

**LOAN PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS OF NEPALESE  
COMMERCIAL BANKS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF  
CENTURY COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED AND CIVIL  
BANK LIMITED**

A Dissertation Proposal submitted to the Office of the Dean, Faculty of  
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Degree

by

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Banks have historically been viewed as playing a special role in financial markets for two reasons. One is that they perform a critical role in facilitating payments. The other is that they have long played an important, although arguably less exclusive, role in channeling credit to households and businesses. Commercial banks, as well as other intermediaries, provide services in screening and monitoring borrowers; and by developing expertise as well as diversifying across many borrowers; banks reduce the costs of supplying credit. Thus, in their role as lenders, banks are often not merely buying someone's debt; rather, they are providing significant financial services associated with extending credit to their customers and investors (K.C., 1999).

The banking sector is largely responsible for collecting household savings in terms of different types of deposits and regulating them into the society by lending them in different sectors of the economy. The banking sector has been expand in the most remote areas of the country and has experienced a good deal in the growth of the economy bylending its resources in small scale industries under intensive banking program that has enable the banks to share economic growth of the country (Shrestha, 1993).

A loan is a debt. Like all debt instruments, a loan entails the redistribution of financial assets over time, between the lender and the borrower. The borrower initially receives an amount of money from the lender, which he pays back, but sometimes not always in regular installments, to the lender. This service is generally provided at a cost, known as interest on the debt. The lender may subject the borrower to certain restrictions known as loan covenants. One of the principal duties of financial institutions is to provide loans, this is typically the source of income to banks, bank loans and credit also constitute one of the ways of increasing money supply in the economy (Nwankwo, 1991).

The credit policy is the primary means by which senior management and the board guide lending activities. Although the policy primarily imposes standards, it also is a statement

of the bank's basic credit philosophy. It provides a framework for achieving asset quality and earnings objectives, sets risk tolerance levels, and guides the bank's lending activities in a manner consistent with the bank's strategic direction. Credit policy sets standards for portfolio composition, individual credit decisions, fair lending, and compliance management(John, 1998).

### **Loan Portfolio**

Loans that have been made or bought and are being held for repayment. Loan portfolios are the major asset of banks, thrifts, and other lending institutions. The value of a loan portfolio depends not only on the interest rates earned on the loans, but also on the quality or likelihood that interest and principal will be paid(Scott, 2003).

### **Loan Correspondents**

One who originates a loan and one who services the loan by collecting payments from the borrower, disbursing funds to investors or the mortgage owner, monitoring insurance status and real estate tax payments, and handling phone calls and inquiries from the borrower. A fee assessed when credit is extended. A loan fee may be an annual fee on a credit card or a loan origination fee for a mortgage. It is separate from the interest. A person assigned to collect debt service payments on behalf of a bank or other financial institution (Evans & Evans, 2007).

#### **1.1.1 A Brief Profile of Selected Banks**

##### **Century Commercial Bank Limited**

Century Commercial Bank Limited (CCBL) is a National Level Commercial bank established on January 23, 2011 with the objective of providing simplified banking services by taking advantage of innovations in information and communication technology. CCBL aims to extend its reach to the unbanked population of the country and is driven by the mission of "SaraBanking SabaikoLagi" (Simplified Banking for All).

The Bank has a network of 129 branches, 10 extension counters, 25 branchless banking and 108 ATMs across the country and offers a wide range of banking products in deposits, lending and other value added services such as internet/ mobile banking,

remittance and branchless banking etc. The Bank's team comprises of more than 1,100 staffs and caters to more than 700,000 customers. In line with the progressive strategy, the Bank is focused on implementing sustainable business practices and deliver consistent growth that is sustainable and profitable to all its stakeholders.

### **Civil Bank Limited.**

Civil Bank is a policy driven Bank which functions with the principle of "zero tolerance" in terms of compliance with all regulations, policies, manuals/ guidelines and prudential banking norms, and always believes and functions with ethical business values. Driven by a customer-centered philosophy, Civil Bank Limited always endeavors to provide essential banking services and access to finance to Nepali denizens from all strata across the country through support of sophisticated technology. To ensure quality and efficiency in service delivery to its customers/ clients, the Bank has adopted latest banking technologies with view of establishing itself as a technology-driven Bank. The Bank steadfastly endeavors to create value for all stakeholders including its promoters and shareholders in its wholehearted attempts to become 'the Bank' of the people through sustainable earnings. With the completion of recent merger with (former) International Leasing and Finance Company Limited, Civil Bank is steadfastly taking strides towards reaching its target of NPR 8 billion in paid-up capital by the end of the Fiscal Year 2073/74 (ending in mid-July 2017). The Bank has also diversified through the acquisition of Civil Capital Market Limited and looks to the future to offer various services related to mutual fund activities, portfolio management and other merchant banking services through this subsidiary. The total Asset Size, Deposit Portfolio and Risk Assets Portfolio of the Bank have grown exponentially over last 6 years of operations.

In a short span of time, the total strength of the Bank's workforce has also increased significantly to exceed 850+ and its network of branches have reached 115 enabling the Bank to meet the demands and financial/ banking requirements of the customer across the country more efficiently. With an array of techno-tailored products and services supported with the state-of-the art technology, Civil Bank has placed itself as one of the leading Banks in terms of technology driven products and services. The Bank follows prudent practices to conform to the Central Bank's directives while ensuring constant adherence to its values, culture and traditions ingrained since inception. The Bank has been moving forward through strategic growth while being socially responsible.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

Trends of bank expansion, operations and establishment are in apex growth condition in Nepal. Recent political changes are also adding fuel to grow the financial sector. Daily various news is broadcasted by media in the concern of merge, upgrade, new establishment, branch expansion etc. Recent activities of banking sector are also unique, some of them are busy to introduce new deposit product in high interest rate, some other are trying to catch attention of client by lowering interest rate on loan. So competition is high enough but Nepal Rastra Bank is lowering various services by adding various circular (restriction on margin lending, gift/prizes distribution, revised capital adequacy etc.). Thus study aim to answer following problem and has tried to analyze how the banks are performing in credit sector and how they stand in comparison to one another. Looking the increased interest rate on deposit of commercial Bank, everyone says that bank is getting sufficient fund for their operation. So the matter of concern is to find out the movement of bank credit during the recent seven-year period. Normally, following problem of commercial Bank will be solved by this study:

- How Commercial Banks (CBs) are responding on loan and advances in volume during last seven years?
- Which Commercial Banks is more Consistent than other?
- What is their Credit Mix?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this study is to analysis the loan portfolio of Nepalese commercial banks. The specific objectives of the study are as follows;

- To identify loan portfolio management of Nepalese Commercial Bank.
- To analyze sector wise loans and advances of Nepalese Commercial Banks.
- To examine the factors influencing loan portfolio management in Nepalese Commercial Banks.

#### **1.4 Rationale of the Study**

The study will be mainly beneficial to the shareholders, depositors and other creditors to identify the productivity of their funds in the sample banks. Likewise, other financial agencies, e.g. financial experts are also interested in the lending practice, deposit mobilization, interest rate management and external variables affecting loan and advance of bank can be benefited from this study. Besides them, the study will also help the management of the bank to analyze the effectiveness of its loan and advance management and to review on lending policies and managing spread rate comparing to other competitor banks. The study will also be equally significant to the central bank to formulate the new credit policy, make decision about restriction on spread rate and lending activity of commercial banks as there are certain loopholes.

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Literature Review**

This section includes review of related literature. The literatures found in terms of popular write-ups, reports, studies, articles were reviewed. In this section, a brief review of exciting studies, pertinent to present study has been presented. The review is made on the impact of bank specific and macro-economic variables on bank's stability taken from the different literature. The review of major literature has been undertaken as under:

Credit is the amount of money lent by the creditor to borrower either on the basis of security or without security. Credit and advances is an important item on the asset side of the balance sheet of a commercial bank. Bank earns interest on credits and advances which is one of the major sources of income for banks. Bank prepares credit portfolio; otherwise it will not only effect debts but also affect profitability adversely (Nwankwo, 1991).

The article of Ready (2005) provided an overview of the credit portfolio management function, structural alternatives, the skill necessary for its effective implementation, and a final word on training and compensation. The focus is on corporate credit portfolios, as these often present the largest concentration challenges though they can be easily modified. Modern portfolio management of bank assets has fundamentally changed the requirements for individuals using this technique: their backgrounds, their training, and their skills on using available resources. While traditional credit training remains necessary, today's portfolio manager augments this background with knowledge of early-warning systems, alternative structures to better set risk/return parameters, and more.

Tabak, Fazio and Cajueiro (2010) had studied 96 Brazilian banks and found that, the loan portfolio of Brazilian banks was average, moderate concentrated. He concluded that, loan portfolio concentration seems to improve the performance of Brazilian banks in both return and risk of default. The concentration indices were found to be positively related to returns and negatively related to risks.

Afroz (2013) has found that, Bangladesh Krishi Bank, was concentrating its lending to primary agriculture to serve to poor people in rural area. Later on it has diversified its activities to secondary agriculture. After diversification, the financial position of the bank become more transparent and expected for better result soon.

Baniya (2014) has conducted a study on A Study on Credit Practices of Commercial Banks (With Reference to Nabil Bank Limited (NBL), Standard Chartered Bank Limited (SCBL) and Himalayan Bank Limited). This study tries to find out the comparative financial performance of SCBL, NBL and HBL, to examine the lending efficiency of the banks and the correlation and effect of lending activity into the profit of the banks. The study has found out that the measurement of lending strength in relative term has revealed that the total liability to total assets of NBL has the highest ratio. However, the performance of other two banks has not deviated far from the mean ratio of NBL and the combined average. NBL tendency to invest in government securities have resulted with the lowest ratio loans and advances to total assets ratio. NBL has deployed the highest proportion of its total deposits in earning activities and this ratio is significantly above the ratio of other two banks.

Wakaria (2016) carried out a study on the effect of credit management on the financial performance of microfinance institutions in Kenya. The researcher used descriptive research design as it draws in a comprehensive analysis of credit risk management and its correlation with financial performance in microfinance institutions. The researcher used secondary data (2011-2015) gathered from the study population of 13 deposit taking microfinance institutions licensed by Central Bank of Kenya and 22 non deposit taking microfinance institutions. The study's specific objectives were credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The study found out most microfinance institutions in Kenya are faced with credit risk as depicted by the significant negative relationship between the financial performances (measured by return on equity) and credit risk. A unit increase in credit risk holding other factors constant resulted in a 2.165 decrease in the return on equity which is the highest negative association when compared to other forms of risks. The study recommended that the microfinance institutions in Kenya must pay constant attention to credit risk being a major risk to non- performing loans.

Daniele and Vito (2018) has examined the A dynamic approach merging network theory and credit risk techniques to assess systemic risk in financial networks. The article tries to quantify systemic risk with the PD model, a dynamic model that combines credit risk techniques with a contagion mechanism on the network of exposures among banks. A potential loss distribution is obtained through a multi-period Monte Carlo simulation that considers the probability of default (PD) of the banks and their tendency of defaulting in the same time interval. The research with PD model results reveal the emergence of a strong contagion regime where lower default correlation between banks corresponds to higher losses. This is the opposite of the diversification benefits postulated by standard credit risk models used by banks and regulators who could therefore underestimate the capital needed to overcome a period of crisis, thereby contributing to the financial system instability.

Dhamala (2018) has conducted a study on A Study on Lending Practices of Finance Companies of Nepal. The study aims to analyze performance of finance company regarding lending quality and quantity and its contribution in profitability. This study is based on the secondary data of finance companies on loan flow and the income generated by loan i.e. interest earnings and how this interest earning affects the overall profit of the company.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Methodology**

Research methodology is a systematic and scientific method of identifying problems, collecting facts and information tabulating and recording the data, setting hypothesis, analyzing the facts and researching certain conclusion with a view of findings answer to the problems. In fact, research methodology is one of the crucial aspects of the thesis writing. Therefore, the present chapter outlines the entire research methodology used and followed in this study.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Research design is the planned structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control variances. In other words, research design is the frame work for a study that helps the analysis of data related to study topic.

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collecting and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. Research design is very important for scientific investigation. Research design gives the investigator a systematic direction to research work. Actually, Research design is a plan for data collection analysis. It presents a series of guideposts to enable the researcher to process in the right direction in order to achieve the goal. A research design is the overall operational pattern of framework of the project that stipulates what information to be collected from which sources by what procedures. There are various approaches of research design. This study depends on the secondary data. It includes all the process of collecting, verifying and evaluating of past evidence systematically and objectively to reach final conclusion. Some financial and statistical tools have been adopted to examine factors in this study. This study has adopted descriptive and analytical research design to reveal the product wise, sector wise and collateral loan portfolio of selected banks.

### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

To conduct this study, secondary data are taken from annual reports of Century Commercial Bank Limited, Civil Bank Limited, NRB directives, Reports of CBS Nepal, published journals and articles on determinants of lending behavior in various sectors and previously done research works on the field of determinants of lending and their websites and the collected data are managed by pooling method for the analysis.

### **3.4 Population and Sample**

The term population of data denotes for the data of each organization which is within the boundary of specific organization. The population data for this study comprises all listed commercial banks i.e. 27 commercial banks, which are currently operating in Nepal. A represented part of population selected from it to investigating its properties is called sample. Whereas, sample are the data of those organizations, which has, been selected from that whole population for study. The sample consists of two commercial banks. Convenience sampling method is to be used while selecting sample organizations for this study. The selected sample commercial bank for the analysis is Century Commercial Bank Limited and Civil Bank Limited as they are the youngest commercial banks in Nepal and with less competitive performance in their financial reports.

### **3.5 Tools of Data Analysis**

In order to ascertain actual financial position of any firm, various analytical tools can be used. It is true that suitable or appropriate tools, according to the nature of statement and data make the analysis more effective and significant for achieving these objective basically two sorts of tools can be used, financial and statistical. In this study therefor statistical tools is applied to achieve the objective of analyzing the product wise, sector wise and collateral wise loan portfolio management of the Century Commercial Bank Limited and Civil Bank Limited.

## **Descriptive Statistical Tools**

Descriptive statistics are numbers that are used to summarize and describe data. The word "data" refers to the information that has been collected from an experiment, a survey, a historical record, etc. Statistical tools which are used to the analysis of the data more accurately in this study are given below;

- **Arithmetic Mean**

The arithmetic mean or simple mean of set of observations. It is the best value, which represent to the whole group means is the arithmetic average of a variable. Averages are measures that condense a huge mass of data into single value representing whole data. Average is statistical constants which enable us to comprehend in a single effort the significance of the whole. Mean is calculated as:

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{X}) = \frac{\Sigma X}{n}$$

Where,

$\Sigma X$  = Sum of given Observation

n = No. of Observation

- **Standard Deviation**

The standard deviation is the absolute measure of dispersion in which the drawback presents in other measure of dispersion as it satisfied most of the requisites of a good measure of dispersion. Higher the standard deviation Higher will be the variability and vice versa. Dispersion measures the variation of the data from the central value. In other words, it helps to analyze the quality of data regarding its variability. It is used to find out standard deviation of all the ratio. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X - \bar{X})^2}{n}}$$

Where,

$\sigma$  = Standard Deviation

$\Sigma (X - \bar{X})^2$  = Sum of Squares of difference between each value and mean of the observation

n = Size of the Observation

- **Coefficient of Variation (C.V.)**

Standard deviation is the absolute measure of dispersion. The relative measure of dispersing based on the standard deviation is known as the measurement of coefficient of standard deviation. The percent of measure of co-efficient of so is called co-efficient of variation. Less CV is the more uniformity and consistency and vice versa. Only standard deviation is not appropriate to compare two pairs of variables but also CV is capable to compare two variables independently in terms of their variability. It is calculated as under:

$$\text{Coefficient of Variation (C.V.)} = \frac{\text{S. D.}}{\bar{X}} \times 100$$

Where,

C.V. = Coefficient of Variation

S.D. = Standard Deviation

$\bar{X}$  = Mean

### **3.6 Limitations of the Study**

The research study has some limitations. The main limitations of the study are as follows;

- Though, there has been in operation of 27 commercial banks in Nepal, only CivilBank and Century Commercial Bank has been taken for the proposed study and thus may not represent the whole population.
- This study will be concentrated only on few performances related factors that are related with credit practices like loan and advance of the banks on sector wise, product wise and collateral wise regression over the study period.
- All the data used will be the secondary data from the published annual reports of the bank and the report form the NRB websites.
- Only 7-years data will be considered during this study from year 2014/15 to 2020/21. The reliability of the data depends totally on the annual reports of the sample banks and the reports collected from the monthly reporting to the NRB.
- In this study, only selected financial ratios relating to loan and advance and profit and statistical tools as mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, correlation and a regression model are used.

- Standard Performance level may not be available especially in Nepalese context. In thesis context, concerned experts are also consulted. Secondary sources of data will be taken for the study.

### **3.7 Organization of the study**

The whole study is divided into five main chapters. They are as follows:

#### **Chapter - I: Introduction**

It includes general background of the study, a brief profile of selected banks, problem statement, objectives of the study, rationale of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study.

#### **Chapter - II: Literature Review**

This chapter presents conceptual framework, review of related literature like books, dissertation, articles, brochure, booklets, journals, report and magazines etc. At last research gap is also mentioned in this chapter.

#### **Chapter - III: Research Methodology**

This chapter deals with research methodology to be adopted for the study to satisfy the objectives of the study. It consists of research design, sample and population, sources of data, data collection procedure, methods and tools of data analysis.

#### **Chapter - IV: Results and Discussion**

This chapter is most important and plays vital role in this study. This chapter deals with presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. These collected data have been analyzed and interpreted by the help of various statistical and accounting tools and techniques. It also includes major findings of the study.

#### **Chapter - V: Summary and Conclusions**

This chapter presents of the brief summary of whole research report and conclusions. It also provides some useful suggestion and recommendations to concerned parties. At the beginning of the study table of contents, recommendation sheet, viva voce sheet, acknowledgement, list of table and figure and abbreviation are presented at first and bibliography and the end of the study appendices are also presented.

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