

INVESTMENT PRACTICES OF NEPALESE COMMERCIAL BANKS
(With Reference to BOK and EBL)

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VIVA-VOCE SHEET

We have conducted the Viva-Voce examination of the
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Investment Practices of Nepalese Commercial Banks

(With Reference to BOK and EBL)

and found the thesis to be the original work of the student and written according to the prescribed format. We recommended the thesis to be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work done in this thesis entitled "Investment Practices of Nepalese Commercial Banks: With reference to BOK and EBL" submitted to Birendra Multiple Campus, Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University is my original work. It is done in the form of partial fulfillments of the requirement of the degree of Master of Business Studies (M.B.S.) under the supervision and guidance of Sudip Wagle, lecturer of Birendra Multiple Campus.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A. D.	-	Anno Domini
AMC	-	Assets Management Company
B.S.	-	Bikram Sambat
BOK	-	Bank of Kathmandu
C.A.	-	Current Assets
C.R.	-	Current Ratio
C.V.	-	Coefficient of Variation
EBL	-	Everest Bank Limited
EPS	-	Earning Per Share
F.Y.	-	Fiscal Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
IAS	-	International Accounting Standard
L&A	-	Loan and Advance
NPA	-	Non Performing Assets
NPAT	-	Net Profit After Tax
NRB	-	Nepal Rastra Bank
P.E.	-	Probable Error
PBT	-	Profit Before Tax
r	-	Correlation
r^2	-	Coefficient of Determination
RBB	-	Rastriya Banijya Bank
ROE	-	Return on Net worth
Rs.	-	Rupess (Nepali Currency)
S.D.	-	Standard Deviation
T.D.	-	Total Deposit
T.U.	-	Tribhuvan University

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

An investment is a commitment of money that is expected to generate additional money. Every investment entails some degree of risk, it requires a present certain sacrifice for a future uncertain benefits. (Fancies, 2010; 46)

The investment objective is to increase systematically the individual's wealth, defined as assets minus liabilities. The higher the level of desired wealth the higher the return must be received. As investor seeking higher return must be willing to take higher level of risk." (Cheney and Moses, 2011; 113).

Commercial banks are major financial institution, which occupy quite an important place in the framework of every economy because they provide capital for the development of industry, trade and business and other resources deficit sectors by investing the saving collected as deposit. Beside the, commercial banks render numerous services to their customers in view of facilitating their economic and social life.

A good investment practices can be effective for the economy to attain the economic objective directed towards the acceleration of the pace of development. A good investment practices attracts both borrowers and lenders, which helps to increase the volume and quality of deposit, loan and investment. The load provided by commercial bank is guided by several principles such as length of time, their purpose, profitability, safety etc. These fundamental principles of commercial banks investment are considered while making investment policy. Nepalese commercial banks lag far behind fulfilling the responsibilities to invest in the crucial sector of the economy for the enlistment of the national economy. Thus the problem has become very serious one in developing countries like Nepal, which can be solved through formulation of sound investment policy. Sound investment policy can minimize interest rate spread and non-performing assets, which cause the tank failure. Good

investment policy ensures maximum amount of investment to all sectors with proper utilization. Formulation amount of investment policies and co-ordinate and planned efforts depends upon the growth of not only a particular bank but also of a society. Seen in this light, the study of investment practices of Everest Bank and Bank of Kathmandu assumes special importance. In today's completion market, it has become increasingly important for banks to know about investment practices to get success in competition.

1.2 Focus of the Study

The study will be investment practices in banking sector provides required information to the management of the banks which helps them to take correct decision and timely action when plans, policies and strategies are being made and liquidity or growth ratio etc. can be obtained. Similar information will required to the concerned banks for selecting the proper sectors for their investment and other benefit as well. Banks have to carry out their activities in this competitive world against risk and uncertainties. They however, are not the game of chance or fate but are the result of competence, skill and wisdom. So, investment activities can create an image or good will if handled with sagacity or destroy them if mishandled.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The main problem behind this study is investment practices of Bank of Kathmandu and Everest Bank Limited the cause of decline of Nepal's economic crisis is not because of lack of resume but instead it is because of improper utilization of available resources the economic growth of under developed country is widely depends upon the utilization of available economic development and self economic reliance are the most in today's world. Thus, the present study will make a modest attempt to analyze investment pattern of Everest Bank Limited comparing with Bank of Kathmandu Limited.

Other problems or research questions for which the researcher is kindly interested to find out the answers are given below,

1. What is the position of liquidity, asset management, efficiency, profitability and risk position of EBL and BOK?
2. What is the relationship between investment and loan & advances with total deposits and total net profit?
3. What are status of deposit utilization trend and its projection?
4. What is the status of sectorial investment of sample commercial banks?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The purpose of the study will be to analyze and examine the investment practices of commercial banks i.e. Everest Bank Limited & Bank of Kathmandu Limited. The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To evaluate the liquidity, asset management, efficiency, profitability and risk position of EBL and BOK.
2. To examine the relationship between total investments, deposits, loans and advances net profit.
3. To analyze the deposit utilization trend and its projection.
4. To examine the sectorial investment of sample commercial banks.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research may provide important information for the policy makers. It carries a special significance to the credit managers or executives of organization to take better investment practices for the smooth operation. Specially, this study will be supportive to the respective companies' management to examine the condition of investment practices.

The main strategy of every commercial bank is to establish the better creditability position, which has direct impact to the profitability position. Besides, it helps to build positive attitude and perception on customer that helps to make the organizational success in terms of better transaction, better turnover, and better profitability. Due to all these, investment practices in

Everest Bank Limited and Bank of Kathmandu Limited can be considered to be much significant.

1.6 Limitation of Study

This study has been held within the following limitations & constraints. They are,

1. This study has been chosen only two commercial banks. The study deals merely with Bank of Kathmandu Limited and Everest Bank Limited, the conclusion derived from the study may or may not be applicable to other commercial banks.
2. The study was based on secondary data like annual reports of the banks, review, journals, unpublished as well as published thesis works and other published articles and reports.
3. The balance sheet, profit and loss account and accompanying notes have been basically considered as the subjects matters of the study and they are assumed to be correct and true.
4. Whole study has been used on the data of five years period 2008/09 to 2012/13.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The present study has been organized in such way that the stated objectives can easily be fulfilled. The structure of the study will try to analyze the study in a systematic way. The study report has presented the systematic presentation and finding of the study. The study report will designed in five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter-I: Introduction

This chapter describes the basic concept and background of the study. It has served orientation for readers to know about the basic information of the research area, focus of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and need or significance of the study and limitation of the study. It is oriented

for readers for reporting giving them the perspective they need to understand the detailed information about coming chapter.

Chapter-II: Review of Literature

The second chapter of the study assures readers that they are familiar with important research that has been carried out in similar areas. It also establishes that the study as a link in a chain of research that is developing and emerging knowledge about concerned field.

Chapter-III: Research Methodology

Research methodology refers to the various sequential steps to be adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objectives in view. It describes about the various source of data related with study and various tools and techniques employed for presenting the data.

Chapter-IV: Presentation and Analysis of Data

This chapter includes the presentation and analysis of data and the finding of the study.

Chapter-V: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

On the basis of the results from data analysis, the researcher concluded about the performance of the concerned organization for better improvement.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this part, focus has been made on the conceptual framework and the review of literature that is relevant to the investment practices of commercial banks. Review of literature is based on available literature in the field of research. Every possible effort has been made to grasp knowledge and information that is available from libraries; document collection center helps to take adequate feed back to broaden the information to study. The first part of the chapter includes the conceptual framework and the second part includes the review of various related studies.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Concept of Investment

Investment is concerned with the management of an investors wealth which are the sum of current income and the present value of all future income funds to be invested come from assets already owned, borrowed money and saving or forgone consumption by forgoing today and investing the saving, investors expects to enhance there future consumption possibilities i.e., they are invested to increase wealth. In pure financial sense the subsequent use of the term investment will be in the prevalent financial sense of the placing of money in the hands of others for their use, in return for a proper instrument entitling the holders to fixed income payments or the participation in expected profit. Whereas an economist view, investment as a productive process by means of which additions are made to capital equipment. For our purpose in the study of the financial institutions the investment and investment problem will revolve around the concept of managing the surplus financial assets in such a way which will lead to the wealth maximization & providing a significant further source of income.

Features of sound lending & investment policy:

The income & profit of the bank depends upon its lending procedure lending policy & investment of its fund in different securities. The greater the credit created by the bank the higher will be the profitability. A sound lending and investment policy is not only prerequisite for bank's profitability, but also crucially significant for the promotion of commercial savings of a backward country like Nepal.

Some necessities for sound lending and investment policies which most of the banks must consider can be explained as under:

a) Safety and Security:

A bank should be very much conscious in investing procedures and sectors. It should never invest its funds on those securities, which are subjected to too much of volatility (Depreciation and Fluctuation) because a little difference may cause a great loss. It must not invest its fund into Speculative businessman, who may be bankrupt at once and who may earn millions in a minute also. The bank should accept that type of securities, which are commercial, durable, marketable and high market prices. In this case, "MAST" should be applied for the investment.

Where as –

M	- Marketable
A	-Ascertainable
S	-Stability
T	-Transferability

b) Profitability:

The profit of commercial bank mainly depends on the interest rate, volume of loan, its time period and nature of investment in different securities. It is a fact that a commercial bank can maximize its volume of wealth through maximization of return on their investment and lending. So, they must invest their funds where they gain maximum profit. A good bank is one who invests most of its fund in different earning assets standing safety from the problem of

liquidity i.e. keeping cash reserve to meet day to day requirement of the depositors.

c) Liquidity:

Liquidity is the ability of the firm to satisfy its short term obligations as they come due. Generally people use deposit their earnings at the bank in different accounts with the confidence that the bank will repay their money when they need. To maintain such confidence of the depositors, the bank must keep this point in mind while investing its excess fund in different securities or at the time of lending so that it can meet current or short term obligations when they become due for repayment.

d) Purpose of Loan:

In the viewpoint of security, a banker should always know that why a customer is in need have loan. If a borrower misuses the loan granted by the bank, he can never repay therefore in order to avoid this situation each and every bank should demand all the essential detailed information about the scheme of project or activities.

e) Diversification:

“A bank should not lay all its eggs on the same baskets”. This saying is very important to the bank and it should be always careful not to grant loan in only one sector. To minimize risk, a bank must diversify its investment on different sectors. Diversification or loan helps to sustain loss according to the law of average, if a security of a company is deprived of; there may be an appreciation in the securities of other companies. In this way, the loss can be recovered.

f) Tangibility:

A commercial bank should prefer tangible security to an intangible one. Though it may be considered that tangible property doesn't yield an income apart from intangible securities, which have lost their value due to price level inflation.

g) Legality:

Illegal securities will bring out many problems for the investor. A commercial bank must follow the rules and regulations as well as different directions issued

by NRB, ministry of finance, ministry of law and other while mobilizing its funds.

h) National Interest

In addition to its own profitability the bank should also consider the national interest. Even though the bank cannot get maximum return from such investment, it should carry out its obligation toward the society and the country. The bank is required to invest on such sectors as per the Government and Nepal Rastra Bank's instruction. Investment on government bonds, priority and deprived sector lending are the examples of such investments.

2.1.2 Some Important Terms

The study in this section comprises of some important banking terms for which efforts have been made to clarify the meaning, which are frequently used in this study, which are given below.

a) Deposits:

Deposit means the amounts deposited in different accounts such as fixed account, saving account, current accounts etc. of a bank or financial institution deposit is the main source of fund of the financial institution.

For a commercial bank, deposit is the most important source of the liquidity. For bank's financial strength, it is treated as a barometer. In the word of Eugene, "A Bank's deposits are the amount that it owes to its customers". Deposits are the lifeblood of the commercial bank. Though they constitute the great bulk of bank liabilities, the success of a bank greatly depends upon the extent to which it may attract more and more deposits. For accounting and analyzing purpose, deposits are categorized in three headings:

- i. Current deposits
- ii. Saving deposits and
- iii. Fixed deposits

b) Loan and Advances:

This is the primary source of income and most profitable asset to a bank. A bank is always willing to lend as more as possible since they constitute the larger part of revenue. But bank has to be more careful while providing loans

and advances since they may must be realized at short period of time and sometimes, they may turn into bad debt. Therefore, it is wise not to rely on them. At the time of emergency for all banks. A commercial bank hardly lends money for along period of time. It lends money for a short period of time that can be collected at a short period of time. The commercial banks are never bounded to provide long term loan because it has to synchronize the loans and advances with the nature of deposits they receive loans and advances are provided against the security of the immovable and movable properties. Banks provide the loans in the various overdraft cash credit, direct loans and discounting bills of exchange.

c) Investment on government securities, shares and debentures

Though a commercial bank can earn some interest and dividend from the investment on government securities, shares and debentures, it is not the major portion of income, but it is treated as a second source of banking business. A commercial bank may extend credit by purchasing government securities, bond and shares for several reasons.

Some of them are given as:

- i) It may want to space it's maturing so that the inflow of cash coincides with expected withdrawals by depositors or large loan demands of its customers.
- ii) It may wish to have high-grade marketable securities to liquidate if its primary reserve becomes inadequate.
- iii) It may also be forced to invest because the demand for loans has decreased or is not sufficient to absorb its excess reserves.

However, investment portfolio of commercial bank is established and maintained primarily with a view of nature of banks liabilities that is since depositors' may demand funds in great volume without previous notice to banks. The investment must be of a type that can be marketed quickly with little or no shrinkage in value.

d) Investment on other company's share and debentures

Most of commercial banks invest their excess fund to the share and debenture of the other financial and non-financial companies. Due to excess funds but least opportunity to invest those funds in much more profitable sector and to meet the requirement of Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) directives. Now a day the commercial banks have purchased share and debenture of regional development bank, NIDC'S and other development banks.

e) Other use of fund

A commercial bank must maintain the must minimum bank balance with NRB i.e. 6% for fixed deposits and 8% for each of current and saving deposit account in local currency. Similarly 3% cash balance of local cash balance, in local currency, accounts must be maintained in the vault of the bank .Again a part of the fund should be used for bank balance in foreign bank and to purchase fixed assets like land, building, furniture, computers, stationary etc.

f) Off-balance Sheet Activities

Off balance sheet activities involve contracts for future purchase or sale of assets and all these activities are contingent obligations. These are not recognized as assets or liabilities on balance sheet. Some example of these items is letter of credit, letter of guarantee, bills of collection etc. These activities are very important; as they are the good source of profit of bank through, they have risk. Nowadays, some economists and finance specialists to expand the modern transactions of a bank stressfully highlight such activities.

2.1.3 Thought of Investment

Under this heading, effort has been made to examine and review some of the related articles published in different books economic journals, Bulletin of World Bank, dissertation papers, magazines, newspapers and other related books.

According to V. K. Bhalla, there are basically three concept of investment. They are as follows:

1. Economic investment-that is an economist's definition of investment

2. Investment in a more general or extended sense, which is used by “the man on the street” and
3. The sense in which we are going to be very much interested namely financial Investment. (*Bhalla, 2010: P-2*)

Investment in its broader sense means the sacrifice of current dollars for future dollars. Two different attributes are generally involved: time and risk. The sacrifice takes places in the present and its magnitude as generally uncertain. (*Sharpe, 2008, P-11*)

Investment policy fixed responsibilities for the investment disposition of the banks assets in terms of allocating fund s for investment and loan and establishing responsibility for day to day management of those assets. (*Bexley, 2007: P-12*)

2.1.4 Banking Risks

Normally, Banks confront different kinds of risks, which are categorized as follows:

Credit risk: Credit risk arises whenever another party enters into an obligation to make payment or deliver value to the bank. This type of risk is mostly associated with the lending.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk arises when bank itself fail to meet its obligation. The bank required to make payments to the different parties at different times, when they fall due to other parties, which is the liquidity risk.

Yield Risk: It is the risk that bank’s assets may generate less income than expense generated by its liabilities.

Operational Risk: The risk is failure in the banks procedures or controls, whether from external or as a result of error or fraud within the institution is the operational risk.

Market Risk: The risk of loss resulting from movements in the market price of financial instruction in which the bank has a position is the market risk. Such instruments include bonds, equities, foreign exchange and associated derivative products.

Ownership/Management Risk: The risk that shareholders, directors or senior management be unfit for their respective positions or dishonest.

2.2 Review of Articles/Journals

Under this subheading, the effort has been made to review of the related articles and journal which are published in different economic journal, bulletin of the World Bank, magazines, newspapers, dissertation papers as well as other related books.

Chopra (2004) in his article "Role of Foreign Banks in Nepal"ⁱ had conducted that the joint venture banks playing an increasingly dynamic and vital role in the economic development of the country that will undoubtedly increase with time.

Bajaracharya (2006) in his article, "Monetary Policy and Mobilization in Nepal"ⁱⁱ concludes that the mobilization of domestic saving is one of the prime objectives of the monetary policy in Nepal. These purpose commercial banks are the active financial intermediary for generating resources in the form of deposit of the private sector and providing credit to the investors in different sectors of the economy.

Pyakurayal (2009) in his article, "Workshop on Banking and National Development". The present changing context of the economy calls for a substantial revitalization of the resources. How much they have gained over the years depends chiefly on how far they have been able to utilize their resources in an efficient manner. Therefore, the task utilization of resources is as much crucial as the mobilization. The under utilization of resources not only result in loss of income but also goes further to discourage the collection of deposits. The major finding of the study connected with financial management is given as follows:

- i. The enterprises have a definite performance for bank loans at a lower level of debt.

- ii. Banks and retained earning are the two most widely used financing sources.
- iii. Most of enterprises find that banks are flexible in interest rates and convenience.
- iv. Most of enterprises do not borrow from one bank only and they do switch between banks which ever offer best interest rates.
- v. In general, there is no definite time to borrow the issues stocks that is majorities of respondents are unable to predict when interest rate will lower or go up or unable to predict when the stock will down or up.

2.3 Review of Unpublished Thesis

During the study, the previous students have carried out several thesis works. Among them some of thesis is found to be relevant for this study which is presented as below:

Khadka (2007) has conducted on "A study on the Investment Policy of Nepal Arab Bank Ltd. in comparison to other joint venture banks of Nepal".

The main objectives of the research were as follows:

- a) To evaluate the liquidity and profitability position in related fund mobilization of Nabil in comparison to other JVBs.
- b) To evaluate the growth ratios of loan and advances and total investment with respective growth rate of total deposits and net profit of Nabil in comparison to other JVBs.
- c) To discuss fund mobilization and investment policy of Nabil in respect to its fee based off-balance sheet transaction and fund based on-balance sheet transactions in comparison to other JVBs.
- d) To find out the relationship between deposit and total investment, deposit and loan advances and net profit and outside assets of Nabil in comparison to other JVBs

The major or findings of the research were as follows:

1. The liquidity position of Nabil is comparatively worse than other JVBs; Nabil has utilized more portions of current assets as loan and advances and less portion as investment on government securities.
2. Nabil is comparatively less successful in on-balance sheet utilization as well as off-balance sheet operation than that of JVBs, which predicted that Nabil could not mobilize as efficiently as other JVBs.
3. The profitability position of Nabil is comparatively better than other JVBs.
4. There is significant relationship between deposit and loan and advances as well as outside assets and net profit whereas there is no significant relationship between deposit and total investment increase of Nabil and other JVBs too.

Shahi (2009) in his thesis work entitled "Investment Policy of Commercial Bank in Nepal, A Comparative Study of Nepal Bank Ltd & Joint Venture Banks" A research study conducted by Shahi on the following main objectives:

- a) To evaluate the liquidity, asset management efficiency and profitability and risk position.' of NBL in comparison to the JVBs s
- b) To discuss fund mobilization and investment policy of NBL in respect to its off-balance sheet transaction and fund based on-balance sheet transaction in comparison to the JVBs.
- c) To find out the empirical relationship between various important variables. i.e. deposits loan and advances, investment, net profit etc. and compare them with the JVBs.
- d) To analyze the deposit utilization trend and its projection for the next five years of NBL and compare it with that of the JVBs
- e) To conduct hypothetical test to find whether there is significant difference between the various important ratios of NBL and the JVBs.

- f) To provide a package of workable suggestions and possible Guidelines to improve investment policy of NBL and the JVBs based on the findings of the analysis, for the improvement of financial performance of NTBL in future.

His major findings of the study were as follows:

- a) The liquidity position of NBL is comparatively better than that of JVBs highly fluctuating liquidity position shows that the bank has not formulated any stable policy,
- b) It can also be conducted that NBL has more positions of current asset has more positions of current asset as loan and advance but less as investment on govt. securities.
- c) NBL is comparatively less successful in on.-balance sheet as well as off-balance sheet operation than that of the JVBs. It has not followed policy with regard to the management its assets.
- d) Profitability position of NBL is comparatively not better than that of the JVBs. It indicates that NBL must maintain its high profit margin in future.
- e) There is comparatively higher risk in NBL than that of the JVB's regarding various aspects of the banking function.
- f) Growth ratio of deposit, loan and advances of NBL is lower than that of JVBs.

Thapa (2010) has conducted a thesis work on "A Comparative study on Investment Policy of Nepal Bangladesh Bank Limited and other Joint Venture Banks (Nabil and NGBL)"

The major objectives of the research study were as follows:

- a) To evaluate the liquidity, Assets management efficiency, profitability and risk position of NB Bank in comparison to Nabil and NGBL.

- b) To analyze the relationship between loan and advances and total investment with other financial variables of NB Bank and compare with Nabil and NGBL
- c) To examine the, fund mobilization and investment policy on NB Bank through off-balance sheet and on-balance sheet activities in comparison to the other two banks.
- d) To study the various risks in investment of NB Bank in comparison to Nabil and NGBL.
- e) To analyze the deposit utilization trend and its projection for ext five years of NB Bank and compare it with Nabil and NGBL.
- f) To provide suggestions for improving the investment policy of NB Bank.

The major findings of the study were given below:

- a) NB Bank has good deposit collections, it has better liquidity position, it has made enough loan and advances but it has made the negligible amount of investment in government securities.
- b) The profitability position of NB bank is comparatively worse than that of Nabil and NGBL.
- c) The credit risk ratio, interest risk ratio and capital risk ratio are worse than Nabil and NGBL.
- d) The growth ratio of total deposit, loan and advances and net profit of NB bank is higher than Nabil and NGBL while growth ratio of total investment of NB bank is comparatively worse than Nabil and NGBL.
- e) There is significant relationship between deposit and loan and advance, outside assets and net profit on NB bank but there is no significant relationship between deposit and investment of NB Bank.
- f) The position of NB banking regard to utilization of fund to earn profit is not better in comparison to Nabil and NGBL.

- g) There is significant difference in mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit ratio, mean ratio of total off-balance sheet operation to loan and advances, mean ratio of return on loan and advances and mean ratio of total interest earned to total outside of NB Bank.

Joshi (2012) had conducted a thesis research on, "A Comparative Study on Investment Policy of Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd. and Everest Bank Ltd.

The main objectives of the research were as follows:

- a) To compare investment policy of concern banks and discusses the find mobilization of the sample bank.
- b) To find out empirical relationship between total investment, deposit and loan and advances, the net profit and outside assets and compare them.
- c) To analyze the deposit utilization and its projection for next five years of SCBNL and EBL.
- d) To evaluate comparatively the profitability and risk position, liquidity asset management efficiency of SCBNL and EBL.
- e) To provide a package of possible guidelines to improve investment policy, its problems and way to solve some problems and provide suggestions and recommendation on the basis of the study.

Major or findings of the study were given below:

- a) EBL has the highest cash and bank balance to total deposit, cash and bank to current ratio, this make the bank to be in good position to meet the daily cash requirement. EBL has fluctuating liquidity ratios; it shows that the bank has not properly formulated any stable policy. EBL has greater current ratio than SCBNL it means EBL is greater success to meet its current obligation.
- b) SCBNL has been successfully maintained and managed its assets towards different income generation activities. SCBNL has made high

portion of total working fund in investment on government on share and debentures of other comparatively.

- c) The profitability ratio of SCBNL is comparatively better than EBL. It indicates that SCBNL has maintained its high profit margin regarding profitability lower than EBL does not have a better position in comparison.
- d) The risk of SCBNL is comparatively lower than EBL regarding various aspects of banking function.
- e) The growth ratio of deposit, loan and advances and total investment is comparatively lower than EBL.
- f) Coefficient of correlation between deposit and loan and advances of the both banks has significantly positive value

Dhital (2012) has conducted a thesis research on "A study on Investment Policy of Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd. and Bank of Kathmandu Ltd."

The basic objectives of the study were as follows:

- a) To find out relationship between total investment, deposit, loan and advances, net profit and outside asset and compare them.
- b) To compare investment policy of concerned banks and discusses the fund mobilization of sample bank.
- c) To evaluate the liquidity, asset management efficiency, profitability and risk portion of SCBNL and BOK.
- d) To analyze the deposit utilization trend and its projection for five years of SCBNL and BOK.
- e) To provide package of a workable suggestion and possible guidelines to improve investment policy, its problem and provide suggestion and recommendation on the basis of the study.

The major findings of the research were as follows:

- a) From the analysis of liquidity ratio, the mean ratios of cash and banks balance of total deposit ratio, mean ratio of cash and bank balance to current asset means ratio of loan and advances to current asset of SCBNL are lower than that of BOK. But ratio of investment on government securities to current asset of SCBNL is higher than BOK.
- b) From the analysis of asset management ratio, the mean ratio of loan and advances to total deposit, loan and advances to working fund ratio of SCBNL are lower than BOK. But the mean ratio of total investment to total deposit and investment on Government securities to total working fund of SCBNL are higher than that of BOK.
- c) From the analysis of profitability ratio, the mean ratios of return on loan and advances, ratio of return on total working fund ratio of total interest earned to total outside asset of SCBNL are higher than BOK. But the mean ratio of total interest earned to total working fund ratio of total interest paid to total working of und of SCBNL are lower than BOK.
- d) The liquidity risk ratio and credit risk ratio of SCBNL are lower than BOK.
- e) The mean growth rate of total deposit and growth rate of loan and advances of SCBNL are less than BOK. But the average growth of total investment and growth rate of net profit of SCBNL is rate 0 higher than BOK.
- f) The trend values of total deposit, loan and advances, total investment, net profit of both banks is in increasing trend.
- g) There is significant difference between mean ratio of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and BOK. But significant relationship is between mean ratio of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and BOK.

2.4 Research Gap

Previous researchers have done their research in this topic of different commercial banks and joint venture banks. But they have not taken BOK and EBL for comparative study under the topic of 'Investment Practices' in their research. Therefore, researcher has taken these commercial banks (i.e. BOK and EBL) in this research work to analyze the investment practices which are well established joint venture banks of Nepal. During the recent year they are earning profit rapidly. The research is based on secondary data. The researcher has used current data from F/Y 2008/09 to 2012/13. The research has been tried to show the present investment of these banks. The researcher will have tried to analyze the deposit collection position, position of the fund mobilization, etc. comparatively.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter aims to present and reflect the methods and techniques that are carried out and followed during the study period. The research methodology that will be adopted for the present study will be mentioned in this chapter which deals with research design, sources of data, data collection, processing and tabulating procedure and methodology.

3.1 Research Design

A research design is purely and simply the frame work or plan for a study that guide the collection and analysis of the data. Basically the research design has two purposes the first purpose is to answer the research question. The second purpose of a research design is to control variance the descriptive research design has been used for the study because this study has been based on the secondary data.

3.2 Sources of Data

There are two sources of data collection. The research has been based on secondary source of data. All the adequate data are collected from secondary sources. This refers to data that are already used and gathered by others. Secondary data are mostly used for this research purpose. So the major sources of secondary data are as follows

- i. Annual Report of concern Bank.
- ii. Internet and E-mails.
- iii. NRB directives.
- iv. Newspaper, journals, articles and various magazines.
- v. Dissertation of T.U. and other library.

3.3 Population and Sample

There are total 30 commercial banks till Jan 2014, that constitute the population of the data and two banks under the study constitute the sample. So among the various commercial banks in the banking industry, here Everest

Bank Limited and Bank of Kathmandu has been selected as sample under convince method for the study.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

Different tools and techniques will be adopted while collecting the data for this study. The data related to the investment i.e. loans and advances, deposits and profit/loss are directly obtained from banks annual reports and financial statements of the banks. Likewise, journals, newspapers, periodicals, magazines, annual reports, websites, article and unpublished thesis have been taken as other sources of data during the study.

3.5 Data Analysis Tools

Presentation and analysis of data is one of the important part of the research work. The collected raw data has been presented in systematic manner in tabular form and then it was analyzed by applying different financial and statistical tools to achieve the research objectives. Besides these some graph charts and tables has been presented to analyze and interpret the findings of the study.

3.5.1 Financial Tools

i) Assets Management Ratios:

Asset management ratio measures the proportion of various assets and liabilities in balance sheet. The proper management of assets and liability ensures its effective utilization. The banking business converts the liability into assets by way of its lending and investing functions. The following are the various ratios relating to determine the efficiency of the subjected bank in managing its assets and in portfolio management.

a) Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio: This ratio is also called credit-deposit ratio (CD ratio). It is calculated to find out how successfully the bank is able to utilize its total deposits on loan and advances for profit generating purpose. Greater ratio implies better utilization of total deposits. This ratio can be obtained by dividing loan and advances by total deposit as under;

$$\text{Loan and Advances to total deposit ratio} = \frac{\text{Loan \& advances}}{\text{Total deposits}}$$

b) Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio: Investment is one of the major forms of credit creation to earn income. This implies the utilization of firm's deposit on investment on government securities, shares and debentures of other companies and banks. This ratio can be calculated by total investment divided by total deposit as:

$$\text{Total investment to total deposit ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Investment}}{\text{Total Deposits}}$$

c) Loan and Advances to Working Fund Ratio: Loan and advances is the major component in the total working fund (total assets), which indicates the ability of bank to utilize its deposits in the form of loan and advances to earn high return. The ratio is computed by dividing loan and advances by total working fund, which is stated as under;

$$\text{Loan and advances to working fund ratio} = \frac{\text{Loans and advances}}{\text{Total working fund}}$$

d) Investment on Government Securities to Total Asset Ratio: This ratio shows that bank's investment on government securities in comparison to the total working fund. This ratio can be computed by dividing investment on government securities by total working fund, which can be presented as;

Investment on Government Securities to total working fund =

$$\frac{\text{Investment on Govt. Securities}}{\text{Total working fund}}$$

ii) Profitability Ratios:

Profitability ratios are used to indicate and measure the overall efficiency of a firm in terms of profit and financial performance. For better performance, profitability ratios of firm should be higher. Under this, the following profitability ratio will be computed.

a) Return on Loan and Advances Ratio: This ratio indicates how efficiently the bank utilizes its resources in the form loans and advances. This also measures the earning capacity of its loans and advances. This ratio is computed by dividing net profit (loss) by loans and advances which can be expressed as;

$$\text{Return on loan and advances ratio} = \frac{\text{Net profit (loss)}}{\text{Loans \& advances}}$$

b) Return on Total Asset Ratio (ROA): This ratio measures the overall profitability of all working fund i.e. total assets. It is also known as return on assets (ROA). This ratio is calculated by dividing net profit (loss) by total working funds. This can be presented as;

$$\text{Return on total working fund ratio (ROA)} = \frac{\text{Net profit (loss)}}{\text{Total working fund}}$$

The numerator indicates the portion of income left to the internal equities after deduction all costs, charges and expenses.

c) Return on Equity (ROE): Net worth refers to the owner's claim of a bank. The excess amount of total assets over total liabilities is known as net worth. This ratio measures how efficiently the bank has used funds of the shareholders. This ratio can be computed by dividing net profit by total equity capital (net worth). This can be calculated as;

$$\text{Return on Equity (ROE)} = \frac{\text{Net profit (loss)}}{\text{Total equity capital}}$$

d) Total Interest Earned to Total Asset Ratio: This ratio is computed to find out percentage of interest earned to total assets (working fund). Higher ratio implies better performance of the bank in terms of interest earning on its total working funds. This fund is computed by dividing total interest earned by total working fund can be presented as;

$$\text{Total interest earned to total working fund ratio} = \frac{\text{Total interest paid}}{\text{Total working fund}}$$

e) Total Interest Earned to Total outside Assets Ratio: This ratio measures the interest earning capacity of the bank through the efficient utilization of outside assets. Higher ratio implies efficient use of outside assets to earn

interest. This ratio is calculated by dividing total interest earned by total outside assets and can be mentioned as under;

$$\text{Total interest earned to total outside assets ratio} = \frac{\text{Total interest earned}}{\text{Total outside assets}}$$

The numerator includes total interest income from loans and advances and investment where as the denominator comprises loan and advances, bills purchased and discounted and all type investment.

f) Interest Income to Total Income Ratio: This ratio measures the volume of interest income in total income of the bank. The high ratio indicates the high contribution made by the lending and investing and vice-versa. This ratio can be completed by dividing interest income by total income presented as under;

$$\text{Interest income to total income ratio} = \frac{\text{Interest income}}{\text{Total income}}$$

g) Total Interest Paid to Total Working Fund Ratio: This ratio depicts the percentage of interest paid on liabilities with respect to total working fund, which can be presented as;

$$\text{Total interest paid to total working fund ratio} = \frac{\text{Total interest paid}}{\text{Total working fund}}$$

iii) Risk Ratio

Risk and uncertainty is a part of business loss. All the business activities are influenced by risk, so business organization can not achieve a good return as per their desires. The profitability of risk makes banks investment a challenging task. Bank has to take risk to get return on its investment. The risk taken is compensated by the increase in profit. So the banks options for high profit have to accept the risk and manage it efficiently. A bank has to have idea of the level of risk of risk that one has to bear while investing its funds. Through following ratios, effort has been made to measure the level of risk inherent in the BOK and EBL.

a) Credit Risk Ratio: Credit risk ratio measures the possibility that loan will not be repaid or that investment will deteriorate in quality or go into default with consequent loss to the bank. By definition, credit risk ratio is expressed as the percentage of non-performing loan to total Loan and Advances.

Bank utilizes its collected funds by providing credit to different sections. There is risk of default or non-repayment of loan. While making investment, bank examines the credit risk involved in the project. The credit risk ratio shows the proportion of non-performing assets in total Loan and Advances. Higher ratio indicates more risky assets in the volume of Loan and Advances of the bank and vice-versa.

$$\text{Credit Risk Ratio} = \frac{\text{Non - Performing Loan}}{\text{Total Loan and Advance}}$$

b) Liquidity Risk Ratio: - The liquidity risk of the bank defines its liquidity need for deposit. The cash and bank balance are the most liquid assets and they are considered as banks liquidity sources and deposit as the liquidity needs. The ratio of cash and bank balance to total deposit is an indicator of bank's liquidity of need. This ratio is low if funds are kept idle as cash balance but this reduces profitability, when the banks makes loan, its profitability increase and also the risk. Thus, higher liquidity ratio indicates less profitable return and vice-versa. This ratio is calculated as below:

$$\text{Liquidity Risk Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balance}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

iv) Other Ratios

a) Earning per Share (EPS): EPS refers to net profit divided by total numbers of share outstanding. EPS measure the efficiency of a firm in relative terms. It is a widely used ratio, which measures the profit available to the ordinary shareholders on per share basis. The amount of EPS measures the efficiency of a firm in relative terms. This ratio is calculated as;

$$\text{Earnings per Share (EPS)} = \frac{\text{Net profit (loss)}}{\text{Total number of shares outstanding}}$$

b) Market Price per Share

Market price per share is the price at which shares are traded in the stock market. The secondary markets provide liquidity for securities purchased in primary market. Generally MPS is determined through supply and demand factors.

c) Price Earning Ratio

This ratio is closely related to the earning per share. It is calculated by dividing the market value per share by EPS. Price earning ratio indicates investor's judgments or expectation about the firm's performance. This ratio widely used by the security analysis to value the firm's performance. This ratio widely used by the security analysis to value the firm's performance as accepted by investors. Price earning ratio reflects investor expectations about the growth in the firm's earning. Higher ratio indicates the more value of the stock that is being ascribed to future earning as opposed to present earning.

Here, total equity capital includes shareholders' reserve including profit and loss account, general loan loss provision and share capital i.e. ordinary share preference share capital.

3.5.2 Statistical Tools

Some important statistical tools will be used to achieve the objective of this study. In this study statistical tool such as mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, coefficient of correlation and trend analysis will be used.

i) Mean:

A mean is the average value or the sum of all the observation divided by the number of observations and it is given by the following formula:

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

Where, \bar{X} = Mean of the values
 $\sum X$ = Summation of the values
N = No. of Observations

ii) Standard Deviation:

Standard deviation is the positive square root of the mean of the square of the deviation about mean and it is given by the following formula.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{N} \right)^2 \right]}$$

Where,

$$\sigma = \text{Standard Deviation}$$

$$\frac{\sum x^2}{N} = \text{Sum of squares of observation}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sum x}{N} \right)^2 = \text{Sum of squares of mean}$$

iii) Coefficient of variation:

The calculated standard deviation gives an absolute measure of dispersion. Hence where the mean value of the variables is not equal, it is not appropriate to compare two pairs of variables based on standard deviation only. The coefficient of variation (C.V.) is given by the following formula in the percentage basis:

$$\text{Coefficient of variation (C.V.)} = \frac{\sigma}{X} \times 100$$

iv) Measures of Correlation:

We examine the relation between the various variables. The correlation between the different variables of a bank is compared to measure the performance of these banks. Correlation refers to the degree of relationship between two variables. If between two variables, increase or decrease in one causes increase or decrease in another, then such variables are correlated variables. The reliability of the value of coefficient of correlation is measured by probable error. The correlation coefficient describes the degree of relationship between two variables. It interprets whether variables are correlated positively or negatively. This tool analyses the relationship between those variables by which it is helpful to make appropriate investment policy for

profit minimization. The Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation (r) is given by following formula:

$$\text{Coefficient of Correlation (r)} = \frac{\sum xy}{N\sigma_1\sigma_2}$$

$$\text{Where, } x = (X - \bar{X})$$

$$y = (Y - \bar{Y})$$

σ_1 = Standard series of X

σ_2 = Standard series of Y

N = Number of pairs of Observations

The Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation always falls between -1 to +1. The value of correlation in minus signifies the negative correlation and in plus signifies the positive correlation. As the value of correlation reaches to the value of zero, it is said that there is no significant relationship between the variables.

v) Trend Analysis:

Among the various methods of determining trend of time series, the most popular and mathematical method is the least square method. Using this least square method, it has been estimated the future trend values of different variables. For the estimation of linear trends line following formula can be used:

$$y = a + bx$$

Where,

y = Dependent variable

x = Independent variable

a = Y – intercept

b = Slope of the trend line

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The previous chapters are provided the basic inputs to analyze and interpret the data. Presentation and analysis of data is the main body of the study. In this chapter collected data are analyzed and interpreted as per the stated methodology in the previous chapter. In this chapter, researcher has analyzed and diagnosed investment practices of Bank of Kathmandu Limited and Everest Bank Limited. Different tables and diagrams are shown to make the analysis simple and understandable.

4.1 Financial Analysis

Financial analysis is the act of identifying the financial strength and weakness of the organization presenting the relationship between the items of balance sheet. For the purpose of this study, ratio analysis has been used and with the help of it data have been analyzed.

Various financials ratios related to the investment management and fund mobilization are presented to evaluate and analyze the performance of commercial Banks i.e. BOK and EBL. Some important financial ratios are only calculated in the point of view of fund mobilization and investment patterns. The ratios are designed and calculated to highlight the relationship between financial items and figures. It is a kind of mathematical relationship and procedure dividing one item by another.

4.1.1 Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis shows the mathematical relationship between two accounting figures. It helps to analyze the financial strengths and weaknesses of the banks. It is also inevitable for the quantitative judgment with which the financial performance of banks can be presented properly. Ratio analysis is also concerned with output and credit decision. Four main categories of ratios have been taken in this study that is mainly related to investment policy of banks.

4.1.1.1 Liquidity Ratio

Commercial bank must maintain its satisfactory liquidity posting to satisfy the credit needs of community, to meet demands for deposit-withdrawals, pay maturity obligation in time and convert non cash assets into cash to satisfy immediate needs without loss to bank and consequent impact on long-run profit. Liquidity ratio is mainly used to analyze the short-term strength of commercial banks.

A) Current Ratio

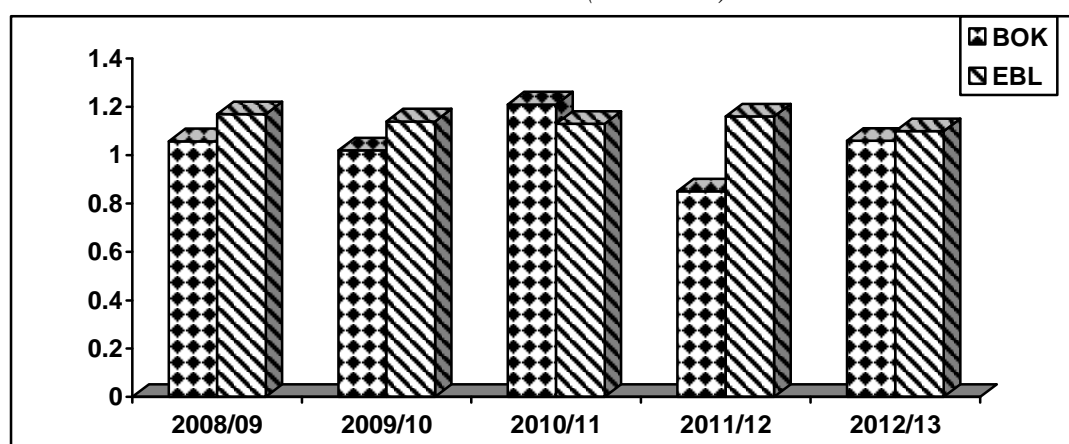
This ratio measures the liquidity position of the commercial banks. It indicates the ability of Banks to meet the current liquidity.

Table No. 4.1
Current Ratio (In Times)

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
BOK	1.058	1.02	1.21	0.85	1.06	1.04	0.126	0.121
EBL	1.17	1.14	1.13	1.16	1.10	1.14	0.027	0.024

Source: Appendix V

Figure No. 4.1
Current Ratio (In Times)



Sources: Table No. 4.1

Table no 4.1 shows the current ratio of selected commercial banks during the study period. The current ratio of BOK and EBL is fluctuating trend. In general, it can be said that both banks have sound ability to meet their short-term obligations. In the case of BOK the credit ratio are in increasing in

2010/11 and EBL has high in 1.17. In an average, liquidity position of EBL is greater than BOK i.e. $1.14 > 1.04$ due to high mean ratio. So, EBL is sound in liquidity position than BOK. Likewise, S. D. and C.V. of EBL is less than BOK i.e. $0.024 < 0.024$. It can be said that C.R. of EBL is more consistent than BOK. Lastly, from the above analysis it is known that all these two banks have not better liquidity position because the standard ratio is 1:1. They have not made this standard. Generally banks require more liquid assets with compare to current liabilities in order to provide better bank service but these two banks have less liquidity position.

B) Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio

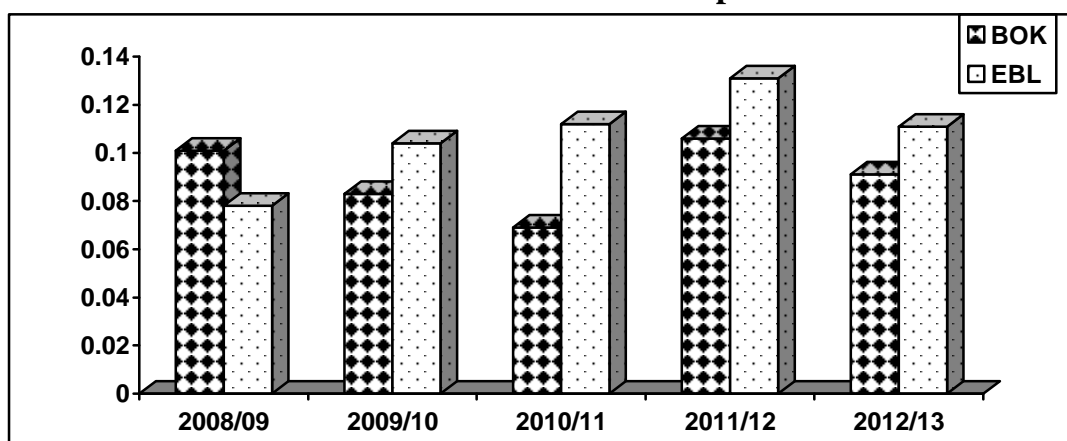
Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio indicates the bank ability to meet their daily requirement of depositors. Higher ratio shows the greater ability of the firms to meet customer demands on their deposits. Following table shows cash and bank balance to total deposit of BOK and EBL during the study period.

Table No. 4.2
Cash & Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.101	0.083	0.069	0.106	0.091	0.090	0.015	0.166
EBL	0.078	0.104	0.112	0.131	0.111	0.107	0.019	0.177

Source: Appendix V

Figure No. 4.2
Cash & Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.2

The table No. 4.2 reveals that the Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio of BOK and EBL are in fluctuating trend. The highest ratio of BOK is 0.106 percent in FY 2011/12 and lowest is 6.9% in FY 2010/11. Similarly, the highest ratio of EBL is 13.1% in FY 2011/12 and lower in 7.8% in 2008/09.

The mean ratio of BOK and EBL are 9.0% and 10.7% respectively. EBL has higher ratio than the BOK, which shows its greater ability to pay depositors money as they want. Similarly, the coefficient of variation of BOK is 16.6% and EBL is 17.7%. S.D. of BOK is lower than the EBL.

The above analysis has to conclude that the cash and bank balance position of EBL with respect to BOK is better in order to serve its customer's deposits. It implies the better liquidity position of EBL.

C) Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio

Cash and Bank Balance are the most liquid or quick assets. Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio represents the liquidity capacity of the firms as per cash and bank balance. Higher the ratios, better the ability of the firms to meet the daily cash requirement of their customers. But high ratio is not so preferred to the firms because firms have to manage the cash and bank balance to current asset ratio in such manner that firm may not be paid interest on deposits and may not have liquidity crisis.

Following the states the cash and bank balance to current assets BOK and EBL during the study period.

Table No. 4.3

Cash & Bank Balance to Current Asset Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.084	0.079	0.082	0.092	0.083	0.084	0.005	0.059
EBL	0.066	0.091	0.098	0.112	0.099	0.093	0.017	0.18

Source: Appendix V

The table 4.3 reveals that cash and bank balance to current assets ratio of BOK is in fluctuating trend. But ratio of EBL is continuously increasing to fiscal year 2011/12. The mean ratio of BOK and EBL is 0.084 times and 0.093 times

respectively. The higher mean ratio shows EBL's liquidity position is better than that of BOK. Moreover the .S.D and C.V. of EBL is higher than BOK. The higher C.V. of EBL indicates that it has more inconsistency in the ratios in comparison to BOK.

Regarding the above analysis, it can be concluded that EBL has better ability to meet daily cash requirements of their customers but there is not any fix policy to maintain the standard ratio of cash balance over the period.

D) Investment on Government Securities to Current Assets Ratio

This ratio examines that portion of a commercial bank's current assets, which is invested on different government securities. More or less, each commercial bank is interested to invest their collected funds on different securities issued by government in different times to utilize their excess funds and for other purpose. Although those securities can be sold easily in the financial market or they can be converted into cash, they are not very liquid assets like cash and bank balance. It shows the portion of current assets to banks that are invested on various securities. Government securities are the more secured investment alternatives. These securities are also called risk less investment but less return is generated than others risky assets.

Table No. 4.4

Investment on Government Securities to Current Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.253	0.230	0.298	0.163	0.122	0.213	0.071	0.333
EBL	0.252	0.161	0.210	0.170	0.120	0.183	0.050	0.274

Source: Appendix V

Above table shows investment on government securities to current assets ratio of BOK and EBL. Both Banks has fluctuating type ratios. Similarly, BOK follows more increasing trend in investment on government securities to current assets ratio. The table shows the highest ratio of BOK is 25.3 percent in FY 2008/09 and lowest is 12.2 percent in FY 2012/13. In the same way, Othe

highest ratio of EBL is 25.2 percent in FY 2008/09 and lowest is 12 percent in FY 2012/13.

The mean ratio of BOK is 0.213 i.e. 21.3 percent which is higher than the mean ratio of EBL 0.183 i.e. 18.3 percent. Similarly S.D. is 0.071 and 0.050 and C.V. is 0.333 and 0.274. The higher ratio of BOK indicates the better liquidity position than EBL. The higher C.V. of BOK shows the more inconsistency in the ratios with compare to EBL. From the above analysis it can be concluded that BOK has maintained higher ratio of investment on government securities.

4.1.1.2 Assets Management Ratio

A commercial bank must be able to manage it's assets very well to earn high profit, so to satisfy it's customers and for own existence. Assets management ratio measures how efficiently the bank manages the resources at its commands. Through following ratios, assets management ability of banks has been measured.

A) Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio

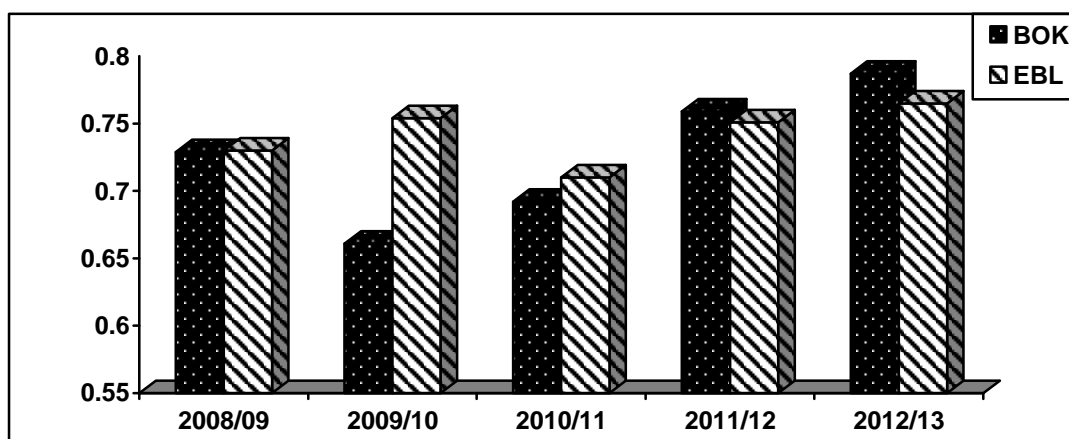
This ratio actually measures the extent to which the banks are successful to mobilize the total deposit on loan & advances for the purpose of profit generation. A higher ratio of loan & advances indicates better mobilization of collection deposit and vice-versa. But it should be noted that too high ratio might not be better from its liquidity point of view. Following Table shows the loan & advances to total deposit ratio of related banks.

Table No. 4.5
Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.729	0.661	0.692	0.759	0.787	0.726	0.0503	0.069
EBL	0.73	0.754	0.710	0.751	0.765	0.742	0.022	0.0296

Source: Appendix VI

Figure No. 4.3
Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.5

Above table and figure shows that the loan & advances to total deposit ratio of BOK and EBL is fluctuating trends. The ratio of BOK has more fluctuating trend. EBL bank has higher ratio than that of BOK which is shown by higher mean ratio. It indicates the better mobilization of deposit by EBL bank. The mean, S.D. and C.V of BOK is 0.726, 0.0503 and 0.069 similarly EBL has 0.742, 0.022 and 0.0296. By the analysis, EBL has little used the deposit in profit generating sector than that of BOK

B) Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio

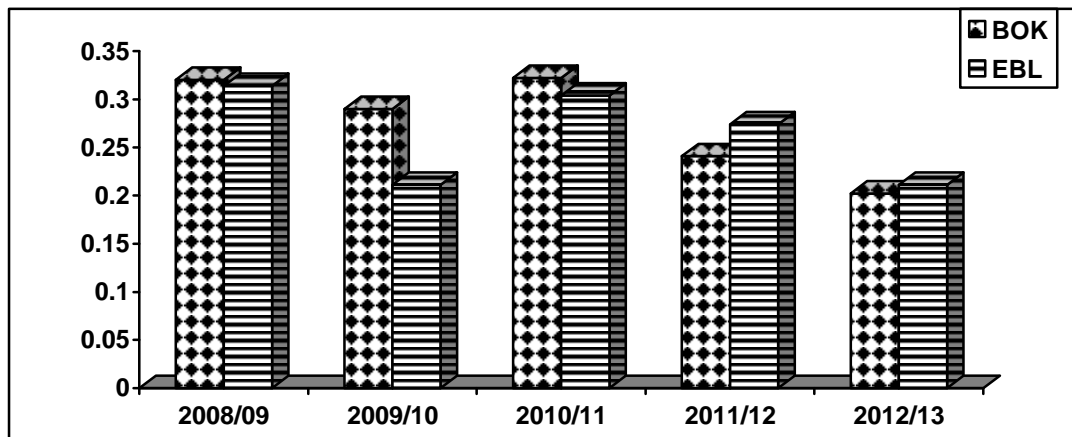
Commercial banks and finance companies invest their collected funds in various government securities and other financial or non-financial companies. This ratio measures how successfully and efficiently the banks are mobilizing their funds on investment in various securities. This ratio of BOK and EBL are calculated and presentation below.

Table No. 4.6
Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
BOK	0.320	0.290	0.322	0.241	0.202	0.275	0.0522	0.189
EBL	0.314	0.211	0.304	0.274	0.211	0.263	0.0497	0.189

Source: Appendix VI

Figure No. 4.4
Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.6

Above table and figure shows that total investment to total deposit ratio of BOK and EBL. Both banks have fluctuating trend total investment to total deposit ratio. Higher ratio of BOK is 32.2 percent in FY 2010/11 and lowest ratio is 20.2 percent in FY 2012/13 in the same way the highest ratio of EBL 31.4 percent in FY 2008/09 and lowest ratio is 21.11 percent in FY 2009/10 and 2012/13. The higher mean ratio of BOK shows the bank is mobilizing its funds on investment in various securities more efficiently. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that BOK is more successful in utilizing its total deposit by investing in marketable securities. The C.V. of both bank are equal its shows the bank has same informality of ratios.

C) Loan & Advances to Total Assets Ratio

A commercial bank’s working fund plays very active role in profit generation through fund mobilization. This ratio reflects the extent to which the banks are successful in mobilizing their total assets on loan & advances for the purpose of income generation. A high ratio indicates better mobilization of funds as loan and advance and vice-versa. The following table shows loan & advances to total assets of BOK and EBL as follows.

Table No. 4.7

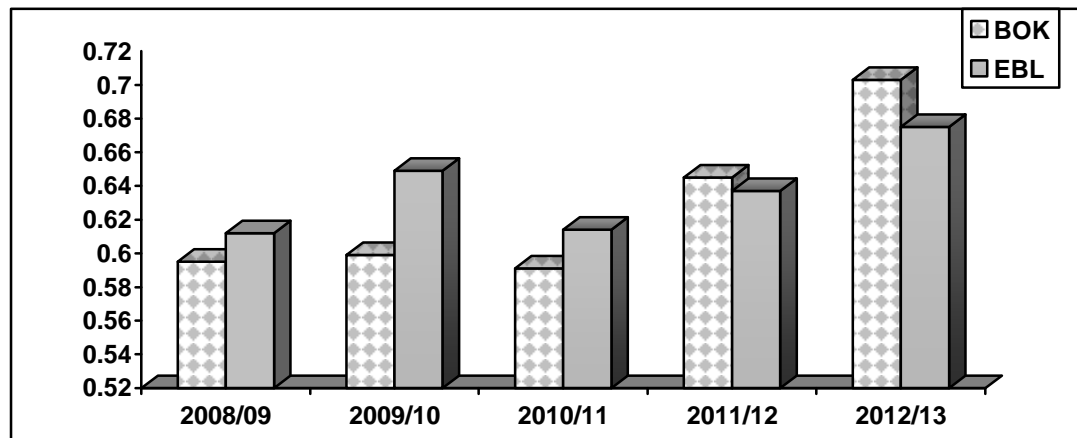
Loan & Advances to Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.595	0.599	0.591	0.645	0.703	0.627	0.0479	0.076
EBL	0.612	0.649	0.614	0.637	0.675	0.638	0.026	0.041

Source: Appendix VI

Figure No. 4.5

Loan & Advances to Total Assets Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.7

Above table and figure shows the loan & advances to total assets ratio of BOK and EBL during the study period. Loan & advances to total assets of BOK is increasing trend and EBL has fluctuating trend ratio. The higher mean ratio of BOK is 70.30 percent where as EBL has 67.5 percent. This ratio shows BOK has utilized its total assets more efficiently in the form of loan & advances. The higher C.V. of BOK states that it has less uniformity in these ratios throughout the study period than that of EBL.

From the above description, it can be concluded that EBL bank has maximum utilized its assets in the form of loan & advances. S.D. and C.V. of EBL have low than the BOK. So, little efficiency in managing its total assets by granting loan & advances by BOK.

D) Investment on Government Securities to Total Assets ratio

It is not possible to apply all collection, deposit and other resources in to loan & advances for the banks. Therefore, they arrange their total assets in various sectors. Among all possible sectors, investment on government securities is one, which is very less risky. Invest on government securities to total assets ratio measures how successfully selected banks have applied their total assets on various forms of government securities in profit maximization and risk minimization point of view. The higher ratio represents the better position of fund mobilization into investment on government securities and vice-versa.

Table No. 4.8
Investment on Government Securities to Total Assets ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.25	0.218	0.216	0.16	0.119	0.193	0.052	0.271
EBL	0.25	0.16	0.208	0.168	0.119	0.181	0.049	0.273

Source: Appendix VI

Above table reveals that the investment on government securities to total asset ratio of BOK and EBL. Investment on government securities to total asset ratio of BOK and EBL both have fluctuating trend. The average mean of BOK i.e. 19.3% is slightly higher than that EBL i.e. 18.1%. The higher ratio of BOK reveals that BOK is strong enough to mobilize there total assets as investment in government securities. There is more variability in the ratio of EBL as compare to BOK. It shows there is more inconsistent in the ratio of EBL during the study period, which is indicated by higher C.V. of EBL. From the above analysis it can be concluded that BOK has invested it more portion of total assets. But there is inconsistent in its investment.

4.1.1.3 Profitability Ratio

The major performance indicator of any firm is profit. The objective of investment policy is to make good return. Any organization has to desire of earning high profited which helps to survive the firm and indicates the efficient operation of the firm. Profit is the essential part of business activities to meet

internal obligation, overcome the future contingencies, make a good investment policy, expand the banking transaction etc.

Profitability ratios are the best indicators of overall efficiency. Here, those ratios are presented and analyzed which are related with profit as well as fund mobilization. Through the following ratios, effort has been made to measure the profit earning capacity of BOK and EBL.

A) Return on Loan & advances

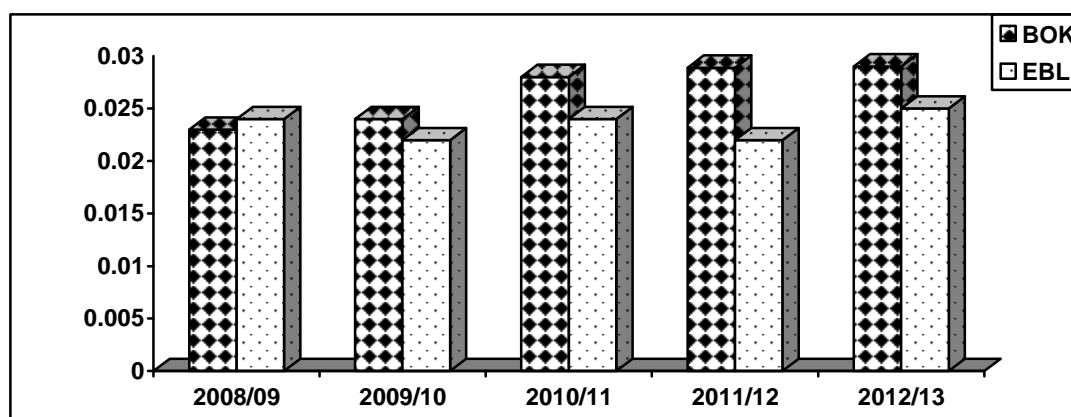
Every financial institution tries to mobilize their deposits on loan & advances properly. So this ratio helps to measure the earning capacity of selected banks. Returns on loan & advances ratio of selected banks are presented as follows.

Table No. 4.9
Return on Loan & advances

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.023	0.024	0.028	0.02888	0.029	0.0260	0.0029	0.11
EBL	0.024	0.022	0.024	0.022	0.025	0.0235	0.0013	0.055

Source: Appendix VII

Figure No. 4.6
Return on Loan & advances



Sources: Table No. 4.9

Above table and figure reveals the return on loan & advances of BOK and EBL. As the mean return ratio states that BOK has greater return on loan & advances than that of EBL but the return is not consistent through out the study period. Thus, it can be said that BOK seems to be success to earn higher return on its loan & advances in comparison to EBL. Both banks have small mean

returns on its loan & advances as its mean ratio shows. Both banks seem to have poor performance in order to have returns from loan & advances because of heavy less than five percents of return on loan & advances. Thus in conclusion it can be said that BOK seems to be success to earn high return on its loan & advances with comparison to EBL.

B) Return on Total Assets

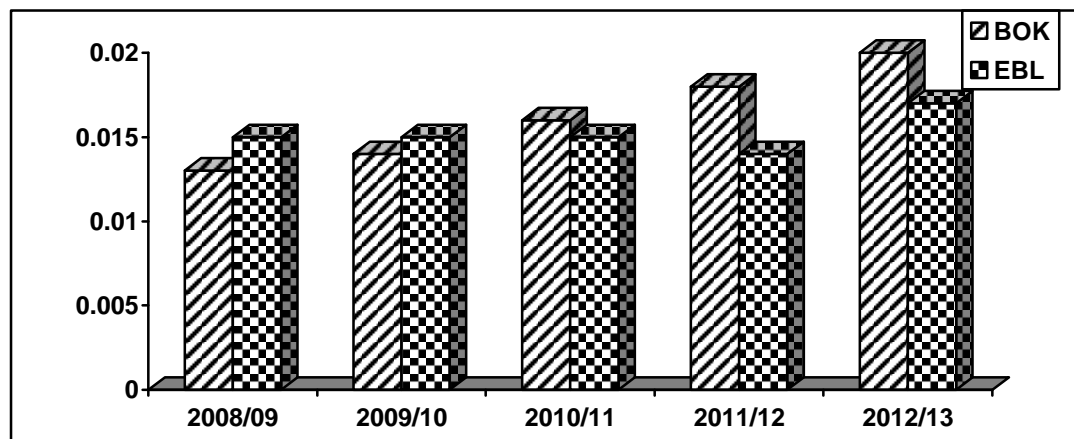
This ratio measures the overall profitability of all working fund i.e. Total assets. A firm has to earn satisfactory return on working funds for its survival. The following table shows return on total assets ratio of selected banks.

Table No. 4.10
Return on Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
BOK	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.0165	0.0029	0.173
EBL	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.017	0.0150	0.0010	0.068

Source: Appendix VII

Figure No. 4.7
Return on Total Assets Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.10

Above table and figure shows the Return on Total Assets of BOK and EBL. This table states the net profit to total assets of selected banks during the study period. BOK has constantly increasing trend of return on its total assets but EBL has constant and decreasing trend of return on total asset. It indicates low utilization of asset by EBL. It is observed that BOK is success to have higher

return on assets where as S.D. and C.V. of EBL has relatively low it indicate more uniformity in the ratios.

C) Return on Equity

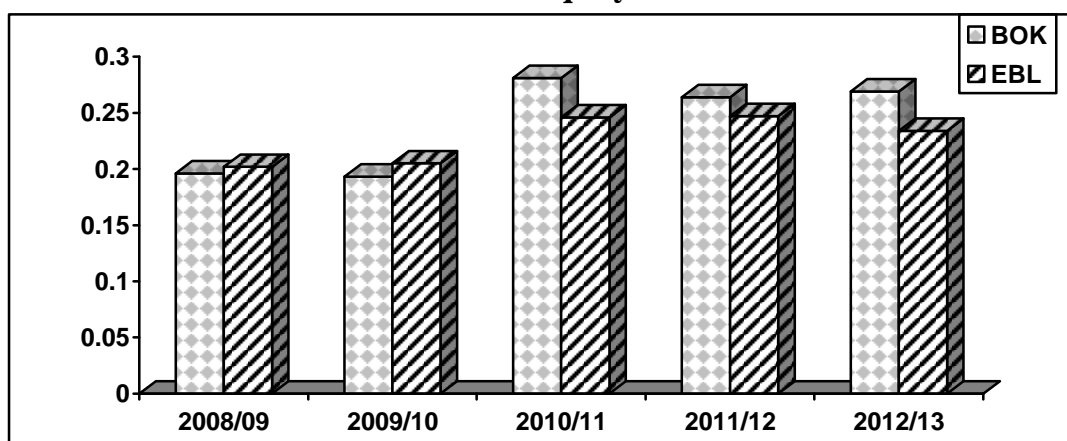
Equity capita of any bank is its owned capital. The prime objective of any bank is wealth maximization or in other words to earn high profit and there by, maximizing return on its equity capital. Return on equity plays the measuring role of profitability of bank. It reflects the extended to which the bank has been successful to mobilize or utilize its equity capital. A high ratio indicates higher successful to mobilize its owned capital and vice-versa. Following table shows the return on equity of BOK and EBL during the study period.

Table No. 4.11
Return on Equity Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
BOK	0.196	0.193	0.281	0.264	0.269	0.241	0.0425	0.176
EBL	0.202	0.205	0.246	0.247	0.234	0.227	0.0219	0.096

Source: Appendix VII

Figure No. 4.8
Return on Equity Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.11

The table and figure shows Return on Equity Ratio of BOK and EBL. Above calculated statistic, indicate that BOK has fluctuating return on equity ratio. But EBL has smoothly increasing their ROE ratio till 2011/12. The mean ratio of the return on equity of BOK is little higher than the EBL indicate total

equity has more utilized by BOK rather than EBL. BOK has relatively more inconsistency through out the study period because its C.V is higher.

D) Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio

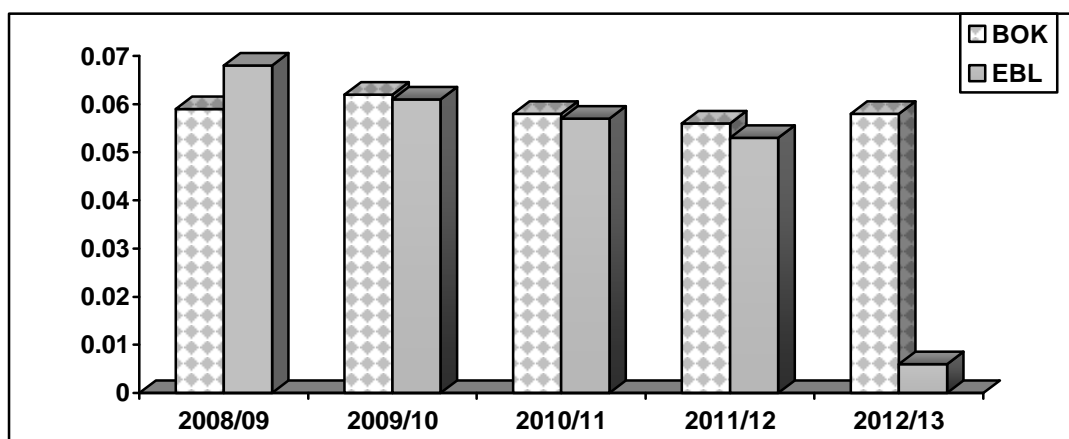
Total interest earned to total assets ratio evaluates how successful the selected banks are mobilizing their total assets to achieve high amount of interest. Higher the ratio indicates the higher interest income of the selected sample banks. The total interest earned to total assets ratio of BOK and EBL

Table No. 4.12
Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.059	0.062	0.058	0.056	0.058	0.059	0.002	0.034
EBL	0.068	0.061	0.057	0.053	0.006	0.049	0.006	0.097

Source: Appendix VII

Figure No. 4.9
Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.12

Above table and figure shows Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio of BOK and EBL. The calculated statistics shows that BOK and EBL have same power to earn interest on its total assets, which is justified by same mean ratio. The mean ratio of BOK is 5.9% and EBL has 4.9%. Moreover, EBL also has higher uniformity in the ratios during the study period. It can be concluded that both BOK and EBL has successfully mobilized their fund in interest generating assets.

E) Total Interest Earned To Total outside Assets Ratio

The main assets of commercial banks are it's out side assets, which includes loan & advances, investment on government securities, investment on shares and debentures and other all types of investment. Thus, this ratio reflects the extent to which the banks are successful to earn interest as major income on all the outside assets. A high ratio indicates high earning on such total assets and vice-versa. The following Table No. 4.15 exhibits the ratio of total interest earned to total outside assets of BOK and EBL during the study period.

Table No. 4.13
Total Interest Earned To Total outside Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.054	0.057	0.054	0.056	0.058	0.056	0.0018	0.032
EBL	0.061	0.062	0.052	0.051	0.058	0.057	0.0049	0.086

Source: Appendix VII

The table 4.13 shows the total interest earned to total outside assets ratio. The total interest earned to total outside assets ratio of both bank BOK and EBL are in fluctuating trend. The highest ratio 5.8 percent in 2012/13 and lowest ratio is equal in 2008/09 and 2010/11 of BOK. Similarly, the highest ratio 6.2 percent in 2009/10 and lowest ratio 5.1 percent is in 2011/12 of EBL. Here Everest bank seems to have more efficiency in generating total interest through well utilizations of outside assets. But it has relatively inconsistent in returns.

F) Total interest Earned to Total Operating Income Ratio

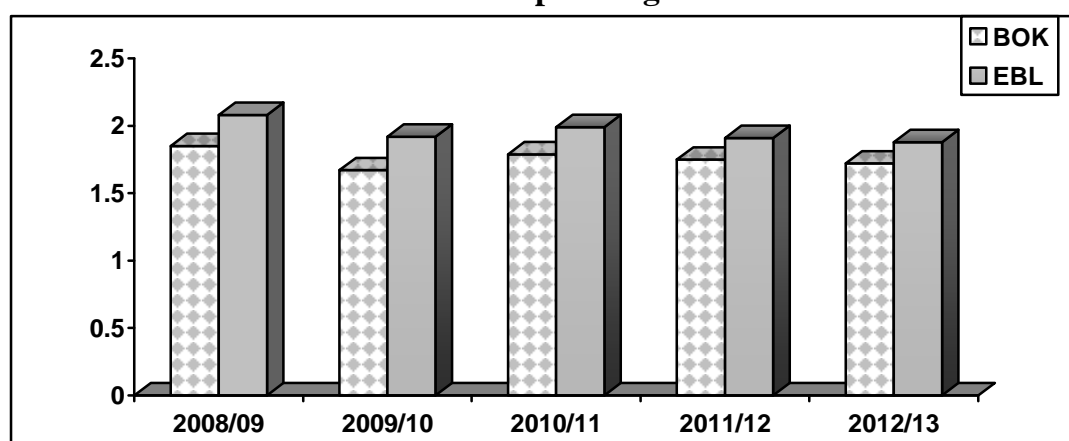
Total interest earned to total operating income ratio reveals that portion of interest income on total operating income of the firms. The major sources of income for the bank are interest income so the banks should mobilize their funds in more interest generating sectors considering the risk and return. This ratio measures how successfully the selected banks have been mobilizing their fund uninterested generating assets during last from FY 2008/09 to 2012/13 are presented to analyze in the following table. The major sources of income for the bank are interest income. So the banks should mobilize their funds in more interest generating sectors considering the risk and return.

Table No. 4.14
Interest Earned to Operating Income Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	1.85	1.67	1.79	1.75	1.72	1.76	0.066	0.037
EBL	2.08	1.92	1.99	1.91	1.88	1.96	0.079	0.040

Source: Appendix VII

Figure No. 4.10
Interest Earned to Operating Income Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.14

Above table and figure shows Interest Earned to Operating Income Ratio of BOK and EBL. Both banks has fluctuating ratio of study period. EBL has greater share of total interest earn in its total operating income. The mean, S.D. and C.V of BOK is 1.76, 0.066 and 0.037 times similarly EBL have 1.96, 0.079 and 0.040 times.

It can be concluded that EBL has successfully mobilized its funds in interest generating assets as compare to BOK in whole study period. Above statistics shows that greater part of total operating income of both banks is covered by total interest.

G) Total Interest Paid to Total Assets Ratio

Total interest paid to total assets ratio help to show and measure the percentage of interest paid by the firm in comparison with total assets. If interest paid to total assets ratio is higher, there will be higher interest expenditure on total assets. The following table shows that total interest paid to total assets of BOK and EBL.

Table No. 4.15
Interest Paid to Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.030	0.0245	0.0233	0.0236	0.0253	0.025	0.0028	0.111
EBL	0.0329	0.0255	0.0251	0.0241	0.0023	0.026	0.0038	0.147

Source: Appendix VII

Above table shows Total Interest Paid to Total Assets Ratio of BOK and EBL. BOK has fluctuating trend of interest paid to total asset ratio and EBL has the decreasing trend of interest paid to total asset ratio. Average mean of EBL is little higher than the BOK it indicate EBL performing better in interest paid to total asset. The S.D. and C. V. of EBL is greater than the BOK it indicate high risk and insignificant of EBL rather than BOK.

4.1.1.4 Risk Ratio

Risk and uncertainty is a part of business loss. All the business activities are influenced by risk, so business organization can not achieve a good return as per their desires. The profitability of risk makes banks investment a challenging task. Bank has to take risk to get return on its investment. The risk taken is compensated by the increase in profit. So the banks options for high profit have to accept the risk and manage it efficiently. A bank has to have idea of the level of risk of risk that one has to bear while investing its funds. Through following ratios, effort has been made to measure the level of risk inherent of BOK and EBL.

i) Liquidity Risk Ratio: - The liquidity risk of the bank defines its liquidity need for deposit. The cash and bank balance are the most liquid assets and they are considered as banks liquidity sources and deposit as the liquidity needs. The ratio of cash and bank balance to total deposit is an indicator of bank's liquidity. This ratio is low if funds are kept idle as cash balance but this reduces profitability, when the banks makes loan, its profitability increase and also the risk. Thus, higher liquidity ratio indicates less profitable return and vice-versa. This ratio is calculated as below:

$$\text{Liquidity Risk Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balance}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

Table No. 4.16

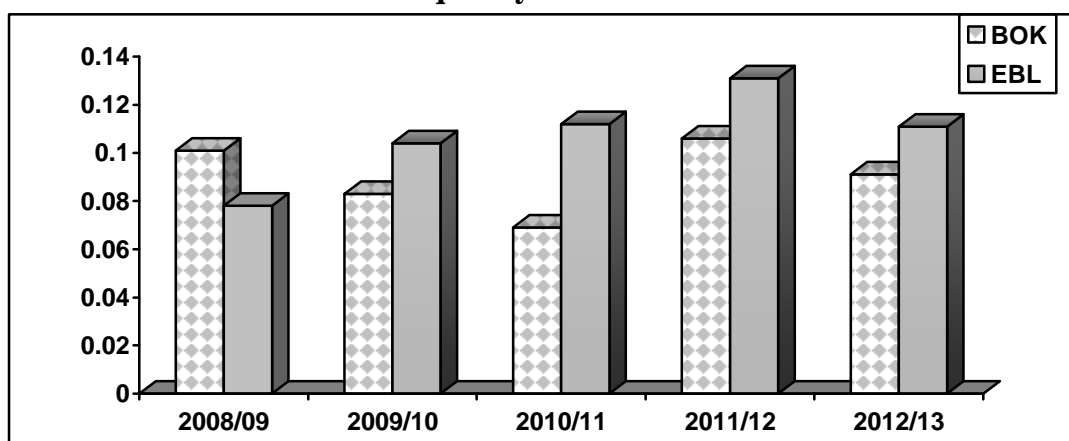
Liquidity Risk Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
BOK	0.101	0.083	0.069	0.106	0.091	0.090	0.015	0.166
EBL	0.078	0.104	0.112	0.131	0.111	0.107	0.019	0.177

Source: Appendix VIII

Figure No. 4.11

Liquidity Risk Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.16

From the above table and figure shows cash and bank balance to total deposits ratio of the BOK is in fluctuating trend whereas ratio of EBL is in increasing trend in 2011/12 then decreasing trend over the study period. The higher ratio of BOK and EBL are 10.6% and 13.1% respectively in the same year i.e. 2011/12. The average mean ratio of EBL is greater than that of BOK (i.e. 10.7% > 9%). It signifies that EBL has sound liquid fund to make immediate payment to the depositors. So, it can be conclude that EBL is more risky than BOK because EBL CV is greater than BOK (i.e. 0.177 > 0.166)

ii) Credit Risk Ratio: - Bank utilizes its collected funds in providing credit to different sectors. There is risk of default or non-repayment of loan. While making investment, bank examines the credit risk involved in the project.

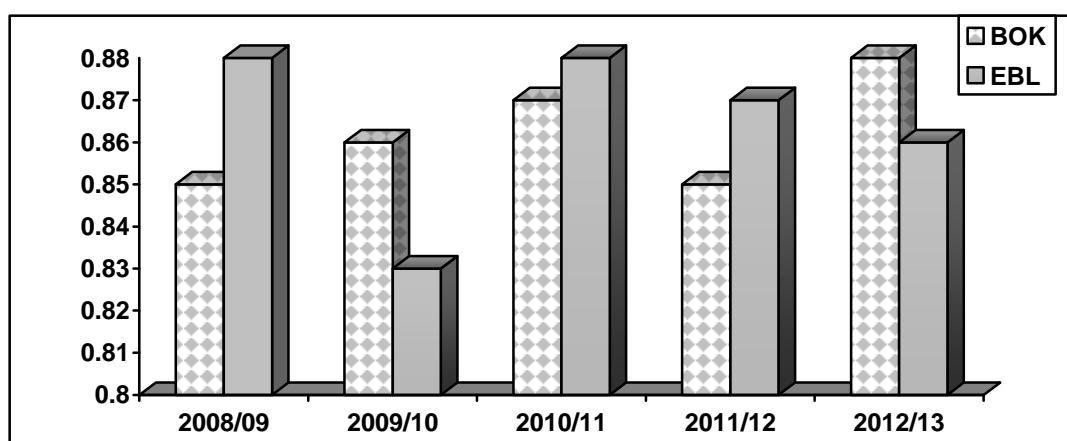
Generally credit risk ratio shows proportion of non-performing assets in the total investment plus loan and advances of a bank it is computed as:

Table No. 4.17
Credit Risk Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
BOK	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.013	0.015
EBL	0.88	0.83	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.348	0.491

Source: Appendix VIII

Figure No. 4.12
Credit Risk Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.17

Above table and figure shows the credit risk ratio of BOK and EBL. The analysis shows that BOK and EBL have the credit risk ratio in fluctuating trend. BOK has highest and lowest ratio of 88% and same 85% in the year 2012/13 and 2008/09 and 2011/12 respectively. Similarly EBL has the highest and lowest ratio of 88% and 86% in the same year 2008/09 and 2012/13 respectively. The mean ratio of EBL is lower than that of BOK (i.e. 71% < 86%). The S.D. and C.V. both are higher of EBL i.e. 0.348 > 0.013 and 0.491 > 0.015 than the BOK.

4.1.1.5 Other Ratios

A) Earning Per Share

EPS measure the efficiency of a firm in relative terms. It is a widely used ratio, which measures the profit available to the ordinary shareholders on per share

basis. Earning per share calculation made over years indicates whether the bank's earning power on per share basis has changed over that period or not but it doesn't reflect how much is paid as dividend and how much is retained in the business. Following table shows the EPS of related banks during the study period.

Table No. 4.18
Earning Per Share

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	27.49	30.09	43.67	43.50	59.93	40.94	12.97	0.32
EBL	45.60	54.22	62.77	78.41	91.82	66.56	18.60	0.28

Source: Appendix IX

The table 4.18 shows that earning price per share of BOK and EBL. Both banks have increasing trend of EPS. BOK has increasing trend of EPS but it has inconsistently through out the study period. But EBL has increasing consistently. The S.D. of EBL is higher than BOK. C.V. of EBL is lower. The average EPS is greater for EBL with comparison to BOK. The higher EPS for EBL shows the higher capacity of earnings. But at the same time it is also influence by number of shares outstanding.

C) Market Price per Share

Market price per share is the price at which shares are traded in the stock market. The secondary markets provide liquidity for securities purchased in primary market. Generally MPS is determined through supply and demand factors.

Table No. 4.19
Market Price per Share

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	295	430	850	1375	2350	1060	835.1	0.788
EBL	680	870	1379	2430	3132	1698	1050.7	0.619

Source: Appendix IX

Above table shows market price of the share of BOK and EBL. Both bank BOK and EBL has increasing trend of Market price. its indicate better performance of company and high expectation by shareholder average mean price of EBL is greater the than BOK i.e. 1698 >1060 it indicate good profit of EBL rather than the S.D. of EBL high and C.V of EBL is low rather than BOK.

D) Price Earning Ratio

This ratio is closely related to the earning per share. It is calculated by dividing the market value per share by EPS. Price earning ratio indicates investor’s judgments or expectation about the firm’s performance. This ratio widely used by the security analysis to value the firm’s performance. This ratio widely used by the security analysis to value the firm’s performance as accepted by investors. Price earning ratio reflects investor expectations about the growth in the firm’s earning. Higher ratio indicates the more value of the stock that is being ascribed to future earning as opposed to present earning.

Table No. 4.20

Price Earning Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	10.73	14.29	19.47	32.60	39.21	23.06	11.991	0.52
EBL	14.91	16.06	21.97	30.99	34.11	23.60	8.66	0.37

Source: Appendix IX

The table 4.20 shows the price-earning ratio (PE ratio) of BOK and EBL. Both Banks has increasing trend of price earning ratio. EBL has high PE ratio till 2010/11 than BOK has high price earning ratio. Highest PE ratio of BOK is 39.21 in fiscal year 2012/13 and lower 10.73 in fiscal 2008/09 similarly EBL also high 34.11 in fiscal 2012/13 and low 14.91 in fiscal 2008/09. Above analysis indicate share holder of BOK take more benefit after 2011/12. The S.D and C.V of BOK is high than the EBL it indicate its risk to invest in BOK rather than the EBL.

4.2 Statistical Analysis

Statistical tool is one of the important tools to analyze the data. There are various tools for the analysis of tabulated data such as, mean, standard deviation, regression analysis, co-relation analysis, trend analysis, various types of tests etc. There is used following convenient statistical tools are used in this thesis study.

4.2.1 Coefficient of Correlation Analysis

Co-efficient of co-relation shows the relationship between two or more than two variables. It measures that the two variables are positively or negatively co-related. For this purpose, Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation has been taken and applied to find out and analyze the relationship between deposit and loan & advances, deposit and total investment, total assets and net profit, total investment and net profit and also analyze the correlation of total deposit, total investment, loan & advances and net profit BOK and EBL using Karl Persons coefficient of correlation, value of coefficient of determination (R^2) probable error (P.Er.) and (6 P.Er.) are also calculated and value of them are analyzed.

A) Correlation Coefficient between Deposit & Loan & Advances

Deposit have played vary important role in performance of a commercial banks and similarly loan & advances are very important to mobilize the collected deposits. Co-efficient of correlation between deposit and loan & advances measures the degree of relationship between these two variables. The main objectives of computing 'r' between these two variables is to justify whether deposit are significantly used as loan & advances in proper way or not.

Table No. 4.21
Correlation between Deposit and Loan & Advances

Name of Banks	Evaluation Criteria			
	r	r^2	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
BOK	0.993	0.986	0.00423	0.0254
EBL	0.998	0.996	0.00121	0.00423

Above table shows coefficient of correlation between deposits and loan & advances of BOK is 0.993. Which is indicates the positive relationship between

these two variables. It refers that deposit and loan & advances of BOK move together very closely. Moreover, the coefficient of determination of BOK is 0.986. It means 98.6 percent of variation in loan & advances has been explained by deposit. Similarly, the correlation coefficient is significant because the correlation coefficient is greater than the relative value of 6 P.Er. in other words, there is significant relationship between deposits and loan & advances.

Likewise, the correlation coefficient between deposit and loan & advances of EBL is 0.998 which indicates that there is high positive correlation between these two variables. Similarly, value of coefficient of determination is calculated as 0.996. It refers that 99.6 percent variance in loan & advances are affected by total deposit. Since the correlation coefficient is greater than 6 P.Er, the relationship between loan & advances and deposit of EBL is significant.

It can be concluded that both BOK and EBL have positive relationship between deposit and loan & advances. The relationship is also significant in the case of both banks the value of coefficient of determination of both banks shows high percentage. This indicates that BOK and EBL are successful to mobilize their deposit in proper way.

B) Coefficient of Correlation between Total Deposits and Total Investment

The coefficient of correlation between deposit and investment measures the degree of relationship between these two variables or deposit is significantly utilized or not. The following Table shows the coefficient correlation between deposits and total investments i.e. r, P.Er., 6P.Er. and coefficient of determination (R^2) of BOK and EBL during the study period.

Table No. 4.22
Correlation between Deposit and Total Investment

Name of Banks	Evaluation Criteria			
	r	r^2	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
BOK	0.681	0.464	0.1625	0.749
EBL	0.897	0.8046	0.0592	0.3552

The table shows that the coefficient of correlation between total deposit and total investment of BOK is 0.681. It shows the moderate degree positive correlation. In addition, coefficient of determination of BOK is 0.464. It means only 46.4 percent of total investment is explained by total deposit. The correlation coefficient is insignificant because the correlation coefficient is less than 6 P.Er. It refers that there is no significant relationship between total deposit and total investment of BOK.

Similarly, there is high degree correlation positive coefficient between total deposit and total investment of EBL than the BOK, which is indicator by correlation coefficient of 0.897. The value of coefficient of determination is found 0.8046 this refers that 80.46 percent of the variation in total investment is explained by total deposit.

C) Co-efficient of Correlation between Loan and advance and Net Profit

Co-efficient of correlation between total assets and net profit is used to measure the degree of relationship between two variable i.e. Loan and advance and net profit of BOK and EBL during the study period. Where Loan and advance is independent variable (X) and net profit is dependent variable (Y). The main objective of calculating this ratio is to determine the degree of relationship whether there the net profit is significantly correlated or not and the variation of net profit to loan and advance through the coefficient of determination. The following table shows the ‘r’, R^2 , P.Er. and 6 P. Er. between those variables of BOK and EBL for the study period.

Table No. 4.23

Correlation between Loan and advance and Net profit

Name of Banks	Evaluation Criteria			
	r	r^2	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
BOK	0.997	0.994	0.0018	0.011
EBL	0.991	0.982	0.0054	0.033

The table shows correlation coefficient between, Loan and advance and net profit is 0.997. It refers that there is positive correlation between these two variables. Here, 99.4 percent of net profit is contribute by Loan and advance as

its coefficient of determination of 0.994 shows. Moreover, this relationship is significant because the coefficient of correlation is more than 6 P.Er. Likewise EBL has relatively low degree positive correlation i.e. 0.991 between Loan and advance and net profit. The coefficient of determination R^2 is 0.982, which indicates that 98.2 percent variability in net profit is explained by Loan and advance. Moreover, greater correlation coefficient than 6 P.Er. shows that the relationship between Loan and advance and net profit is significant for EBL. In calculation, BOK has more significant relationship between Loan and advance and net profit than that of EBL.

D) Coefficient of Correlation between Total Investment and Net Profit

Coefficient of correlation between total investment and net profit measures the degree of their relationship. In the, correlation analysis, investment is independent variable and net profit is dependent variable. The following Table shows the coefficient of correlation coefficient of determination, probable error and six times of P.Er. During the fiscal year 2008/09 to 2012/13.

Table No. 4.24

Correlation between Total Investment and Net Profit

Name of Banks	Evaluation Criteria			
	r	R^2	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
BOK	0.687	0.472	0.16	0.96
EBL	0.85	0.7225	0.084	0.504

The table shows correlation coefficient between total investment and net profit of BOK is 0.687, which implies there is positive correlation between total investment and net profit. In addition, coefficient of determination of BOK is 0.472. It means only 47.2 percent of Profit is contribute by total investment. Obviously, this correlation is not significant at all due to coefficient of determination is lower than P. Er. On the other hand EBL has high positive correlation between total investment and net profit coefficient of determination of EBL is 0.7225 It means 72.25 percent of Profit is contribute by total investment. But, this relationship is significant as its correlation coefficient is

higher than 6 P.Er. i.e. 0.504. EBL has more significant relationship between total investment and net profit than that of BOK

Thus it can be concluded that the degree of relationship between total investment and net profit of BOK is little poor than the EBL. This little correlation coefficient indicates that the bank has poor performed in order to generate net profit.

4.2.2 Time Series Analysis (Trend Analysis)

Trend analysis plays an important role in the analysis and interpretation of financial statement. Trend in general terms, signifies a tendency. It helps in forecasting and planning future operation. Trend analysis is a statistical tool, which shows the previous trend of the financial performance and forecasts the future financial results of the firms.

a) Trend Analysis of Total Deposit:

Deposits are the important part in banking sector hence its trend for next five years will be forecasted for future analysis. This is calculated by the least square method. Here the effort has been made to calculate the trend values of Total deposit of BOK and EBL for further five year.

$$Y = a + bx$$

Where,

Y= dependent variable, a=Y-intercept, b=slope of trend line or annual growth rate,

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where $x = X - \text{Middle year}$

Here,

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

BOK

EBL

$$a = 11078.414$$

$$a = 14825.32$$

$$b = 1963.036$$

$$b = 3991.335$$

Where as

$$Y_c = 11078.41 + 1963.04 X \text{ of BOK}$$

$$Y_c = 14825.32 + 3991.335 X \text{ of EBL}$$

Table No. 4.25

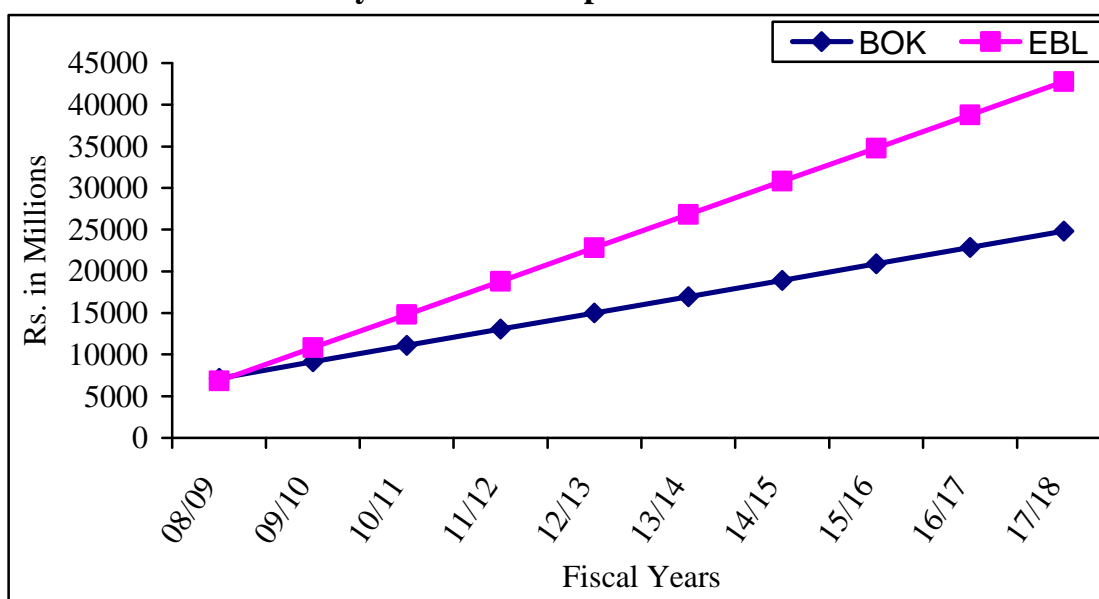
Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of BOK and EBL (Rs. in Millions)

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2008/09	7152.33	6842.65
2009/10	9115.37	10833.99
2010/11	11078.41	14825.32
2011/12	13041.45	18816.66
2012/13	15004.49	22807.99
2013/14	16967.53	26799.33
2014/15	18930.57	30790.66
2015/16	20893.61	34782.00
2016/17	22856.65	38773.33
2017/18	24819.69	42764.67

Source: Appendix I

Figure No 4.13

Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.25

The above table and figure shows that total deposit of BOK and EBL. Both Banks is in increasing trend. The rate of increment of total deposit for EBL seems to be higher than that of BOK. The actual value of total deposit for BOK is quite fluctuated in relation to EBL. The trend analysis has projected deposit amount in fiscal year FY 2013/14 to FY 2017/18. From the above trend analysis, it is clear that EBL has better position in collecting deposit than BOK.

B) Trend Analysis of Loan & advances

Here, the trend values of loan & advances Between BOK and EBL have been calculated for further five year. The following table shows the actual and trend values of BOK and EBL.

$$Y = a + bx$$

Where,

Y= dependent variable, a=Y-intercept, b=slope of trend line or annual growth rate,

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots\dots\dots (I)$$

Where $x = X - \text{Middle year}$

Here,

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

BOK

EBL

$$a = 8136.064$$

$$a = 11061.46$$

$$b = 1711.865$$

$$b = 3095.54$$

$$Y_c = 8136.064 + 1711.865 X \text{ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited}$$

$$Y_c = 11061.46 + 3095.539 X \text{ of Everest Bank Limited}$$

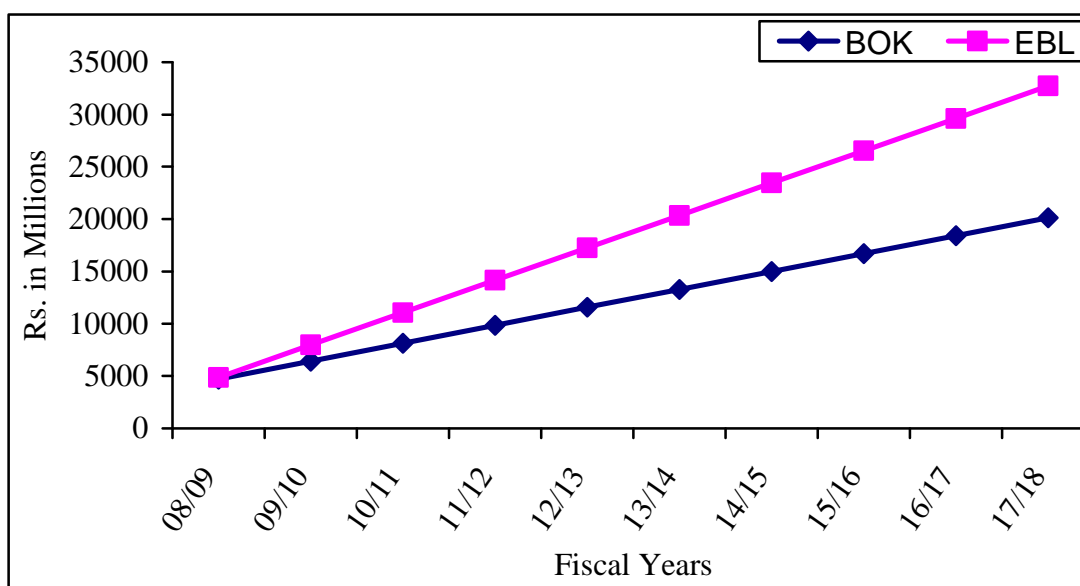
Table No. 4.26
Trend Line of Total Loan and Advance of BOK and EBL (Rs. in Millions)

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2008/09	4712.334	4870.38
2009/10	6424.199	7965.92
2010/11	8136.064	11061.5
2011/12	9847.929	14157
2012/13	11559.794	17252.5
2013/14	13271.659	20348.1
2014/15	14983.524	23443.6
2015/16	16695.389	26539.2
2016/17	18407.254	29634.7
2017/18	20119.119	32730.2

Source: Appendix II

Figure No 4.14

Trend Line of Total Loan and Advance of BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.26

Above table and figure depicts that loan & advances of BOK and EBL. Both Banks has in increasing trend. The increasing trend of EBL is higher than BOK. The actual value of loan & advances for BOK is quite fluctuating in relation to EBL. The trend projected for further five year FY 2013/14 to FY 2017/18 where as the projected lowest amount is Rs. 4712.334 in FY 2008/09

and highest amount 20119.119 in FY 2017/18 of BOK. In the same way, the low figure of loan & advances for EBL is Rs. 4870.38 in FY 2008/09. In contrast, it has highest amount of loan & advances is Rs 32730.2 in FY 2017/18.

From the above analysis, it is clear that both BOK and EBL is mobilizing its collected deposits and other funds in the form of loan & advances. Above table and figure shows the EBL has little highly mobilizing loan & advances than the BOK.

C) Trend Analysis of Total Investment

Under this topic, an attempt has been made to analyze trend analysis total investment of BOK and EBL for further five years.

$$Y = a + bx$$

Where,

Y= dependent variable, a=Y-intercept, b=slope of trend line or annual growth rate,

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where $x = X - \text{Middle year}$

Here,

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

BOK

EBL

$$a = 2930.56$$

$$a = 3781.802$$

$$b = 184.752$$

$$b = 790.328$$

$$Y_c = Y_c = 2930.056 + 184.752 X \text{ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited}$$

$$Y_c = Y_c = 3781.802 + 790.328 X \text{ of Everest Bank Limited}$$

Table No. 4.27

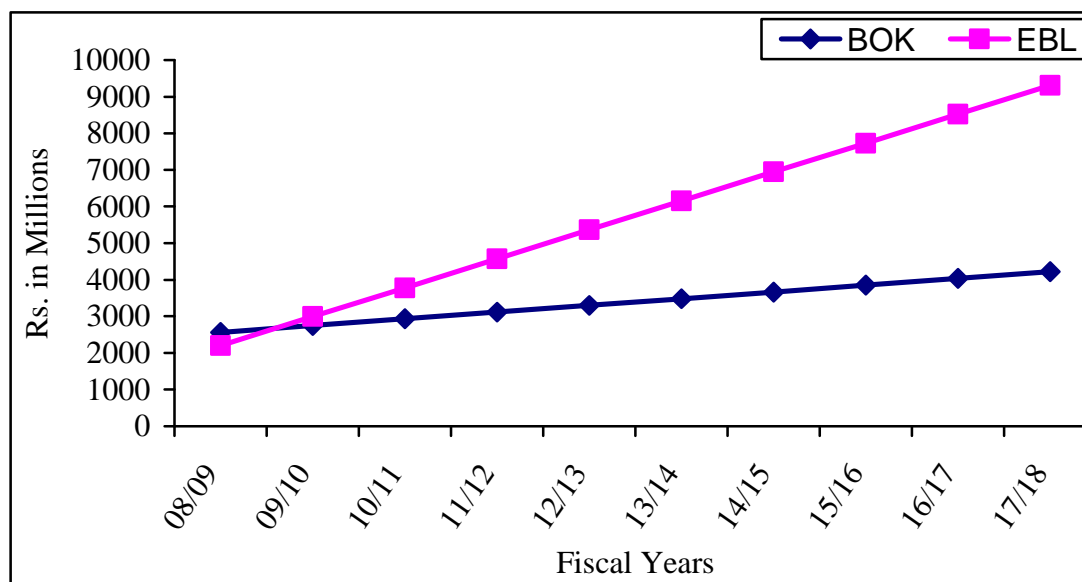
Trend Line of Total Investment between BOK and EBL (Rs. in Millions)

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2008/09	2560.552	2201.15
2009/10	2745.304	2991.47
2010/11	2930.056	3781.8
2011/12	3114.808	4572.13
2012/13	3299.56	5362.46
2013/14	3484.312	6152.79
2014/15	3669.064	6943.11
2015/16	3853.816	7733.44
2016/17	4038.568	8523.77
2017/18	4223.32	9314.1

Source: Appendix III

Figure No 4.15

Trend Line of Total Investment between BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.27

Above table and figure shows the trend of total investment between BOK and EBL. Both Banks BOK and EBL have increasing trend in making investment. BOK has little trend of increasing, but EBL has high increasing trend of total investment. The trend of total investment projected to FY 2017/18. The

forecasted trend projected that the EBL has greater increment rate in total investment than the increment rate of BOK. The figure indicates EBL has highly mobilized the total investment rather than BOK.

D) Trend Analysis of Net Profit

Here, the trend values of net profit of BOK and EBL have been calculated for five years FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13 and forecasting of the same for next five year till FY 2013/14 to FY 2017/18.

$$Y = a + bx$$

Where,

Y= dependent variable, a=Y-intercept, b=slope of trend line or annual growth rate,

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots\dots\dots (I)$$

Where $x = X - \text{Middle year}$

Here,

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

BOK

EBL

$$a = 218.664$$

$$a = 259.874$$

$$b = 59.089$$

$$b = 74.69$$

$$Y_C = 218.664 + 59.089 X \text{ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited}$$

$$Y_C = 259.874 + 74.069 X \text{ of Everest Bank Limited}$$

Table No. 4.28

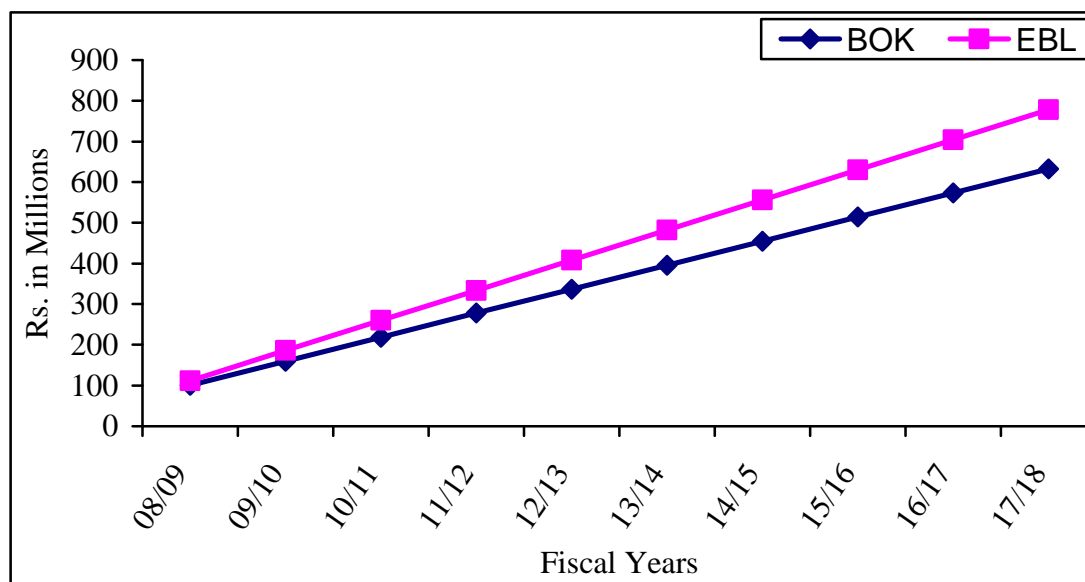
Trend Analysis of Net Profit between BOK and EBL (Rs. in Millions)

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2008/09	100.486	111.736
2009/10	159.575	185.805
2010/11	218.664	259.874
2011/12	277.753	333.943
2012/13	336.842	408.012
2013/14	395.931	482.081
2014/15	455.02	556.15
2015/16	514.109	630.219
2016/17	573.198	704.288
2017/18	632.287	778.357

Source: Appendix IV

Figure No 4.16

Trend Line of Net Profit between BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.28

The above table and trend line reveals the trend of Net profit of BOK and EBL. Net profit both bank BOK and EBL forecasted in increasing trend. The trend of increasing value of net profit of EBL is higher than BOK. The net profit of BOK and EBL has been increasing every year by Rs. 59.089 million and

Rs.74.069 million respectively. The trend of Net profit projected to FY 2017/18 i.e. further five year. Above statistics shows that both the banks have inconsistent net profit throughout the study period. In conclusion, EBL is doing better in order to generate net profit during the projected study period, though both BOK and EBL have increasing trend.

4.3 Major Finding

From the above research study, following findings are drawn of the selected commercial banks.

1. Generally banks have to maintain more liquid assets but the current ratios of all banks are below the standard of 1:1. The mean current ratio of BOK is 1.039 and EBL is 1.143. the current ratio of EBL is higher than BOK.
2. Cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio of EBL has higher than BOK i.e. 10.75% > 9.01%. Which indicates that the bank has higher collected total deposit of EBL as compare to BOK.
3. Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio of EBL is higher than BOK i.e. 9.34% > 8.40%. The higher mean ratio shows EBL's liquidity position is better than that of BOK.
4. Investment on government securities to current assets of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. 21.35% > 18.28%. It shows BOK has invested more fund in government securities. EBL has invested small portion of their funds in purchasing of government securities. So investment of BOK is less riskier than the EBL.
5. The loan & advances to total deposit ratio of EBL is higher than BOK 72.57% > 74.21%. It indicates the better mobilization of deposit by EBL. So, EBL is more efficiently utilizing the outsiders' funds in extending credit for profit generating sectors.
6. The total investment to total deposit of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. 27.53% > 26.29%. It shows the EBL is mobilizing its funds on investment in various securities efficiently. It can be said that EBL is

more successful in utilizing its total deposit by investing in marketable securities.

7. The loan & advances to total assets ratio of EBL is greater than BOK i.e. $63.78\% > 62.67\%$. It refers EBL has utilized its total assets more efficiently in the form of loan & advances with more risk because it has greater variability in the ratio.
8. Investment on government securities to total assets ratio of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. $19.26\% > 18.09\%$. This indicates that BOK has invested more portions of total assets on government securities.
9. The performance of BOK in terms of recovery of loan is better than EBL because it has lower loan loss ratio i.e. $3.85\% < 7.34\%$. But EBL has maintained stability in making provision for loan loss through out the study period.
10. Return on loan & advances ratio of BOK is higher than that of EBL i.e. $2.61\% > 2.35\%$. It refers that BOK seems to be success to earn high profit on loan & advances. But the return is not consistent. Since both banks have small mean returns on its loan & advances. Both banks seem to have poor performance in order to have returns from loan & advances.
11. Return on total assets ratio of BOK is slightly higher than EBL i.e. $1.65\% > 1.5\%$. But it has greater variability in the ratio. it indicate that BOK generating more profit using its total asset than EBL
12. Return on equity of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. $24.08\% > 22.71\%$ which shows that BOK is more successful to earn high profit through the efficient utilization of its equity capital.
13. Total interest earned to total assets ratio of EBL is relatively little higher than that of BOK i.e. $5.94\% > 5.89\%$ and also has lower variability in the ratio. It indicates that EBL has efficiently used its total assets to earn higher interest income in comparison to BOK and it is also stable in terms of interest earning.

14. Total interest earned to total outside assets ratio of EBL is higher than the BOK i.e. $5.69\% > 5.57\%$. It indicates that EBL is more successful to earn high profit through the efficient utilization of its total outside asset.
15. Total interest earned to total operating income ratio of EBL is higher than BOK i.e. $1.96\% > 1.76\%$. It means the greater portion of total operating income is occupied by total interest for EBL. It reveals EBL has successful mobilizing their fund in interest generating assets.
16. Total interest paid to total assets ratio of BOK is smaller than EBL i.e. $2.53\% < 2.62\%$. It shows BOK has less interest expenditure to total assets. It supports EBL to increase to interest paid to operating income
17. The liquidity risk of the bank defines its liquidity need for deposit. The average mean ratio of EBL is greater than that of BOK (i.e. $10.7\% > 9\%$). It signifies that EBL has sound liquid fund to make immediate payment to the depositors
18. Credit Risk Ratio of both BOK and EBL is fluctuating trend. The mean ratio of EBL is lower than that of BOK (i.e. $71\% < 86\%$). It indicates EBL is in less in credit risk compare to BOK
19. Average earning per share of EBL is greater than that of BOK i.e. $\text{Rs.}66.57 > \text{Rs.}40.94$. But EBL has more inconsistency in earning per share as its higher coefficient of variation shows. It shows the higher earning capacity of EBL in comparison to BOK
20. The average market price per share of EBL is greater than the average market price per share of BOK i.e. $\text{Rs.}1698.2 > \text{Rs.}1060$. It shows EBL has better financial performance than BOK in order to increase market price per share. But EBL contains higher risk because it has greater variability in market price per share.
21. The mean price-earning ratio of EBL is little higher than that of BOK i.e. 23.60 is greater than 23.06 . It shows EBL is success to increase market price per share more times in relations to earning price per share than BOK. It gives the better indication in analyzing securities for the investors.

22. Both BOK and EBL have high positive co-relation between total deposit and loan & advances because BOK and EBL have 0.993 and 0.998 of co-relation coefficient between deposit and loan & advances. These relationships are significant. This can be regarded as good indication in financial performance for the banks.
23. There is high degree positive correlation between total deposit and total investment of EBL where as BOK has low degree of positive co-relation i.e. $0.897 > 0.681$. This indicates that EBL is successful to mobilize its deposit in order to make good investment in comparison to BOK.
24. Correlation between total assets and net profit shows both the banks have positive relationship but BOK has greater correlation coefficient than EBL. It shows EBL has more significant relationship between total assets and net profit than that of BOK.
25. The degree of relationship between total investment and net profit of BOK is poor than EBL i.e. correlation coefficient between total investment and net profit of BOK and EBL. It refers that EBL is comparatively successful to generate net profit through the total investment in relations to BOK.
26. BOK and EBL have increasing trend in collecting deposit the rate of increment of total deposit for EBL seems to be higher than that of BOK. Here EBL has better position in collecting deposit than BOK.
27. The trend line of loan & advances for both banks is upward slopping. It refers that both the banks are increasing in disbursement of loan & advances. The trend line of loan and advances for EBL seems high growing than BOK. It refers that EBL is more aggressive in mobilizing its collected deposits.
28. The total investment trend line of BOK and EBL is upward slopping where as EBL has aggressive upward slopping of total investment trend line.
29. The trend line of Net profit for BOK and EBL is upward slopping. The position of EBL is better in order to generate profit than BOK.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The researcher has identified that research problem and set objectives to solve research problems about investment practice of selected commercial banks i.e. Bank of Kathmandu Limited and Everest bank limited. To make this study more effective, related literatures have been reviewed. The review of literature provides the foundation of knowledge in order to under take this research more precisely.

Research methodology has been described in third chapter, which is a way to solve the research problems with the help of various tools and techniques. This chapter includes the various financial as well as statistical tools to analyze the data in order to come to the decisions. This chapter includes the research design, population and sample data collection procedure, data period covered and methods of analysis. These studies is mainly conducted on the basis of secondary data collected from annual reports of concern bank, official report, economic journal, financial statement etc. and authorize web site of Nepal stock exchange and security board of Nepal.

The presentation and analysis of data has been made comparative analytical and their interpretation has done in chapter four by applying the wide varieties of methodology as stated in chapter three. It includes the various financial and statistical tools. In case of financial tools ratio analysis is done, which consists current ratio, liquidity ratio, assets management ratio, profitability ratio, risk ratio and other ratios. Other ratio includes EPS, MPS and P.E. ratio. Various statistical tools such as arithmetic mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation, regression analysis and trend analysis, have been applied to fulfill the objective of this study. The analysis has been done mainly through secondary. The major findings of the study are also included in the final section of the presentation and analysis chapter.

The basic task of financial institutions is to mobilize the saving of the community and ensure efficient allocation of the savings to high yielding investment projects to offer attractive and secured returns to different sectors of the economy according to the planned priorities of the country. On the other hand, this process of financial institutions gives rise to the money and other financial assets which therefore have a central place in the development process of the economy. Banking sector plays an important role in the economic development of the country. It provides an effective payment and credit system, which facilitates the channeling of funds from the surplus (savers) units to the deficit units (investors) in the economy.

5.2 Conclusion

The overall aspect of liquidity position of EBL is comparatively better than BOK. But the current ratio and investment on government securities to total assets of BOK are slightly higher than EBL. EBL has utilized its liquid assets in more profit generating sectors.

Assets management aspect of EBL is better than BOK which is justified by little higher loan & advances to total deposit ratio, loan & advances to total assets ratio for EBL. Overall profitability ratios show that EBL has earned higher profit in relation to every aspects of the bank than BOK. Earning per share, dividend per share and market price per share of is higher for EBL in comparison to BOK .It gives good signal of financial performance of the bank in the market. Price- earning of EBL is higher than BOK, which is considered better in security analyzing in order to make investment decision.

Both commercial banks EBL and BOK have positive correlation between deposit and loan & advances, deposit and total investment, total assets and net profit total investment and net profit. Comparatively both banks have strong relationship between these variables.

The trend line of loan & advances and total investment trend line for both banks is upward slopping. It refers that both the banks are increasing in disbursement of loan & advances. The trend line of Net profit for BOK and

EBL is upward slopping. The position of EBL is better in order to generate profit than BOK. The trend analysis reveals that both the banks have well their ratio. Trend of Both bank has increasing trend. In comparison to both bank every ratio of EBL is higher than the BOK from the entire research study, overall all financial performance of EBL is little better than BOK. But BOK is operating smoothly and success in becoming the pillar of economic system of the country.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the analysis and finding of the study, the following recommendations can be made as suggestions to make the investment practices of BOK and EBL effective and efficient. This would help to draw some outline and make reforms in the respective banks:

1. Generally banks have to maintained liquid assets. The current ratio of the two banks, BOK and EBL is considerable. This can be regarded as good liquidity position. The liquidity position affects external and internal factors such as prevalent investment situations, central bank requirements and so on. Considering the growth position of financial market, the lending policy management capabilities, strategic planning and fund flow situation, bank should maintain enough liquid assets to pay short-term obligations. So, it is recommended to maintain sound liquidity position to BOK and EBL.
2. Government securities such as Treasury bills, Development bonds, saving certificates etc. are risk less investment alternatives because they are free of default risk as well as liquidity risk and can be easily sold in the market. In this research study, it has found that both banks, BOK and EBL have made some amount of fund in Government securities. But BOK and EBL are recommended to invest more funds in Government securities instead of keeping them idle.
3. To get success in competitive banking environment, deposit must be utilized as loan & advances. The largest item of bank assets side is loan & advances. It has been found that loan & advances to total deposit ratio of BOK is lower than that of EBL. It means BOK has not properly used

their existing fund as loan & advances. So BOK is recommended to follow liberal lending policy and to invest more deposit in loan & advances.

4. BOK and EBL have a possible risk because there is large amount of doubtful loan & advances and risky investment. So it is recommended to evaluate the investment opportunities and alternatives using statistical, capital budgeting and other financial tools to avoid large amount of doubtful debt and risk. EPS and DPS play a vital role to determine the market price of the share and also indicate the financial performance of banks. Higher EPS and DPS indicate the banks
5. Both the banks are recommended to formulate and implement the sound and effective investment policy to increase volume of total investment and loan & advances that helps to meet required level of profitability as well as social responsibility. The banks should consider rural areas in making investment policy.
6. Last political instability directly affected the economic sector such as hotel & tourism, manufacturing and trading sector. Bank loan & advances is decreasing in this sector. So banks should give priority to these sectors as well as banks should create new investing sector to mobilize deposit.
7. Keeping all these in consideration, the BOK has little less performance than that of EBL. Therefore, in the future ahead, the BOK should improve its weaknesses by adopting the innovative approach to marketing. In the light of growing competition in the banking sector, both banks BOK and EBL should be customer oriented. It should strengthen and activate its marketing function, as it is an effective tool to attract and retain the customers. For the purpose, the bank should develop an innovative approach to bank marketing and formulate new strategies of serving customers in a more convenient and satisfactory way by optimally utilizing the modern technology and offering new facilities to the customers at competitive prices.

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<http://www.nrb.org.np>

<http://www.sebonp.com.np>

APPENDICES

Appendix - I

A) Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of BOK

Year(x)	Total deposit(Y)	X = x- 2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	7741.65	-2	4	-15483.3
2009/10	8942.75	-1	1	-8942.75
2010/11	10485	0	0	0
2011/12	12388.93	1	1	12388.93
2012/13	15833.74	2	4	31667.48
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y = 55392.07$	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY = 19630.36$

Source: Annual Report of BOK in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 11078.414$$

$$b = 1963.036$$

Where as

$$Y_c = 11078.41 + 1963.04 X \text{ of BOK}$$

B) Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of EBL

Year(x)	Total deposit(Y)	X = x-2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	8063.9	-2	4	-16127.8
2009/10	10098	-1	1	-10097.7
2010/11	13802	0	0	0
2011/12	18186	1	1	18186.25
2012/13	23976	2	4	47952.6
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y =$ 74126.59	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY =$ 39913.35

Source: Annual Report of EBL in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 14825.32$$

$$b = 3991.335$$

Where as

$$Y_c = 14825.32 + 3991.335 X \text{ of EBL}$$

Appendix - II

A) Trend Analysis of Loan and Advance of BOK

Year(x)	Loan and advances (Y)	X = x-2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	5646.69	-2	4	-11293.4
2009/10	5912.58	-1	1	-5912.58
2010/11	7259.08	0	0	0
2011/12	9399.33	1	1	9399.33
2012/13	12462.64	2	4	24925.28
Tot n= 5	∑Y =40680.32	∑X = 0	∑ X ² =10	∑XY=17118.65

Source: Annual Report of BOK in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots\dots\dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 8136.064$$

$$b = 1711.865$$

Where as

$$Y_c = 8136.064 + 1711.865 X \text{ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited}$$

B) Trend Analysis of Loan and Advance of EBL

Year(x)	Loan and advances (Y)	X = x-2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	5884.1	-2	4	-11768.2
2009/10	7618.7	-1	1	-7618.67
2010/11	9801.3	0	0	0
2011/12	13664	1	1	13664.08
2012/13	18339.1	2	4	36678.22
Tot n= 5	∑Y =55307.28	∑X = 0	∑ X ² =10	∑XY=30955.39

Source: Annual Report of EBL in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 11061.46$$

$$b = 3095.54$$

Where as

$$Y_c = 11061.46 + 3095.539 X \text{ of Everest Bank Limited}$$

Appendix - III

A) Trend Analysis of Total Investments of BOK

Year(x)	Total assets (A)	X = x-2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	2477.4	-2	4	-4954.8
2009/10	2598.25	-1	1	-2598.25
2010/11	3378.13	0	0	0
2011/12	2992.43	1	1	2992.43
2012/13	3204.07	2	4	6408.14
Tot n= 5	∑Y =14650.28	∑X = 0	∑ X ² =10	∑XY =1847.52

Source: Annual Report of BOK in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 2930.568$$

$$b = 184.752$$

Where as

$$Y_c = Y_c = 2930.056 + 184.752 X \text{ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited}$$

A) Trend Analysis of Total Investments of EBL

Year(x)	Total Investments (Y)	X = x-2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	2535.7	-2	4	-5071.3
2009/10	2128.9	-1	1	-2128.93
2010/11	4200.5	0	0	0
2011/12	4984.3	1	1	4984.31
2012/13	5059.6	2	4	10119.2
Tot n = 5	∑Y = 18909.01	∑X = 0	∑X ² = 10	∑XY = 7903.28

Source: Annual Report of EBL in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 3781.802$$

$$b = 790.328$$

Where as

$$Y_c = 3781.802 + 790.328 X \text{ of Everest Bank Limited}$$

Appendix - IV

A) Trend Analysis of Net Profit of BOK

Year(x)	Net profit (Y)	X = x-2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	127.48	-2	4	-254.96
2009/10	139.52	-1	1	-139.52
2010/11	202.44	0	0	0
2011/12	262.39	1	1	262.39
2012/13	361.49	2	4	722.98
Tot n= 5	∑Y =1093.32	∑X = 0	∑ X ² =10	∑XY =590.89

Source: Annual Report of BOK in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots\dots\dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 218.664$$

$$b = 59.089$$

Where as

$$YC = 218.664 + 59.089 X \text{ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited}$$

A) Trend Analysis of Net Profit of EBL

Year(x)	Net profit (Y)	X = x-2010/11	X ²	XY
2008/09	143.66	-2	4	-287.32
2009/10	170.8	-1	1	-170.8
2010/11	237.3	0	0	0
2011/12	296.41	1	1	296.41
2012/13	451.2	2	4	902.4
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y = 1299.37$	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY = 740.69$

Source: Annual Report of EBL in FY 2008/09 to FY 2012/13

Let trend line be

$$Y = a + b x \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Where x = X - Middle year

$$a = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum X^2}$$

$$a = 259.874$$

$$b = 74.69$$

Where as

$$Y_c = 259.874 + 74.069 X \text{ of Everest Bank Limited}$$

Appendix - V

Liquidity Ratio:

1. Current ratio:

(In million)

Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	9364.43	8845.59
2009/10	9310.27	9136.39
2010/11	8919.06	7399.33
2011/12	14260.55	16728.65
2012/13	17334.65	16379.85
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)		
2008/09	9490.20	8085.94
2009/10	11598.45	10138.99
2010/11	15807.2	13932.91
2011/12	21262.48	18296.45
2012/13	26788.83	24276.30

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(2) Cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio:

(in million)

Year	Cash and bank balance	Total deposit
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	782.85	7741.65
2009/10	740.52	8942.75
2010/11	728.7	10485
2011/12	1315.9	12388.93
2012/13	1440.47	15833.74
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)		
2008/09	631.80	8063.90
2009/10	1050.00	10097.70
2010/11	1553.00	13802.44
2011/12	2391.42	18186.25
2012/13	2667.97	23976.30

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(3) Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio

(in million)

Year	Cash and bank balance	Current assets	Cash and bank balance to current assets Rratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2008/09	782.85	9364.43	0.084
2009/10	740.52	9310.27	0.079
2010/11	728.7	8919.06	0.082
2011/12	1315.9	14260.55	0.092
2012/13	1440.47	17334.65	0.083
Mean			0.084
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2008/09	631.80	9490.20	6.66
2009/10	1050.00	11598.45	9.05
2010/11	1553.00	15807.2	9.82
2011/12	2391.42	21262.48	11.25
2012/13	2667.97	26895.35	9.9
Mean			9.3

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(4) Investment on Govt. securities to current assets ratio:

(in million)

Year	Investment on Govt. securities	Current assets
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	2371.77	9364.43
2009/10	2146.62	9310.27
2010/11	2658.37	8919.06
2011/12	2332.04	14260.55
2012/13	2113.22	17334.65
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)		
2008/09	2392.10	9490.20
2009/10	1873.71	11598.45
2010/11	3322.44	15807.2
2011/12	3614.54	21262.48
2012/13	3237.98	26895.35

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

Appendix - VI

Assets management ratio:

(1) Loan and Advance to total deposit:

(in million)

Year	Loan and advances	Total deposit
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2009/10	5912.58	8942.75
2010/11	7259.08	10485
2011/12	9399.33	12388.93
2012/13	12462.64	15833.74
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)		
2008/09	5884.12	8063.90
2009/10	7618.67	10097.7
2010/11	9801.30	13802.44
2011/12	13664.08	18186.25
2012/13	18339.108	23976.30

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(2) Total investment to total deposit:

(in million)

Year	Total investment	Total deposit
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	2477.4	7741.65
2009/10	2598.25	8942.75
2010/11	3378.13	10485
2011/12	2992.43	12388.93
2012/13	3204.07	15833.74
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	2535.65	8063.90
2009/10	2128.93	10097.7
2010/11	4200.52	13802.44
2011/12	4984.31	18186.25
2012/13	5059.6	23976.30

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(3) Loan and advance to total working fund:

(in million)

Year	Loan and advances	Total assets
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	5646.69	9496.34
2009/10	5912.58	9857.13
2010/11	7259.08	12278.3
2011/12	9399.33	14581.39
2012/13	12462.64	17721.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	5884.12	9608.57
2009/10	7618.67	11732.51
2010/11	9801.30	15959.28
2011/12	13664.08	21432.57
2012/13	18339.108	271493.34

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(4) Investment to govt. securities to total working fund:

(in million)

Year	Investment to govt securities	total assets
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	2371.77	9496.34
2009/10	2146.62	9857.13
2010/11	2658.37	12278.3
2011/12	2332.04	14581.39
2012/13	2113.22	17721.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	2392.10	9608.57
2009/10	1873.71	11732.51
2010/11	3322.44	15959.28
2011/12	3614.54	21432.57
2012/13	3237.98	271493.34

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

Appendix - VII

Profitability ratio:

(1) Return on loan and advance:

(in million)

Year	Net profit	Loan and advances
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	127.48	5646.69
2009/10	139.52	5912.58
2010/11	202.44	7259.08
2011/12	262.39	9399.33
2012/13	361.49	12462.64
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	143.66	5884.12
2009/10	170.80	7618.67
2010/11	237.30	9801.30
2011/12	296.41	13664.08
2012/13	451.2	18339.08

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(2) Return on total assets ratio:

(in million)

Year	Net profit	Total assets
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	127.48	9496.34
2009/10	139.52	9857.13
2010/11	202.44	12278.3
2011/12	262.39	14581.39
2012/13	361.49	17721.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	143.66	9608.57
2009/10	170.8	11732.51
2010/11	237.30	15959.28
2011/12	296.41	21432.57
2012/13	451.2	271493.34

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(3) Return on equity:

Year	Net profit	Total Equity
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	127.48	650.75
2009/10	139.52	720.74
2010/11	202.44	720.74
2011/12	262.39	993.27
2012/13	361.49	1342.07
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	143.66	710.31
2009/10	170.8	832.61
2010/11	237.30	962.8
2011/12	296.41	1201.51
2012/13	451.2	1921.24

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(4) Total interest income to total assets ratio:

((in million))

Year	Interest income	Total assets
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	567.09	9496.34
2009/10	607.09	9857.13
2010/11	718.12	12278.3
2011/12	819.00	14581.39
2012/13	1034.16	17721.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	657.25	9608.57
2009/10	719.29	11732.51
2010/11	903.41	15959.28
2011/12	1144.41	21432.57
2012/13	1548.66	271493.34

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

5) Total interest earned to Total outside assets ratio:

(in million)

Year	Interest earned	Total outside assets
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	567.09	10495.86
2009/10	607.09	10657.45
2010/11	718.12	13295.58
2011/12	819.00	14723.8
2012/13	1034.16	17779.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	657.25	10811.87
2009/10	719.29	11621.31
2010/11	903.41	17324.26
2011/12	1144.41	22262.93
2012/13	1548.66	26636.69

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(6) Total interest earned to Total operating income ratio:

Year	Interest earned	Total operating income
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	567.09	306
2009/10	607.09	360
2010/11	718.12	400
2011/12	819.00	469
2012/13	1034.16	602
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	657.25	316.36
2009/10	719.29	375.23
2010/11	903.41	453.17
2011/12	1144.41	597.87
2012/13	1548.66	822.7

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(7) Total interest paid to total assets ratio:

Year	Interest paid	Total assets
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	286.30	9496.34
2009/10	241.64	9857.13
2010/11	308.15	12278.3
2011/12	339.18	14581.39
2012/13	417.54	17721.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	316.36	9608.57
2009/10	299.57	11732.51
2010/11	401.39	15959.28
2011/12	517.17	21432.57
2012/13	632.61	271493.34

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

Appendix - VIII

Risk ratio:

(1) Liquidity risk ratio

Year	Cash and bank bal	Total Deposit
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	782.85	7741.65
2009/10	740.52	8942.75
2010/11	728.7	10485
2011/12	1315.9	12388.93
2012/13	1440.47	15833.74
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	631.80	8063.90
2009/10	1050.00	10097.70
2010/11	1553.00	13802.44
2011/12	2391.42	18186.25
2012/13	2667.97	23976.30

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(2) Credit risk ratio (Non-performing loan to total loan and advances):

(in million)

Year	Non performing loan	Loan and advance
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	4799.687	5646.69
2009/10	5084.819	5912.58
2010/11	6315.4	7259.08
2011/12	243.30	9399.33
2012/13	236.90	12462.64
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	5364.3	6095.8
2009/10	6557.0	7900.0
2010/11	8919.9	10136.2
2011/12	11887.8	13664.1
2012/13	15771.6	18339.08

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

Appendix - IX

Other ratios:

(1)EPS:

			(in million)
Year	Profit after tax	No. of common shares	EPS(in Rs)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2008/09	127.48	4.636	27.49
2009/10	139.52	4.636	30.09
2010/11	202.44	4.636	43.67
2011/12	262.39	6.031	43.50
2012/13	361.49	6.031	59.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)			
2008/09	143.66	3.15	45.60
2009/10	170.8	3.15	54.22
2010/11	237.30	3.78	62.77
2011/12	296.41	3.78	78.41
2012/13	451.2	4.914	91.82

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(2) MPS:

		(in million)
Year	Price earning ratio(in times)	
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	395	
2009/10	430	
2010/11	850	
2011/12	1375	
2012/13	2350	
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)		
2008/09	680	
2009/10	870	
2010/11	1379	
2011/12	2430	
2012/13	3132	

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13

(3) PE ratio

Year	MPS (in Rs)	EPS(in Rs)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)		
2008/09	395	27.49
2009/10	430	30.09
2010/11	850	43.67
2011/12	1375	43.50
2012/13	2350	59.93
Everest Bank Limited(EBL)		
2008/09	680	45.60
2009/10	870	54.22
2010/11	1379	62.77
2011/12	2430	78.41
2012/13	3132	91.82

Source: Annual Reports of Concern Banks in FY 2008/09 to 2012/13