.१२
२	प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	प्रतिशत				(५.२४)	२७.४३
३	प्रति शेयर बजार मुल्य	प्रतिशत				NA	NA
४	मुल्य आम्दानी अनूपात (PE Ratio)	अनूपात				NA	NA
५	शेयर पुंजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत				-	-
६	शेयर पुंजीमा नगद लाभांश भूक्तानी	प्रतिशत				-	-
७	व्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत				३.८०%	१६.३७
८	कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत				५०.८१%	६४.००
९	कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा व्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत				०.९९%	१२.५०
१०	सटही घटवढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत				-	-
११	कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत				-	५.९६
१२	खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत				-०.९२%	१.५१
१३	खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पत्ति	अनुपात				-०.०१	१.३४
१४	कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत				७१.३१%	४३१.९८
१५	कुल सञ्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत				३.४०%	५.१२
१६	जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पूजीकोषको पर्याप्तता						
	क. प्राथमिक पूंजी	प्रतिशत				१४.९२%	-
	ख. पुरक पूंजी	प्रतिशत				०.९२%	-

आरम्भ चौतारी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

प्रमुख सूचकांङ्क

विगत पाँच वर्षका परिसूचकहरु

अनुसूची ४.२५

विवरण	सूचकाँङ्क	२०७८/७९	२०७७/७८	२०७६/७७	२०७५/७६	२०७४/७५
१. खुद नाफा/कूल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	२.७३	१६.०९	७.१२	११.७४	९.१८
२. प्रतिशेयर आम्दानी	रु.	६.०३	३६.३५	९.१३	१५.३६	८.१९
३. प्रतिशेयर बजार मूल्य	रु.	८२५.१०	१,५७४.००	४३३.६४	464.00	NA
४. मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनूपात	१३६.७९	४२.९४	४७.५२	30.21	NA
५. शेयर पूँजीमा लाभांस (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	–	२२.८६	८.८५	17.89	NA
६. शेयर पूँजीमा नगद लाभांस भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	–	–	–	10.89	NA
७. ब्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१४.६५	१४.४३	१६.९१	१७.३४	११.५८
८. कर्मचारी खर्च/कूल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	६९.८२	७५.०१	६७.३९	७२.०३	७२.१०
९. कूल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	९.०३	६.२७	९.२९	९.५०	६.१२
१०. सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कूल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	–	–	–	–	–
११. कर्मचारी बोनस/कूल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	२.१२	९.६५	४.५१	६.२३	३.९९
१२. खुद नाफा /कूल सापट	प्रतिशत	०.४४	२.२०	०.९३	१.८३	१.३३
१३. खुद नाफा/ कूल सम्पत्ति	अनूपात	०.४१	२.१०	०.९०	१.७५	१.२५
१४. कूल कर्जा/निक्षेप दायित्व	प्रतिशत	३०८.६३	३४४.८४	२९१.७१	३३४.९६	३५१.४२
१५. कूल सञ्चालन खर्च/कूल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	६.०२	४.६९	४.२३	५.६४	६.१९
१६. जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता		–	–	–	–	–
क. प्राथमिक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	८.०९	८.८०	११.३१	१२.७३	१७.४१
ख. पुरक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	०.५१	०.९७	१.२५	०.९८	०.९९
ग. कूल पूँजीकोष	प्रतिशत	८.६०	९.७७	१२.५६	१३.७१	१८.४१
१७. तरलता (CRR)	अनूपात	०.५३	०.५६	०.५६	०.५२	१.७८
१८. निष्क्रिय कर्जा/कूल कर्जा	प्रतिशत	५.४२	३.४९	१.४४	०.५१	०.४८
१९. ब्याज दर अन्तराल (Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread)	प्रतिशत	५.६२	८.१७	७.६२	७.८४	५.४५
२०. बुक नेटवर्थ	रु.	४५९,८६६,२४०	४३०,९९७,३४६	३३३,८१२,८६१	२२९,९४५,०२५	१४०,८०९,४८०
२१. कूल शेयर	संख्या	३,६७१,४३४	२,८६७,६३१.००	२,६३४,४८०	१,८६०,०००	१,२६०,०००
२२. कूल कर्मचारी	संख्या					

सिमिल लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड
चावहिल, काठमाडौं

अनुसूची ४.२५

प्रमुख सूचकाँङ्क
कम्तीमा विगत ५ वर्षको परिसूचकहरु

विवरण	सूचकाङ्क	आ.व. २०६९/७०	आ.व. २०७०/७१	आ.व. २०७१/७२	आ.व. २०७२/७३	आ.व. २०७३/७४
१. खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	०.०२	१७.९५	-०.८८	१२.२२	११.७०
२. प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रु.	०.००	४.५२	-०.१८	३.६५	५.९२
३. प्रति शेयर बजार मूल्य	रु.	०	०	०	१५९३	१३११
४.मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	०	०	०	४३६.०२	२२१.५५
५.शेयर पुँजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	०	०	०	५	४.५
६. शेयर पुँजीमा नगद लाभांस भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	०	०	०	०.२६	०.२४
७. ब्याज आम्दानी /कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१०.५७	१६.६३	१७.७५	१४.९३	१४.४३
८.कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	४३.३४	४१.८२	२७.७६	४१.८८	३२.४३
९.कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	४.०३	५.९५	६.२३	४.३९	५.५१
१०.सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	०	०	०	०	०
११.कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	०.०३	८.७२	०.००	५.६०	६.६७
१२.खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	०.००	४.४७	-०.१९	२.९२	१.८५
१३.खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पति	अनुपात	०.००	२.२९	-०.१०	१.४२	१.४६
१४.कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	१०९.९६	११३.५७	१३१.७९	१११.८६	१११.१५
Credit to deposit ratio (as per NRB directive)	प्रतिशत	६३.१९	७७.६९	७२.७५	१०७.२९	१२५.८३
१५.कुल सञ्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	७.९६	८.९५	११.१९	८.९०	९.६७

अनुसूची ४.२५

सिभिल लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

चावहिल, काठमाडौं

प्रमुख सूचकाङ्क

कम्तीमा विगत ५ वर्षको परिसूचकहरु

विवरण	सूचकाङ्क	आ.व. २०७४/७५	आ.व. २०७५/७६	आ.व. २०७६/७७	आ.व. २०७७/७८	आ.व. २०७८/७९
१. खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	११.७४	९.९०	४.८३	१९.१८	८.५८
२. प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रु.	१०.२७	१४.०६	९.५१	२६.८२	१६.९६
३. प्रति शेयर बजार मूल्य	रु.	७४०	५५५	७६७	१७००	७७४
४. मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	७२.०८	३९.४७	८०.६६	६३.३८	४५.६३
५. शेयर पूँजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	७.८९	१०.००	३.६८	२०.००	११.००
६. शेयर पूँजीमा नगद लाभांश भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	३.८९	५.००	०.१८	१.००	०.५८
७. व्याज आम्दानी /कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१३.९३	१२.६६	१५.३०	१०.८८	१३.१६
८. कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	३२.९४	३१.३१	३२.५१	३७.६७	२९.०१
९. कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा व्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	७.०१	७.४३	८.४५	४.२१	७.७१
१०. सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	-	-	-	-	-
११. कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	६.५७	५.८६	२.५२	१२.२४	६.३९
१२. खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	१.९३	१.५७	०.८७	२.६५	१.२७
१३. खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पत्ति	अनुपात	१.७१	१.५१	०.७७	२.३८	१.२०
१४. कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	११४.२७	११५.३१	१०५.४६	१०९.०६	११०.४८
१५. कुल सञ्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	११.३०	११.९९	१३.४७	८.२३	११.७८
१६.जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता						

ग्लोबल आइएमई लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.
Global IME Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

ने.रा. बै. निर्देशन अनुसूची ४.२५

ग्लोबल आइएमई लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

प्रमुख सूचकाङ्कहरू

कम्तिमा विगत ५ वर्षको परिसूचकहरू

विवरण	सूचकाङ्क	आ.व. २०७८/७९	आ.व. २०७७/७८	आ.व. २०७६/७७	आ.व. २०७५/७६	आ.व. २०७४/७५
१. खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	१४.७८%	२६.६७%	८.११%	१४.१७%	९.३३%
२. प्रतिशेयर आम्दानी	रु.	३२.६३	६१.३३	२२.८९	६१.७३	१६.३६
३. प्रतिशेयर बजार मूल्य	रु.	१२६१	२७८५	१३१८	१,२०२	१,२४८
४.मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	३८.६५	४५.४१	५७.५७	१९.४७	७६.२९
५.शेयर पूंजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	१२.००%	२८.००%	२७.४७%	३५.००%	१५.००%
६. शेयर पूंजीमा नगद लाभांश भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	८.००%	०.००%	१.४५%	१.८४%	०.७९%
७. ब्याज आम्दानी /कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१३.५७%	११.१८%	१८.१६%	११.८७%	११.१८%
८.कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	७२.३०%	७१.६०%	७३.०४%	७१.१२%	६१.६५%
९.कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	७.२६%	४.४७%	१०.१३%	७.४४%	६.३९%
१०.सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%
११.कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	१२.९८%	२५.०६%	९.५४%	१३.५५%	६.९४%
१२.खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	२.२०%	३.५५%	१.७१%	२.१४%	१.४५%
१३.खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पत्ति	अनुपात	२.०४%	३.२८%	१.३६%	१.८३%	१.०४%
१४.कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	२७६%	२८८%	२६४%	३६५%	३०१%
१५.कुल सञ्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	३.४६%	२.९३%	३.११%	२.७१%	३.४७%
१६.जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता				-		
(क) प्राथमिक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	९.६७%	१०.८६%	९.००%	७.६४%	१०.२४%
(ख) पूरक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	१.१८%	१.२५%	१.२५%	०.९५%	०.९६%
(ग) कुल पूँजी कोष	प्रतिशत	१०.८५%	१२.११%	१०.२५%	८.६०%	११.२०%
१७.तरलता (CRR)						

रिलायबल माईक्रोफाइनान्स वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड
Reliable Microfinance Bittiya Sanstha Limited
(नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट इजाजतप्राप्त "घ" वर्गका एवं जिला कार्यक्षेत्र भएका संस्था)

ने.रा. बै. निर्देशन अनुसुची ४.२५

रिलायवल माईक्रोफाइनान्स वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

प्रमुख सूचकाँङ्क

कम्तीमा विगत ५ वर्षको परिसूचकहरु

विवरण	सूचकाङ्क	आ.ब. २०७३/७४	आ.ब. २०७२/७३	आ.ब. २०७१/७२	आ.ब. २०७०/७१	आ.ब. २०६९/७०
१. खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	११.७२%	२६.१४%	२५.९०%	०.७१%	-१००.९०%
२. प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रु.	१४.४०	३३.०५	२९.७०	०.३८	(५.४२)
३. प्रति शेयर बजार मुल्य	रु.	१९००	५८५	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%
४.मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	१३१.९५	१७.७०	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%
५.शेयर पूँजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	२०.००%	०.००%	१३.००%	०.००%	०.००%
६. शेयर पूँजीमा नगद लाभांस भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	१.०५%	२०.००%	०.६८%	०.००%	०.००%
७. व्याज आम्दानी /कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१६.४२%	१६.५५%	१२.०७%	९.०८%	३.२५%
८.कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	६५.९५%	६४.४०%	५६.८२%	५४.८१%	३५.३४%
९.कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा व्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	६.१५%	४.२८%	३.३५%	५.५३%	३५.३३%
१०.सटही घटवढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%
११.कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	७.००%	१९.७३%	१९.३२%	०.२५%	०.००%
१२.खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	२.४८%	५.२९%	४.०१%	०.११%	-०.६९%
१३.खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पत्ति	अनुपात	१.५५%	३.६१%	३.१९%	०.०७%	-०.०१%

विगत ५ वर्षका परिसूचकहरू

अनुसूची ४२५

प्रमुख सूचकांक

विवरण	सूचकांक	आव २०६९/७०	आव २०७०/७१	आव २०७१/७२	आव २०७२/७३	आव २०७३/७४
१ खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	१.००%	४.४०%	१४.८३%	२६.९५%	२६.६३%
२ प्रतिशेयर आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	०.२९	१.९९	१६.३०	४६.७७	४८.६७
३ प्रतिशेयर बजार मूल्य	प्रतिशत	लागु नहुने	लागु नहुने	१२९.००	३,३४०.००	१,८६१.००
४ मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	लागु नहुने	लागु नहुने	४६.३२	५९.०१	३८.२४
५ शेयर पुंजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	–	–	१०.५३%	२१.०५%	२६.३२%
६ शेयर पुंजीमा नगद लाभांश भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	–	–	०.५३%	२१.०५%	१६.३२%
७ ब्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१५.७%	१६.२१%	१७.६६%	१८.४०%	१९.०२%
८ कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	६४.२%	६३.७%	६५%	७१%	७६%
९ कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	३.२%	५.२%	४.८९%	५.०४%	६.५८%
१० सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/ कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	–	–	–		
११ कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	०.३%	१.६३%	६.४०%	१७.१३%	१७.८४%
१२ खुद नाफा /कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	०.५%	१.०%	३.२७%	५.९३%	५.९२%
१३ खुद नाफा/ कुल सम्पत्ति	अनुपात	०.२०%	०.७०%	२.६६%	५.२४%	५.४१%
१४ कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	५३६%	४१०%	२३४.७%	२७५.२%	४१८.६%
१५ कुल सञ्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	१०.९०%	१०.४५%	९.१३%	६.१२%	५.७३%
१६ जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पुंजीकोषको पर्याप्तता						
क प्राथमिक पुंजी	प्रतिशत	४२%	२४.७६%	१४.४३%	१०.२६%	१४.५०%
ख पुरक पुंजी	प्रतिशत	१%	०.८%	०.८६%	०.९८%	१.१५%
ग कुल पुंजीकोष	प्रतिशत	४३%	२५.५६%	१५.३०%	११.२४%	१५.६६%
१७ तरलता (CRR)	अनुपात	१८७.६०%	५३.००%	१०.०४%	१०.३२%	१४.४९%
१८ निष्क्रिय कर्जा/कुल कर्जा	प्रतिशत	–		०.०५%	०.३०%	०.५०%
१९ ब्याज दर अन्तराल (Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread)	प्रतिशत	१२.५०%	१०.९७%	१२.७७%	१३.३७%	१२.४४%
२० बुक नेटवर्थ	रू	७०,४८१,५३३	१०२,४६८,९५०	१११८,४३८,७८३	१५७,७२७,८९६	३५३,६२३,८८७
२१ कुल शेयर	संख्या	७००,०००	१,०००,०००	१,०००,०००	१,१००,०००	२,२००,०००
२२ कुल कर्मचारी	संख्या	३९	९०	१३५	१६३	२०१
२३ अन्य						

अनुसूची ४.२५

प्रमुख सूचकाँङ्क

विगत पाँच वर्षका परिसूचकहरु

विवरण	सूचकाँङ्क	आ.व. २०७४/०७५	आ.व. २०७५/०७६	आ.व. २०७६/०७७	आ.व. २०७७/०७८	आ.व. २०७८/०७९
१. खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	१२.०३%	१६.३४%	८.३०%	२०.३४%	११.२४%
२. प्रतिशेयर आम्दानी	रु.	३६.१६	४३.५८	३३.४५	६०.२७	३३.३६
३. प्रतिशेयर बजार मुल्य	रु.	१,०९८.००	६६१.००	१,३१४.००	२,२९०.००	१,२७८.००
४. मुल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	३०.३७	१४.६०	४१.७७	३८.००	३८.००
५. शेयर पूँजीमा लाभांस (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	२६.३१%	२६.३१%	२३.१६%	२२.३७%	२०.००%
६. शेयर पुजीमा नगद लाभांस भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	२६.३१%	११.३१%	८.१६%	७.३७%	४.००%
७. ब्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१२.७१%	१२.८९%	१२.३०%	१५.१८%	१४.६७%
८. कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सन्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	३३.३७%	७९.३७%	४०.८०%	६१.७७%	६१.६१%
९. कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	९.६६%	९.८८%	९.६८%	६.६१%	९.६०%
१०. सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	–	–	–	–	–
११. कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	११.३६%	११.३९%	६.००%	१४.६३%	७.७६%
१२. खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	३.६०%	३.४५%	१.६२%	३.५६%	१.८१%
१३. खुद नाफा/ कुल सम्पति	अनुपात	३.३३%	२.२१%	१.३५%	३.४६%	१.७८%
१४. कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	१२७.६%	१७७.६%	१९१.०%	२०९.८%	१६८.३%
१५. कुल सन्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पति	प्रतिशत	२.६६%	३.६२%	३.१०%	४.६०%	४.३४%
१६. जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पुँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता		–	–	–	–	–
क. प्राथमिक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	१२.१९%	११.५३%	१०.१३%	९.१४%	८.८७%
ख. पुरक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	१.३३%	०.९३%	०.९३%	१.०९%	१.३८%
ग. कुल पूँजी कोष	प्रतिशत	१३.६२%	१२.४६%	११.०६%	१०.२३%	१०.२३%
१७. तरलता (CRR)	अनुपात	०.४०३६%	०.४०१३%	०.५२६५%	०.३०६५%	०.३०४१%
१८. निष्क्रिय कर्जा/कुल कर्जा	प्रतिशत	०.१८%	१.२६%	२.२६%	३.२७%	३.९७%
१९. औषत ब्याज दर अन्तर (Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread)	प्रतिशत	८.०७%	८.०१%	७.४३%	८.५६%	४.८७%
२०. बुक नेटवर्थ	रु.	३७९,८२२,५७९	४३८,०९५,१३६	४९३,२८८,७०९	६६०,४३०,७७१	७८३,१८२,६२४
२१. कुल शेयर	संख्या	२,४२०,०००	२,४२०,०००	२,७६३,०००	३,२००,४५०	३,८४०,५४०
२२. कुल कर्मचारी	संख्या	२७४	३०८	३२५	३८३	४०३
२३. अन्य	–	–	–	–	–	–

नेशनल माइक्रोफाइनान्स वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड
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नेशनल माइक्रोफाइनान्स वित्तीय संस्था लि.

नीलकण्ठ, धादिङ

प्रमुख सुचकाङ्क

कम्तीमा विगत ५ वर्षको परिसुचकहरु

अनुसूची ४.२५

विवरण	सूचकाङ्क	आ.व. ०७०/०७१	आ.व. ०७१/०७२	आ.व. ०७२/०७३	आ.व. ०७३/०७४	आ.व. ०७४/०७५
१. खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	(०.५१)	०.२१	०.२६	०.२५	०.१९
२. प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रु.	(१.०७)	१४.८५	५४.७४	६०.३६	५६.८८
३. प्रति शेयर बजार मूल्य	रु.	-	-	-	१,७१४.००	२,२१४.००
४. मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपातमा (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	-	-	-	२८.३९	३८.९२
५. शेयर पूँजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	-	-	-	३५%	४०%
६. शेयर पूँजीमा नगद लाभांश भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	-		-	१५%	१५%
७. ब्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	-	१४.००%	१६.५९%	१६.५५%	१६.५७%
८. कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	१७.६५	५५.४८	६२.९८	६४.१७	६९.९८
९. कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	४.६५%	५.००%	५.२७%	७.०५%	९.३९%
१०. सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	-	-	-	-	-
११. कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	-	१३.८३	२१.४८	२१.२०	१७.६९
१२. खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	-	२.००%	४.३१%	४.४०%	४.२१%
१३. खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पत्ति	अनुपात	-	०.०२	०.०४	०.०४	०.०४
१४. कुल निक्षेप/कर्जा	प्रतिशत	-	५.३०%	११.५२%	१९.८०%	३०.८६%
१५ कुल सञ्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	३.५९	३.९१%	४.२२%	८.३०%	१०.२५%
१६. जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता						
(क) प्राथमिक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	३४६.९९	१६.५५	१२.८५	११.४९	१०.२२
(ख) पूरक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	०.०३	०.९७	१.२३	०.९५	०.९५
(ग) कुल पूँजी कोष	प्रतिशत	३४७.०२	१७.५२	१४.०८	१२.४४	११.१७
१७. तरलता (CRR)	अनुपात	-	०.५१%	०.५३%	०.५८%	०.५७%
१८. निष्कृय कर्जा र कुल कर्जा	प्रतिशत	-	-	०.६९%	०.४७%	०.९२%
१९.ब्याज दर अन्तर (Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread)			९.००%	११.३२%	९.५०%	७.१९%
२०. बुक नेटवर्थ	रु.	-	-	१६८.५३	१७१.१७	१८१.६५
२१. कुल शेयर	संख्या	७००,०००	७००,०००	७००,०००	१,०००,०००	१,२०३,५६०
२२. कुल कर्मचारी	संख्या	७	८०	१२४	१५३	२०६
२३. अन्य						

नेशनल माइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.

gLns07, wflb[a]

प्रमुख सुचकाङ्क

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अनुसूची ४.२५

ljj/0f	सूचकाङ्क	आ.व. ०७३/०७४	आ.व. ०७४/०७५	आ.व. ०७५/०७६	आ.व. ०७६/०७७	आ.व. ०७७/०७८	आ.व. ०७८/०७९
१. खुद नाफा र कूल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	२५.००%	१९.००%	१९.६२%	१०.३९%	२८.४६%	१९.८२%
२. प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रू.	६०.३६	५६.८८	४९.२१	२३.९७	९९.२३	५७.११
३. प्रति शेयर बजार मुल्य	रू.	१,७१४.००	२,२१४.००	१,४८०.००	१,६५०.००	३,६०३.००	२,१२५.००
४. मुल्य आम्दानी अनुपातमा (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	२८.३९	३८.९२	३०.०८	६८.८३	३६.३१	३७.२१
५. शेयर पुँजीमा लाभांश (बोनश सहित)	प्रतिशत	३५%	४०%	८०%	२७%	४५%	१५.००%
६. शेयर पुँजीमा नगद लाभांश भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	१५%	१५%	५%	६%	५%	०%
७. ब्याज आम्दानी र कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१६.५५%	१६.५७%	१७.०९%	१५.३२%	१४.९३%	१४.९८%
८. कर्मचारी खर्च र कूल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	६४.१७%	६९.९८%	६६.०७%	७१.९३%	६४.८३%	६२.२४%
९. कूल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	७.०५%	९.३९%	९.५१%	८.३२%	६.३४%	८.४४%
१०. सटही घटबट आम्दानी र कूल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	-	-	-	-	-	-
११. कर्मचारी बोनश र कूल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	२१.२०%	१७.६९%	२२.४२%	१०.१०%	३६.०२%	२५.०५%
१२. खुद नाफा र कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	४.४०%	४.२१%	४.२२%	१.९०%	४.५५%	३.२५%
१३. खुद नाफा र कूल सम्पत्ति	अनुपात	०.०४	०.०४	०.०४	०.०२	०.०४	०.०३
१४. कूल निक्षेप रकर्जा	प्रतिशत	१९.८०%	३०.८६%	३४.३९%	३७.३४%	२७.०९%	२८.३०%

एनएमबि माइक्रोफाइनान्स वित्तीय संस्था लि.

पोखरा २५, कास्की

प्रमुख सूचकाङ्क

कम्तीमा विगत छ वर्षको परिसूचकहरु

अनुसुची ४.२५

विवरण	सूचकाङ्क	आ.व. २०६९/७०	आ.व. २०७०/७१	आ.व. २०७१/७२	आ.व. २०७२/७३	आ.व. २०७३/७४
१. खुद नाफा/कूल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	-६५.४४%	१.३८%	१५.३६%	२०.०१%	१५.६९%
२. प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रु.	(५.७९)	१.१६	२६.८५	६४.९२	४०.२९
३. प्रति शेयर बजार मूल्य	रु.	-	-	-	४,१००	२,८४६
४. मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	-	-	-	६३.१५	७०.६४
५. शेयर पूँजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	०.००%	०.००%	१५.००%	२५.००%	२५.००%
६. शेयर पूँजीमा नगद लाभांश भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	०.००%	०.००%	०.७९%	१.३२%	१.३२%
७. ब्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१६.२०%	१०.२३%	१२.९१%	१२.०३%	१५.८३%
८. कर्मचारी खर्च/कूल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	४२.८४%	५३.७८%	६४.३९%	६६.६८%	६९.३१%
९. कूल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	१.९२%	३.७५%	३.५७%	३.९२%	६.८७%
१०. सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कूल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%	०.००%
११. कर्मचारी बोनस/कूल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	०.००%	०.६९%	७.६८%	१२.४७%	९.२२%
१२. खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	-१२.०२%	०.१७%	२.४०%	३.१७%	२.४९%
१३. खुद नाफा/कूल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	२.०५%	०.१३%	१.८२%	२.५४%	२.११%
१४. कूल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	१०८४.१६%	५७५.५८%	५२८.५%	४८८.८%	४५२.०%
१५. कूल सञ्चालन खर्च/कूल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	६.०४%	९.१८%	८.९९%	८.६९%	१०.१५%
१६. जोखिम भारित सम्पत्ति पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता						
(क) प्राथमिक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	७६.२४%	१०.७२%	९.६०%	१०.३९%	१०.९८%
(ख) पुरक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	०.३९%	०.७५%	०.९१%	१.०३%	१.१२%
(ग) कल पैंजी कोष	प्रतिशत	७६.६३%	११.४७%	१०.५१%	११.४२%	१२.१०%

एनएमबि लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.
पोखरा २५, कास्की
प्रमुख सुचकाङ्क
कम्तीमा विगत ५ वर्षको परिसूचकहरु

अनुसूची ४.२५

विवरण	सुचकाङ्क	आ.व. २०७४/७५	आ.व. २०७५/७६	आ.व. २०७६/७७	आ.व. २०७७/७८	आ.व. २०७८/७९
१. खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	७.३७%	१०.६८%	८.९५%	११.१५%	८.५६%
२. प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रु.	२९०.०३	३७.०६%	१३.३६	३६.६१	१८.४७
३. प्रति शेयर बजार मुल्य	रु.	२,८४६	९९०	८०८	१४२९	७५०
४. मुल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (PE Ratio)	अनुपात	९८.०७	२६.७१	६०.४६	३९.०३	४०.६१
५. शेयर पुँजीमा लाभांस (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	१५.००%	३०.००	१९.००%	२१.५०%	१०.००%
६. शेयर पुँजीमा नगद लाभांस भुक्तानी	प्रतिशत	०.७९%	१.५८%	१.००%	१.१३%	०.५३%
७. ब्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	प्रतिशत	१७.२१%	१६.३५%	१६.८९%	१३.९२%	१४.०२%
८. कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	६९.३३%	७१.००%	३०.७०%	७०.८०%	६५.९२%
९. कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	९.९१%	९.६३%	९.३१%	५.५७%	७.७९%
१०. सटही घटबढ आम्दानी/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	-	-	-	-	-
११. कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	४.४३%	६.५६%	५.८०%	१६.१६%	८.९८%
१२. खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	१.४७%	१.९१%	१.६४%	३.८२%	२.०५%
१३. खुद नाफा/कूल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	१.२२%	१.७६%	१.३४%	३.६२%	१.९९%
१४. कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	३१९.४%	२९०.४%	२५२.१४%	३०८.८५%	२९९.९१%
१५. कूल सञ्चालन खर्च/कूल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	१६.२९%	६.०१%	११.८६%	५.०२%	५.३८%
१६. जोखिम भारित सम्पत्ति पुँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता						
(क) प्राथमिक पुँजी	प्रतिशत	१०.२०%	८.९०%	१६.५०%	१५.६७%	१५.६२%
(ख) पूरक पुँजी	प्रतिशत	१.०८%	०.४८%	१.२१%	१.२५%	१.५६%
(ग) कूल पुँजी कोष	प्रतिशत	११.२७%	९.३७%	१७.७१%	१६.९२%	१७.१८%
१७. तरलता (CRR)	प्रतिशत	१.०२	०.५६	०.५८	०.६७	०.५३
१८. निष्कृय कर्जा/कुल कर्जा	प्रतिशत	२.५९%	२.०४%	२.३३%	३.१६%	३.१८%
१९. ब्याजदर अन्तर (Weigunted Average Interest Rate Spread)	प्रतिशत	७.३१%	६.७२%	७.५८%	८.३५%	६.२३%
२०. बुक नेटवर्थ	रु.	२४,८६,९९,८१२	३०,६१,८६,०६१	७०,८०,२८,८००	८९,८०,२२,३७१	१,०१,७७,५६,३८५
२१. कुल शेयर	संख्या	१४,०८,७५०	१६,२०,०६३	४५,३६,१७५	५३,९८,०४८	६५,५८,६२९
२२. कुल कर्मचारी	संख्या	३३६	४२६	३९४	४४६	५८०
२३. अन्य		-	-	-	-	-

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