

A STUDY ON FUND MOBILIZATION

**(A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STANDARD CHARTERED BANK LTD, NABIL
BANK LTD, HIMALAYAN BANK LTD AND EVEREST BANK LTD)**

A THESIS

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RECOMMENDATION

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Entitled:
“A Study on Fund Mobilization”
(A Comparative Study of Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., NABIL Bank Ltd., Himalayan Bank Ltd. And Everest Bank Ltd.)

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"A Study On Fund Mobilization-A Comparative Study Of Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.,NABIL Bank Ltd., Himalayan Bank Ltd., And Everest Bank Ltd."Submitted to Research Department of Nepal Commerce Campus, Minbhawan, T.U., is my original work done in the form of partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Masters of Business Studies (MBS) under the supervision of Lok Bahadur Rai, Nepal Commerce Campus, T.U.

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ABBREVIATION

A.D.	=	Anno Domini (in the year of lord, cristian era)
A.G.M.	=	Annual General Meeting
ATM	=	Automatic Teller Machine
Avg.	=	Average
B.S.	=	Bikram Sambat
CRR	=	Cash Reserve Ratio
Debn.	=	Debenture
d.f.	=	Degree of Freedom
EBL	=	Everest Bank Limited
e.g.	=	For example
Etc.	=	et cetera
FC	=	Foreign Currency
FY	=	Fiscal Year
Govt.	=	Government
HBL	=	Himalayan Bank Limited
i.e.	=	That is
Inv.	=	Investment
JVBs.	=	Joint Venture Banks
L.C.	=	Letter of Credit
Ltd.	=	Limited
Misc.	=	Miscellaneous
NBL	=	Nepal Bank Limited
NBBL	=	Nepal Bangladesh Bank Limited
NEPSE	=	Nepal Stock Exchange
NIBL	=	Nepal Investment Bank Limited
NIDC	=	Nepal Industrial Development Corporation
NRB	=	Nepal Rastra Bank
P.F.	=	Provident Fund
PNB	=	Punjab National Bank
SCBNL	=	Standard Chartered Bank Limited
SMS	=	Short Message Service
T.T.	=	Telegraphy transfer
T.U.	=	Tribhuvan University
TWF	=	Total Working Fund
Viz.	=	Such as

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Banks and other financial institutions are the major component in the financial system. They are playing vital role in the process of economic development of the country. Integrated and speedily development of the country is possible only when competitive banking and financial service reach corner of the country. The network of a well-organized financial system of the country has great bearing in capital formation. It collects spread financial resources from the masses and invests them among those engaged in commercial and economic activities of the country. “The importance of the banking as the nerve center of economic development cannot be over emphasized and it is said that bank which are the need of and great wealth of country have get to be kept very scared. Just as water for irrigation, good banks are for the country’s industry and trade.” (Desai, V.R. Mutalik, “**Banking Development in India**”. Bombay: Pc Mansktol and Sons PVT LTD, 1967, P-120)

Commercial banks are major financial institutions, which occupy quite an important place in the framework of every economy because they provide capital for the development of industry, trade, business and other resource deficit sectors by investing the saving , collected and deposits. Bank collects fund as a saving from the community and invest it into most desirable and highly yielding sectors as a full to a process of economic development. Additionally, it develops saving habits of people. The main objectives of the bank are collection of amount from public in a form of saving and providing short-term loan (for the development of industry, trade, and business) to the ones in need. Bank draws surplus money from the public, who cannot use the money at the time and lends to those who give attention to use for productive purposes.

Banking institutions collect scattered financial resources from the mass and invest it among those who are associated with the economic, commercial and social activities of the country. Beside those, commercial banks render a numerous services to their customer in view of facilitating their economic and social life. Every economic activity of each country is greatly influenced by the commercial banking business of that country. Thus, commercial banks have become the heart of financial system.

Banking institutions are inevitable for mobilizing resources, for finance and social economic development of any country and which is important to all parties i.e. generally public, business, organization, government and other small financial institution. The development of a country is always measured by its economic development through economic indices. That’s why every country has given emphasis on boost up its economy. At present, the financial institutions are viewed as medium in the process of the economic growth. The mobilization of domestic resources is one of the key factors in the economic development of a country.

Sayers defined the bank as “Ordinary banking business consists of changing cash for bank deposits and bank deposits for cash, transferring bank deposits from one person or corporation to another; giving bank deposits in exchange for bills of exchange, government bonds, the secured or unsecured promises of businessmen to reply etc.” (Shakespeare Vaidya, “**Banking and Insurance Management.**” Taleju Prakashan, Bhotahity, Kathamndu. 2001, p-32)

Bank is resource for economic development that maintains economic confidence of various segments and expands credit to people. Bank means “A financial establishment for the deposit, loans exchange or issue of money and for the transmission of funds.”(Bhandari, Dilli Raj, “**Banking & Insurance**”, Aayush Publication, Kathmandu, January 2003, P-119)

The development of country’s economy is impossible without expansion of banking function in both rural and urban area of the country. Development of trade and industry is dependent upon the development of banking facilities. So it is said that the bank is backbone of economic development in modern society. A new organized financial institution companies, commercial banks and other financial intermediaries play an important role for the development of a country. So, the financial institutions, commercial banks and other financial intermediaries play an important role for the development of a country.

1.2 Development of Banks

1.2.1 In Worldwide Context

The word “**Bank**” is familiarizing in medieval age in 1171 AD from an Italian word “**Banko.**” That means the place where people come together for different transaction. The “**Bank of Vanice**” was the first bank, which established in Italy in 1157 AD as a first modern bank. Then after in 1401 AD “**Bank of Barcelona**” is established in Spain, Bank of Geneva established in 1407 AD, Bank of Amsterdam established in 1609 AD. But the credit of the development of modern banks goes to “**The Bank of England**” which was established in 1694 AD in London. The growth of banking accelerated only after the introduction of the banking Act 1883 in United Kingdom as it allowed opening joint stock company banks.

1.2.2 In Nepalese Context

In Nepal, the period of 14th century, Jayasthiti Malla - a king of Kantipur classified people in 64 groups according to their occupations, “**Tanka Dhari**” was one among them who used to lend money at a fixed rate of interest. During the period of Ranodip Singh, the Prime minister, a government institution called “**Tejarath Adda**” was established around 1887 AD for providing easy and cheap credit at 5% interest to the public on securing of gold and silver.

“In the overall development of banking system in Nepal, the “**Tejarath Adda**” may be regarded as the father of modern banking institution and for quite a long time it tendered a good servants as well as to the general public.”(Shrestha, Sunity, “**Portfolio Behaviour of Commercial Banks in Nepal,**” 1995, P-4)

The modern banking business system in Nepal is not much old. The development of modern bank started from the establishment of “**Nepal Bank Limited**” in 1994 B.S. with put forth

effort of government and public, as a commercial bank with 10 million authorized capital. The authorized capital was contributed by the government 51% and remaining by public 49%. It is the first step of the modern and systematic financial system in Nepal.

Thus, the government felt the requirement of a central bank and established “**Nepal Rastra Bank**” in 2013 BS. It played leading role in development of banking in Nepal and also controlled the monetary system in the country. NRB was established with the objective of supervising, protecting and directing the functions of commercial banks. Likewise, raising of banking function get popular and more complicated, thus NRB suggested for the establishment of another commercial bank and in 2022 BS(1966 AD) “**Rastriya Banijya Bank**” was established as a fully government owned commercial bank. Now its branches are diversified all over the country. It made another milestone in the history of growth of banking.

Apart from this, NIDC was established in 1959 AD & Agricultural Development Bank established in 1976 AD and other development bank and financial institutions were established & continue to establish and are contributing to the economy and banking tradition in Nepal. In 1990 AD, after re-established of democracy, the government took the liberal policy in banking sector. As an open policy of HMG’s to get permission to invest in banking sector from private and foreign investor under Commercial Bank Act 2031 BS, different private bank are getting permission to establish with the joint venture of other countries.

1.3 Introduction of Commercial Bank

Commercial banks are the focal point of the financial system. They work as the bridge between depositors & lenders and facilitate in overall development of the economy. The commercial bank collect the scattered saving and put them into productive sectors. They hold the deposit of general public, government establishments and business units. They make funds available through their lending and investing activities firms and government establishment. **According to Commercial Bank Act 2031**, “Commercial bank refers to such type of bank with deals in currency exchange, accepting deposits, advancing loans and commercial transactions except specific banking related to co-operative, agriculture & industry and other objectives”

"The commercial banks are those banks that pool together the saving of the community and arrange for their productive use. They supply the financial needs of modern business by various means"(Shakespeare Vaidya, Banking and insurance management, Taleju prakashan, Bhotahity, Katmandu, 2001,p-38)

“Commercial bank is a corporation which accepts demand deposits subject to check and makes short-term loans to business enterprises, regardless of the scope of its other services.”**5**(“**Principles of Bank Operations**” American Institute of Banking, USA, 1972, P-345)

“The commercial bank has its own role and contribution in the economic development. It is a resource for the economic development; it maintains economic confidence of various segments and extends credit to people.”(Grywinski,Ronald, “**The new Fashioned Banking**”, London Howard Business Review, 1991, P-87)

These banks are established to improve people's economic status of the people, to provide loan to the agriculture, industry and commerce and to offer banking services to the people and the country. It provides internal resources for developing countries economy. It collects diversified capital from different parts of country through its own branches.

1.4 Joint Venture Banks

In global scenario, to achieve mutual exchange of goods services and modern technology, joint venture banks are made up through partnership and with negotiations between two or more countries, industries(enterprise), traders and mercantile the purpose of carrying out a specific operation. So, the main purpose of joint venture is to join economic forces in order to achieve certain result, which partners could not achieve separately. Under joint venture basis, to operate a business organization, there should be at least two partners from the different countries. The primary objective of joint venture bank is to earn profit by investing or granting the loan and advances to the people associate with trade, business, industry etc. that means they are required to mobilize their resources properly to acquire profit

"HMG deliberate policy of allowing foreign joint venture banks to operate in Nepal is basically targeted to encourage local traditional run commercial banks to exchange their bankable capacity through competition, efficiency, modernization and mechanization via computerization and prompt customer service."(M.K. Shrestha, **commercial bank a comparative performance evolution**, Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh ,Kathamandu B.S. 2047,, p.- 44-54)

“A joint venture is forming of two forces between two or more enterprises for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation (industrial or commercial investment, production trade).”
(Gupta, G. P., “Banking System, its role in Export Development”, 1984, P15-25)

1.4.1 Role of Joint Venture Banks in Nepal

In such manner, joint venture banks are successful to bring healthy competition among banks, increase in foreign investment, promoted and expand export-import trade, introduce new techniques and technologies. The various roles plays by the joint venture banks in Nepal can be classified into three categories:

a. Introducing Advanced Banking Techniques

The joint venture banks in Nepal have been largely responsible for the introduction of new banking techniques such as computerization, hypothecation, consortium finance,fee-based activities and syndicating under the foreign exchange transactions by importers and exporters, merchant banking, inter-bank market for the money and securities, arranging foreign currency loans, etc.

b. Attraction of Foreign Investment in Nepal

When looking at the possibility of investing in Nepal, multinational companies are unfamiliar with the local rules, regulations and practices. Though there are many system actually operates during the implementation period. In this context, the joint venture banks help the multinational

companies to build up their confidence for investment by providing necessary information and financial support.

c. Healthy Competition

The induction of joint venture banks also brings the benefit of healthy competition of which the main beneficiaries are the bank customers and the economy. The increase in competition also force the existing banks to improve their qualities of services by simplifying procedures providing training and motivation to their own staff to respond to the new challenge.

Hence, the entrepreneurial dynamic and pivotal role of the joint venture banks contributes the economic development of the country by providing various new financial services to modernize traditional Nepalese banking system.

1.4.2 Commercial Banking and Joint Venture Banks Scenario in Nepal

The commercial banks of Nepal can be classified into two: Domestic Commercial Banks and Joint Venture Foreign Banks. The first commercial bank of Nepal is Nepal Bank Ltd. This was established in the 30th karkti 1994 B.S. under the Banijya bank Act. B.S. 2021 the government lunched Rastriya Banijya Bank. It has provided a great contribution to the development of the country.

The process of the development of banking system in Nepal was not satisfactory up to 2040 A. D. No bank was opened from during this period except extending the branches and sub branches of the banks. So, to improve the status of country some banks are opened on the joint investment. There has been visible expansion in the financial system of Nepal, after the onset of economic liberalization process. Nepalese economy has witnessed several changes in the financial systems as a result of which several JVBs evolved in the last decade.

Nepal Arab Bank Ltd. (NABIL Bank Ltd.) was the 1st joint venture bank established in 1984 AD, joint ventured with United Arab Emirates Bank. Nepal Indosuez Bank Ltd. (Nepal Investment Bank Ltd.) with Indosuez Bank of Finance and Nepal Grindlays Bank (Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd.) with ANZ Grindlays were established in 1986 AD. Himalayan Bank Ltd. joint ventured with Habib Bank of Pakistan and SBI Bank Ltd. with State Bank of India was established in 1993 AD. Everest Bank Ltd. joint ventured with Punjab National Bank, India (early it was joint ventured with United Bank of India, Calcutta) and Nepal Bangladesh Bank Ltd. with IFIC Bank of Bangladesh were established in 1991 AD., Bank of Kathmandu joint ventured with SIAM commercial Bank Public Co., Thailand was established in 1995 AD. And Nepal Bank of Ceylon joint ventured with Ceylon Bank of Sri-Lanka was established in 1997 AD. Currently, there are 31 commercial banks operating in Nepali financial market.

Table1.1
List of Commercial Banks Operating in Nepal

S.N	Commercial Banks	Operation Date(A.D)	Head Office
1	Nepal Bank Ltd.	1937/11/15	Kathmandu
2	Rastriya Banijya Bank Ltd.	1966/01/23	Kathmandu
3	NABIL Bank Ltd.	1984/01/07	Kathmandu
4	Nepal Investment Bank Ltd.	1986/02/27	Kathmandu
5	Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd.	1987/01/30	Kathmandu
6	Himalayan Bank Ltd.	1993/01/18	Kathmandu
7	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	1993/07/07	Kathmandu
8	Nepal Bangladesh Bank Ltd.	1993/05/06	Kathmandu
9	Everest Bank Ltd.	1994/10/18	Kathmandu
10	Bank of Kathmandu Ltd.	1995/03/12	Kathmandu
11	Nepal Credit & Commerce Bank Ltd.	1996/10/14	Siddarthanagar
12	Lumbini Bank Ltd.	1998/07/17	Narayangadh
13	Nepal Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd.	1998/07/21	Biratnagar
14	Machhapuchhre Bank Ltd.	2000/10/03	Pokhara
15	Kumari Bank Ltd.	2001/04/03	Kathmandu
16	Laxmi Bank Ltd.	2002/04/03	Birgunj
17	Siddhartha Bank Ltd.	2002/12/24	Kathmandu
18	Agricultural Development Bank Ltd	2006/03/16	Kathamandu
19	Global Bank Ltd.	2007/01/02	Birgunj
20	Citizen Bank Ltd	2007/06/21	Kathmandu
21	Prime Commercial Bank Ltd	2007/09/24	Kathmandu
22	Sunrise Bank Ltd	2007/10/12	Kathmandu
23	Bank Of Asia Nepal Ltd	2007/10/12	Kathmandu
24	Development and Credit Bank Ltd.	2008/05/25	Kathmandu
25.	NMB Bank Ltd.	2008/06/05	Kathmandu
26.	Kist Bank Ltd	2009/05/07	Kathmandu
27.	Janata Bank Nepal Ltd.	2010/04/05	Kathmandu
28.	Mega Bank Nepal Ltd.	2010/07/23	Kathmandu
29.	Commerz & Trust Bank Nepal Ltd.	2010/09/20	Kathmandu
30.	Civil Bank Ltd.	2011/01/12	Kathmandu
31.	Century Commercial Bank Ltd.	2011/01/23	Kathmandu

Source: Banking and Financial Statistics, NRB, Table No. 39 mid July 2011

1.5 Focus of the Study

Banking institutions are inevitable for the resource mobilization. Bank collects fund as a saving from public of country and invest in highly return yielding firm. The role of commercial banks in uplifting the economic growth of the country is very important. The uplifting of the development of a nation largely depends upon the development of its economic growth. Bank

provides internal resources own branches. The development of the economy is greatly influenced due to the internal management of the bank. So commercial bank is the heart of trade, industry and business in modern age commercial banks earn optimal profit by mobilizing their internal resources properly.

This research focuses on the comparative study of fund mobilization of four joint venture banks; Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd, Nabil Bank Ltd., Himalayan Bank Ltd., and Everest Bank Ltd. These four banks are compared as per their fund mobilization procedure by taking 6 years data from the year 2005 to 2010.

1.6 Profile of the Concerned Banks

As there has been number of commercial banks established, the research has been taken into consideration of SCBNL, HBL, NABIL and EBL. Therefore, short glimpse of these commercial banks are given as:

1.6.1 Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Limited

Standard chartered Bank Ltd was established as a joint venture between ANZ Grindlays. This bank is known as standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd. since July 2001. Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd was renamed from Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd which was established in 1987 A.D. The bank places a great emphasis on being equipped with the best human resources so as to continue to be the leader of the industry. To improve the skills and knowledge of the staff, the bank continues to provide development programs, including on the job training and job rotation for them. The bank is providing various banking services to its customers through its nationwide networks. Standard Charted Bank has the following shareholding patterns:

Table 1.2 Share Holdings Patterns of SCBNL

Subscription	% holding
Standard Chartered Group	75%
Nepalese Public Shareholders	25%
Total	100%

Source: Annual Report of SCBNL. 2010

Table 1.3 Present Capital Structure of SCBNL :

Share structure	Amount(RS)
Authorized capital(20,000,000 shares@ 100)	2,000,000,000
Issued capital(13,984,836 shares@ 100)	1,398,483,600
Paid up capital(13,984,836 shares @100)	1,398,483,600

Source: Annual Report of SCBNL.2010

1.6.2 Nabil Bank Limited

Nabil Bank Limited, the first foreign joint venture bank of Nepal, started operations in July 1984. Nabil was incorporated with the objective of extending international standard modern banking services to various sectors of the society. Pursing its objective, Nabil provides a full range of commercial banking services through its 19 point of representation across the kingdom and over 170 reputed corresponding banks across the global.

Nabil, as a pioneer in introducing many innovative products and marketing concepts in the domestic banking sector, represents a milestone in the banking history of Nepal as it started an era of modern banking with customer satisfaction measured as a focal objective while doing business.

Table 1.4 Share Holding Patterns of NABIL:

Subscription	% holding
N.B. international limited, Bangladesh	50.00%
Nepal Industrial Development	6.15%
Other Entities	10%
Nepalese General Public	30%
Others	3.85%
Total	100%

Source: Annual Report of NABIL 2010

Table 1.5 Capital Structure of NABIL:

Share structure	Amount(RS)
Authorized capital(16,000,000 shares@ 100)	1,600,000,000
Issued capital(14,491,240 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each)	1,449,124,000
Paid up capital(14,491,240 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each)	1,449,124,000

Source: Annual Report of NABIL 2010

1.6.3 Himalayan Bank Limited

Himalayan bank limited is a joint venture bank with Habib Bank of Pakistan, was established in 1992 under the company act 1964 as a fourth joint venture bank of Nepal. This is the first joint venture bank managed by Nepali Chief Executive. The operation of the bank started from 1993 February. HBL does not include government ownership. It has been established to maintain the economic welfare of the general people to facilitate loan for agriculture, industry and commerce to provide the banking services to the country and people.

It is the first commercial bank of Nepal with maximum share holding by the Nepalese private sector. Besides commercial activities, the Bank also offers industrial and merchant banking. Its ownership is composed of founder shareholders 51%, Habib bank of Pakistan 20%, Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh 14% and general public 50%. It is the first bank having domestic ownership more than 50%.HBL has been operating in high profit for the establishment’s period till now. It accepts deposit through current deposit, saving deposit, fixed deposit and call deposit.

HBL was access to the worldwide correspondent network of Habib bank for fund transfer, letter of credit or any other banking business anywhere in the world. Himalayan Bank has adopting innovative and latest banking technology. The bank provides various facilities such as:

Table 1.6 Share Holding Pattern of HBL:

Subscription	% Holding
Promoter Share Holders	51%
Habib Bank Ltd., Pakistan	20%
Financial Institution (Employees Provident Fund)	14%
Nepalese Public share holder	15%
Total	100%

Source: Annual Report of HBL 2010

Table 1.7 Present Capital Structure of HBL:

Share Structure	Amount (Rs.)
Authorized Capital	3,000,000,000
Issued Capital	1,600,000,000
Paid- Up Capital(16,000,000 equity shares of NRS 100.00 each, fully paid)	1,600,000,000

Source: Annual Report of HBL 2010

1.6.4 Everest Bank Limited

Everest Bank Ltd. was registered under the Company Act 1964 in 19th November 1993 (2049/09/03) and started banking transaction in 16th October 1994 (2051/07/01). The promoter of the bank decided to join hands with an Indian bank and entered into joint venture agreement in January 1997 AD with Punjab National Bank (PNB), which is one of the leading commercial bank of India, having over 100 years of successful banking experience and known for its strong system and procedure. A team of professionals deputed by PNB under this arrangement. Now, the bank 41 branches including main branch (i.e. head office) in Nepal.

On equity holding PNB has 20% equity participation in its total shareholding and also has undertaken management responsibility under a technical service agreement and other balance is maintain by Nepali investor. Nepalese promoter holding 50%, Punjab National Bank holding 20% and rest 30% held by General Public. The main purpose of EBL is to extend professional banking services to various sectors of the society in the kingdom of Nepal and thereby contributing in the economic development of the country. It provides following facilities and services to their customers:

Table 1.8 Share Holding Pattern of EBL:

Subscription	% Holding
Promoter Share Holders	50%
Punjab National Bank	20%
General Public	30%
Total	100%

Source: Annual Report of EBL 2010

Table 1.9 Present Capital Structure of EBL:

Share Structure	Amount (Rs.)
Authorized Capital	1,250,000,000
Issued Capital	1,050,000,000
Paid- Up Capital	1,030,467,200

Source: Annual Report of EBL 2010

1.7 Statement of Problems

The number of commercial banks and financial institutions are establishing in great pace. These institutions have been established to assist the process of economic development of the country. The major problem in almost all under developed countries and Nepal is that capital formation and proper utilization. Various commercial banks have played vital role by accepting deposits and providing different types of loan i.e. invest it in a productive field. The development of the country is directly related to the volume of investment in productive sectors, which is also obtained from commercial Banks. Most of commercial banks (with JVBs) has not made profit and created value and Mobilized resources as well. Risk in the competitive environment is increasing with respect to investment and investment sectors are going to be narrowed down. The investment diversification is also being a problem due to unstable political and security situation. Due to the high competition between the financial institutions, the collected huge amount from public is comparatively lower than fund mobilization and investment practice of collected funds. Therefore, it raised the problems of investment and proper mobilization of collected funds.

Strong fund mobilization activities play a vital role in utilization of collected funds and overall development of the economy of the nation. If the funds are wrongly invested without thinking any financial risk, business risk and other related facts, the bank cannot obtain profitable return as well as it should sometimes lose its principle. Fund mobilization policy may differ from one joint venture banks to another but there is no optimum utilization of shareholders fund to have greater return in any bank. Nepal Rastra Bank has also played significant role to make commercial bank mobilize their fund in good sector. For this purpose, NRB imposed many rules and regulation so that commercial bank can have sufficient liquidity and security. Though most of the joint-venture banks have been successful to earn profit from fund mobilization, none of them seem to be capable to invest their entire fund in more profitable sectors.

Fund mobilization is the most important factor from the shareholder and banks management point of view. Under such situation, this study is a comparative study on fund mobilization of 4 commercial banks in the country namely: Standard chartered Bank Ltd, Nabil Bank Ltd, Himalayan Bank Ltd and Everest Bank Ltd. The major problems related to fund mobilization procedures of the joint venture banks of Nepal have been presented briefly as under:

- a) What is the relationship between deposits with total capital raised, deposits with total investment and also deposits with loan and advances?

- b) Which joint ventures have more effective investment policy: SCBNL, NABIL, HBL, and EBL?
- c) Does the investment decision affect the total earning of the bank or not?
- d) Do these four joint venture banks have been successful to utilize their available fund?
- e) Are they maintaining sufficient liquidity position?
- f) Is there any stability in fund mobilization between SCBNL, NABIL HBL, and EBL?

1.8 Objective of the study

This study is concerned with whether SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are adopting efficient fund mobilizing policy or not. The main objectives related to this study are presented below:

- To evaluate the growth ratio of loan and advances and total investment with respective to growth rate of total deposit and net profit of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL.
- To evaluate liquidity, assets management, efficiency and profitability portions in related to fund mobilization of four joint venture banks.
- To carry out the relationship between deposits and total investment, deposits and loan and also advance and net profits of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL, and EBL respectively.
- To evaluate trend of deposits utilization and its projection for the next four years.
- To suggest and recommend some measures for improvement of performance of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL.

1.9 Significant of the study

In Nepal, due to the efficient management and professional service and a dynamic role in economy, the joint venture banks are widely popular at present but still the banks do not have sufficient investment opportunities, because of the poor economy structure of the country. Fund mobilization activities of joint venture banks greatly effects the growth and earning of banks. Effective, stable, appropriate fund mobilizing policy may cause the earning of sufficient return to the banks. Most of the joint- venture banks have been successful to earn profit from effective fund mobilization.

Optimum utilization of fund makes better impact on the economy of the nation. Fund mobilization activities must consider customer, national and government as well as its shareholders interest. Significance of the fund mobilization can be written as the following manner:

- By the help of this study, general public can know the funds mobilizing activities of banks.
- From the study of fund mobilizing policy about bank, shareholders and companies would get information related to the fund mobilizing scheme of the bank and they

may know how banks are mobilizing their fund and resources. And it is fruitful to make investment on shares of various joint venture banks.

- The depositor's general public can make decision to deposit their money in the bank after analyzing the fund mobilization of joint ventures.
- It is also beneficial for the government while formulating policies and rules regarding joint venture bank.
- The study of fund mobilizing policy would provide information to the management of the bank that would be helpful to take corrective action in the bank activities.
- This study will serve to be a guide to the management of banks, financial institutions, related parties, shareholders, general public (customer, depositors and creditors).

1.10 Limitation of the study

The study has been carried out subject to the following limitations.

- a. This study is focused on the fund mobilization aspects of the banks.
- b. This study will base on secondary data and accuracy depends upon the data collected and provided by the organization.
- c. This study has been only of four joint venture banks as sample i.e. SCBNL, NABIL, HBL, and EBL.
- d. This study concentrates for 6-years period only (i.e. from F.Y. 2005 to 2011).

1.11. Organization of the study

The entire study has been organized into five chapters.

Chapter-1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the introduction chapter which contains are background of the study, introduction of commercial banks, focus of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significant of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter-2 Review of Literature

This chapter is concerned with review of literature. This contains conceptual framework, review from journals, articles, review of research papers and published and unpublished master's thesis of T.U.

Chapter- 3 Research Methodology

This chapter deals with the research methodology used in this study. It includes introduction, research design, sources of data, population and sample, sources and collections of data, data processing procedure and tools and data analysis techniques.

Chapter-4 Presentation and analysis of data

This is the main part of the research and in this part have been systematically presented, analyzed and interpreted, which deals with presentation and analysis of relevant data through definite courses of research methodology with financial and statistical analysis related to

investment and fund mobilization of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL, and EBL. Major findings of the study have been presented at the end of this chapter.

Chapter- 5 Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This is the last part of the study, which provides summary and conclusion, suggestions and recommendations for improving the future performance of the sample banks. Finally, an extensive, bibliography and appendices are also presented at the end of the thesis work.

CHAPTER II

Review of literature

2. Concept

This chapter highlights a brief view of the related studies and various related literature. Different definitions or opinion expressed by pioneers in respect of fund mobilization are considered to be relevant for the proposed study. It is divided into two parts. First part is concerned with the conceptual framework of commercial bank and second part is related with some available literature including review of books, articles, review of journals and review of thesis work performed previously.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Meaning of Banking

Bank is defined as a financial intermediary between depositors and entrepreneurs. It is financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities. It deals with money by accepting deposits from public, corporate bodies, private organization and invests those deposits in high profitable sectors in the form of loan & advance. These days the functions of bank have increased. In this 21st century bank can do various work. It is difficult to include all those functions in single and precise definition. Even though it can be said that a bank is an institution, whose business is to trade in money.

2.1.2. Origin of Bank

It has passed various stages to come to the present form of bank. It was found that the ancestors of modern banking were merchants, goldsmith and money-lenders, who gave birth to negotiable instruments, bank notes & loans respectively, and there are the major components of banking. Bank as an institution originated from Italy. The first bank in the world was “The bank of Venice” established in 1157 A.D. It is said that the word bank is also derived from the Italian word “banco”, which means bench. Money lenders in Europe used benches for acceptance & payments of Valuables and coin. Similarly in Latin “bencks” means bench and in French “banque” also means bench.

In Nepal, Nepal Bank Ltd. was established on 30th Kartik 1994 B.S. as a bank to carry out the function of a commercial bank. The need of development of banking sector was fulfilled with formulation monetary policy in 2013 B. S. Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) was established in 2022 B.S. to fulfill more banking service. Later on, many other banks were established for uplifting economic and industrial sector. In established of banks continuing Nabil bank was established as first joint venture bank on 2041 B.S. Then other JV banks are also started. Currently, there are 31 commercial banks operating in the country.

2.1.3. Definition of Commercial Bank

Commercial banks are “A” classed banking institution which perform all kinds of banking function such as grant loan, accept deposits from the public, discounting bills, repayable on demand and withdraw by cheques, draft and other functions on behalf of customers. Moreover, commercial banks also provide technical and administration assistance to the industries, trade and business sectors.

According to section 2 (a) of commercial bank Act 2031 (1974) has defined the “commercial bank” means a bank which operates currency exchanges transaction, accepts deposits, provide loans, performs, dealing relating to commerce except the banks, which has been specified for the co-operative., agricultural, industry of similar other specific objective.(**Nepal commercial Bank Act 2031 B.S.**)

Commercial bank is cooperative which accepts demand deposits subject to check and make short-term loans to business enterprises, regardless of the scope of its other services. (**American Institute of banking, Principles of bank operation, page 345**)

A financial institution authorized to provide a variety of financial services, including consumer and business loans (generally short term), credit cards, and saving accounts. (www definition of commercial bank)

According to Vaidya, ‘The commercial banks are those banks that pool together the savings of the community and arrange for their productive use. They supply the financial needs of modern business by various means.’(**Shakespeare Vaidya, Banking and insurance management., Taleju Prakashan, Bhotahity, Kahtmandu.2001 Page – 38**)

Commercial banks deal in credit i.e. it creates credit by making advance out of the funds received as deposits to need people. It thus functions as a mobilizer of saving in the economy. (**D. M. Mithari, Money Banking, International Trade and public finance, Mumbai. 2000**) p-269

According to Dr. Bhandari “commercial banks are considered second types of banks. These banks are established to improve people’s economic welfare & facility, to provide loan to the agriculture industry and commerce and to offer banking services to the people and the country.”(**Dilli RAj Bhndari, Banking & insurance, Principle & practice, Aayush publication, Katmandu, Jan 2000, page- 20**)

The primary function or commercial banker is that of a broker & a dealer in money. By discharging this function effectively, a commercial banker renders very valuable service to the community by increasing the productive capacity of the country and there by accelerating the pace of economy development. (**Shekhar & shekher, Banking the theory and practice, New Delhi: Vikash Publiching pvt. Ltd. 1999 p- 4**)

The commercial banks play significant role in the formation and mobilization of internal capital & development efforts. They furnish necessary capital needed for trade, commerce and industry by mobilizing the saving of the individuals and institution.

Hence, it is concluded that the commercial banks are the financial intermediaries, which accept deposits from the public and provide loans to the needy persons and business houses. It provides not only range of investment services but also furnish advice and information outside the scope merely of trade.

Commercial banks can be classified into two categories, that is- domestic commercial banks and joint venture foreign banks.

2.1.4 Joint Venture Commercial bank.

Generally, when two commercial banks, from different countries joint together to form an independent enterprise, it is called as joint venture bank. It can be said as the force between two or more enterprise for the purpose of carrying out specific operation such as industrial or commercial investment, production or trade.

Having limit resources and capital in the country, the government has carried out open economic policy with positive attitude. The government policy of economic liberalization has made banking sector open and competitive with limited government control. It has opened its doors to private foreign investment conjunction with Nepalese investors. As a result, joint venture banks had formed in considerable number. Its growth has been substantial since 1990's the policy is made basically target to encourage local traditionally run banks, to improve their banking capacity through competition, Joint venture bank presents healthy competition among the existing commercial bank, which has ultimately affected the profitability of the banks. Hence, to become successful in this competition, banks have increase their quality and services.

In Nepal, the foreign commercial banks have been formed under the company act 1964 and operated under the commercial bank act 1974. All Nepalese Joint Venture banks are operated under the rules, regulations and guidance of Nepal Rastra Bank.

In the economic development of the country, JV's playing dynamic and vital role. Though the functions provide by JVB's are same of other commercial banks. JVB' instrumental way of collecting capital more effectively and they provide quick and quality service to their customers. They are introducing new technology such as automatic teller machine and accepted debit, credit cards etc.

Joint Venture banks pose a serious challenge to the existence of inefficient any very traditional banks. But the same challenge can be taken by domestic banks as an opportunity to modernize themselves and sharper their competitive zeal. (murari R. sharma, JVB's Nepal Co- existing or crowding out, (prasasan lalitpur the Nepalese Journal of Public Administration. 5th issue, july 1998), p-37

The main roles of joint venture banks can be figured out as follows.

1. Creation of competitive environment in the banking sector.
2. Introduction efficient methods and high technology in banking services.
3. Preparation of high level of investment.
4. Promotion of foreign trade.

5. Providing new services, this was not offered by the domestic commercial banks such as credit cards, 24 hour services, prompt payment etc.

Therefore, joint venture banks are a huge banking institution which operates with the joint investment of two countries to facilitate overall development of the financial aspects of the investors, depositors and other entities associate with it. It uses sophisticated technology to provide prompt and qualitative services to the customers. It plays vital role to promote trade, commerce and industry of a nation.

2.1.5 Fund Mobilizing Procedure of Joint Venture Banks

All the banks of entire world have their own fund mobilizing procedure. In practice, straightforward and effective fund mobilization procedure has adopted by the bank. Effective fund mobilization is the indicator of banks prosperity and its growth. Banks have some fund mobilizing procedure they are listed as below:

1. Sources of Fund

Banks can arrange its fund to operate day to day activities smoothly by two ways. That is raising funds from its investor and borrowing loans from different sectors. The sources of funds can be categorized in two groups.

A. Owned Funds/ Equity Capital of Bank

Following are the sources of owned funds:

a) Ordinary Share

Ordinary shares are the bank's strong and reliable sources of funds. Banks promoters issue ordinary shares to the public in fixed number. Banks collect the fund by selling fixed ordinary shares to the public by adopting fixed rules and regulation. These public make shareholders after purchasing the issued share.

b) Preference Share

It is that kind of share which receive dividend and after liquidation money before ordinary share. But in Nepal, bank cannot issue preference share. But some situation it can issue preference share by taking permission from Nepal Rastra Bank.

c) Bonus Share

Company issue the extra share to the shareholder from the saving from profit and reserve fund by capitalizing these funds is known as bonus share. Bank issue shares to shareholders instead of banks amount. From this share, bank collects some share of funds.

d) Retained Earning

Banks earn profit by investing the funds in different sector through the principle of profit earning. Banks invest its fund in productive or profitable industries and business. Bank earns some amount from these investments.

e) Undistributed Dividend

Bank does not distribute all profit to the shareholders. Banks invest some amount from profit by not distributing to shareholders. By this, the invested profit makes sources of funds to the banks.

f) Reserve Fund

Bank separates some share of capital in reserve funds in the time of banking activities. The reserve funds size based on banks earning and rules and regulation. Banks must separate some share of amount from profit in reserve fund. Banks have been earning by investing the reserve funds in liquid sector.

B. Borrowed Fund of Bank

Bank collects the funds from another source except owned funds. Another source is borrowing from different sectors. These types of funds are known as collect, borrow and debt capital. Following are the sources of the borrowed fund:

i) Selling of Debenture

Debenture means a “Rinpatra” which is issued by company by keeping or not keeping assets securities for collection of funds. If bank need a fund, it can collect capital by issuing debenture.

ii) Deposits

The bank performs two-fold functions, i.e. the receipt of the deposits and granting the loans. The bank borrows money by accepting different types of deposits. The deposits accepted by the bank are of different types namely: Saving, Fixed, Current, Margin and Call.

iii) Loans from the Central Bank

NRB is the central bank of Nepal. All banks should operate their banking activities by maintaining the rules and regulations directed by the NRB. In the time of necessity, NRB provides the loans for the banks. The loan granted by the central bank is a bank capital.

iv) Loan from the Financial Institutions

Financial institutions also provide loan for the banks. Bank can receive loans from financial institutions in the form of borrowing. The loan granted by the financial institutions is also a bank capital.

v) Loan from Commercial Banks

If banks need fund, it receives money from other commercial bank also in the form of borrowing which is called Inter-Bank Borrowing. Banks fulfill the need of short-term cash by taking loan from other banks. It is also the types of bank capital.

2.2 Mobilization of Funds

Banks cannot achieve its goals until and unless it mobilizes its funds in right sectors and by performing different activities. Many kinds of activities and other thing can origin for the purpose of receiving invest from the bank. But bank should separate the useful and profitable sector for mobilization its funds. (Banker being only a financial intermediary, we will not be able to make any profit unless he has to pay interest on deposits, meet establishment expenses, meet liquidity of cash balance, and yet allow him some balance from out of which he can build reserve and pay dividend to the shareholder.)

As commercial bank they are expected to make profit. If there is no profit, there will be adverse criticism against public sector banking, both in and outside the parliament when these banks are asked to open new branches in areas which do not allow profits for years, or asked to grant loan to the priority sectors such as small industries and agriculture with a high incidence of bad debts, there is need for counter balancing profit from elsewhere. Therefore, these banks will have to show an ascending order of profits in order to ensure growth with stability. For this purpose the bank will have to allocate land able resources to different segments in such a manner these banks can ensure adequate profitability while at the same time responding to policies laid down in accordance with national objectives.

Therefore, banks should mobilize its funds in suitable and profitable banking activities and right sector. Generally bank has mobilized its funds in the following activities.

a. Liquid Funds

A bank has kept a volume of amount in liquid funds. The funds have so many responsibilities in banking activities, liquid funds have covered following transactions.

- Cash in hand
- Balance with NRB
- Call money
- Balance with domestic bank

b. Investment

Bank invests its fund in different banking activities and different fields. Many types of fields are shown in market for investment. But banks invest its funds in profitable and safety activities. Bank invests its fund in the following titles:

- Share and debenture
- Government securities
- NRB bond
- Joint-venture

c. Loan and Advances

Banks mobilize its funds by providing different types of loan and advances to customers, by charging fixed interest. Different types of loan and advances are

- Cash Credit
- Overdraft Loan

- Housing
- Hire Purchase Loan
- Vehicle Loan

Bank manages the different types of loans i.e. providing loan, business loan, and traditional loan to priority area.

d. Fixed Assets

Land and buildings are essential for the establishment of bank. Bank's funds are used in buying of furniture, vehicle, computer, and other concerned instrument, which are related to banking activities. Bank cannot take direct gain from these assets, but bank should buy it. A bank has a need of fund to purchase fixed assets for the new branches of the bank.

e. Administrative and Miscellaneous Expenses

Bank should manage funds for administrative and other miscellaneous expenses. The administrative expenses are:

- Salary of Employee
- Pension
- Allowances
- Provident Fund
- Stationery
- Advertisement
- Rent
- Income tax
- Insurance
- Donation etc.

The miscellaneous expenses are

- To distribute the dividend to shareholders
- To bear the loss on sale and purchase of banking assets
- Reserve fund
- Maintenance expenses
- To pay the interest on borrowed amount

In this way, bank mobilizes its fund by performing different activities to achieve its desired goals i.e. earning profit. Banks are able to earn sufficient profit by mobilizing its funds in proper way into the different profitable sector. It can utilize its collected fund as well as own funds in all banking activities by performing effective fund mobilization procedure.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

2.3.1 Review of Books

The bank are those entities which directly deals with money and substitute for money. They deal with credit and credit instrument. So credit is very important to bank, especially good circulation of credit always takes importance in sound banking. Steady and smooth systematic flow of credit with consistent decision always enhances the economy and the bank as well. Because of this, collected fund should be invested and mobilized into the right sector. An investment of fund may be the question of long term survivability of the bank.

Dr. Preeti Singh has defined investment in the way, "Investment is the employment of funds with the aim of achieving additional income of growth in value."(Singh, Preeti, "**Investment Management**", Bombay: Himalayan Publishing House, 1992 P-87)

According to **Gittman and Jochnk**, "Investment is any vehicle into which funds can be placed with the expectation that will preserve or increase in value and generate positive returns." (Gittman and Jochnk, L.J., "**Fundamental of Investment**" 4th Edition Harper & Row Publishers, New York, 1990, P-18)

According to **William J. Sharpe and Alexander J. Gorden** has defined the term "investment" as the sacrifice of money today for the prospective money tomorrow. They write, "Investment in its broadest sense means the sacrifice of current dollars for future dollars. Two different attributes are generally involved time and risk. The sacrifice takes place in the present and is certain. The reward comes later, if at all and the magnitude is uncertain. In some cases the element of time predominates (e.g. government bond). In other cases, risk is the dominant attribute (e.g. call option on common stock). In yet both time and risk are important."(Sharpe, J. William and Gorden, J. Alexander, "**Investment**", 5th Edition, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 1996, P-1)

According to **Cheney and Moses** are concerned with the objective of investment and indicate that the risk is in proportion with the degree of returns. They write, "The investment objective is to increase systematically the individual's wealth, defined as assets minus liabilities. The higher the level of the desired wealth, the higher must be received. An investor seeking higher return must be willing to face higher level of risk."(Cheney, John M. and Moses, Edward A., "**Fundamental of Investment**", St. Paul; West Publishing Company, P-12)

James B. Baxley expresses his opinion as "Investment policy fixed responsibilities for the investment disposition of the bank's assets in term of allocating funds for investment and loan and establishing responsibility for day to day management of those assets." (Baxley, James B., "**Banking Management**", Subject Publication, New Delhi, 1987)

Charles P. Jones, emphasizing on the proper management of an investor's wealth says, "Investment is the commitment of funds to one or more assets that will be held over some future time period. Investment is concerned with the management of an investor's wealth, which is the sum of current income and present value of all future income." (Charles, Jones P., "**Investment Analysis and Management**," Bombay: Himalayan Publishing House, 1999, P-2)

V.K. Bhalla has derived a three- pointed basic concept of investment. His view on investment cover:

- Economic investment that is an economics definition of investment.
- Investment in a more general or extended sense which is used by the man of street or ordinary people
- The sense in which we are going to be very much interested namely financial investment.

(Bhalla, V. K., “**Investment Management**”, Fourth Edition, New Delhi, S. Chand and Company Ltd. 1997)

In the view of **Reed, Cotter, Gill and Smith**, “commercial banks still remain the heart of our financial system holding the deposits of millions of persons, governments and business units. They make funds available through their lending and investing activities to borrowers, individuals, business firms and governments. Commercial banks are the most important type of financial institutions in the nation in terms of aggregate assets. The primary function of commercial banks is the extension of credit to worthy borrowers. In making credit available, commercial banks are rendering a great social service. Through their action, production is increased, capital investments are expanded, and a higher standard of living is realized. Although the investment activities of commercial banks are usually considered separately from lending, the economic effects and social results are the same.” (Reed, Edward W., Gill, Edward K., Cotter, Richard V., Smith, Richard K., “**Commercial Banking**”, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, 1980, New Jersey, P 1-5)

Dr. Sunity Shrestha has expressed similar view on investment. She stresses on the fulfillment of credit needs of various sectors which ensures investments. She expressed in her books ‘Portfolio Behaviors of Commercial Banks in Nepal’ writes, “The commercial banks fulfill the credit needs of various economic sectors including policy of commercial banks is based on the profit maximization of the institute as well as the economic enhancement of the country.” (Shrestha, Sunity, “**Investment Planning of Commercial Banks in Nepal**”, Kathmandu)

Sakespeare Baidya “sound investment policy of a bank such that its funds are distributed on different types of assets with good profitability on the other hand and provides maximum safety and security to the depositors and banks on the other hand. And ultimately, it protects public fund in the sound and prudent way.” (Baidya Shakespeare, “**Banking Management: Monitor Nepal**”, 1997, P-47)

Emphasizing the importance of investment policy, **H.D. Crosse** puts his opinion like this way, “Lending is the essence of commercial banking, and consequently the formulation and implementation of sound policies are among the most important responsibilities of bank directors and management. Well conceived lending policies and careful lending practices are essential if a bank is to perform its credit creating function effectively and minimize the risk inherent in any extension of credit.”

He further adds “the formulation of sound lending policies for all banks should have adequate and careful consideration over community needs, size of loan portfolio, loan character and credit worthiness of borrows and asset pledged to security borrowing, interest rate policy, etc. Investment policy provides the bank several inputs through which they can handle their investment operation efficiently ensuring the maximum return with minimum exposure to risk, which ultimately leads the bank to the path of success. (Crosse, H.D., “**Management Policies for Commercial Banks**”, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 2nd Edition, 1963, P-3)

2.3.2 Review of Journals/Articles, Research Papers and Previous Studies

In this part an attempt has been made to review some of the related articles published in different economic journals, Bulletin of World Bank, dissertation papers, newspapers, researchers view and findings towards fund mobilization and other related books.

Chopra Sunil in his article, “Role of Foreign banks in Nepal” 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. (Chopra, Sunil,” **Role of Foreign Banks in Nepal**”, Nepal Rastra Bank Samachar, NRB-1989, Kathmandu, P 1-2)

(**World Bank Report; 1996:232**) for the development of any country first, it is required to have enough capital. It is the backbone for the development of the nation. Nepal lacks the adequate capital for its development planning. Due to this reason so many development planning are in pending. If there is enough capital available, it can invest into the profitable project and contributes to a nation’s wealth. When people deposit money in a saving account in a bank for e.g., the bank must invest by lending the funds for various business companies. These firms in return, may invest the money in new factories and equipments to increase their production. In addition borrowing from the bank, bank must issue stocks and bonds that they sell to investors to raise capital needed for business expansion. Government also issues bonds to obtain funds to invest in capital incentive project, as the construction of dams, road and schools. All such investments by individuals, business and government involves a pre-sto sacrifice of income to get an expected future benefits. As a result, investment raises a nation’s standard of living.

Shrestha Sunity has analyzed in her article, “Financial performance of commercial banks using both descriptive and diagnostic approach.” (Shrestha , Sunity, “**Lending operations of Commercial Banks of Nepal and its impact on GDP**”, The Business Voice of Nepal (the special issue of Banijya Sansar), T.U. 1997, P 23-27). In her studies she has concluded the following points:

- a. The structural ratio of commercial banks show that banks invest on the average 75% of their total deposit on the government securities and the shares.
- b. The analysis of resources position of commercial banks should quit high percentage of deposit as cash reserve.
- c. Return ratio of all the banks show that most of the time foreign banks have higher return as well as higher risk than Nepalese banks.
- d. The debt-equity ratios of commercial banks are more than 100% in most of the time period under study period. It led to conclude that the commercial banks are highly leveraged and highly risk. Joint venture banks had higher capital adequacy ratio but has been dealing every day.
- e. In case of the analysis of the management achievement foreign banks have comparatively higher total management achievement index.

Shrestha Shiva Raj has presented a short scenario on the “Portfolio Management in Commercial Bank, Theory and Practice.” He has emphasized the issues in the article. The portfolio management becomes very important both for an individuals as well as institutional investors. Large investors would like to select a best mix of investment assets and subject to the following aspects:

- a. Higher return which is comparable with alternative opportunities available according to the risk class of investor.
- b. Good liquidity with adequate safety on investment.
- c. Economic and efficient investment
- d. Maximum tax concession
- e. Flexible investment
- f. Certain capital gains

However, Mr. Shrestha has also presented the following approaches to be adopted for designing a good portfolio and its management.

1. To find out the investing assets (generally securities) having scope for better returns depending upon individual characteristics like age, health, need deposition, liquidity and tax liquidity etc.
2. To find out the risk of securities depending upon the attitude of investor towards risks.
3. To develop alternative investment strategies for selecting a better portfolio this will ensure a trade-off between risk and return so as to attain the primary objective of wealth maximization at lowest risk.
4. To identify variety of securities for investment to refuse volatility of returns and risk.

Mr. Shrestha has presented two types of investment analysis technique i.e. fundamental analysis and technical analysis to consider any securities such as equity debentures or bonds and other money and capital market instruments. He has suggested that he banks having international network can also offer access to global financial markets. He has pointed out the requirement of skilled manpower, research and analysis team and proper management information system (MIS) in any commercial bank to get success in portfolio management and customer's confidence. (Shrestha, Shiv Raj, "**Portfolio Management in Commercial Bank, theory and Practice**", Nepal Bank Patrika, Baishakh Masanta, 2055, Page-13)

Likewise, **Shrestha Ramesh Lal** in his article, "A study on deposit and credit of commercial banks in Nepal" (Shrestha, Ramesh Lal, "**A study on deposit and credits of commercial banks in Nepal**", Nepal Rastra Bank Samachar, NRB-1988) concluded that the credit deposit ratio would be 51.30%, other things remaining the same in Nepal, which was the lowest under the period of review. Therefore, he had strongly recommended that the joint venture banks should try to give more credit entering new field as far as possible, otherwise, they might not be able to absorb even the total expenses.

According to **Bajracharya Mr. Bodi B.** in his article "Monetary Policy and Deposit Mobilization in Nepal" that "the mobilization of domestic saving is one of the prime objectives of monetary policy in Nepal. For this purpose, commercial banks stood as the active and vital financial intermediary for generating resources in form of deposit of the investors in different aspects of the economy. (Bajracharya, Bodhi B., "**Monetary Policy and Deposit Mobilization in Nepal**", Rajat Jayanti Smarika, Rastriya Banijya Bank, Kathmandu 2047, P-93-97)

Collecting scattered small amount of capital through different Medias and investing the deposited fund in productive sector with a view increase the income of the depositors is meant deposit mobilization. In other words, investing the collecting fund in the productive sectors and increasing the income of the depositors, it also supports to increase the saving through the investment of increased extra amount. (NRB, Bankers Prakashan, 1984, 24)

Similarly, **Sharma Bhaskar** has found same results that all the commercial banks are establishing and operating in urban areas, in this study, “banking the future on competition.” (Sharma, Bhaskar, “**Banking the future on Competition**”, Business age, October, 2000, P-13). His achievements are:

Commercial banks are establishing and providing their services in urban areas only. They do not have interest to establish in rural areas. Only the branch of Nepal Bank Ltd. and Rastriya Banijya Bank Ltd. are running in those sectors.

- Commercial banks are charging higher interest rate on lending
- They have maximum tax concession
- They do not properly analyze the system

According to him, “Due to the lack of investment avenues, banks are tempted to invest without proper credit appraisal and on personal guarantee, whose negative side effects would show colors only after four or five years.” He has further included that private commercial banks have mushroomed only in urban areas where large volume of banking transaction and activities are possible.

In the view of **Pradhan Shekhar Bahadur**, in his articles, “Deposit mobilization, its problem and prospects” (Pradhan, Shekhar Bahadur, “**Deposit Mobilization, its Problem and Prospects**”, Nepal Bank Patrika, Baishakh Masanta, 2053, P-9). He has presented the following problems in the context of Nepal:

- Financial institutions do not want to operate and provide their services in rural areas.
- People do not have knowledge and proper education for saving in institutional manner. They so now know financial organizational process, withdrawal system, depositing system etc.
- He has also recommended about how to mobilize the deposit collection by the financial institutions by rendering their services in rural areas, by adding various services.
- By operating rural banking programmes and unit
- By spreading a numbers of co-operative societies to develop mini banking services and improves the habits of public on deposit collection to the rural areas.
- Nepal Rastra Bank must organize training programmes to develop the skilled human resources

2.3.3 Review of Thesis

Different thesis works have been presented by various students regarding different aspects of commercial banks. Mainly they have elaborated and addressed various aspects or activities of commercial banking such as financial performance, lending practices, investment policy, interest rate structure, resource mobilization, capital structure, etc. Some of the relevant research is presented below:

Shrestha Binda (2003) in her thesis entitled “A comparative analysis of financial performance of the selected joint venture banks (2003)”² has concluded the NB bank has better liquidity position whereas HBL and Nabil bank have lower. NB bank has efficiently utilizing its deposits on loans and advances however total investment of Nabil is better than that of NB and HBL. It is found that the common situation in all the JVBs is unbalanced capital structure. Decreasing trend of EPS and unstable policy of dividend is the cause of decreasing trend of market values per share of these banks. The researcher also recommends that the selected JVBs should increase their equity capital by issue of shares, expending general reserves and retaining more earnings. These JVBs must identify the investment opportunity and assort the risk assets portfolio carefully before accepting higher volume of deposits especially high cost bearing fixed deposit.

Mandala Mahendra, (1998) in his thesis paper “A Comparative Financial Performance Appraisal of Joint Venture Banks.”, (Mandala, Mahendra, “A Comparative Financial Appraisal of Joint Venture Banks”, an Unpublished Masters Degree thesis, T.U. Kathmandu, 1998) has studied primarily three joint venture banks i.e. NABIL, NGBL and Nepal Indosuez Bank Ltd. His main objective is to find out the both banks, NGBL and NABIL have mobilized the debt funds in proper way for generating more return but Nepal Indosuez Bank (NIBL) could not mobilize as NABIL and NGBL. He has recommended that all the banks should provide their facilities in rural areas and encourage the small entrepreneur’s development programmes, play merchant role, mobilize the deposit funds in productive sectors and grant priority to the local manpower.

He has not attempted to show the investment policy and concentrated only on financial performance of JVBs, therefore it cannot represent the performance appraisal of JVBs. His study is comparative study of only three JVBs. His study period is up to FY 1997/98 and it cannot analyze the investment policy after this fiscal year.

Silwal Udaya Bahadur (2062) has conducted a study on “Lending Policy of Commercial Banks in Nepal”³ having following objectives:

- To analyze the role of commercial banks in its historical perspective
- To show the relationship between deposits and loan and advances
- To identify major weakness of lending policy of the commercial banks

The research was conducted mainly on the basis of secondary data. Findings of this research are summarized below:

- Effectiveness of lending policy is directly based upon a sound banking system. But due to geographical variation, transportation and other regional disparities, it is very

difficult to expand branches in different rural areas. So, it can be said that commercial banks in Nepal are not playing an active role to utilize their sources collected from different sectors.

- By paying higher interest rate, the banks are increasing deposits, which in turn increase saving habits of the general people. Then the banks will be able to utilize these idle funds in productive channels. This type of business of commercial bank is really a necessary one in an agricultural country like Nepal, where public investment has limited capacity.

Thapa Samiksha, (2002) in her thesis paper “A Comparative Study on Investment Policy of Nepal Bangladesh Bank Ltd. and other Joint Venture Bank of Nepal”(Sapkota, Uddav Prasad, “A study on Fund Mobilizing Policy of Standard Chartered Bank Ltd in Comparison to Nepal Bangladesh Bank Ltd and Himalayan Bank Ltd”, an Unpublished Masters Degree Thesis, T.U., Kathmandu, 2002) she has compared the investment activities of NBBL with only two joint venture bank i.e. Nepal Arab Bank Ltd. and Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. by taking five years data. She has recommended in two ways:

- a. **Statement Recommendation:** She has suggested about investment in government securities, OBS operation loan recover act, sound credit collection policy, and project oriented approach, effective portfolio management, and innovative approach to bank marketing and banking facilities.
- b. **Theoretical Recommendation:** She has suggested about liberal policy and coat management strategy.

Bhattarai Bimala, (2004/05) in her thesis paper, “A Study on Fund Mobilization (A Comparative Study of Himalayan Bank Ltd Everest Bank Ltd and Nepal Investment Bank Ltd)” with the objectives is;

- To evaluate the growth and risk ratio of loan and advances and total investment with respective to growth rate of total deposit and net profit of HBL, EBL and NIBL.
- To evaluate comparatively operating, financial and investment efficiency of three joint venture banks.
- To carry out the relationship between deposits and total investment, deposits and loan and advance and net profits of HBL, EBL and NIBL.
- To analyze the sources and uses of funds and analysis of cash flow of these three joint venture banks.

On the thesis, the analyst found that the liquidity position of NIBL is comparatively better than HBL and EBL. Similarly, EBL is comparatively successful to invest in productive sector and has mobilized its collected deposits to provide loan and advances. The NIBL is profitable in comparison to other compared banks. HBL has maintained the lower liquidity risk and NIBL has maintained lower credit risk. Deposit is the strongest sources of fund whereas borrowings cover fewer portions of sources of fund. NIBL has kept fewer amounts in deposits in

comparison to other two banks. Among the uses of funds, loan and advances covers maximum portion and interest accrued covers less portion. Correlation coefficient between deposit and total investment of HBL, EBL and NIBL elucidates the positive relationship or there is high degree of positive correlation. Most of the investment decision of these three banks depends upon deposits and only few decisions are depend upon other variables. The researcher recommends that three banks to follow liberal lending policy when sensations loan and advances with sufficient guaranty and implement a sound collection policy including procedure which rapid identification of bad debtor loans, immediate contact with borrower, continual follow up and as well as legal procedure if require and to collect more amounts as deposits through large variety of deposits schemes and facilities.

Sapkota Uddab Prasad, (2008/09) in his thesis paper “A study on fund mobilizing policy of Standard Chartered Bank Ltd in comparison to Nepal Bangladesh Bank Ltd and Himalayan Bank Ltd” having main objectives to examine the fund mobilizing policy adopted by three joint venture banks viz. SCBNL, NBBL and HBL and the way these banks mobilized their funds during five year study period i.e. from 2004/05 to 2008/09.

He found the overall condition of SCBNL seems in satisfactory position in comparison to NBBL and HBL. In other words, he recommends that banks are strongly recommended to provide information about its services, facilities and extension of their services towards rural areas. These three banks is recommended to increase cash and bank balance to meet the need of investment and demand of loan and advances. And banks are to be investing its funds in the purchase of shares and debentures of other financial, non-financial companies, hotels and government companies.

Mr. Sapkota has not explained about the risk ratios which have to be faced by these joint venture banks. His study cannot show the fund mobilizing policy of the selected banks for the succeeding years because of time limitation i.e. up to 2008/09.

2.4 Research Gap

The review of above relevant literature has contributed to enhance the fundamental understanding and knowledge, which is required to make this study meaningful and purposeful. There are various researchers conduct on lending practice, credit policy, financial performance and credit management of various commercial banks. Some of the researchers have done the financial performance between two or three different commercial bank. In order to perform those analysis researchers have used various ratio analysis. The past researches in measuring financial performance of bank have been focused on the limited ratios, which are incapable of solving the problems. In this research various ratio are systematically analyzed and generalized. Past Researchers are not properly analyzed about fund mobilization on bank and its impact on the profitability. The ratios are not categorized according to nature. Here in this research all ratios are categorized according to their area and nature.

In this research comparative study of fund mobilization of EBL, HBL, SCBNL and Nabil Bank is measuring by various ratios, trend analysis and various statistical tools as well and financial tools are used for analyzing survey data. Since the researcher have used data only five fiscal year but all the data are current and fact. Clearly these are the issue in Nepalese commercial bank the previous scholar could not the present facts. This study tries show fund mobilization by applying and analyzing various financial tools like liquidity ratio, activity ratio, profitability ratio and, lending efficiency ratio as well as different statistical tools like average mean, standard deviation coefficient of correlation and trend analysis. Probably this will be the appropriate research in the area of financial performance of Bank and financial institutions.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The Research methodology is the churning of the resources (inputs) to come in to logical end. It tries to find the solution of problem through planned and systematic dealing with the collection, analysis and interpretation of fact and figure. To fulfill this objective of the study, appropriate methodology has been followed. So, this part is concerned with research methodology applied in this study. This covers research design, Source of data, data collection procedure, data processing and tabulation and analytical tools used.

This study is more analytical and empirical. It covers quantitative methodology using financial and statistical tools. The study is mainly based on secondary data gathering from respective annual reports of concerned banks especially from profit and loss account, balance sheet and other publication.

3.2 Research Design

The study is based on critical and exploratory research design. A research design is purely and simply the framework or plan for a study that guides the collection and analysis of data. A pure research design is basically concerned with various steps to collect the data for analysis and draw a relevant conclusion. The research design allows the researchers to take an appropriate measure and direction towards the predetermined goals and objectives.

“A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.”
(Kothari,C.R., “**Quantitative Techniques**” Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi., 1992, P-25)

The research examines the facts and postulates in certain frameworks on details and supplies the important information on subject matter, summary of the study, major findings of the study, recommendations, conclusion etc. are the most significant information among them, they are derived with the help of some financial and statistical tools were adapted to evaluate the fund mobilization of joint venture banks viz. SCBL, NBL, HBL, and EBL in consideration not only to research about them but also to facilitate among them.

3.3 Sources of Data

The study is based on secondary data. The secondary sources of data collections are those that have been used from published on used by someone previously. The annual reports of the concerned banks are the major sources of data for the study. Besides the annual reports of the subjected banks, some supplementary data and information have been collected from the

authoritative sources like Nepal Rastra Bank, Central Library of T.U., Nepal Commerce Campus library Shankar, Dev Campus library, Security Exchange Board, Economic Survey, different journals, magazines, websites, booklets and other published and unpublished reports documented by the authorities.

In order to fulfill the objectives of this research work, all the secondary data are compiled, processed and tabulated in time series. And to judge the reliability of data provided by the banks and other sources, they were compiled with the annual reports of auditors. Formal and informal talks with the concerned authorities of the bank were also helpful to obtain the additional information of the related problem.

3.4 Population and Sample

There are altogether 31 commercial banks are operating in Nepal. Among them nine are JVBs and eight are domestic commercial banks. In this study four joint venture banks are to be taken for research work. These banks are compared as per fund mobilizing activities SCBNL, NBL, HBL, and EBL are selected from population and population is presented below:

1. Nepal Bank Ltd.
2. Rastriya Banijya Bank Ltd.
3. Nabil Bank Ltd.
4. Nepal Investment Bank Ltd.
5. Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd.
6. Himalayan Bank Ltd.
7. Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.
8. Nepal Bangladesh Bank Ltd.
9. Everest Bank Ltd.
10. Bank of Kathmandu Ltd.
11. Nepal Credit and Commercial Bank Ltd.
12. Lumbini Bank Ltd.
13. Nepal Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd.
14. Machhapuchhre Bank Ltd.
15. Kumari Bank Ltd.
16. Laxmi Bank Ltd.
17. Siddhartha Bank Ltd.
18. Agricultural Development Bank Ltd.
19. Global Bank Ltd.
20. Citizen Bank Ltd.
21. Prime Commercial Bank Ltd.
22. Sunrise Bank Ltd.
23. Bank of Asia Nepal Ltd.
24. Development Credit Bank Ltd.
25. NMB Bank Ltd.
26. KIST Bank Ltd.
27. Janata Bank Nepal Ltd.
28. Mega Bank Nepal Ltd.

29. Commerz & Trust Bank Nepal Ltd.
30. Civil Bank Ltd.
31. Century Commercial Bank Ltd.

Among all the banks which are presented above only four banks are taken as a sample for comparative study. They are:

1. Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd.
2. Nabil Bank Ltd.
3. Himalayan Bank Ltd.
4. Everest Bank Ltd.

These four banks are compared as per fund mobilization procedure, that they are adopting to mobilize their collected funds as well as own funds.

3.5 Data Analysis Tools

Presentation and analysis of the data is the heart of each and every research work. Selection of appropriate tools and proper analysis makes data effective. This study requires some financial and statistical tools to accomplish the objective of the study. The financial and statistical tools are most reliable. In this study various financial, statistical and accounting tools have been used to make the analysis more effective, convenience and reliable.

To achieve the results obtained with the help of financial and statistical tools are tabulated under different headings. Then they are compared with each other to interpret the results. To achieve the results, two types of tools have been used.

1. Financial Tools
2. Statistical Tools

3.5.1. Financial Tools

Financial tools basically help to identify the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by establishing proper relationships between the items of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account. Financial tools are categorized into two parts. They are

- I. Ratio Analysis
- II. Sources and Uses of Funds

I. Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis refers to the mathematical or quantitative presentation of data in order to find the proper relation between two variables. A ratio is simply in number expressed in the terms of another and such it express the quantitative relationship between any two numbers. Ratio can be expressed in terms of percentage, proportions and as coefficient. "In financial analysis, a ratio is used as a benchmark for evaluating the financial position and performance of a firm.

The relationship between two accounting figure expressed mathematically, is known as a financial ratio or simply a ratio. An accounting figure conveys meaning when it is related to some relevant information.” (Pandey, I.M., “**Financial Management**” ,7th Revised Edition, Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1975, P-104)

“A ratio is a mathematical relationship between two variables. It is significant for financial analysis. It also helps us to predict the future performance of a company based on study of ratios of earlier years.” (Benerjee, Subir Kumar, “**Financial Management**”, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Ram Nagar, New Delhi, P-950)

Ratio analysis is the main tools for analyzing the financial strength and weakness of the any firm, industry and business concern. In the banking sector it helps by providing actual picture of the of the bank in investing decision. Ratio indicates a quantitative relationship, which can be, in turn, used to make a qualitative judgment. Even though there are various types of ratios to analyze and interpret the financial statement, only five types of ratios have been taken in this study, which are related to fund mobilization of the banks. They are presented below:

A. Liquidity Ratios

- i) Current ratio
- ii) Cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio
- iii) Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio
- iv) Investment on government securities to current assets ratio

B. Assets Management Ratios (Activity Ratio)

- i) Loan and advances to total deposit ratio
- ii) Loan and advances total working fund ratio
- iii) Total investment to total deposit ratio
- iv) Investment on shares and debenture to total working fund ratio
- v) Investment on government securities to total working fund ratio

C. Profitability Ratios

- i) Return on loan and advances ratio
- ii) Return on total working fund ratio
- iii) Total interest earned to total working fund ratio
- iv) Total Interest paid to Total Working Fund Ratio

D. Risk Ratios

- i) Liquidity risk ratio
- ii) Credit risk ratio

E. Growth Ratios

- i) Growth ratio of total deposits
- ii) Growth ratio of loan and advances
- iii) Growth ratio of total investment
- iv) Growth ratio of net profit

A. Liquidity Ratios

The liquidity ratios measure the liquidity position and short-term solvency indicating the company's ability to meet short-term obligations. It measures the speed of firms to convert the firm's assets into cash to meet deposit withdrawals and other current obligations. This is a quick measure of the liquidity and financial strength of the firm.

"Liquidity ratios examine the adequacy of funds, the solvency of the firm's ability to pay its obligation when due." (Hampton, John J., "Financial Decision Making Concept", P-139) Various types of liquidity ratios are applied in these studies, which are explained below:

i) Current Ratio

This ratio measures the short-term solvency i.e. its ability to meet short-term obligations. As a measure of creditors versus current assets, it indicates each rupee of current assets available by dividing current assets by current liabilities.

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

ii) Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit

Cash and bank balance are the most liquid current assets of a firm, cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio measures the percentage of most liquid assets to pay depositors immediately. This ratio is computed dividing the amount of cash and bank balance by the total deposits. It can be presented as,

$$\text{Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balance}}{\text{Total Deposits}}$$

Where, cash and bank balance includes cash on hand, foreign cash on hand, cheques and other cash items, balance held abroad. Total deposits consist of deposits on current account, saving account, fixed account, money at call and short notice and other deposits.

iii) Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio

This ratio measures the percentage of liquid assets i.e. cash and bank balance among the current assets of a firm. Higher ratio shows the higher capacity of firms to meet the cash demand. This ratio is calculated dividing cash and bank balance by total current assets and can be calculated as,

$$\text{Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balance}}{\text{Current Assets}}$$

Hence, cash and bank balance includes cash in hand, foreign cash and foreign banks.

iii) Investment on Government Securities to Current Assets Ratio

This ratio is used to find the percentage of current assets invested on government securities, treasury bills and development bonds. It can be mentioned as:

$$\text{Inv. On Govt. Sects. to Current Assets} = \frac{\text{Investment on Government Securities}}{\text{Current Assets}}$$

Where, Investment on government securities involves T Bills and development bonds etc.

B. Assets Management Ratios (Activity Ratio)

The asset management ratios, measures how effectively the firm is managing its assets. These ratios are designed to answer this question: does the total amount of each type of asset as reported on the balance sheet seem reasonable or not. If a firm has excessive investments in assets then its capital costs will be unduly high and its stock price will suffer. (Brigham, Eugene F., “Financial Management”, A Harcourt Publishers, International Company, P-74)

In this study this ratio is used to indicate how efficiently the selected banks have arranged and invested their limited resources. The following financial ratios related to fund mobilization are calculated under asset management ratio and interpretation is made by these calculations.

i) Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio

This ratio is calculated to find out how successfully the selected banks are utilizing their total collections or deposits on loan and advances for the purpose of earning profit. Greater ratio shows the better utilization of total deposits. This ratio can be obtained dividing loan and advances by total deposits, which can be shown as,

$$\text{Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total loan and Advances}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

ii) Loan and Advances to Total Working Fund Ratio

The main element of total working fund is loan and advances. This ratio indicates the ability of selected banks in terms of earning high profit from loan and advances. Loan and advances to working fund ratio can be obtained dividing loan and advances amount by total working fund. That is formulized as,

$$\text{Loan and Advances to Total Working Fund Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Loan and Advances}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Where, total working fund includes total amount of assets given in balance sheet which refers to current assets, net fixed assets, total loans for development banks and other sundry assets except off balance sheet items i.e. letter of credit, letter of guarantee etc.

iii) Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio

Investment is one of the major sources of earning of profit. This ratio indicates how properly firm's deposits have been invested on government securities and shares and debentures of other companies. This ratio is computed by using following formula:

$$\text{Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Investment}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

Where, total investment includes investment on government securities, investment on debentures and bonds, share in subsidiary companies, shares in other companies and other investments.

iv) Investment on Shares and Debentures to Total Working Fund Ratio

Investment on shares and debentures to total working fund ratio shows the investment of banks on the shares and debentures of other companies in terms of total working fund. This ratio can be obtained dividing on shares and debentures by total working fund. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Inv. on Shares and Debn. to TWF Ratio} = \frac{\text{Inv. on Shares and Debn.}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Where, total investment includes investment on government securities, investment on debenture and bonds, shares of other companies.

V) Investment on Government Securities to Total Working Fund Ratio

Investment on government securities to working fund ratio shows how much part of total investment is there on government securities in percentage. It can be obtained by:

$$\text{Inv. on Govt. Sect. to Total Working Fund Ratio} = \frac{\text{Inv. on Government Securities}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Where, investment on government securities includes investment on debentures, bonds and shares of other companies.

C. Profitability Ratios

The profitability ratio is related to profit. Profitability ratios indicate the degree of success in achieving desired profit. The profitability ratios are calculated to measure the operating

efficiency of the business enterprise. According to M.Y. Khan, “profitability is a measure of efficiency and the search for it provides an incentive to achieve efficiency.”

Profitability ratios show the combined effects of liquidity, assets management, and debt on operating results. Profitability ratios are very helpful to measure the overall efficiency of operations of a firm. It is a true indication of the financial performance of each and every business organization. Here profitability ratios are calculated and evaluated in terms of the relationship between net profit and assets. Some of the important profitability ratio used is as follows.

i) Return on Loan and Advances Ratio

Return on loan and advances ratio shows how efficiently the banks have utilized their resources to earn good return from provided loan and advances. This ratio is computed dividing net profit (loss) by the total amount of loan and advances and can be mentioned as:

$$\text{Return on Loan and Advances Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit (Loss)}}{\text{Loan and Advances}}$$

ii) Return on Total Working Fund Ratio

Return on total working fund ratio measures the profit earning capacity of the banks by utilizing available resources i.e. total assets. If the bank’s well managed and efficiently utilized its working fund, it will get higher return. Maximizing taxes, this in the legal options available will also improve the return. It is computed as:

$$\text{Return on Total Working Fund Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

iii) Total Interest Earned to Total Working Fund Ratio

This ratio reflects the extent to which the banks are successful in mobilizing these total assets to acquire income as interest. This ratio actually reveals the earning capacity of commercial banks by mobilizing its working fund. Higher the ratio higher will be the income as interest. We have,

$$\text{Total Interest Earned to TWF Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Interest Earned}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

iv) Total Interest paid to Total Working Fund Ratio

This ratio measures the percentage of total interest expenses against total working fund. A high ratio indicates higher interest expenses on total working fund and vice-versa. This ratio is calculated as:

$$\text{Total Interest paid to Total Working fund Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Interest paid}}{\text{Total Working fund}}$$

D. Risk Ratios

Generally, risk means uncertainty which lies in the business transaction of investment management. When a firm wants to bear risk and uncertainty, profitability and effectiveness of the firm is increased. This ratio checks the degree of risk involved in the various financial operations. For this study, following risk ratios are used to analyze and interprets the financial data and investment policy.

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 of need.

This ratio is low if funds are kept idle as cash and bank balance but this reduces profitability. When the bank makes loan, its profitability increases and also the risk. Thus, higher liquidity ratio indicates less profitable return and vice-versa. This ratio is calculated by dividing cash and bank balance to total deposit.

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

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 the proportion of nonperforming assets in the total investment plus loan and advances of a bank. It is computed as:

$$\text{Credit Risk Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Investment} + \text{Total Loan and Advances}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

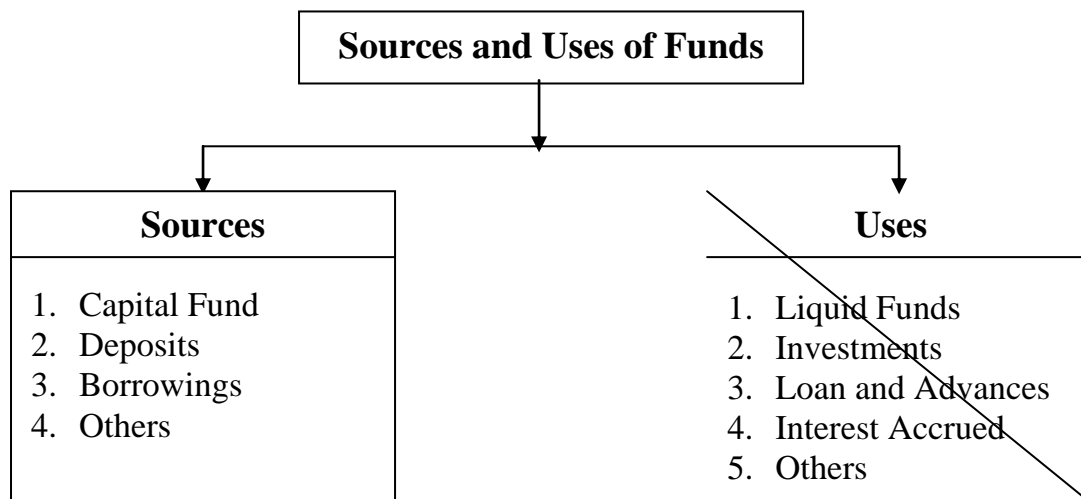
E. Growth Ratios

The growth ratios represent how well the commercial banks are maintaining their economic and financial position. The higher ratios represent the better performance of the selected firms to calculate, check and analyze the expansion and growths of the selected banks the following growth ratios are calculated. Growth ratios are directly related to the fund mobilization and investment of those firms.

- i) Growth ratio of total deposits
- ii) Growth ratio of loan and advances
- iii) Growth ratio of total investment
- iv) Growth ratio of net profit

II. Sources and Uses of Funds

The sources and uses of funds of bank's were categorized and presented below:



3.5.2 Statistical Tools

Some statistical tools are used for analysis in this study. Such as coefficient of correlation between different variables, trend analysis of important variables as well as hypothesis test (t-statistic) has been used, which are presented below:

- i) Karl Pearson's of Coefficient of Correlation Analysis
- ii) Coefficient of Variation (C.V)
- iii) Standard Deviation (S.D)
- iv) Probable Error (P.E)
- v) Trend Analysis
- vi) Testing of Hypothesis
- vii) T-test

i) Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation Analysis

“Correlation is a statistical tool that we can use to describe the degree to which one variable is linearly related to another.” (p.k. sharma & A. k. chaudhary, Statistical method, khalal books prakasan, min bhawan, 1st edition 2058 p-405.)

“Simply, if the two (or more) variables are so related that the change in the value (s) or one (or more) independent variable (s) result the change in the value of dependent variable then they are said to have ‘correlation’.”(Dr. Sunity shrestha & durba silwal, statistical methods in management 1st edition (taleju prakashan, kathmandu) 2057, p-313

This statistical tool has been used to analyze, identify and interpret the relationship between two or more variables. It deals to determine the degree of relationship between two or more variables. It interprets whether two or more variables are correlated positively or negatively. Statistical tool analyses the relationship between those variables and helps the selected banks to make appropriate investment policy regarding to profit maximization and deposit collection; fund mobilization through providing loan and advances. Among the various methods of finding out coefficient of correlation, in this study Karl’s person correlation co- efficient(r) method applied.

For the purpose of decision-making, interpretation is based on following term:

- When $r = 1$, there is perfect positive correlation.
- When $r = -1$, there is perfect negative correlation.
- When $r = 0$, there is no correlation.
- When ‘r’ lies between 0.7 to 0.999 (-0.7 to 0.999), there is a high degree of positive (or negative) correlation.
- When ‘r’ lies between 0.5 to 0.699, there is moderate degree of correlation.
- When ‘r’ is less than 0.5, there is low degree of correlation.

Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient has been used to find out the relationship between the following variables:

a) Coefficient of correlation between deposit and loan and advances

Correlation coefficient between deposits and loan and advances measures the degree of relationship between two variables i.e. X and Y. In this analysis, deposit is independent variables (X) and loan and advances is dependent variables (Y). The main purpose of calculating correlation coefficient is to justify whether the deposits are significantly used in proper way or not and whether there is any relationship between these two variables.

b) Coefficient of correlation between deposit and total investment

Correlation coefficient between deposit and investment is to measure the degree of relationship between deposit and total investment. In this analysis, deposit is independent variables (X) and total investment is dependent variables (Y).

Karl Pearson's Correlation coefficient(r) can be obtained as:

$$R = \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\{\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}$$

Where,

n = number of observations in series X and Y

$\sum X$ = sum of observations in series X

$\sum Y$ = sum of observations in series Y

$\sum X^2$ = sum of squared observations in series X

$\sum Y^2$ = sum of squared observations in series Y

$\sum XY$ = sum of the product of observations in series X and Y

ii) Coefficient of Variation (C.V)

The coefficient of variation is the most commonly used measure of relative variation. It is used in such problems where the researcher wants to compare the variability of more than two years. Greater the C.V, the variable or conversely less consistent, less uniform, more consistent, more uniform, more stable and homogeneous.

$$C.V = \frac{\text{Standard deviation } (\sigma)}{\text{Expected Return } (\bar{X})} \times 100$$

iii) Standard Deviation (S.D)

The standard deviation is an important and widely used measure of dispersion. The measurement of the scatter ness of the mass of figure in a series about an average is known as dispersion. The greater the amount of dispersion, greater the standard deviation. A small standard deviation means a high degree of uniformity of the observation as well as homogeneity of a series; a large standard deviation means just the opposites it is denoted by the letter σ .

$$S.D (\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (X - \bar{X})^2}$$

Where,

N = Number of observations

X = Expected return of the historical data

iv) Probable Error (P.E)

Probable error is measured for testing the reliability of an observed value of correlation coefficient. It is computed to find the extent to which it is dependable. If correlation coefficient is greater than 6 times P.E the observed value of r is said to be significant, otherwise nothing can be concluded with certainty. But if the calculated (r) is less than the P.E correlation is not at all significant. It is calculated by using following formula:

$$P.E = 0.6745 \times \frac{1-r^2}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Where,

P.E. (r) = Probable error of correlation coefficient

r = Correlation coefficient

n = Number of observations

v) Trend Analysis

This simple method can be applied in studying the trend (path it move) of the data. Trend analysis tools are used to show gradually increase or decrease of variables over a period of time is known as trend analysis. With the help of trend analysis the tendency of variables over the period can be presented clearly. This type of statistical analysis interprets the trend of deposits, loan and advances, investments and net profit of SCBL, NABIL, HBL, and EBL from 2004/05 to 2014.

The trend values used in this study are presented below:

- a) Trend Analysis of total investment to total deposits ratio
- b) Trend Analysis of loan and advances to deposit ratio

vi) Test of Hypothesis

Hypothesis test is one of the statistical application tools. A hypothesis test is an assumption that we make about the population parameter. “to test whether the assumption or hypothesis is right or not, a sample is selected from the population, sample statistic is obtained, observe the differences between the sample mean and the population hypothesized values, and test whether the difference is significant or insignificant. Smaller the difference, the sample mean is close to the hypothesized value and, large the difference the hypothesized value has low chance to be correct. The following steps have been followed for the test of hypothesis:

- a) Formulating hypothesis
 - i) Null Hypothesis (H_0)
 - ii) Alternative Hypothesis (H_1)
- b) Computing the t- statistic
- c) Fixing the significance level
- d) Finding critical region
- e) Deciding two-tailed or one-tailed test
- f) Decision making

In the following lines, some of main hypothesis tests are calculated and decision is made according to findings.

Null Hypothesis (H_0): $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$ i.e., there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBL, NBL, HBL, and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4$ i.e., there is significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposits of SCBL, NBL, HBL, and EBL.

vii) t- test

If we draw a large number of small samples i.e. ($n < 30$) and compute the mean for each sample and then plot the frequency distribution of these means, the resulting sampling distribution would be t-test. On these study sample are taken only for six years i.e. ($6 < 30$).

Assumptions:

- a) The present population from which the sample is drawn is normal or approximately normal.
- b) The given sample is drawn by random sampling method.
- c) The population standard deviation (σ) is not known.

CHAPTER-IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter is primarily concerned with presentation and analysis of data. In this study effort has been made to analyze the filtered data by using financial and statistical tools as well as various graphical presentations. Likewise, comparative balance sheet and comparative profit and loss account from the year 2005/06 to 2010/11 of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are presented in appendices.

4.1 Ratio Analysis

4.1.1 Liquidity Ratios

4.1.1.1 Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit

Cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio is computed by using following formula:

$$\text{Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balance}}{\text{Total Deposits}}$$

Table No. 4.1

Comparative Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	5.74	3.84	6.24	10.44
2006/7	5.54	3.26	6.32	11.73
2007/8	9.07	6.00	5.18	17.44
2008/9	6.89	8.37	4.39	11.90
2009/10	8.75	9.03	8.79	18.50
2010/11	5.48	3.01	10.28	21.17
MEAN	6.91	5.58	6.87	13.33
SD	1.49	2.41	2.04	4.02
CV	21.55	43.19	29.73	30.17

Source: Appendix –I

From the above comparative table, cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio of the four banks followed a fluctuating trend. On an average EBL has maintained the higher ratio i.e. 13.33% of cash and bank balance to total deposit than other three banks during the study period.

The variability of the ratio is lower in SCBNL and higher in NABIL. It states that SCBNL is more consistent among four banks and NABIL is un-consistent among four banks.

This ratio can be presented by the help of diagram, which is shown below:

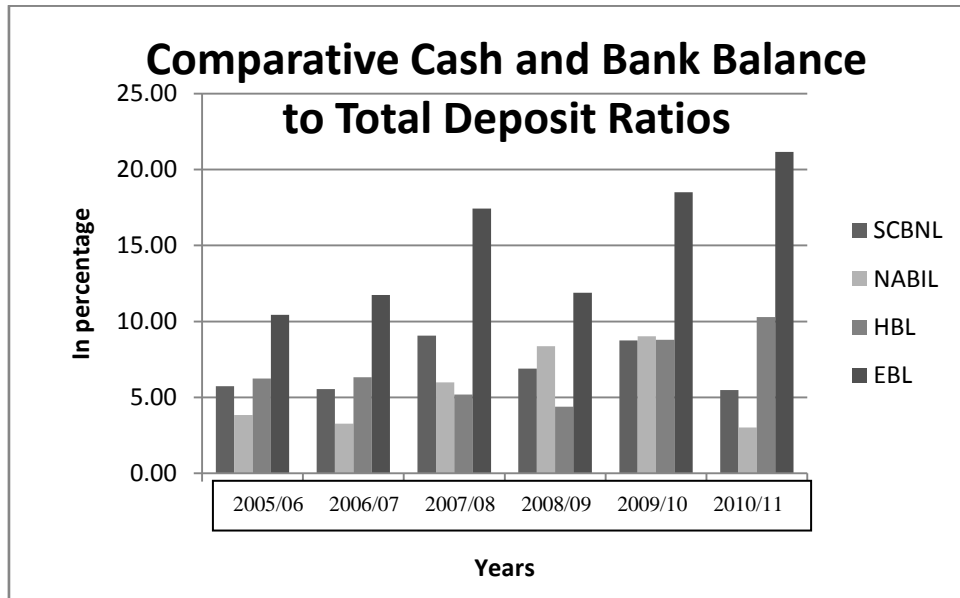


Figure No.1

4.1.1.2 Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets

This ratio is calculated dividing cash and bank balance by total current assets and can be calculated as,

$$\text{Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balance}}{\text{Current Assets}}$$

Table No. 4.2
Comparative Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	4.97	3.04	5.41	7.03
2006/7	4.83	2.65	5.48	9.78
2007/8	7.57	4.77	4.55	14.37
2008/9	6.05	7.04	3.79	10.10
2009/10	7.61	7.44	7.64	16.41
2010/11	4.70	2.59	8.83	18.80
MEAN	5.96	4.59	5.95	12.75
SD	1.24	2.01	1.74	4.11
CV	20.77	43.88	29.31	32.21

Source: Appendix –I

From the above comparative table, it reveals that cash and bank balance to current assets ratios of SCBNL has less fluctuating trend. The highest ratio of SCBNL is 7.61% in the year 2009/10 and lowest ratio is 4.70 % in the year 2010/11. Similarly, NABIL has highest ratio of 7.44 and lowest ratio of 2.59. HBL has highest ratio of 8.83% and lowest ratio of 3.79%. Among four banks, EBL has maintained the highest ratio than other banks i.e. 18.80%. And lowest ratio is 7.03%.

4.1.1.3 Investment on Government Securities to Current Assets

This ratio is used to find the percentage of current assets invested on government securities, treasury bills and development bonds. It can be mentioned as:

$$\text{Inv. on Govt. Securities on Current Assets} = \frac{\text{Investment on Government Securities}}{\text{Current Assets}}$$

Table No. 4.3
Comparative Investment on Government Securities to Current Assets Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	32.21	13.13	19.11	14.01
2006/7	32.74	9.65	15.00	21.43
2007/8	24.11	16.36	18.95	20.31
2008/9	24.02	12.24	20.29	17.37
2009/10	24.26	8.18	10.55	13.70
2010/11	20.79	14.75	10.20	10.47
MEAN	26.36	12.38	15.68	16.21
SD	4.49	2.80	4.09	3.86
CV	17.03	22.64	26.11	23.81

Source: Appendix -I

The above comparative table shows that SCBNL has invested their fund in government securities in less fluctuating trend in comparison to other three banks. On an average SCBNL has invested 26.36% on government securities followed by EBL of 16.21% investment on government securities. Similarly, HBL has invested 15.68% and lastly NABIL by 12.38% investment on government securities to total current assets.

4.1.2 Assets Management Ratios

The following financial ratios related to fund mobilization are calculated under asset management ratio and interpretation is made by these calculations:

4.1.2.1 Loan and Advances to Total Deposit

This ratio can be obtained by dividing loan and advances to total deposit, which can be shown as,

$$\text{Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total loan and Advances}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

Table No. 4.4
Comparative Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	42.46	75.95	53.34	78.38
2006/7	38.63	67.30	58.65	73.35
2007/8	42.77	67.08	59.09	73.62
2008/9	44.90	67.41	62.84	78.47
2009/10	36.57	74.48	72.93	73.12
2010/11	45.28	71.01	77.05	76.17
MEAN	41.77	70.54	63.98	75.52
SD	3.18	3.59	8.34	2.29
CV	7.60	5.09	13.04	3.03

Source: Appendix -I

The above comparative table shows that these four banks have mobilized their collected deposits in fluctuating trend as compare to loan and advances during the study period. The highest ratio of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are 45.28%, 75.95%, 77.05% and 78.47% respectively.

SCBNL has mobilized 41.77% of its collected deposit in loan and advances on average which is less than that of NABIL, HBL and EBL in average. Coefficient of variation of EBL is 3.03%, which shows that EBL is more stable than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL in mobilizing collected deposit.

This ratio can be presented by the help of graph:

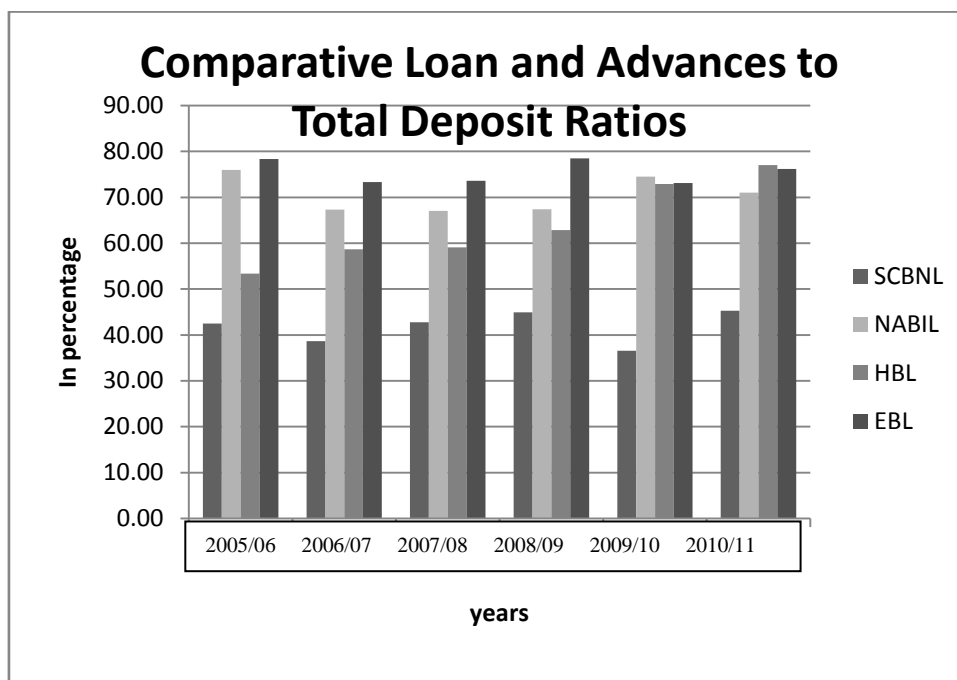


Figure No.2

4.1.2.2 Total Investment to Total Deposit

This ratio is computed by using following formula:

$$\text{Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Investment}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

Table No. 4.5
Comparative Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	50.17	29.84	22.19	20.99
2006/7	55.75	31.91	41.16	30.44
2007/8	55.05	38.35	39.53	26.10
2008/9	46.74	31.23	40.09	21.11
2009/10	51.96	29.12	24.60	17.86
2010/11	53.14	39.25	24.89	16.84
MEAN	52.14	33.28	32.08	22.22
SD	3.04	4.01	8.24	4.71
CV	5.84	12.05	25.70	21.21

Source: Appendix -I

From the above comparative table, it can be concluded that all four banks have the ratios of fluctuating trend during the study period. In average SCBNL has invested more amount of its

total deposit in comparison to other three banks i.e. 52.14%. The coefficient of variation of SCBNL is 5.84%. It indicates that SCBNL is more consistent to make investment of total deposits than NABIL, HBL and EBL.

4.1.2.3 Loan and Advances to Total Working Fund

Loan and advances to working fund ratio can be obtained dividing loan and advances amount by total working fund. That is formulized as,

$$\text{Loan and Advances to Total Working Fund Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Loan and Advances}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Table No. 4.6

Comparative Loan and Advances to Total Working Fund Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	36.09	59.07	45.51	52.34
2006/7	33.23	53.95	49.95	60.57
2007/8	35.20	52.79	51.01	60.25
2008/9	38.92	55.91	53.26	65.86
2009/10	31.48	60.55	62.00	64.12
2010/11	38.37	60.25	64.72	66.89
MEAN	35.55	57.09	54.41	61.67
SD	2.64	3.04	6.78	4.85
CV	7.42	5.33	12.47	7.86

Source: Appendix -I

Above table describes the loan and advances to total working fund ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL in fluctuating trend. During the study period SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have highest ratio of 38.92%, 60.55%, 64.72% and 66.89% in year 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2010/11 respectively. On average, EBL maintains highest ratio of 61.67% than other three banks. The coefficient of variation of NABIL is more consistent than SCBNL, HBL and EBL because it has the ratio of lowest variation i.e.5.33%.

4.1.2.4 Investment on Government Securities to Total Working Fund

Investment on government securities to working fund ratio shows how much part of total investment is there on government securities. It can be obtained by:

$$\text{Inv. on Govt. Securities to TWF Ratio} = \frac{\text{Inv. on Government Securities}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Table No. 4.7
Comparative Investment on Government Securities to Total Working Fund Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	31.66	12.87	18.79	13.89
2006/7	32.26	9.52	14.74	21.23
2007/8	23.77	16.20	18.63	20.16
2008/9	23.72	12.08	19.91	17.18
2009/10	23.99	8.07	10.33	13.54
2010/11	20.55	14.54	9.97	10.35
MEAN	25.99	12.21	15.40	16.06
SD	4.38	2.78	4.04	3.84
CV	16.86	22.73	26.24	23.90

Source: Appendix-I

Above comparative table shows the investment on government securities to total working fund of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL is in fluctuating trend. SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have the highest ratio of 31.66%, 16.20%, 19.91% and 21.23% in the year 2005/06, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2006/07 respectively. Likewise, they have the lowest ratio of 20.55% in the year 2009/10, 8.07% in the year 2009/10, 9.97% in the year 2010/11 and 10.35% in the year 2010/11 respectively. On an average SCBNL has highest mean ratio among four banks i.e. 25.99%. The coefficient of variation indicates of SCBNL (i.e. 16.86%) has more stable ratio than that of NABIL, HBL and EBL

Diagram showing total deposits, total investment and total loan & advances of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL.

SCBNL

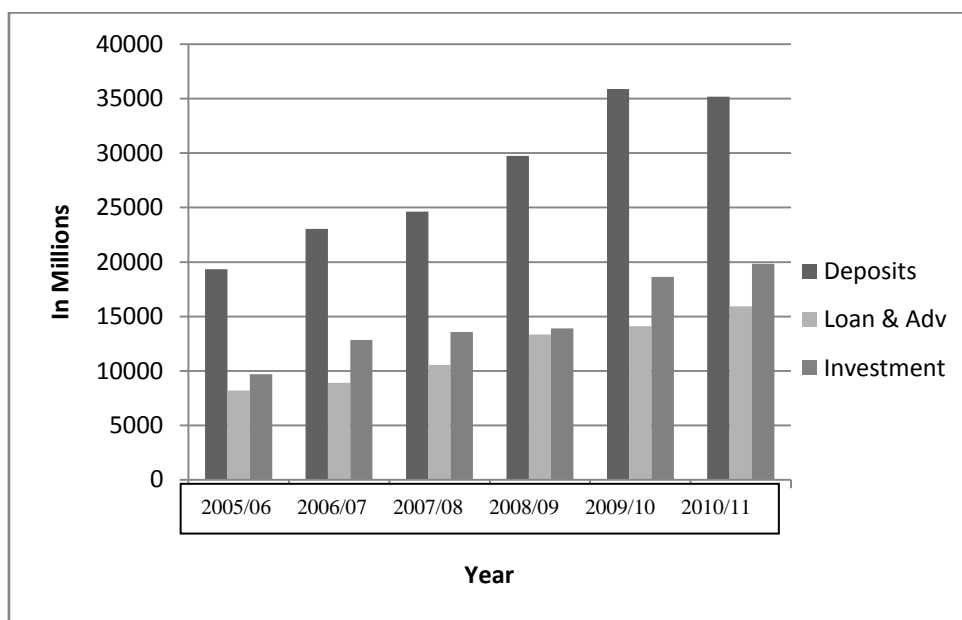


Figure No.3

NABIL

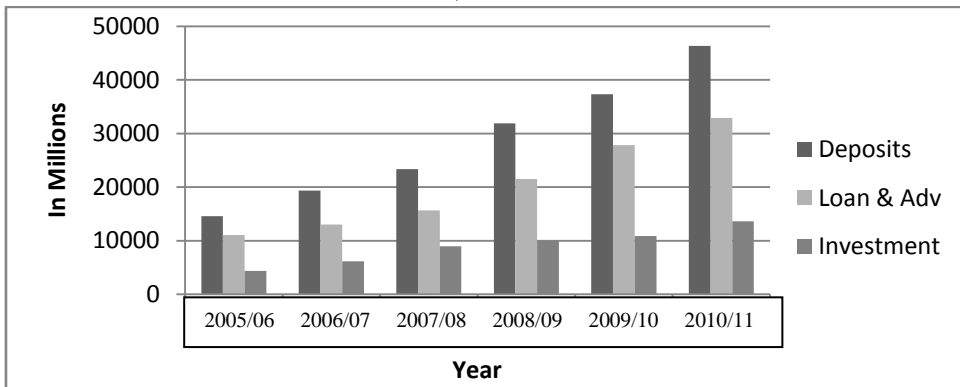


Figure No.4

HBL

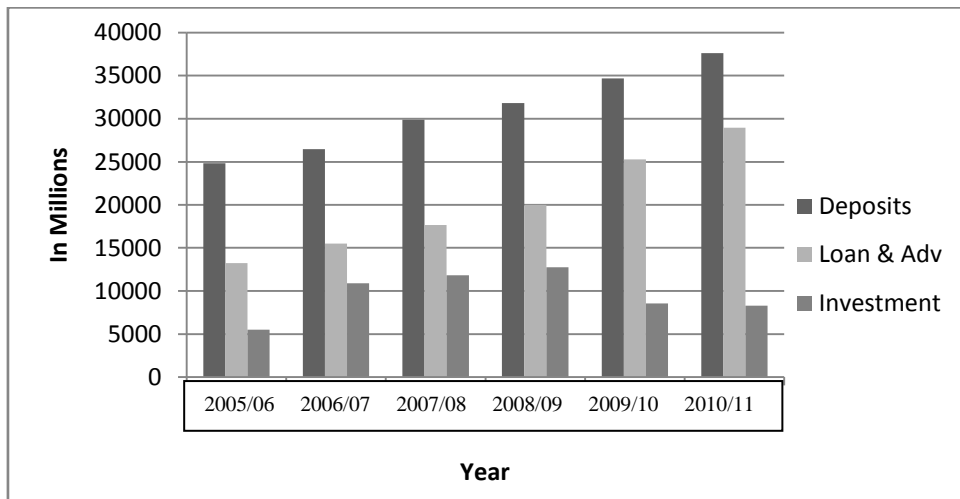


Figure No.5

EBL

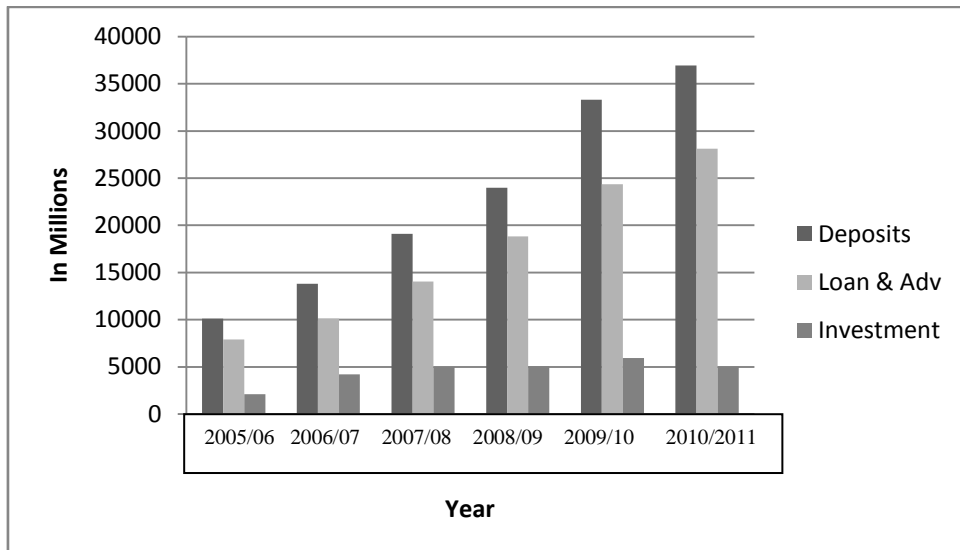


Figure No.6

4.1.2.5 Investment on Shares and Debentures to Total Working Fund

This ratio can be obtained dividing shares and debentures by total working fund. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Inv. on Shares and Debn. to TWF Ratio} = \frac{\text{Inv. on Shares and Debn.}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Table No. 4.8
Comparative Investment on Shares and Debentures to Total Working Fund Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	10.98	8.14	0.14	0.13
2006/7	15.69	15.76	18.50	3.90
2007/8	21.54	12.11	15.49	1.20
2008/9	16.78	13.19	14.07	0.54
2009/10	20.71	15.01	10.59	2.12
2010/11	27.23	10.04	8.55	1.56
MEAN	18.82	12.38	11.22	1.58
SD	5.12	2.66	5.91	1.23
CV	27.18	21.50	52.67	77.85

Source: Appendix -I

From the above analysis, investment on shares and debentures to total working fund ratio of all banks are in fluctuating trend during the six years study period. HBL has invested less than 1% of its total working fund in shares and debentures in the year 2005/06. Likewise, EBL in 2005/06 and 2008/09 has invested less than 1% in shares and debentures. SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have the highest ratio of 27.23%, 15.76%, 18.50 and 3.90% in year 2010/11, 2006/07, 2006/07 and 2006/07 respectively during the study period. On an average, SCBNL has invested more amounts in shares and debentures i.e. 18.82% than other three banks in average. The Coefficient of variation shows than NABIL has more stable ratio than SCBNL, HBL and EBL.

4.1.3 Profitability Ratios

Here profitability ratios are calculated and evaluated in terms of the relationship between net profit and assets. Profitability of the firms can be presented through the following different ways:

4.1.3.1 Return on Loan and Advances

This ratio is computed dividing net profit (loss) by the total amount of loan and advances and can be mentioned as,

$$\text{Return on Loan and Advances Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit (Loss)}}{\text{Loan and Advances}}$$

Table No. 4.9
Comparative Return on Loan and Advances Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	9.23	7.38	5.68	3.48
2006/7	7.44	7.52	3.31	3.76
2007/8	6.57	4.38	4.69	2.14
2008/9	6.10	3.49	5.26	3.84
2009/10	7.84	5.84	4.67	2.56
2109/11	6.82	5.47	3.01	2.96
MEAN	7.33	5.68	4.44	3.12
SD	1.02	1.46	0.97	0.63
CV	13.90	25.77	21.87	20.09

Source: Appendix-I

In the above analysis the return on loan and advances of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have the ratio of fluctuating trend. During the study period SCBNL has the highest ratio of 9.23% than that of NABIL, HBL and EBL i.e. 7.52%, 5.68% and 3.84% respectively. In average, SCBNL has the highest mean ratio of 7.33% where as NABIL, HBL and EBL has the mean ratio of 5.68%, 4.44% and 3.12%. Coefficient of variation indicates that SCBNL has less variance between six years of study period than NABIL, HBL and EBL.

4.1.3.2 Return on Total Working Fund

Return on total working fund ratio is computed as:

$$\text{Return on Total Working Fund Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit (Loss)}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Table No. 4.10
Comparative Return on Total Working Fund Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	3.33	4.36	2.59	1.82
2006/7	2.47	4.06	1.65	2.28
2007/8	2.31	2.31	2.39	1.29
2008/9	2.37	1.95	2.80	2.53
2009/10	2.47	3.54	2.90	1.64
2010/11	2.62	3.29	1.95	1.98
MEAN	2.60	3.25	2.38	1.92
SD	0.34	0.87	0.45	0.41
CV	13.18	26.75	18.81	21.10

Source: Appendix-I

As per the above comparative table the return on total working fund of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have the ratio of rising and falling trend. During the study period, NABIL has the highest ratio of 4.36% than that of SCBNL, HBL and EBL. EBL has the lowest ratio of 1.29% in year 2007/08. In case of coefficient of variation, SCBNL has the lowest C.V. of 13.18% than that of NABIL, HBL and EBL.

4.1.3.3 Total Interest Earned to Total Working Fund

This ratio actually reveals the earning capacity of commercial banks by mobilizing its working fund. Higher the ratio higher will be the income as interest. We have,

$$\text{Total Interest Earned to TWF Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Interest Earned}}{\text{Total Working Fund}}$$

Table No. 4.11
Comparative Total Interest Earned to Total Working Fund Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	1.17	0.99	2.41	1.19
2006/7	1.41	1.19	2.22	0.66
2007/8	1.48	0.74	1.20	0.31
2008/9	0.86	0.58	1.09	0.45
2009/10	0.81	0.82	1.00	0.37
2010/11	0.61	0.81	1.28	0.26
MEAN	1.06	0.86	1.53	0.54
SD	0.32	0.19	0.56	0.32
CV	30.48	22.49	36.65	59.29

Source: Appendix-I

The above analysis shows the HBL has highest interest earned to total working fund ratio of 2.41% in the year 2005/06 and lowest ratio of 1.00% in the year 2009/10. Likewise SCBNL, NABIL and EBL have the highest ratio of 1.48%, 1.19% and 1.19% in year 2007/08, 2006/07 and 2005/06 respectively.

HBL has 1.53% mean ratio, SCBNL has mean ratio of 1.06, NABIL has mean ratio of 0.86 and EBL has mean ration of 0.54. The coefficient of variation of NABIL is less than SCBNL, HBL and EBL i.e. 22.49%. It indicates that interest earning power of NABIL is more consistent than SCBNL, HBL and EBL.

This ratio can be presented by the help of graph as following:

Total Interest Earned to Total Working Fund Ratio

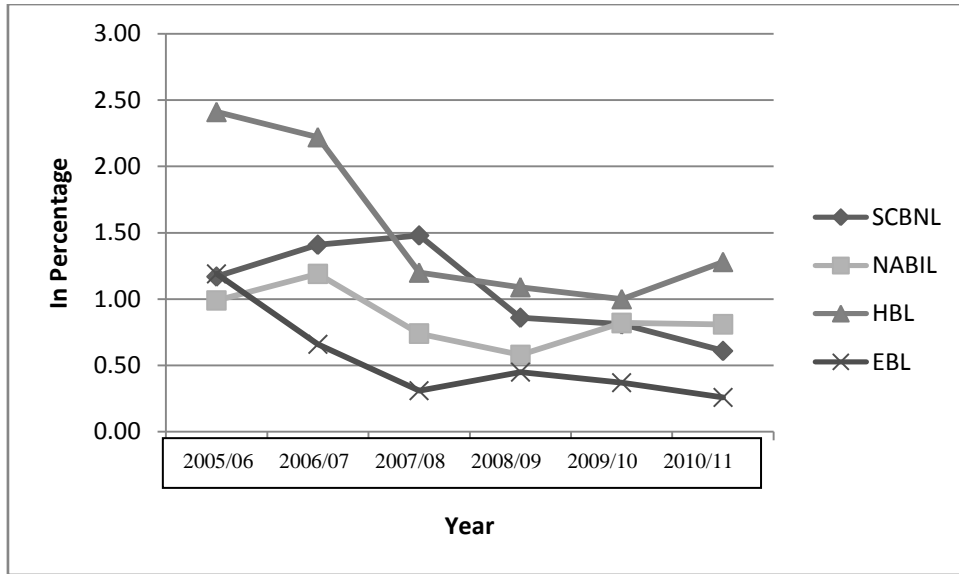


Figure No.7

4.1.3.4 Total Interest paid to Total Working Fund

Total interest paid to total working fund ratio is calculated as:

$$\text{Total Interest paid to Total Working fund Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Interest paid}}{\text{Total Working fund}}$$

Table No. 4.12
Comparative Total Interest paid to Total Working Fund Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	0.59	0.89	1.78	0.38
2006/7	0.60	0.60	1.80	0.37
2007/8	0.80	0.38	0.99	0.36
2008/9	0.34	0.34	0.93	0.32
2009/10	0.28	0.34	0.93	0.21
2010/11	0.33	0.40	1.12	0.16
MEAN	0.49	0.49	1.26	0.30
SD	0.19	0.20	0.38	0.08
CV	38.46	40.16	30.26	27.58

Source: Appendix –I

From the above comparative table, NABIL has highest interest paid to total working fund ratio in fluctuating trend. EBL has the ratio of decreasing trend from the year 2005/06. SCBNL has 0.80% highest ratio in the year 2007/08 and lowest ratio of 0.28% in the year 2009/10. NABIL,

EBL and HBL have the highest ratio of 0.89%, 0.38% and 1.80% in year 2005/06, 2005/06 and 2006/07 respectively. The coefficient of variation of EBL is more stable than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL i.e. 27.58%.

4.1.4 Risk Ratios

For this study, following risk ratios are used to analyze and interpret the financial data and investment policy.

4.1.4.1 Liquidity Risk Ratio

This ratio is calculated by dividing cash and bank balance to total deposit.

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

Table No. 4.13
Comparative Liquidity Risk Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	5.74	3.84	6.24	10.44
2006/7	5.54	3.26	6.32	11.73
2007/8	9.07	6.00	5.18	17.44
2008/9	6.89	8.37	4.39	11.90
2009/10	8.75	9.03	8.79	18.50
2010/11	5.48	3.01	10.28	21.17
MEAN	6.91	5.58	6.87	15.20
SD	1.49	2.41	2.04	4.02
CV	21.55	43.19	29.73	26.48

Source: Appendix-I

The above table shows that SCBNL has highest cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio of 9.07% in the year 2007/08 and lowest ratio of 5.48% in 2010/11. Whereas NABIL, HBL and EBL have highest ratio of 9.03%, 10.28% and 21.17% in the year 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2010/11 respectively and lowest ratio of 3.01%, 4.39% and 10.44% in the year 2010/11, 2008/09 and 2005/06 respectively.

The mean ratio of NABIL is lower than that of SCBNL, HBL and EBL. It means that NABIL has maintained the lower liquidity risk ratio which means it operates with higher risk for higher profit. The coefficient of variation of NABIL i.e. 43.19% is highest than that of other three banks. It shows that the ratio of NABIL is more variable than of SCBNL, HBL and EBL.

4.1.4.2 Credit Risk Ratio

In general, credit risk ratio shows the proportion of non-performing assets in the total investment plus loan and advances of a bank. It is computed as:

$$\text{Credit Risk Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Investment} + \text{Total Loan and Advances}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Table No. 4.14
Comparative Credit Risk Ratios

YEAR	Ratio (%)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	78.73	82.29	64.44	66.36
2006/7	81.18	79.54	85.00	85.71
2007/8	80.51	82.97	85.13	81.61
2008/9	79.44	81.81	87.24	83.58
2009/10	76.20	84.22	82.92	79.78
2010/11	86.16	85.18	83.25	78.80
MEAN	80.37	82.67	81.33	79.31
SD	3.03	1.80	7.68	6.23
CV	3.77	2.18	9.45	7.85

Source: Appendix-I

The above comparative table shows that SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have the credit risk ratio in fluctuating trend. SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have the highest ratio of 86.16%, 85.18%, 87.24% and 85.71% in the year 2010/11, 2010/11, 2008/09 and 2006/07 respectively whereas they have lowest ratio of 76.20%, 79.54%, 64.44% and 66.36% in year 2009/10, 2006/07, 2005/06 and 2005/06 respectively.

On the basis of mean ratio, it can be said that the credit risk of EBL is lowest than that of SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. HBL has the highest coefficient of variation than that of SCBNL, NABIL and EBL i.e. 9.45%.

4.1.5 Growth Ratios

The growth ratios represent how well the commercial banks are maintaining their economic and financial position. To calculate, check and analyze the expansion and growth of the selected banks the following growth ratios are calculated.

4.1.5.1 Growth Ratio of Total Deposits

Table No. 4.15
Growth Ratio of Total Deposits

(Rs. in Millions)

Banks	Total Deposits						Growth Rate (%)
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	
SCBNL	19344.0	23050.5	24640.3	29743.9	35871.8	35182.7	12.71
NABIL	14586.63	19348.41	23342.28	31915.05	37348.26	46334.82	26.01
HBL	24831.11	26456.3	29905.94	31805.31	34680.96	37609.37	8.66
EBL	10097.71	13802.46	19097.77	23976.20	33322.95	36932.31	29.61

Source: Appendix-II

The table presented above shows that the deposits of all the banks are in increasing trend except SCBNL, where the deposit decreased in the year 2010/11, during six years of study period. The growth ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are 12.71%, 26.01%, 8.66% and 29.61% respectively. The growth ratio of total deposits of EBL is higher than that of other three banks.

Growth ratio of total deposit of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are also shown in the following line chart.

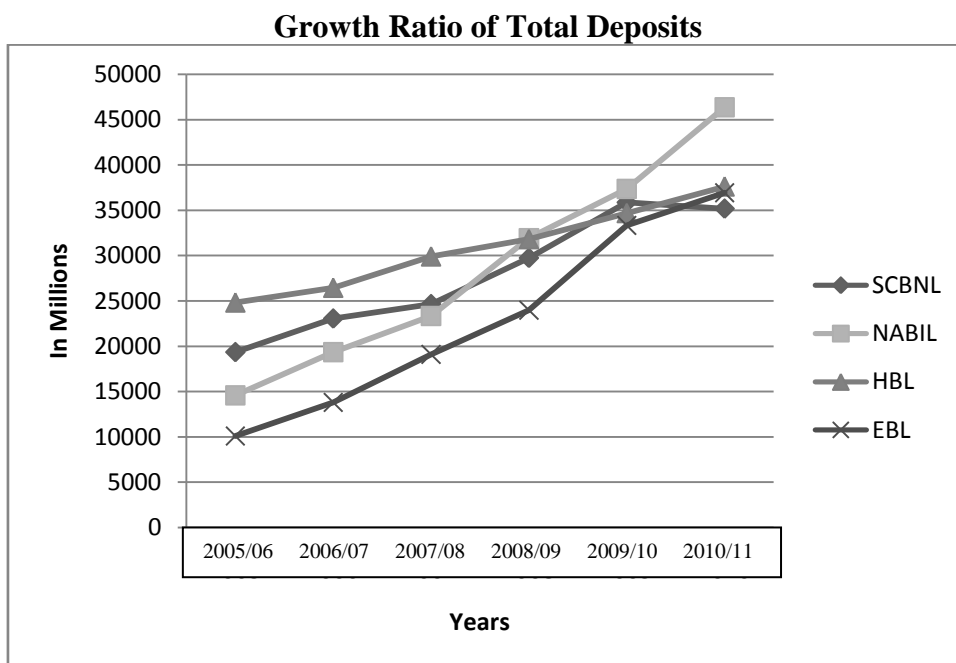


Figure No.8

4.1.5.2 Growth Ratio of Total Investment

Table No. 4.16
Growth Ratio of Total Investment

(Rs. in Millions)

Banks	Total Investment						Growth Rate (%)
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	
SCBNL	9704.1	12850.6	13564.0	13902.8	18640.5	19847.5	15.39
NABIL	4353.35	6174.86	8952.33	9966.56	10874.94	13612.07	25.61
HBL	5509.64	10890.32	11821.58	12751.98	8531.52	8295.19	8.53
EBL	2119.68	4201.32	4985.12	5061.16	5950.08	5009.91	18.77

Source: Appendix-II

The above table shows that SCBNL and NABIL have increasing trend in its investment from the year 2005/06 to 2010/11. Whereas, HBL and EBL has increased its investment in the

beginning and decreased later. SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL have the growth rate of 15.39%, 25.61%, 8.53% and 18.77% respectively. Among them NABIL has the highest growth rate than other three banks.

It can also be presented with the help of line chart as following:

Growth Ratio of Total Investment

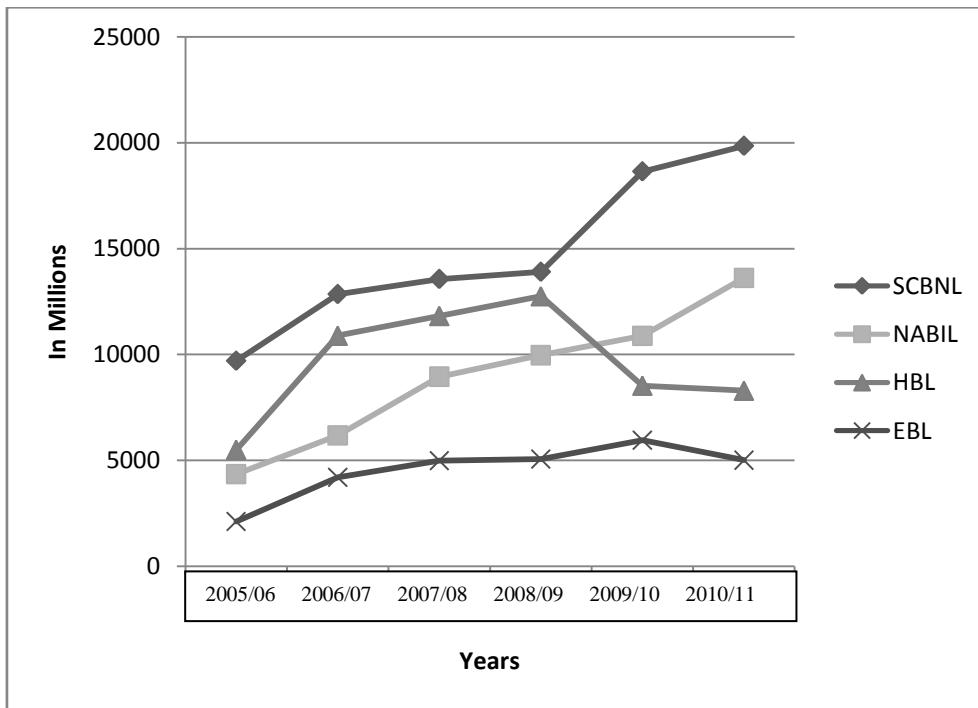


Figure No.9

4.1.5.3 Growth Ratio of Loan and Advances

**Table No. 4.17
Growth Ratio of Loan and Advances**

(Rs. in Millions)

Banks	Loan and Advances						Growth Rate (%)
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	
SCBNL	8213.5	8905.1	10538.1	13355.0	13118.6	15932.2	18.01
NABIL	11078.02	13021.28	15657.04	21514.63	27816.56	32902.83	31.28
HBL	13245.06	15515.71	17672.01	19985.19	25292.07	28976.57	21.62
EBL	7914.35	10124.17	14059.17	18814.29	24366.2	28129.69	37.31

Source: Appendix-II

The above table describes the growth ratio of loan and advances of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL under six years study period. The table shows the high growth ratio of EBL 37.31% and lowest growth ratio of SCBNL 18.01%.

Growth ratio of loan and advances of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are also shown in the following line chart.

Growth Ratio of Loan and Advances

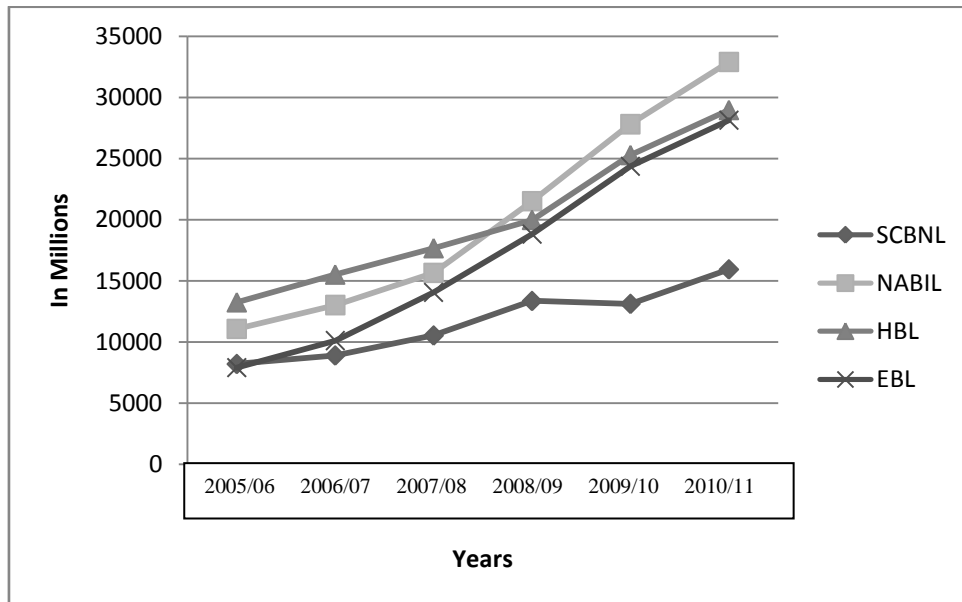


Figure No.10

4.1.5.4 Growth Ratio of Net Profit

**Table No. 4.18
Growth Ratio of Net Profit**

(Rs. in Millions)

Banks	Net Profit						Growth Rate (%)
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	
SCBNL	757.9	662.5	692.1	814.4	1028.3	1086.8	9.43
NABIL	817.88	979.05	685.58	750.35	1624.86	1798.70	21.78
HBL	752.37	513.77	828.49	1050.85	1182.09	871.80	3.75
EBL	275.76	380.46	300.64	722.84	624.07	831.77	31.79

Source: Appendix-II

The above table represents the growth ratio of net profit of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL during six years study period. It shows that EBL has the highest ratio of 31.79% and HBL has the lowest ratio of 3.75%.

The growth ratio of net profit is also shown by the help of line chart which is shown below:

Growth Ratio of Net Profit

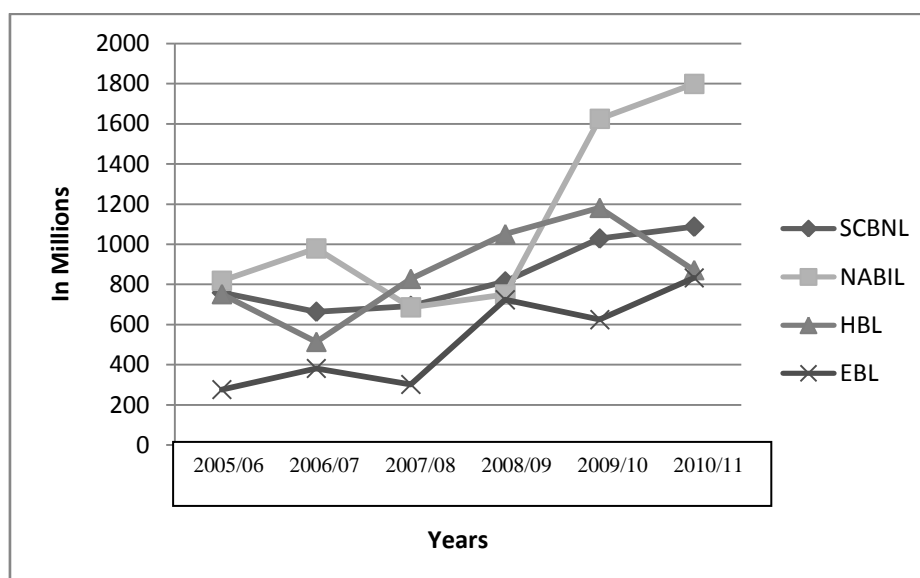


Figure No.11

4.2 Analysis of Sources and Uses of Funds

The following table presents the list of sources and uses of funds of SCBNL. And it represents the proportionate contribution to the total funds of SCBNL.

4.2.1 Analysis of Sources and Uses of Funds of SCBNL

Table No. 4.19
Percentage of Various Sources of Funds from Total Sources of SCBNL

Particulars	Years						2010/11	Total	Average
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	1			
1 Capital Fund	5.61	5.88	5.86	6.17	5.98	7.35	36.98	6.15	
2 Deposits	85.00	86.02	82.31	86.68	86.07	84.73	510.50	85.13	
3 Borrowings	0.19	0.04	3.98	0.00	0.72	0.00	4.93	0.82	
4 Others	9.20	8.06	7.85	7.15	7.23	7.92	47.59	7.90	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100	

Source: Appendix-V

Table No. 4.20
Percentage of Various Uses of Funds from Total Uses of SCBNL

Particulars	Years					2010/11	Total	Average
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10			
1 Liquid Funds	14.81	12.14	13.35	12.38	16.29	8.67	77.64	12.94

2	Investments	31.66	32.26	23.77	23.74	24.01	20.57	156.00	26.00
3	Loans & Advances	36.09	33.24	35.20	38.92	31.48	38.37	213.28	35.55
4	Share & Other Inv	10.98	15.69	21.54	16.78	20.71	27.23	112.94	18.82
5	Others	6.46	6.67	6.14	8.18	7.51	5.17	40.14	6.69
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100

Source: Appendix-V

From the above analysis, contribution of capital fund in total sources is 6.14%. Likewise, deposits contribute more funds out of total sources of funds i.e. 85.13%. Considering the contribution of borrowings to total sources, it is approximately 1% which is lowest as compare to other sources of funds. Other source of funds is 7.90%. Deposit is the only one reliable source of funds of SCBNL.

These above sources of funds are used for different purposes. SCBNL maintained liquid funds of 12.94% on an average. It has maintained sufficient liquid funds in the starting period of the study. It makes average investment of 26.00%. Similarly, it has provided loan and advances of 35.55% for its customers. Share & Investment and Other uses cover 18.82% and 6.89% respectively.

4.2.2 Analysis of Sources and Uses of Funds of NABIL

The following table presents the list of sources and uses of funds of NABIL. And it represents the proportionate contribution to the total funds of NABIL.

Table No.4.21
Percentage of Various Sources of Funds from Total Sources of NABIL

Particulars	Years						Total	Average
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11		
1 Capital Fund	7.97	6.86	6.32	5.35	5.31	5.72	37.54	6.26
2 Deposits	78.36	80.17	78.70	82.94	81.29	84.85	486.31	81.05
3 Borrowings	0.09	0.72	2.98	4.16	4.31	0.69	12.94	2.15
4 Others	13.58	12.25	12.00	7.55	9.09	8.74	63.21	10.54
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100

Source: Appendix-VI

Table No.4.22
Percentage of Various Uses of Funds from Total Uses of NABIL

Particulars	Years						Total	Average
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11		
1 Liquid Funds	7.22	9.80	6.62	12.02	8.54	8.28	52.46	8.75
2 Investments	15.19	9.83	18.07	12.71	8.66	14.88	79.34	13.22
3 Loans & Advances	59.51	53.95	52.79	55.91	60.55	60.25	342.97	57.16
4 Share & Other Inv	8.20	15.76	12.11	13.19	15.01	10.04	74.32	12.39

5	Others	9.88	10.66	10.41	6.17	7.24	6.55	50.91	8.48
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100

Source: Appendix-VI

From the above analysis, contribution of Capital Fund in total sources of funds of NABIL is 6.26%. Similarly, Deposits contribute more funds in total sources of funds i.e. 81.05%. Borrowings occupied only 2.16% of the total sources. And Other Sources has contribution of 10.54%. It can be said that deposits is the main sources of funds.

These above sources of funds are used for different purposes. NABIL has maintained Liquid Funds of 8.75% out of total sources. It made an average Investment of 13.22%. It provided Loans and Advances of 57.16% to its customer. Percentage covered by Share & Investment is 12.39% and other uses are 8.48% of the total uses of funds.

4.2.3 Analysis of Sources and Uses of Funds of HBL

The following table presents the list of sources and uses of funds of HBL. And it represents the proportionate contribution to the total funds of HBL.

Table No.4.23
Percentage of Various Sources of Funds from Total Sources of HBL

Particulars	Years						Total	Average
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11		
1 Capital Fund	4.56	4.97	5.10	5.72	6.16	6.96	33.47	5.58
2 Deposits	85.32	85.16	86.32	84.75	85.02	84.01	510.59	85.10
3 Borrowings	1.67	1.23	1.04	2.32	1.23	1.12	8.60	1.43
4 Others	8.45	8.64	7.54	7.21	7.59	7.91	47.34	7.89
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100

Source: Appendix-VI

Table No.4.24
Percentage of Various Uses of Funds from Total Uses of HBL

Particulars	Years						Total	Average
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11		
1 Liquid Funds	28.27	8.61	9.41	6.67	10.78	9.67	73.41	12.24
2 Investments	18.75	16.56	18.63	19.91	10.33	9.97	94.15	15.69
3 Loans & Advances	45.39	49.95	51.01	53.26	62.00	64.72	326.33	54.39
4 Share & Other Inv	0.14	18.50	15.49	14.07	10.59	8.55	67.34	11.22
5 Others	7.45	6.38	5.46	6.09	6.30	7.09	38.77	6.46
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100

Source: Appendix-VII

Sources of fund of HBL are composed of Capital Fund, Deposits, Borrowings and Other Sources. In which contribution of Deposits for the Total Sources of funds is highest i.e. 85.10%. Contribution of Capital Fund is 5.58%, Borrowings contributed 1.43% and remaining funds are from the Other Sources of funds i.e. 7.89 %. Deposits are considered as a stronger source of funds of HBL because of greater contribution of total sources of funds.

HBL used its total funds for different purposes. It maintained Liquid Funds of 12.24% on average for the fulfillment of daily cash requirements of the banks. Similarly, it used funds to make Investment of 15.69% out of total uses of funds. It has investment of funds in government securities as well as shares, debentures, NRB bonds and joint ventures. HBL uses its funds of 54.39% in average to provide Loans and Advances for different public enterprises so as to others. Out of total uses of funds, percentage covered by Share & Investment is 11.22 and lastly, remaining funds are used for other purposes, which occupied the average percentage of 6.46. HBL has used more funds for providing loan and advances.

4.2.4 Analysis of Sources and Uses of Funds of EBL

The following table presents the list of sources and uses of funds of EBL. And it represents the proportionate contribution to the total funds of EBL.

Table No.4.25
Percentage of Various Sources of Funds from Total Sources of EBL

particulars		Years						Total	Average
		2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11		
1	Capital Fund	6.51	4.98	4.13	5.61	5.44	5.24	31.90	5.32
2	Deposits	67.01	82.58	81.84	83.93	87.69	87.82	490.87	81.81
3	Borrowings	0.00	1.79	1.29	1.05	1.61	1.68	7.42	1.24
4	Others	26.48	10.65	12.74	9.41	5.26	5.26	69.81	11.63
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100

Source: Appendix-VIII

Table No.4.26
Percentage of Various Uses of Funds from Total Uses of EBL

Particulars		Years						Total	Average
		2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11		
1	Liquid Funds	10.78	9.69	14.27	11.20	16.22	18.59	80.75	13.45
2	Investments	13.94	21.24	20.16	17.18	13.54	10.36	96.40	16.07
3	Loans & Advances	52.52	60.57	60.25	65.86	64.12	66.89	370.22	61.70
4	Share & Other Inv	0.13	3.90	1.20	0.54	2.12	1.56	9.45	1.58
5	Others	22.63	4.60	4.12	5.22	4.00	2.60	43.18	7.20
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	100

Source: Appendix-VIII

From the above analysis, contribution of Capital Fund in total sources is 5.32%. Likewise, Deposits contributed more funds out of total sources of funds i.e. 81.81%. Considering the contribution of Borrowings to total sources, it is approximately 1.24% which is lowest among other sources of funds. Other source of funds is 11.63%. Deposit is the only one reliable source of funds of EBL.

These above sources of funds are used for different purposes. EBL maintained Liquid Funds of 13.46%. It has maintained sufficient liquid funds in the starting period of the study. It makes average Investment of 16.07%. Similarly, it has provided Loan and Advances of 61.70% for its customers. Share & Investment and other uses covered 1.58% and 7.20% respectively.

Sources of Funds of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL based on Mean Ratio

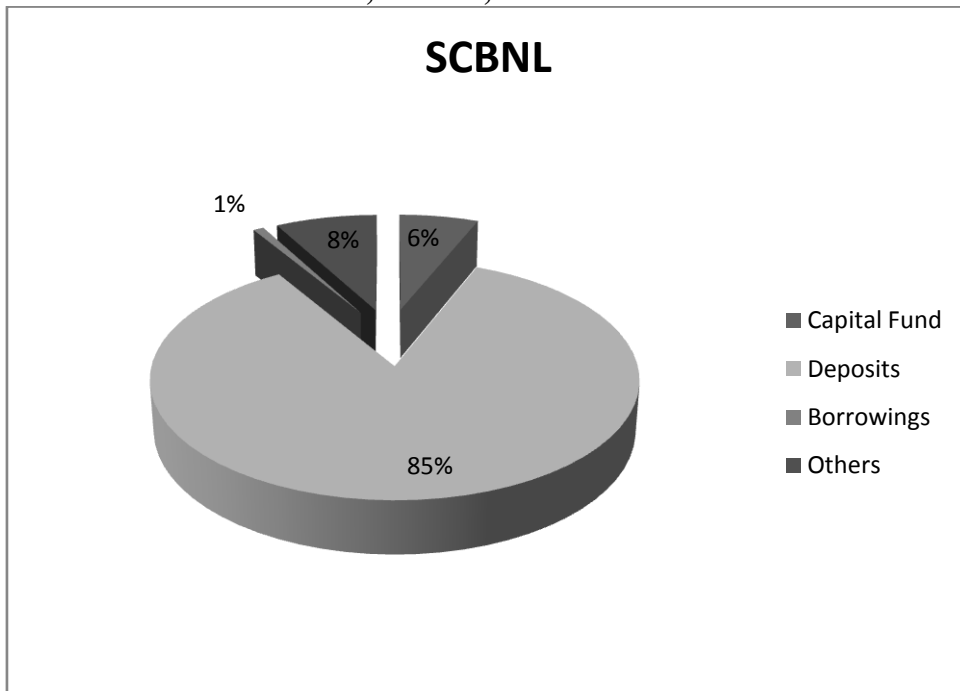


Figure No.12

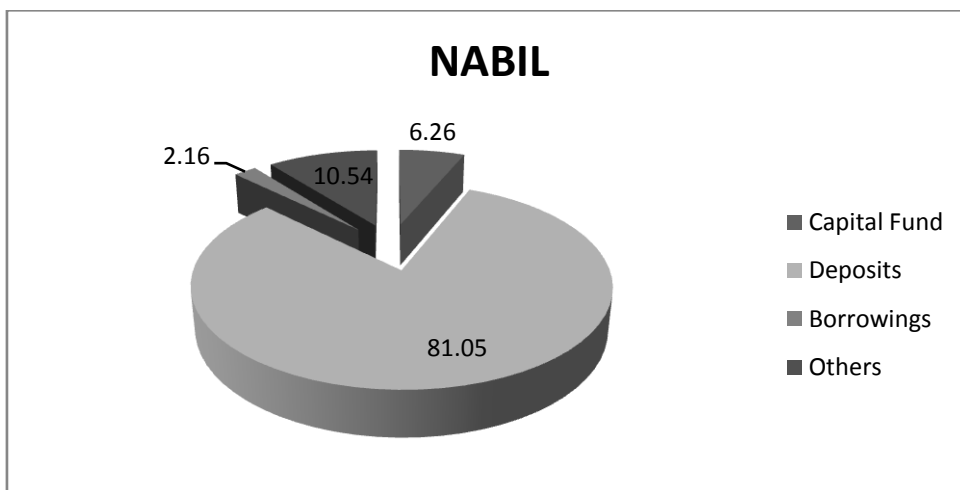


Figure No.13

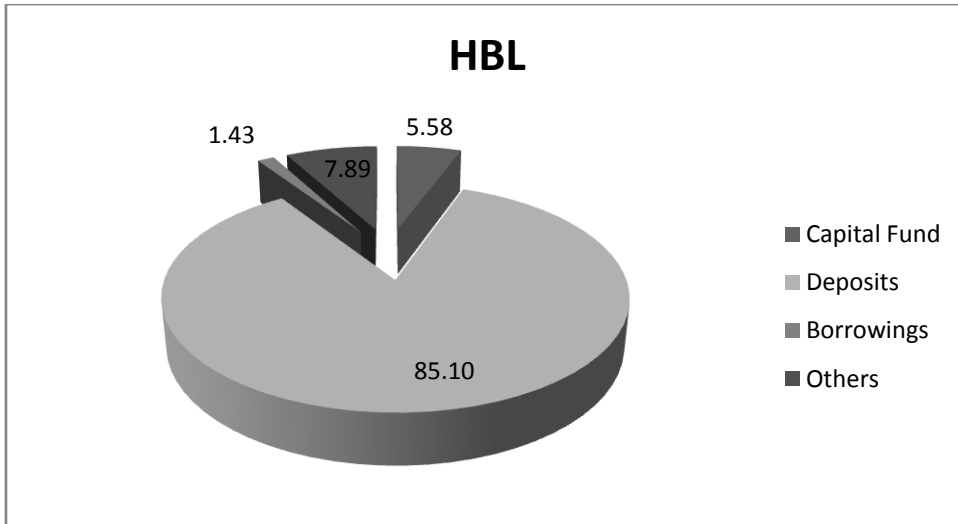


Figure No.14

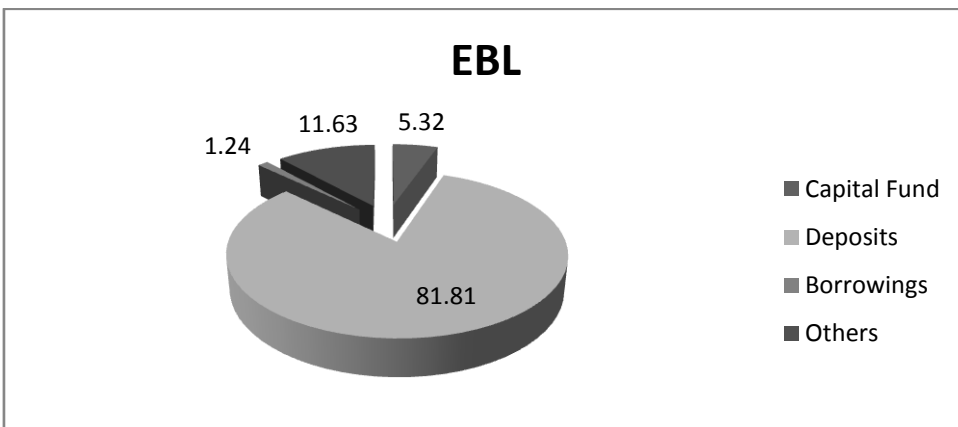


Figure No.15

Uses of Funds of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL based on Mean Ratio

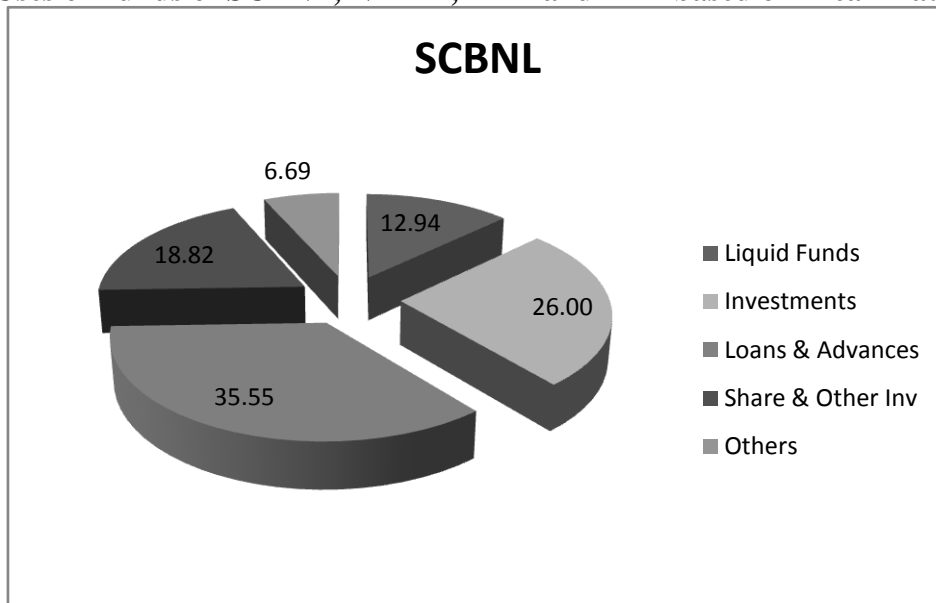


Figure No. 16

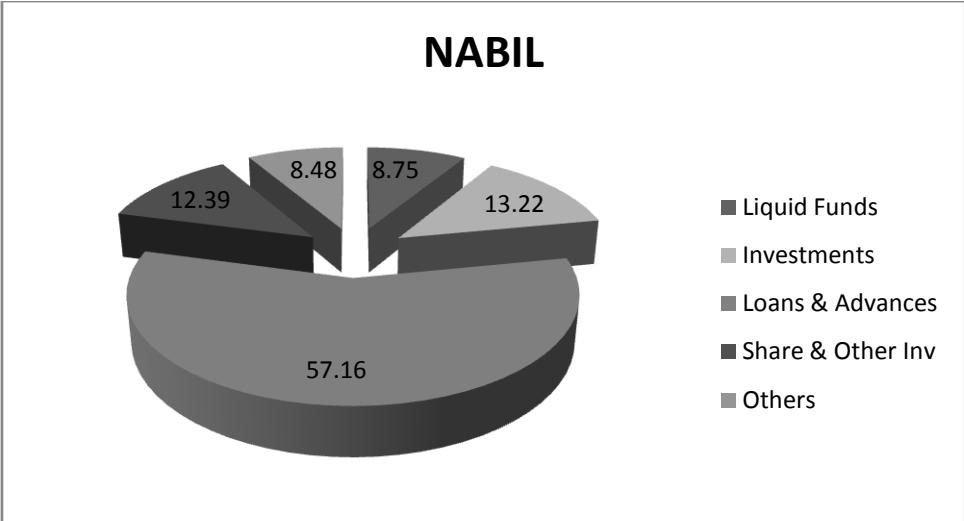


Figure No.17

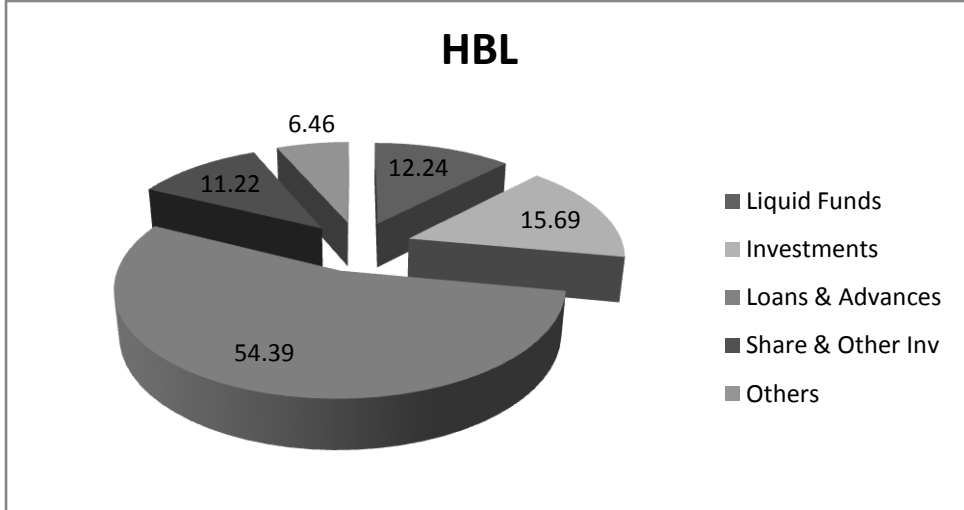


Figure No.18

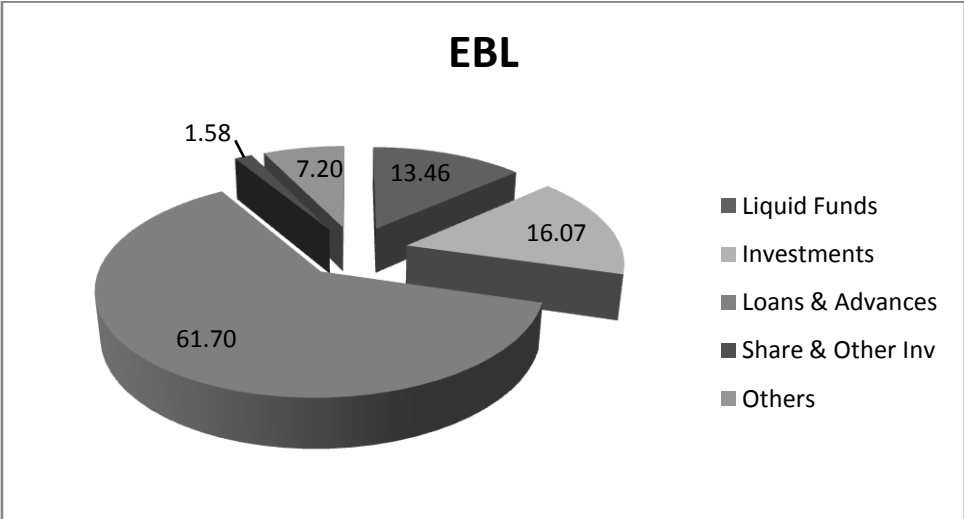


Figure No.19

4.2.5 Comparative Analysis of Sources

The following table shows the average sources of funds of the four joint venture banks.

Table No.4.27

Particulars		Average %			
		SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
1	Capital Fund	6.14	6.26	5.58	5.32
2	Deposits	85.13	81.05	85.10	81.81
3	Borrowings	0.82	2.16	1.43	1.24
4	Others	7.90	10.54	7.89	11.63
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Appendix-IX

From the above analysis, a capital fund of NABIL is higher in comparison to other three banks i.e. 6.26%. Capital base of rest 3 banks are SCBNL 6.14%, HBL 5.58% and EBL 5.32%. Since the deposit contribution to total sources of funds is very high, SCBNL and HBL seem to be high liquidity sensitive bank. The deposit proportion of SCBNL is almost equal to HBL i.e. 85.13% and 85.10% respectively. Considering the contribution of borrowings to total sources, NABIL has borrowed proportionately more funds than that of other 3 banks Whereas SCBNL has nominal proportion of borrowings among four banks. Lastly, others source of funds proportion of SCBNL and HBL is lower than that of NABIL and EBL.

4.2.6 Comparative Analysis of Uses

The subsequent table shows the average uses of funds of the four joint venture banks.

Table No.4.28

Comparative average Uses of Funds of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL

Particulars		Average %			
		SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
1	Liquid Funds	12.94	8.75	12.24	13.45
2	Investments	26.00	13.22	15.69	16.07
3	Loans & Advances	35.55	57.16	54.39	61.70
4	Share & Other Inv	18.82	12.39	11.22	1.58
5	Others	6.69	8.48	6.46	7.20
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Appendix-IX

EBL has maintained high liquid funds than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL i.e. 13.46%. SCBNL is successful to make investment in different sectors in comparison to other three banks i.e. 26% which is comparatively greater than investment of rest 3 banks. EBL has greater portfolio of Loan and Advances i.e. 61.70%. Investment in Shares and Others of SCBNL is greater than

rest banks i.e. 18.82%. Other Investment of NABIL is greater i.e. 8.48%. Thus, SCBNL has better portfolio in dividing total funds of the bank.

4.3 Correlation Analysis

Correlations between the important variables are analyzed under this heading.

4.3.1 Analysis of Correlation Coefficient between Deposits and Total Investment

The following table describes the relationship between deposits and total investment of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL under six years study period. In this case, deposit is independent variables (X) and total investment is dependent variable (Y).

Table No.4.29
Correlation Coefficient between Deposits and Total Investment

Banks	Base of Evaluation			
	R	R ²	P.E.	6×P.E.
SCBNL	0.74	0.55	0.19	1.11
NABIL	0.82	0.67	0.14	0.81
HBL	-0.40	0.16	0.34	2.07
EBL	0.87	0.77	0.10	0.57

Source: Appendix -III

From the above table, it is found that coefficient of correlation between deposits and total investment of SCBNL is 0.74. And the value of coefficient of determination (R²) is 0.55 which means 55% of investment decision is depend upon deposit and only 45% investment is depend upon other variables. Similarly probable error (P.E.) is 0.19 and 6P.E. is 1.11 which shows that 'r' is lower than 6P.E. Therefore it reveals that relationship between deposit and investment is not significant.

Likewise in case of NABIL, coefficient of correlation between investment and deposit is 0.82. Coefficient of determination (R²) is 0.67, which means 67% of investment decision is depend upon deposit and 33% investment is depend on other variables. And its P.E. is 0.14 and similarly 6P.E. is 0.81 which is lower than 'r'. It means correlation of coefficient between deposit and Investment of NABIL is significant.

Similarly, coefficient of correlation of HBL is in negative 0.40. Coefficient of determination (R²) is 0.16, which means only 16% of investment decision is depend upon deposit and 84% of investment decision depends on other variables. And P.E. is 0.34 and 6P.E. is 2.07 which is higher than 'r'. It means correlation of coefficient between deposit and investment of HBL is not significant.

Lastly, coefficient of correlation of EBL is 0.87. Coefficient of determination (R²) is 0.77, which means 77% of investment decision is depends upon deposit and only 23% investment is depends on other variables. And P.E. is 0.10 and 6P.E. is 0.57 which is lower than 'r'. It means correlation of coefficient between deposit and investment of EBL is significant.

4.3.2 Analysis of Correlation Coefficient between Deposits and Loan and Advances

The following table describes the relationship between deposits and Loan and Advances of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL under six years study period. In this case, deposit is independent variables (X) and Loan and Advances is dependent variable (Y).

Table No.4.30
Correlation Coefficient between Deposits and Loan and Advances

Banks	Base of Evaluation			
	R	R ²	P.E.	6×P.E.
SCBNL	0.92	0.85	0.06	0.36
NABIL	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.03
HBL	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.07
EBL	0.98	0.96	0.01	0.09

Source: Appendix -III

From the above table, it is found that coefficient of correlation between deposits and Loan and Advances of SCBNL is 0.92. And the value of coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.85 which means 85% of Loan and Advances decision is depends upon deposit and only 15% Loan and Advances is depends upon other variables. Similarly probable error (P.E.) is 0.06 and 6P.E. is 0.36 which shows that 'r' is highly greater than 6P.E. Therefore it reveals that relationship between deposit and Loan and Advances is significant.

Likewise in case of NABIL, coefficient of correlation between deposit and Loan and Advances is 0.99. Coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.99 which means 99% of Loan and Advances is depends upon deposit and only 1% Loan and Advances is depends on other variables. And its P.E. is 0.01 and similarly 6P.E. is 0.03 which is lower than 'r' i.e. 0.99. It means correlation of coefficient between deposit and Loan and Advances of NABIL is significant.

Similarly, coefficient of correlation of HBL is 0.99. Coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.99, which means 99% of Loan and Advances is depends upon deposit and only 1% Loan and Advances is depends on other variables. And P.E. is 0.01 and 6P.E. is 0.07 which is lower than 'r'. It means correlation of coefficient between deposit and Loan and Advances of HBL is significant.

Lastly, coefficient of correlation of EBL is 0.98. Coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.96, which means 96% of Loan and Advances is depends upon deposit and only 4% of Loan and Advances is depends on other variables. And P.E. is 0.01 and 6P.E. is 0.09 which is lower than 'r'. It means correlation of coefficient between deposit and Loan and Advances of EBL is significant as well.

4.4 Trend Analysis

4.4.1 Trend Analysis of Total Investment to Total Deposits Ratio

Under this topic, an effort has been made to calculate the trend values of total investment to total deposit ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL with comparatively under six years study period and projects the trend for next four years.

The following table describes the trend values of total investment to total deposit ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL for ten years.

Table No. 4.31
Trend Values of Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL (2004/05 – 2013/14)

Years	Banks (Trend Value)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	52.48	31.03	34.62	26.76
2006/7	52.34	31.93	33.60	24.94
2007/8	52.20	32.83	32.59	23.13
2008/9	52.07	33.73	31.57	21.32
2009/10	51.93	34.64	30.55	19.50
2010/11	51.79	35.54	29.54	17.69
2011/12	51.66	36.44	28.52	15.88
2012/13	51.52	37.34	27.50	14.06
2013/14	51.38	38.24	26.48	12.25
2014/15	51.25	39.14	25.47	10.43

Source: Appendix-IV

From the above comparative table, it has been found that the total investment to total deposit ratios of all banks are in decreasing trend except NABIL. Other things remaining the same, the ratio of total investment to total deposits of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL will be 51.25, 39.14, 25.47 and 10.43 respectively in the year ended 2014.

Trend Line of Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL is shown below

Trend Values of Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL(2004/05–2013/14)

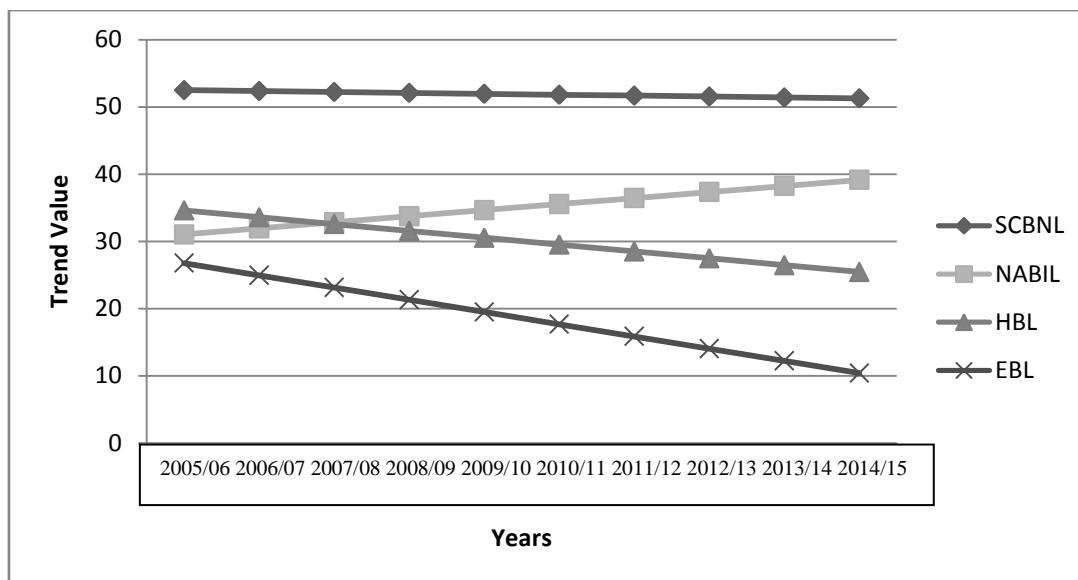


Figure No. 20

4.4.2 Trend Analysis of Loan and Advances to Total Deposits Ratio

Under this topic an attempt has been made to analyze the trend of loan and advances to total deposits ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL with comparatively under six years study period and projects the trend for next four years.

The following table describes the trend values of loan and advances to total deposit ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL for ten years.

Table No. 4.32
Trend Values of Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL (2004/05-2013/14)

Years	Banks (Trend Value)			
	SCBNL	NABIL	HBL	EBL
2005/6	41.05	70.74	52.19	76.01
2006/7	41.34	70.66	56.91	75.81
2007/8	41.63	70.58	61.62	75.62
2008/9	41.91	70.50	66.34	75.42
2009/10	42.20	70.42	71.06	75.22
2010/11	42.49	70.34	75.78	75.02
2011/12	42.78	70.26	80.49	74.83
2012/13	43.06	70.18	85.21	74.63
2013/14	43.35	70.10	89.93	74.43
2014/15	43.64	70.02	94.65	74.24

Source: Appendix-IV

From the above comparative table, it has been found that the loan and advances to total deposits ratio of SCBN, NABIL and EBL are in consistent trend, HBL is in highly increasing trend. Other things remaining the same, the loan and advances to total deposit of HBL will be 94.65 whereas SCBNL, NABIL and EBL will be 43.64, 70.02 and 74.24 respectively in the year 2014.

Trend Line of Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL is shown below:

Trend Values of Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL (2004/05-2013/14)

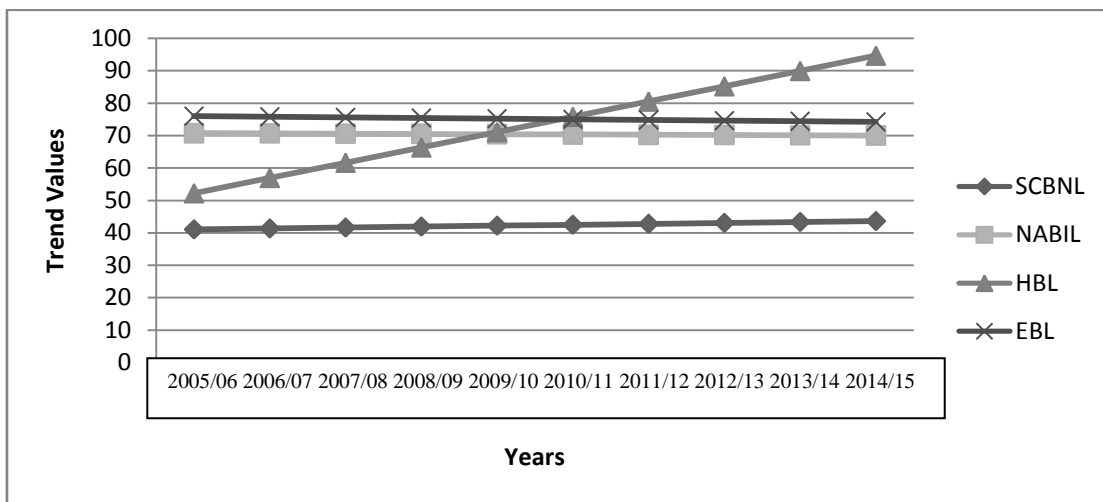


Figure No. 21

4.5 Test of Hypothesis

Under this analysis an effort has been made to test the significance level regarding the parameter of the population on the basis of sample drawn from the population.

4.5.1 Test of Hypothesis on Loans and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio

In this analysis ratios of loan and advances to total deposits of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are taken and are carried out under t-test of significance difference.

Table No. 4.33
Test of Hypothesis on Loans and Advances to Total Deposit ratios between SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL

S. N	Fiscal Year	SCBNL			NABIL			HBL			EBL		
		\bar{X}_1	x_1	x_1^2	\bar{X}_2	x_2	x_2^2	\bar{X}_3	x_3	x_3^2	\bar{X}_4	x_4	x_4^2
1	2005/6	42.46	0.69	0.48	75.95	5.41	29.26	53.34	10.64	113.23	78.38	2.86	8.18
2	2006/7	38.63	-3.14	9.84	67.30	-3.24	10.49	58.65	-5.33	28.46	73.35	-2.17	4.69
3	2007/8	42.77	1.00	1.00	67.08	-3.46	11.98	59.09	-4.89	23.91	73.62	-1.90	3.61
4	2008/9	44.90	3.13	9.80	67.41	-3.13	9.77	62.84	-1.15	1.31	78.47	2.95	8.72
5	2009/10	36.57	-5.20	27.02	74.48	3.94	15.54	72.93	8.95	80.04	73.12	-2.40	5.74
6	2010/11	45.28	3.51	12.35	71.01	0.47	0.22	77.05	13.06	170.68	76.17	0.65	0.42
		250.62		60.49	423.22		77.25	383.89		417.63	453.10		31.37

Source: Appendix-X

Here,

$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{n_1} = \frac{250.62}{6} = 41.77$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{n_2} = \frac{423.22}{6} = 70.54$$

$$\bar{X}_3 = \frac{\sum X_3}{n_3} = \frac{383.89}{6} = 63.98$$

$$\bar{X}_4 = \frac{\sum X_4}{n_4} = \frac{453.10}{6} = 75.52$$

$$\text{Again, } x_1 = X_1 - \bar{X}_1 \quad x_2 = X_2 - \bar{X}_2 \quad x_3 = X_3 - \bar{X}_3 \quad x_4 = X_4 - \bar{X}_4$$

a) Test of Significance of difference between SCBNL and NABIL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_2$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and NABIL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_1 \neq \bar{X}_2$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and NABIL (Where \bar{X}_1 is mean ratio of SCBNL and \bar{X}_2 is mean ratio of NABIL).

Under H_0 , the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (60.49 + 77.25) = 13.77$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{41.77 - 70.54}{\sqrt{13.77 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = -13.44$$

Hence, $|t| = 13.44$

Degree of freedom = $n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of $|t|$ i.e. 13.44 is greater than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228.

It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and NABIL.

b) Test of Significance of difference between SCBNL and HBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_3$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_1 \neq \bar{X}_3$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL (Where \bar{X}_1 is mean ratio of SCBNL and \bar{X}_3 is mean ratio of HBL).

Under H₀, the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_3 - 2} \left(\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_3^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6 + 6 - 2} (60.49 + 417.63) = 47.81$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{41.77 - 63.98}{\sqrt{47.81 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = -5.57$$

Hence, $|t| = 5.57$

Degree of freedom = $n_1 + n_3 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of $|t|$ i.e. 5.57 is greater than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL.

c) Test of Significance of difference between SCBNL and EBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_1 \neq \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL (Where \bar{X}_1 is mean ratio of SCBNL and \bar{X}_4 is mean ratio of EBL).

Under H₀, the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_4 - 2} \left(\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_4^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6 + 6 - 2} (60.49 + 31.37) = 9.19$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{41.77 - 75.52}{\sqrt{9.19 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 19.29$$

Degree of freedom = $n_1 + n_4 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.22

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 19.29 is greater than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL.

d) Test of Significance of difference between NABIL and HBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_2 = \bar{X}_3$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of NABIL and HBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_2 \neq \bar{X}_3$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of NABIL and HBL (Where \bar{X}_2 is mean ratio of NABIL and \bar{X}_3 is mean ratio of HBL).

Under H₀, the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 + n_3 - 2} \left(\sum x_2^2 + \sum x_3^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6 + 6 - 2} (60.49 + 417.63) = 47.81$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{70.54 - 63.98}{\sqrt{47.81 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 1.64$$

Degree of freedom = $n_2 + n_3 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 1.64 is less than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is not significant, alternative hypothesis is rejected hence null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of NABIL and HBL.

e) Test of Significance of difference between NABIL and EBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_2 = \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of NABIL and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_2 \neq \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of NABIL and EBL (Where \bar{X}_2 is mean ratio of NABIL and \bar{X}_4 is mean ratio of EBL).

Under H₀, the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 + n_4 - 2} \left(\sum x_2^2 + \sum x_4^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (77.25 + 31.37) = 10.86$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{70.54 - 75.52}{\sqrt{10.86 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}}$$

$$= 2.62$$

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = n_2 + n_4 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 2.62 is greater than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of NABIL and EBL.

f) Test of Significance of difference between HBL and EBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_3 = \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_3 \neq \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of loans and advances to total deposit of HBL and EBL (Where \bar{X}_3 is mean ratio of HBL and \bar{X}_4 is mean ratio of EBL).

Under H₀, the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_3 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_3} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 + n_3 - 2} \left(\sum x_2^2 + \sum x_3^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (77.25 + 417.63) = 49.49$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_3 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_3} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{63.98 - 75.52}{\sqrt{49.49 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 2.84$$

Degree of freedom = $n_2 + n_3 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 2.84 is greater than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

4.5.2 Test of Hypothesis Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio

In this analysis ratio of total investment to total deposits of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are taken and are carried out under t-test of significance difference.

Table No. 4.34
Test of Hypothesis on Total Investment to Total Deposit ratios between SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL

S.N	Fiscal Year	SCBNL			NABIL			HBL			EBL		
		X ₁	x ₁	x ₁ ²	X ₂	x ₂	x ₂ ²	X ₃	x ₃	x ₃ ²	X ₄	x ₄	x ₄ ²
1	2005/6	50.17	-1.97	3.88	29.84	-3.44	11.83	22.19	-9.89	97.80	20.99	-1.23	1.52
2	2006/7	55.75	3.61	13.06	31.91	-1.37	1.88	41.16	9.09	82.54	30.44	8.22	67.49
3	2007/8	55.05	2.91	8.48	38.35	5.07	25.68	39.53	7.45	55.52	26.10	3.88	15.05
4	2008/9	46.74	-5.39	29.09	31.23	-2.06	4.23	40.09	8.02	64.25	21.11	-1.11	1.24
5	2009/10	51.96	-0.17	0.03	29.12	-4.17	17.36	24.60	-7.48	55.92	17.86	-4.37	19.08
6	2010/11	53.14	1.01	1.01	39.25	5.96	35.58	24.89	-7.18	51.62	16.84	-5.38	28.95
		312.81		55.56	199.71		96.56	192.47		407.66	133.34		133.33

Source: Appendix-X

Here,

$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{n_1} = \frac{312.81}{6} = 52.14$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{n_2} = \frac{199.71}{6} = 33.28$$

$$\bar{X}_3 = \frac{\sum X_3}{n_3} = \frac{192.47}{6} = 32.08$$

$$\bar{X}_4 = \frac{\sum X_4}{n_4} = \frac{133.34}{6} = 22.22$$

$$\text{Again, } x_1 = X_1 - \bar{X}_1 \quad x_2 = X_2 - \bar{X}_2$$

$$x_3 = X_3 - \bar{X}_3 \quad x_4 = X_4 - \bar{X}_4$$

a) Test of Significance of difference between SCBNL and NABIL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_2$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_1 \neq \bar{X}_2$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL (Where \bar{X}_1 is mean ratio of HBL and \bar{X}_2 is mean ratio of EBL)

Under H_0 , the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (55.56+96.56) = 15.21$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{52.14 - 33.28}{\sqrt{15.21 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}}$$

$$= 8.38$$

Degree of freedom = $n_1+n_2-2 = 6+6-2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e.8.38 is more than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and NABIL

b) Test of Significance of difference between SCBNL and HBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H_0): $\bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_3$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): $\bar{X}_1 \neq \bar{X}_3$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL (Where \bar{X}_1 is mean ratio of SCBNL and \bar{X}_3 is mean ratio of HBL)

Under H_0 , the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_3 - 2} \left(\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_3^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (55.56 + 407.66) = 46.32$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{52.14 - 32.08}{\sqrt{46.32 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 5.10$$

Degree of freedom = $n_1 + n_3 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 5.10 is more than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL.

c) Test of Significance of difference between SCBNL and EBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H_0): $\bar{X}_1 = \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): $\bar{X}_1 \neq \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL. (Where \bar{X}_1 is mean ratio of SCBNL and \bar{X}_4 is mean ratio of EBL)

Under H_0 , the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_4 - 2} \left(\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_4^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (55.56 + 133.33) = 18.89$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{52.14 - 22.22}{\sqrt{18.89 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 11.92$$

Degree of freedom = $n_1 + n_4 - 2 = 5 + 5 - 2 = 8$

The tabulated value of t for 12 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 11.92 is more than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL.

d) Test of Significance of difference between NABIL and HBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H_0): $\overline{X}_2 = \overline{X}_3$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of NABIL and HBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): $\overline{X}_2 \neq \overline{X}_3$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of NABIL and HBL (Where \overline{X}_2 is mean ratio of NABIL and \overline{X}_3 is mean ratio of HBL)

Under H_0 , the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 + n_3 - 2} \left(\sum x_2^2 + \sum x_3^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (96.56 + 407.66) = 50.42$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_3}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_3} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{33.28 - 32.08}{\sqrt{50.42 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 0.29$$

Degree of freedom = $n_2 + n_3 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 0.29 is less than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is not significant, null hypothesis is accepted hence alternative hypothesis is rejected which means that there is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

e) Test of Significance of difference between NABIL and EBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_2 = \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of NABIL and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_2 \neq \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of NABIL and EBL (Where \bar{X}_2 is mean ratio of NABIL and \bar{X}_4 is mean ratio of EBL)

Under H₀, the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

$$\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_2 + n_4 - 2} \left(\sum x_2^2 + \sum x_4^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (96.56+133.33) = 22.99$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}} = \frac{33.28 - 22.22}{\sqrt{22.99 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 3.99$$

Degree of freedom = $n_1+n_2-2 = 6+6-2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 3.99 is more than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

f) Test of Significance of difference between HBL and EBL

Here,

Null Hypothesis (H₀): $\bar{X}_3 = \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): $\bar{X}_3 \neq \bar{X}_4$ i.e. there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL (Where \bar{X}_3 is mean ratio of HBL and \bar{X}_4 is mean ratio of EBL)

Under H₀, the test statistic is given by,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_3 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_3} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

$$\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_3} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}$$

Where,

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n_3 + n_4 - 2} \left(\sum x_3^2 + \sum x_4^2 \right) = \frac{1}{6+6-2} (407.66 + 133.33) = 54.10$$

Now,

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_3 - \bar{X}_4}{\sqrt{S^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_3} + \frac{1}{n_4} \right)}}$$

$$= \frac{32.08 - 22.22}{\sqrt{54.10 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right)}} = 2.32$$

Degree of freedom = $n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 6 + 6 - 2 = 10$

The tabulated value of t for 10 d.f. at 5% level of significance for two tailed test is 2.228

Conclusion:

Since, the calculated value of t i.e. 2.32 is more than the tabulated value i.e. 2.228. It is significant, null hypothesis is rejected hence alternative hypothesis is accepted which means that there is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

4.6 Major Findings of the Study

Basically in this research work, all the data has been obtained from secondary sources. Data has been analyzed by using financial as well as statistical tools. This topic focuses on the major findings of the study, which are derived from the analysis of fund mobilization of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL with comparatively applying six years data from 2005/06 to 2010/11.

The major findings of the study derived from the analysis of financial tools of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL are given below:

1. Findings from Liquidity Ratios

- i) The mean ratio of cash and bank balance to total deposits of EBL is higher than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. NABIL has lowest mean ratio. It states that the liquidity position of EBL is better in this regard. The ratio of NABIL is less consistent and SCBNL is more consistent which shows SCBNL has taken more risk to meet the daily cash requirements.
- ii) The mean ratio of cash and bank balance to current assets of EBL is higher than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. NABIL has lowest mean ratio. It reveals that liquidity position of EBL is better than other three banks. It also indicates that EBL has the higher capacity to meet the cash demand of its customer deposit than that of other commercial banks. The ratio of NABIL is less consistent and SCBNL is more consistent.
- iii) The average ratio of investment of government securities to current assets of SCBNL is higher than that of NABIL, HBL and EBL. It reveals that investment on government securities of SCBNL is stronger than that of other banks. Analysis shows that investment on government securities of SCBNL is more consistent.

The above result shows that the liquidity position of EBL is comparatively better than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. Again EBL has the highest cash and bank balance to total deposit and cash and bank balance to current assets ratio. SCBNL has made enough investment on government securities than other banks. At last, it can be concluded that EBL has good deposit collection and higher ability to meet the cash requirements but comparatively SCBNL is more consistent bank than other banks in the sample.

2. Findings from Assets Management Ratios

- i) The mean ratio of loan and advances to total deposit of EBL is greater than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. The variability ratio of EBL is as well lower than that of other three banks. It seems more consistent than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL.

- ii) The average ratio of total investment to total deposit ratio of SCBNL is higher than that of NABIL, EBL and HBL. The variability ratio SCBNL is lower than that of other three banks. It seems more consistent than NABIL, HBL and EBL.
- iii) The average ratio of loan and advances to total working fund of EBL is higher than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. The variability ratio of NABIL is lower than that of SCBNL, HBL and EBL. It is the indication of more consistency of loan and advances.
- iv) The average ratio of investment on government securities to total working fund of SCBNL is higher than that of NABIL, HBL and EBL. But the variability ratio of SCBNL is lower than NABIL, HBL and EBL. It seems more consistent to make investment on government securities.
- v) The mean ratio of investment on shares and debentures to total working fund of SCBNL is greater than NABIL, HBL and EBL. Whereas NABIL has the lower variability of the ratio. It shows the stable investment on shares and debentures.

From the above analysis it helps to conclude that EBL is comparatively successful to provide loan and advances of its collected deposits. And to invest in productive sector, government securities and share & debenture SCBNL seems stronger than other three banks.

3. Findings from Profitability Ratios

- i) The mean ratio of return on loan and advances of SCBNL is higher than HBL and EBL. The variability ratio of SCBNL is lower than NABIL, HBL and EBL. It seems SCBNL has stable return.
- ii) The mean ratio of return on total working fund of NABIL is greater than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. Whereas the variability ratio of SCBNL is lower than NABIL, HBL and EBL. It indicates that the return on total working fund of SCBNL is stable.
- iii) In case of mean ratio of total interest earned to total working fund of HBL is highest among four banks. The variability ratio of NABIL is lower than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. It reveals that HBL is mobilizing its working fund successfully so that it has high earning capacity.
- iv) The mean ratio of total interest paid to total working fund of EBL is lower than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. It reveals that EBL has not paid high interest as other three banks. The ratio of EBL is more consistent than that of other three banks.

From the above analysis of profitability ratios, it is difficult to conclude any one bank is profitable in comparison to other bank.

4. Findings from Risk Ratios

- i) The mean ratio of liquidity risk of NABIL is lower than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. Degree of risk and variability of risk is lower in SCBNL in comparison to other three banks which states liquidity risk ratio of SCBNL is more consistent.
- ii) In case of credit risk ratio, EBL has the lower risk than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. The variability ratio of NABIL is lower than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. It indicates that the credit risk ratio of NABIL is consistent.

From the above analysis, NABIL has maintained the lower liquidity risk and EBL has maintained lower credit risk. And lower liquidity risk means higher risk for higher profit.

5. Findings from Growth Ratios

- i) The growth ratios of total deposits of all banks are increasing every year except SCBNL. Deposit of SCBNL has decreased in the year 2009/10. Out of four banks growth rate of total deposits of EBL is greater than other banks. It shows that EBL has increased its deposit collection capacity and SCBNL is facing problem in collecting deposits due to liquidity crunch.
- ii) The growth rate of total investment of NABIL is higher than that of other three banks. All the banks have increasing trend of Investment except HBL.
- iii) The growth ratio of loan and advances of all banks are in increasing trend whereas only SCBNL has fluctuating trend. Growth rate of EBL is higher among four banks. Though SCBNL is providing more funds in loan and advances it appears to be weak in growth rate point of view.
- iv) The growth ratio of net profit of all the banks are in fluctuating trend the during study period. EBL has the highest growth ratio of net profit among four banks and HBL has lowest growth ratio of net profit.

From the above findings it can be observed that the EBL has maintained the higher growth ratio in total deposits, loan and advances and net profit. NABIL has maintained higher growth ratio in Investment. The growth ratios of all banks are better.

6. Findings from Analysis of Sources and Uses of Funds

- i) SCBNL and HBL have been remained very successful in case of mobilizing deposits during the study period. Whereas deposits condition of NABIL and EBL is lower in comparison to other two banks. SCBNL and HBL are considered as a high liquidity sensitive bank.

- ii) Capital base of NABIL has been found significantly higher than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. It can be said that NABIL has been able to generate high volume of profit from operation than that of other three banks. Others are moderate in the same parameter.
- iii) In case of borrowings of funds from different sources, NABIL frequently depends upon borrowings to discharge its obligation. This is an indication that the internal fund management of NABIL is not satisfactory towards meeting liquidity needs. Whereas SCBNL has been borrowing low proportion in comparison to others. HBL and EBL are moderate in case of borrowings.
- iv) Among four banks EBL is successful to generate funds from other sources. Followed by NABIL, SCBNL and HBL respectively.
- v) EBL has maintained high liquid funds than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. NABIL has low liquid funds among four banks. Considering liquidity, it is good for holding necessary liquid in the banks but holding necessary liquid funds is not favorable for income generation.
- vi) SCBNL has been successful to make investment in different sectors in comparison to other three banks. NABIL has low investment among four banks.
- vii) EBL has proportionately provided more funds as a loan and advances than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. SCBNL mobilizes low amount in loan and advances among four banks.
- viii) NABIL more proportion of allocation of funds under other assets followed by EBL, SCBNL, and HBL. High allocation of such assets leads a bank to a less liquid position and vice-versa.
- ix) SCBNL is comparatively able to invest more on Share and Other Investment than NABIL, HBL and EBL. Whereas EBL is low in terms of investing in Share and Other Investment.

7. Findings from Coefficient of Correlation Analysis

- i) Correlation coefficient between deposit and total investment of EBL is higher than other compared banks. It indicates that EBL is successfully mobilizing its deposits as investment. There is significant relationship between correlation coefficient of deposit and total investment of NABIL and EBL. And, relationship is not significant between correlation coefficient of deposit and total investment of SCBNL and HBL

- ii) NABIL and HBL have the equal highest degree of correlation coefficient between deposit and loan and advances than other two banks. It states that the both NABIL and HBL is in better position of mobilization of deposit as loan and advances in comparison to SCBNL and EBL. There is significant relationship between correlation coefficient of deposit and loan and advances of all SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL.

8. Findings from Trend Analysis

- i) The total deposit to total investment ratio of SCBNL, HBL and EBL are in decreasing trend. Only the trend value of NABIL is in increasing trend. It indicates that HBL is more successful to utilize its deposit in investment.
- ii) The trend value of loan and advances to total deposit ratio of SCBNL and HBL is in increasing trend whereas NABIL and EBL are in consistent trend. Loan and advances to total deposit ratio of HBL is proportionately better than other banks

9. Findings from Test of Hypothesis

- i) There is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and NABIL.
- ii) There is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL.
- iii) There is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL.
- iv) There is no any significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of NABIL and HBL.
- v) There is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of NABIL and EBL.
- vi) There is significant difference between mean ratios of loan and advances to total deposit of HBL and EBL.
- vii) There is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and NABIL.
- viii) There is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and HBL.
- ix) There is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of SCBNL and EBL

- x) There is no significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of NABIL and HBL
- xi) There is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of NABIL and EBL.
- xii) There is significant difference between mean ratios of total investment to total deposit of HBL and EBL.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Basically the entire research work focuses on the comparative study on fund mobilization of four joint venture banks namely Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, Nabil Bank Ltd., Himalayan Bank Ltd. and Everest Bank Ltd. These four joint venture banks are composed as per their fund mobilization activities by taking six years data from the year 2005/06 to 2010/11.

The secondary data are the main sources of the study. All data are taken from NRB official website, concerned banks annual report, literature publication, balance sheet, profit and loss account, previous thesis report, different website, related books and booklets, journals and articles. After collecting data from different sources, it is analyzed by using financial and statistical tools. Findings are drawn by applying various financial tools viz. liquidity ratio, assets management ratio, profitability ratio, growth ratio, risk ratio and sources and uses of funds. Similarly, statistical tools have been used viz. mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, coefficient of correlation and trend analysis.

In an attempt to fulfill the objectives of the research work, all secondary data are compiled, processed and tabulated as per necessity and figures, diagrams, different types of chart are also used.

This study suffers from different limitations; it considers four banks only and time and resource are the constraints of the study. Therefore the study may not be generalized in all cases and accuracy depends upon the data collected and provided by the organization.

5.2 Conclusion

From the analysis of liquidity ratio, the liquidity position of EBL is comparatively better than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. EBL has the highest cash and bank balance to total deposit and cash and bank balance to current assets ratio. Liquidity position of NABIL is comparatively lower than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. SCBNL has made enough investment on government securities. NABIL has invested less part of current assets in government securities.

Considering asset management aspect of four banks, EBL is relatively providing more loan and advances for the purpose of earning profit while SCBNL is providing less. But SCBNL is investing more of its collected deposits in comparison to other three banks. In comparison to NABIL, HBL and EBL, SCBNL seems more successful in mobilizing total fund on different types of government securities to maximize its earning capacity While NABIL has not invested

its fund efficiently. Again, SCBNL has successfully invested more working funds in debentures and shares of other company whereas EBL is in weak position to make investment on shares and debentures.

SCBNL appears to be more successful to earn profit on loan and advances than NABIL, HBL and EBL. Profit earning capacity of EBL is considered weak. The average ratio of return on total working fund indicates that working fund of NABIL is well managed and efficiently utilized Whereas, total working fund of EBL has not well managed. Again, EBL was not able to receive high interest on its total working fund in comparison with SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. On the other hand, HBL has mobilized its working fund properly to earn interest and its earning capacity is also high. EBL is in better position from the view point of interest expenses. It seems to be successful to collect its working fund from less expensive sources in comparison to SCBNL, NABIL and HBL whereas position of HBL is weak.

The liquidity risk ratio of EBL is higher than that of SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. On the other hand liquidity risk ratio of NABIL has the lowest among four banks which specified that NABIL has kept idle funds in the form of cash and bank balance but this reduces profitability. SCBNL has the lowest credit risk ratio among four banks. Credit risk involved in loan and advances and total investment of NABIL is more than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. It may arise due to default risk or non-repayment of loan.

Growth ratio of total deposits, total investment and net profit of HBL seems weak in comparison to SCBNL, NABIL and EBL. SCBNL has low growth ratio of loan and advances t in comparison to NABIL, HBL and EBL. EBL has maintained high growth ratios in total deposit, total investment, loan and advances and net profit. Therefore, we must say that the bank is successful to increasing its sources of funds and its mobilization.

Deposit is the strongest sources of fund whereas borrowings cover fewer portions of sources of fund. SCBNL has highest amounts in deposits contribution followed by HBL in terms of total sources of fund of the bank. Among the uses of funds, loan and advances covers maximum portion and interest accrued covers less portion. EBL has invested more amounts into loan and advances in comparison to SCBNL, NABIL and HBL.

Correlation coefficient between deposit and total investment of SCBNL, NABIL and EBL elucidates the positive relationship or there is high degree of positive correlation. Only HBL have negative relationship between the variables. Most of the investment decision of SCBNL, NABIL and EBL depends upon deposits and only few decisions are depend upon other variables. But, in case of HBL just the few decisions depends upon deposits. Moreover by considering the probable error, the value of coefficient of determination of SCBNL, HBL is less than 6 P.E. so it is insignificant i.e. there is no significant relationship between deposits and total investment though there is positive relation between them. On the other hand there is significant relationship between deposits and total investment of NABIL and EBL.

Correlation coefficient between deposits and loan and advances indicates the positive relationship between the variables of all banks SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL. In almost all

cases it has been found that loan and advance decision depends upon the deposits and only few decisions depend upon other variables. a considering the probable error, the value of coefficient of determination of all banks is greater than that of 6 P.E. so it can be concluded that the value of correlation coefficient is significant i.e. there is significant relationship between total deposits and loan and advances.

By considering the trend values, NABIL is more successful to utilize its total collected deposit in investment than SCBNL, HBL and EBL. It is just the only bank among four which have increasing trend. Trend analysis of loan and advances to total deposits states HBL more successful bank.

In case of testing of hypothesis, we can conclude that there is significant difference between mean ratio of loan and advances to total deposits of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL. Except the relation of NABIL and HBL which have no any significant difference between them. Again, there is significant difference between mean ratio of total investment to total deposits of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL. Relation of NABIL and HBL, again, has no any significant difference.

5.3 Recommendations

Suggestion is the output of the whole study. It helps to take corrective action in their activities in future. Different analysis were done till arrive this step. On the basis of above analysis and findings of the study, following suggestions may be referred to overcome weakness, inefficiency and to fund mobilization of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL.

➤ To maintain effective liquidity position

The liquidity position of a bank may be affected by internal as well as external factors. The affecting factors may be interest rates, supply and demand position of loan and advances as well as savings, investment situations, central banks directives, the lending policies, capability of management, strategic planning and funds flow situations. The ratio of cash and bank balance to total deposit and current assets of EBL is higher than that of SCBNL, NABIL and HBL. It means EBL has higher cash and bank balance than SCBNL, NABIL and HBL and it indicates EBL has higher idle cash and bank balance. It may decrease profit of bank. EBL is recommended to mobilize its idle cash and bank balance in profitable sector as loan and advances.

➤ To increase deposit collection

The main source of commercial banks is collecting deposit from public who don't need that fund recently. So, it is recommended to collect more amounts as deposits through large variety of deposits schemes and facilities like cumulative deposit scheme, prize bonds scheme, gift cheques scheme, recurring deposit scheme (life insurance), monthly interest scheme, house building scheme, direct finance housing scheme, education loan scheme and many others.

➤ To make more investment in government securities

From the study, it has been revealed that NABIL has not invested more funds in government securities than that of SCBNL, HBL and EBL. NABIL has made lower investment amount on government securities. Increasing large amount on assets, as cash and bank balance is not considered good from the profitability point of view of the bank as it doesn't earn any return. NABIL's investment on government securities is not in satisfactory position. Investment on those securities issued by government i.e. treasury bills, development bonds, saving certificates are free of risk and highly liquid in nature and such securities yield the low interest rates of a particular maturity due to lowest risk in future, it is more better in regard to safety than other means of investment. So, NABIL is strongly recommended to give more importance to invest more funds in government securities instead of keeping them idle.

➤ **To make more investment on share and debentures**

To get success in a competitive market and to raise financial and economic development of the country a commercial bank must mobilize its fund in different sectors such as purchase of share and debenture of other financial and non-financial companies and other government and non-government companies. It is also genuine means of utilization of resource. Thus these companies may get chances to rise and that help to development of the country. Out of total working fund, investment on shares and debentures of EBL is lower than other commercial banks. EBL is suggested to invest more of its fund in share and debentures of different companies.

➤ **To prefer aggressive-defensive policy**

Observing the findings of growth analysis and trend of growth, it has noticed that EBL has been adopting an aggressive policy in all the parameters including loan and advances. As the economy has not been able to show the survival growth, the aggressive policy may prove to be harmful in future. EBL should rather prefer an aggressive-defensive policy in mobilizing the resources into loans.

➤ **To make profitable return**

As a private sector, commercial banks cannot keep their eyes closed from the profit motive. They should be careful in increasing profit motive. They should be careful in increasing profit in a real sense to maintain the confidence of shareholders, depositors and all its customers. EBL's profitability position is worse than that of other three banks. So, EBL is strongly recommended to utilize risky assets and shareholders fund to gain highest profit margin. Similarly, it should reduce its expenses and should try to collect cheap fund being more profitable.

➤ **To invest deprive and priority sector**

NRB has directed to commercial banks to invest their certain percentage in deprives and Priority sector and it is also responsibility of banks. Although the collected data did not classified the loan and advances, but the study has found that commercial banks are earning high profit because their services are only for profitable sector. It reveals that it has not granted enough loans on priority and deprives sector. So it is recommended to thoroughly follow the directives issued by NRB and invest in priority and deprive sector and also to invest on other small-scale industries like, public utilities, health, sanitation and drinking water, education and agricultural etc.

➤ **To make effective portfolio management**

The total fund of a bank is the aggregation of different portfolios such as deposits, capital fund, borrowings and other deposit liabilities. It is need not to state that deposit liability is the major contributing source. Considering the position of all four banks, the contribution of deposit to total sources of funds is very high. It is because the deposits are the prime

sources of every bank. It is recommended to enhance its capital base and operational resources of funds in order to have an appropriate combination to the total funds of the bank. High contribution of deposits to the total sources of funds demands high level of liquid assets and it is the threat of withdrawals.

Portfolio management is very important for every investor. In each investment, risk is involved. Risk is the chance of loss or the variability of the returns of a period. The greater the variability of the returns project will be riskier. So it is kept in mind while investing in the project which would be lower risk and higher return. Portfolio management plays vital role with dividing total investment in different areas. Portfolio management of the bank assets basically means allocation of funds in different components of banking assets having different degrees of risk and varying rate of return in such a way that the conflicting goal of maximum yield and minimum risk can be achieved. So, portfolio conditions of SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL should be examine carefully from time to time and alteration should be made to maintain equilibrium in the portfolio condition as far as possible. So, it can be said “all eggs should not be kept in the same basket”. The bank should make continuous efforts to explore new, competitive and high yielding investment opportunities to optimize their investment portfolio.

➤ **Liberal lending policy and sound credit collection policy**

To get success in competitive banking market, commercial bank must utilize their deposit as loan and advances. Loan and advances are the main source of income and also means of utilization resources of commercial banks. Negligence in administrating these assets could be the cause of liquidity crisis in bank and one of the main reasons of the bank failure. Collection of loan has been most challenging task of commercial banks these days, increasing on non-performing assets discloses the failure of commercial banks in recovery of loan. Therefore, it is recommended to SCBNL, NABIL, HBL and EBL to follow liberal lending policy when sensations loan and advances with sufficient guaranty and implement a sound collection policy including procedure which rapid identification of bad debtor loans, immediate contact with borrower, continual follow up and as well as legal procedure if require.

➤ **To adopt innovative approach to bank marketing**

In the light of growing competition in the banking sector, the business of the bank should be customer oriented. Marketing is an effective tool to attract and retain the customers. Without effective marketing strategy anyone be along behind in today’s competitive environment. Different marketing techniques like advertisement through audio-visual, published web site, documentary etc. are flowed. Similarly, draw attentions of customers through new technologies like, ATM, E-banking, mobile banking, increase investment through their wide international banking network should be introduced by those who have not.

➤ **To extend branches all over the country**

Economic development of the country depends upon the growth of commercial banks. If the service of commercial banks expands all over the country it collects idle money from every corner of the country and can be utilized for income generation purpose. Nepal Government has also encouraged the joint venture banks to expand banking service in rural areas and communities without making unfavorable impact in their profit. Therefore, all banks are recommended to expand their branch and providing banking service and facilities to the rural areas and communities to accelerate the economic development of the country.

Being a developing country, economic environment of Nepal is not in a good condition. The strong economic structure is needed for the rapid overall development. Commercial banks play vital role in the developing country like Nepal. Commercial banks are facing several problems related to fund mobilization. They have to rush with modern banking technology so that, they would be a professional institutions. If commercial banks follow above- mentioned suggestions, they would be successful in reaching to the modern innovative and competitive banking market.

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APPENDIX
APPENDIX – 1

Table -1
Comparative cash and Bank balance to total deposit ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Cash & Bank Balance	1111.00	1276.00	2235.00	2050.00	3137.00	1929.00
	Total Deposits	19344.00	23051.00	24640.00	29744.00	35872.00	35183.00
	Ratio (%)	5.74	5.54	9.07	6.89	8.75	5.48
NABIL	Cash & Bank Balance	556.70	630.40	1399.19	2671.42	3373.12	1396.55
	Total Deposits	14587.30	19348.10	23342.75	31915.48	37348.55	46335.23
	Ratio (%)	3.84	3.26	6.00	8.37	9.03	3.01
HBL	Cash & Bank Balance	1549.30	1672.20	1549.37	1397.16	3049.27	3866.79
	Total Deposits	24831.10	26456.00	29906.37	31805.11	34681.64	37609.73
	Ratio (%)	6.24	6.32	5.18	4.39	8.79	10.28
EBL	Cash & Bank Balance	1054.10	1619.30	3329.40	2852.33	6164.72	7819.16
	Total Deposits	10098.10	1380260	19098.65	23976.99	33323.45	36932.10
	Ratio (%)	10.44	11.73	17.44	11.90	18.50	21.17

Table -2
Comparative cash and Bank balance to current assets ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Cash & Bank Balance	1111.00	1276.00	2235.00	2050.00	3137.00	1929.00
	Current Assets	22364.50	26407.00	29510.00	33872.00	41207.00	41045.00
	Ratio (%)	4.97	4.83	7.57	6.05	7.61	4.70
NABIL	Cash & Bank Balance	559.70	630.40	1399.19	2671.42	3373.12	1395.55
	Current Assets	18391.50	23815.48	29371.30	37967.71	45306.38	53829.27
	Ratio (%)	3.04	2.65	4.77	7.04	7.44	2.59
HBL	Cash & Bank Balance	1549.30	1672.20	1549.37	1397.16	3049.27	3866.79
	Current Assets	28622.87	30524.50	34071.69	36827.64	39927.47	43799.84
	Ratio (%)	5.41	5.48	4.55	3.79	7.64	8.83
EBL	Cash & Bank Balance	1054.10	1619.30	3329.40	2852.33	6164.72	7819.16
	Current Assets	14988.20	16563.60	23165.11	28251.05	37573.49	41589.11

	Ratio (%)	7.03	9.78	14.37	10.10	16.41	18.80
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Table -3
Investment on Government Securities to Current assets ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Investment on government securities	7205.00	8645.00	7116.00	8137.00	9998.00	8531.00
	Current Assets	22364.50	26407.00	29510.00	33872.00	41207.00	41044.00
	Ratio (%)	32.21	32.74	24.11	24.02	24.26	20.79
NABIL	Investment on government securities	2414.40	2298.90	4805.80	4646.83	3706.35	7941.60
	Current Assets	18391.50	23815.48	29371.30	37967.71	45305.38	53828.27
	Ratio (%)	13.13	9.65	16.36	12.24	8.18	14.75
HBL	Investment on government securities	5469.29	4577.00	6454.13	7471.68	4212.00	4465.72
	Current Assets	28622.87	30524.50	34071.69	36822.64	39927.47	43799.84
	Ratio (%)	19.11	15.00	18.95	20.29	10.55	10.20
EBL	Investment on government securities	2100.90	3548.20	4704.32	4906.32	5146.46	4354.53
	Current Assets	14988.20	16562.60	23165.11	28251.05	37573.49	41589.11
	Ratio (%)	14.01	21.43	20.31	17.37	13.70	10.47

Table -4
Loan and Advance to Total Deposit ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Loans and Advances	8214.00	8905.00	10538.00	13355.00	13119.00	15932.00
	Total Deposits	19344.00	23051.00	24640.00	29744.00	35872.00	35183.00
	Ratio (%)	42.46	38.63	42.77	44.90	36.57	45.28
NABIL	Loans and Advances	11078.20	13021.80	15657.44	21515.32	27816.61	32903.33
	Total Deposits	14587.30	19348.10	23342.75	31915.48	37348.55	46335.23
	Ratio (%)	75.95	67.30	67.08	67.41	74.48	71.01
HBL	Loans and Advances	13245.60	15515.10	17672.11	19985.88	25292.65	28977.73
	Total Deposits	24831.10	26456.00	29906.37	31805.11	34681.64	37609.73
	Ratio (%)	53.34	58.65	59.09	62.84	72.93	77.05
EBL	Loans and Advances	7914.50	10124.70	14059.67	18814.94	24366.00	28129.88
	Total	10098.10	13802.60	19098.65	23976.99	33323.45	36932.10

	Deposits						
	Ratio (%)	78.38	73.35	73.62	78.47	73.12	76.17

Table - 5
Total Investment to Total Deposit ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Total Investment	9704.00	12851.00	13564.00	13903.00	18641.00	19846.00
	Total Deposits	19344.00	23051.00	24640.00	29744.00	35872.00	37348.55
	Ratio (%)	50.17	55.75	55.05	46.74	51.96	53.14
NABIL	Total Investment	4353.50	6175.60	8952.28	9967.62	10875.38	13612.70
	Total Deposits	14587.30	19348.10	23342.75	31915.48	37348.55	34681.64
	Ratio (%)	29.84	31.91	38.35	31.23	29.12	39.25
HBL	Total Investment	5509.39	10890.20	11821.79	12752.78	8531.20	8295.86
	Total Deposits	24831.10	26456.00	29906.37	31805.11	34681.64	33323.45
	Ratio (%)	22.19	41.16	39.53	40.09	24.60	24.89
EBL	Total Investment	2119.80	4201.20	4985.23	5061.58	5950.81	5009.08
	Total Deposits	10098.10	13802.60	19098.65	23976.99	33323.45	29744.00
	Ratio (%)	20.99	30.44	26.10	21.11	17.86	16.84

Table - 6
Loan and Advance to Total Working Fund Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Loan and Advance	8214.00	8905.00	10538.00	13355.00	13119.00	15932.00
	Total Working Fund	22759.50	26798.00	29937.00	34313.00	41679.00	41525.00
	Ratio (%)	36.09	33.23	35.20	38.92	31.48	38.37
NABIL	Loan and Advance	11078.20	13021.80	15657.44	21515.32	27817.61	32903.33
	Total Working Fund	18752.90	24135.38	29660.10	38479.20	45942.53	54609.27
	Ratio (%)	59.07	53.95	52.79	55.91	60.55	60.25
HBL	Loan and Advance	13245.60	15516.10	17672.11	19985.88	25292.65	28977.73
	Total Working Fund	29103.47	31065.70	34646.00	37527.24	40791.19	44769.64
	Ratio (%)	45.51	49.95	51.01	53.26	62.00	64.72
EBL	Loan and	7914.50	10124.70	14059.67	18814.94	24366.00	28129.88

	Advance						
	Total Working Fund	15122.90	16715.20	23335.27	28566.45	38000.06	42053.05
	Ratio (%)	52.34	60.57	60.25	65.86	64.12	66.89

Table - 7
Investment on Government Securities to Total Working Fund Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Investment on government securities	7205.00	8645.00	7116.00	8138.00	9999.00	8532.00
	Total Working Fund	22759.50	26798.00	29937.00	34313.00	41679.00	41525.00
	Ratio (%)	31.66	32.26	23.77	23.72	23.99	20.55
NABIL	Investment on government securities	2414.40	2298.90	4806.80	4647.83	3706.35	7941.60
	Total Working Fund	18752.90	24135.38	29660.10	38479.20	45942.53	54609.27
	Ratio (%)	12.87	9.52	16.20	12.08	8.07	14.54
HBL	Investment on government securities	5469.29	4578.00	6455.13	7472.68	4212.00	4465.72
	Total Working Fund	29103.47	31065.70	34646.00	37527.24	40791.19	44769.64
	Ratio (%)	18.79	14.74	18.63	19.91	10.33	9.97
EBL	Investment on government securities	2100.90	3549.20	4705.32	4907.32	5146.46	4354.53
	Total Working Fund	15122.90	16715.20	23335.27	28566.45	38000.06	42053.05
	Ratio (%)	13.89	21.23	20.16	17.18	13.54	10.35

Table - 8
Investment on Share and Debenture to Total Working Fund Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Investment on share and debenture	2499.00	4206.00	6448.00	5757.00	8633.00	11308.00
	Total Working Fund	22759.50	26798.00	29937.00	34313.00	41679.00	41525.00
	Ratio (%)	10.98	15.69	21.54	16.78	20.71	27.23

NABIL	Investment on share and debenture	1526.90	3803.70	3593.34	5077.95	6896.74	5484.11
	Total Working Fund	18752.90	24135.38	29660.10	38479.20	45942.53	54609.27
	Ratio (%)	8.14	15.76	12.11	13.19	15.01	10.04
HBL	Investment on share and debenture	39.10	5746.60	5367.66	5280.10	4319.20	3829.14
	Total Working Fund	29103.47	31065.70	34646.00	37527.24	40791.19	44768.64
	Ratio (%)	0.14	18.50	15.49	14.07	10.59	8.55
EBL	Investment on share and debenture	19.90	653.00	280.91	155.26	804.35	656.55
	Total Working Fund	15122.90	16715.20	23335.27	28566.45	38000.06	42053.05
	Ratio (%)	0.13	3.90	1.20	0.54	2.12	1.56

Table - 9
Return on Loan and Advances Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Net profit	758.00	663.00	692.00	814.00	1028.00	1087.00
	Loans and Advances	8214.00	8905.00	10538.00	13355.00	13119.00	15932.00
	Ratio (%)	9.23	7.44	6.57	6.10	7.84	6.82
NABIL	Net profit	818.80	979.50	686.80	750.54	1625.62	1799.02
	Loans and Advances	11078.20	13021.80	15657.44	21515.32	27817.61	32903.33
	Ratio (%)	7.38	7.52	4.38	3.49	5.84	5.47
HBL	Net profit	752.70	514.70	828.91	1051.46	1182.86	872.99
	Loans and Advances	13245.60	15516.10	17672.11	19985.88	25292.65	28977.73
	Ratio (%)	5.68	3.31	4.69	5.26	4.67	3.01
EBL	Net profit	276.60	380.60	301.40	723.44	624.68	832.66
	Loans and Advances	7914.50	10124.70	14059.67	18814.94	24366.00	28129.88
	Ratio (%)	3.48	3.76	2.14	3.84	2.56	2.96

Table - 10
Return on Total Working Fund Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Net profit	758.00	663.00	692.00	814.00	1028.00	1087.00
	Total Working Fund	22759.50	26798.00	29937.00	34313.00	41679.00	41525.00
	Ratio (%)	3.33	2.47	2.31	2.37	2.47	2.62
NABIL	Net profit	818.80	979.50	686.80	750.54	1625.62	1799.02
	Total Working Fund	18752.90	24135.38	29660.10	38479.20	45942.53	54609.27
	Ratio (%)	4.36	4.06	2.31	1.95	3.54	3.29
HBL	Net profit	752.70	514.70	828.91	1051.46	1182.86	872.99
	Total Working Fund	29103.47	31065.70	34646.00	37527.24	40791.19	44769.64
	Ratio (%)	2.59	1.65	2.39	2.80	2.90	1.95
EBL	Net profit	276.60	380.60	301.40	723.44	624.68	832.66
	Total Working Fund	15122.90	16715.20	23335.27	28566.45	38000.06	42053.05
	Ratio (%)	1.82	2.28	1.29	2.53	1.64	1.98

Table - 11
Total Interest Earned to Total Working Fund Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Interest Earned	267.00	378.00	442.00	294.00	338.00	251.00
	Total Working Fund	22759.50	26798.00	29937.00	34313.00	41679.00	41525.00
	Ratio (%)	1.17	1.41	1.48	0.86	0.81	0.61
NABIL	Interest Earned	185.70	288.58	220.47	224.69	378.20	440.41
	Total Working Fund	18752.90	24135.38	29660.10	38479.20	45942.53	54609.27
	Ratio (%)	0.99	1.19	0.74	0.58	0.82	0.81
HBL	Interest Earned	701.75	688.80	415.98	407.75	409.01	574.12
	Total Working Fund	29103.47	31065.70	34646.00	37527.24	40791.19	44769.64
	Ratio (%)	2.41	2.22	1.20	1.09	1.00	1.28
EBL	Interest Earned	181.50	110.30	72.89	128.41	140.76	108.90
	Total Working Fund	15122.90	16715.20	23335.27	28566.45	38000.06	42053.05

	Fund						
	Ratio (%)	1.19	0.66	0.31	0.45	0.37	0.26

Table - 12
Total Interest Paid to Total Working Fund Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Interest Paid	132.00	160.00	241.00	116.00	118.00	136.00
	Total Working Fund	22759.50	26798.00	29937.00	34313.00	41679.00	41525.00
	Ratio (%)	0.59	0.60	0.80	0.34	0.28	0.33
NABIL	Interest Paid	167.50	145.40	112.84	132.87	156.53	221.08
	Total Working Fund	18752.90	24135.38	29660.10	38479.20	45942.53	54609.27
	Ratio (%)	0.89	0.60	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.40
HBL	Interest Paid	518.70	558.10	343.39	351.38	378.39	501.27
	Total Working Fund	29103.47	31065.70	34646.00	37527.24	40791.19	44769.64
	Ratio (%)	1.78	1.80	0.99	0.93	0.93	1.12
EBL	Interest Paid	58.00	62.10	83.43	92.16	81.95	69.01
	Total Working Fund	15122.90	16715.20	23335.27	28566.45	38000.06	42053.05
	Ratio (%)	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.32	0.21	0.16

Table - 13
Liquidity Risk Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Cash & Bank Balance	1111.00	1276.00	2235.00	2050.00	3137.00	1929.00
	Total Deposits	19344.00	23051.00	24640.00	29744.00	35872.00	35183.00
	Ratio (%)	5.74	5.54	9.07	6.89	8.75	5.48
NABIL	Cash & Bank Balance	559.70	630.40	1399.19	2671.42	3373.12	1396.55
	Total Deposits	14587.30	19348.10	23342.75	31915.48	37348.55	46335.23
	Ratio (%)	3.84	3.26	6.00	8.37	9.03	3.01
HBL	Cash & Bank Balance	1549.30	1672.20	1549.37	1397.16	3049.27	3866.79
	Total Deposits	24831.10	26456.00	29906.37	31805.11	34681.64	37609.73
	Ratio (%)	6.24	6.32	5.18	4.39	8.79	10.28
EBL	Cash & Bank Balance	1054.10	1619.30	3329.40	2852.33	6164.72	7819.16
	Total	10098.10	13802.60	19098.65	23977.99	33323.45	36932.10

	Deposits						
	Ratio (%)	10.44	11.73	17.44	11.90	18.50	21.17

Table - 13
Credit Risk Ratio

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N.	Name of the Banks	Year					
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCBNL	Total Investment plus Loan and Advance	17918.00	21756.00	24102.00	27258.00	31759.00	35779.00
	Total Assets	22759.50	26798.00	29937.00	34313.00	41679.00	41525.00
	Ratio (%)	78.73	81.18	80.51	79.44	76.20	86.16
NABIL	Total Investment plus Loan and Advance	15431.70	19196.40	24609.72	31481.94	38691.99	46515.03
	Total Assets	18752.90	24135.38	29660.10	38479.20	45942.53	54609.27
	Ratio (%)	82.29	79.54	82.97	81.81	84.22	85.18
HBL	Total Investment plus Loan and Advance	18755.99	26406.30	29494.90	32737.66	33824.85	37272.59
	Total Assets	29103.47	31065.70	34646.00	37527.24	40791.19	44769.64
	Ratio (%)	64.44	85.00	85.13	87.24	82.92	83.25
EBL	Total Investment plus Loan and Advance	10034.30	14325.90	19044.90	23875.52	30316.81	33139.96
	Total Assets	15122.90	16715.20	23335.27	28566.45	38000.06	42053.05
	Ratio (%)	66.36	85.71	81.61	83.58	79.78	78.80

APPENDIX – II

Sample Calculation of Growth Ratio of Total Deposits

$$D_n = D_0 (1+g)^{n-1}$$

Where,

D_n = Total Deposits in the n^{th} Year

D_0 = Total Deposit in the initial Year

g = Growth Rate

n = Total number of Year

Here,

For SCBNL

$$D_{2010} = 35182.7$$

$$D_{2005} = 19344.0$$

$$n = 6 \text{ years}$$

Now,

$$D_n = D_0 (1+g)^{n-1}$$

$$35182.7 = 19344.0(1+g)^{6-1}$$

$$\text{Or, } (1+g)^5 = 35182.7/19344.0$$

$$\text{Or, } (1+g) = (1.8187)^{1/5}$$

$$\text{Or, } g = 1.1271-1$$

$$\therefore g = 0.1271 \text{ i.e. } 12.71\%$$

Similarly other growth ratios have been calculated by performing same method which is mentioned above.

APPENDIX – III

Sample Calculation of Correlation Co-efficient between deposit and Loan & Advances

For SCBNL

(In Millions)

Year	Deposit (X)	Loan & Advances (Y)	$x=X-\bar{X}$	$y=Y-\bar{Y}$	x^2	y^2	xy
2005/06	19344.00	8213.50	-8628.20	3463.58	74445835.24	11996409.51	29884489.72
2006/07	23050.50	8905.10	-4921.70	2771.98	24223130.89	7683891.60	13642870.37
2007/08	24640.30	10538.10	-3331.90	1138.98	11101557.61	1297283.03	3794978.57
2008/09	29743.90	13355.00	1771.70	1677.92	3138920.89	2815404.34	2972764.96
2009/10	35871.80	13118.60	7899.60	1441.52	62403680.16	2077970.30	11387405.06
2010/11	35182.70	15932.20	7210.50	4255.12	51991310.25	18106017.85	30681518.73
Total	167833.2	70062.50			Σx^2	Σy^2	Σxy
Mean \bar{X}	27972.20	11677.08			227304435.04	43976976.63	92364027.40

We have,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Correlation Co-efficient}(r) &= \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}} \\ &= \frac{92364027.40}{\sqrt{227304435.04 \times 43976976.63}} \\ &= 0.92 \end{aligned}$$

$$r^2 = 0.85$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Probable Error (P.E.)} &= 0.6745 \times \frac{1-r^2}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= 0.6745 \times \frac{1-0.85}{\sqrt{6}} \\ &= 0.06 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times (\text{P.E.}) &= 6 \times 0.06 \\ &= 0.36 \end{aligned}$$

Remaining correlation coefficient has been calculated by using same method.

APPENDIX – IV

Sample Calculation of Trend Value of Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio

For SCBNL

(In Millions)

Year (t)	Ratio (y)	$x=t-2007.5$	x^2	xy	$y_c = a+bx$
2005/06	78.38	-2.5	6.25	-195.94	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 x - 2.5$
2006/07	73.35	-1.5	2.25	-110.03	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 x - 1.5$
2007/08	73.62	-0.5	0.25	-36.81	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 x - 0.5$

2008/09	78.47	0.5	0.25	39.24	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 \times 0.5$
2009/10	73.12	1.5	2.25	109.68	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 \times 1.5$
2010/11	76.17	2.5	6.25	190.41	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 \times 2.5$
	$\Sigma y =$		$\Sigma x^2 =$	$\Sigma xy =$	
	453.10		17.5	-3.45	

We have,

The Equation of the straight line,

$$y_c = a + bx$$

$$\text{Where, } a = \frac{\sum y}{n} = \frac{453.10}{6} = 75.52$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2} = \frac{-3.45}{17.5} = -0.20$$

Trend Value of Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio for next four years

Years (t)	x = t-2007	$y_c = a + bx$	
2011/12	3.5	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 \times 3.5$	74.83
2012/13	4.5	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 \times 4.5$	74.63
2013/14	5.5	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 \times 5.5$	74.43
2014/15	6.5	$y_c = 75.52 + - 0.20 \times 6.5$	74.24

APPENDIX – V

SCBNL

(In Millions)

	Particulars	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1	CAPITAL FUND	1278.2	1576.3	1755.3	2117.2	2493.4	3053.0
a	Paid-up Capital	374.6	374.6	413.3	620.8	932	1398.5
b	Statutory Reserves	749.3	749.3	749.3	826.5	990.3	1195.3
c	Share Premium						
d	Retained Earning		245.2	370.6	504.7	383.3	239.5
e	Others Reserves	37.5	75	74.9	165.2		
f	Exchange Fluctuation Fund	116.8	132.2	147.2		187.8	219.7
2	BORROWINGS	43.8	10.2	1190.9	0	300	0
a	NRB			400		0	
b	"A" Class Licensed Institution	16.2	10.2	6.5		300	
c	Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions	27.6		784.4			
d	Other Financial Inst					0	
e	Bonds and Securities						
3	DEPOSITS	19344	23050.5	24640.3	29743.9	35871.8	35182.7
a	Current	4356.3	4681.8	4794.5	6174.6	6202.8	9763.2
	Domestic	2360.6	3071.6	2806.9	3855.5	3582.9	4942.5
	Foreign	1995.7	1610.2	1987.6	2319.1	2619.9	4820.7
b	Saving	13027.7	14597.5	15244.2	17856	19187.7	12430
	Domestic	10733.3	12078.9	12685.8	14580.4	15389.2	10561.3
	Foreign	2294.4	2518.6	2558.4	3275.6	3798.5	1868.7
c	Fixed	1416.4	2136.3	3196.5	3301.1	7101.7	9175.1
	Domestic	631.9	386.5	413.2	478.5	791.9	3603.1
	Foreign	784.5	1749.8	2783.3	2822.6	6309.8	5572.0
d	Call Deposits	294.9	1125.5	919	1938.2	3001.6	3563.2
e	Others	248.7	509.4	486.1	474	378	251.2
4	Bills Payable	55	55.8	36.2	87.4	72.9	89.2
5	Other Liabilities	1279.9	1442.5	1622.6	1550	1912.4	2113.5
a	Sundry Creditors	116.8	192.6	259.3	253.9	358.4	476.7
b	Loan Loss Provision	277.7	270.4	287.5	245.4	200.9	217.9
c	Interest Suspense a/c	133.5	160.1	240.6	115.5	117.6	136.2
d	Others	751.9	819.4	835.2	935.2	1235.5	1282.7
6	Reconciliation A/C						0
7	Profit & Loss A/C	757.9	662.5	692.1	814.4	1028.3	1086.8
	SOURCES OF FUNDS	22758.8	26797.8	29937.4	34312.9	41678.8	41525.2
1	LIQUID FUNDS	3370.8	3253.5	3996.1	4247.7	6788.5	3598.8
a	Cash Balance	195.4	279.4	378.4	414.9	463.4	509.1
	Nepalese Notes and Coins	162.1	243.3	336.4	382.8	416.8	471.6
	Foreign Currency	33.3	36.1	42	32.1	46.6	37.5

b	Bank Balance	915.7	996.8	1856.5	1635.3	2673.9	1420.2
I	In NRB	692.2	749.8	1613.7	1266.2	1851.2	819.5
	Domestic Currency	681	731.8	1592.3	1232.6	1832.8	669.4
	Foreign Currency	11.2	18	21.4	33.6	18.4	150.1
II	"A" Class Licensed Institution	15.5	18.6	28.8	49.6	51.3	28.6
	Domestic Currency	15.5	18.6	28.8	49.6	51.3	28.6
	Foreign Currency						0.0
III	Other Financial Inst						0.0
IV	Foreign Banks	208	228.4	214	319.5	771.4	572.1
c	Money at call	2259.7	1977.3	1761.2	2197.5	3651.2	1669.5
	Domestic Currency						0.0
	Foreign Currency	2259.7	1977.3	1761.2	2197.5	3651.2	1669.5
2	INVESTMENTS	7204.6	8644.9	7115.7	8146.1	10007.3	8540
a	Govt. Securities	7204.6	8644.9	7115.7	8137.6	9998.8	8531.5
b	NRB Bond						
c	Govt. Non Fin Ins				8.5	8.5	8.5
d	Other Non Fin Ins						
e	Non Residents						
3	SHARE AND OTHER INVESTMENT	2499.5	4205.7	6448.3	5756.7	8633.2	11307.5
a	Non Residents	2486.1	4190.3	6403.4	5756.7	8300.1	10844.9
b	Others	13.4	15.4	44.9		333.1	462.6
4	LOAN & ADVANCES	8213.5	8905.1	10538.1	13355	13118.6	15932.2
a	Private Sector	7898.3	8821.9	9596.3	12599	12722.4	15593.5
b	Financial Institutions			566.6	357.3	252.1	244.6
c	Government Organizations	315.2	83.2	375.2	398.7	144.1	94.1
5	BILL PURCHASED	313.6	301.2	251.9	609.4	762.1	244.5
a	Domestic Bill Purchased	3	4.5	2.6	1.8	4.9	59.0
b	Foreign Bill Purchased	235.9	296.7	249.3	607.6	757.2	185.5
c	Import Bills & Imports	74.7					
6	LOAN AGAINST COLLECTED BILLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
a	Against Domestic Bill						
b	Against Foreign Bill						
7	FIXED ASSETS	394.4	390.7	427.4	440.5	471.5	480.4
8	OTHER ASSETS	754.1	1095.4	1158.3	1755.9	1861.2	1390.3
a	Accrued Interests	266.6	378.4	411.9	293.5	337.6	251.3
	Govt Ent		14.2	0.6		12.7	9.4
	Private Sector	266.6	364.2	411.3	293.5	324.9	241.9
b	Staff Loan / Adv		122.9	146.1	161.8	182.5	185.3
c	Sundry Debtors	94.1	59.5	109	87.6	143.8	310.5
d	Cash in Transit						
e	Others	393.4	534.6	461.3	1213	1197.3	643.2
9	Expenses Written Off	8.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	36.4	31.5
10	Non Banking Assets						0.0
11	Reconciliation A/C						0.0
12	Profit & Loss A/C						0.0
	USES OF FUNDS	22758.8	26797.8	29937.4	34312.9	41678.8	41525.2

APPENDIX – VI NABIL

(In Millions)

	Particulars	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1	CAPITAL FUND	1482.4	1657.7	1874.8	2057	2436.2	3129.411
a	Paid-up Capital	491.7	491.7	491.7	689.2	965.7	1449.1
b	Statutory Reserves	743.2	847	975	983.5	1133.5	1340.5
c	Share Premium	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
d	Retained Earning	29.8	30	33.4	112.4	160.7	103.6
e	Others Reserves	183.1	251.1	330.4	271.8	112.1	160.75
f	Exchange Fluctuation Fund	33.9	37.8	44.2		64.1	75.4
2	BORROWINGS	17.1	173.2	882.6	1600	1981.3	374.9
a	NRB			600	600	0	
b	"A" Class Licensed Institution	17.1	173.2	282.6	760	1050	74.9
c	Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions					631.3	
d	Other Financial Inst				240	0	
e	Bonds and Securities					300	300.0
3	DEPOSITS	14586.8	19348.4	23342.4	31915.1	37348.3	46334.823
a	Current	2843.5	2953.3	3446.1	5365.8	5515.9	7920.661

	Domestic	2046.1	2326.5	2603.3	3210	4063.1	6312.7
	Foreign	797.4	626.8	842.8	2155.8	1452.8	1608.0
b	Saving	7026.4	8770.8	10187.4	12160	14620.4	13783.642
	Domestic	6114.6	7757	9103.6	10959	12932.8	12739.9
	Foreign	911.8	1013.8	1083.8	1201	1687.6	1043.7
c	Fixed	2078.6	3450.2	5435.2	8464.1	8310.7	14711.066
	Domestic	1012.9	1105.1	2892.4	5877.2	5568.3	12694.3
	Foreign	1065.7	2345.1	2542.8	2586.9	2742.4	2016.8
d	Call Deposits	2341.3	3851.2	3961.6	5563.4	8438.3	9294.0
e	Others	297	322.9	312.1	361.8	463	625.5
4	Bills Payable	71.3	113.8	94.2	141.9	407.7	101.1
5	Other Liabilities	1639.4	1862.4	2780.8	2014.4	2143.9	2870.92
a	Sundry Creditors	176.9	216.9	478	296.7	491	604.2
b	Loan Loss Provision	392	352.9	356.3	404.6	409.1	752.2
c	Interest Suspense a/c	166.6	145	112.2	132.4	155.9	220.7
d	Others	903.9	1147.6	1834.3	1180.7	1087.9	1293.8
6	Reconciliation A/C						
7	Profit & Loss A/C	817.9	979.1	685.6	750.4	1624.9	1798.7
	SOURCES OF FUNDS	18614.9	24134.6	29660.4	38478.8	45942.3	54609.83
1	LIQUID FUNDS	1345.2	2365.2	1963.1	4623.6	3925.4	4513.699
a	Cash Balance	146.3	237.8	270.4	511.5	674.4	635.987
	Nepalese Notes and Coins	132.4	220.1	243.1	485.6	640.9	602.6
	Foreign Currency	13.9	17.7	27.3	25.9	33.5	33.4
b	Bank Balance	413.2	392.5	1129.2	2159.7	2698.1	759.6
I	In NRB	107.3	318.4	1113.2	1829.5	2648.6	545.063
	Domestic Currency	85.7	299.1	1100.8	1827.4	2617.4	597.8
	Foreign Currency	21.6	19.3	12.4	2.1	31.2	(52.7)
II	"A" Class Licensed Institution	26.2	26.9	31.5	23	42	47.4
	Domestic Currency	26.2	26.9	31.5	23	42	47.4
	Foreign Currency						
III	Other Financial Inst						
IV	Foreign Banks	279.7	47.2	-15.5	307.2	7.5	167.1
c	Money at call	785.7	1734.9	563.5	1952.4	552.9	3118.144
	Domestic Currency	102.5	670	100	20		1700.0
	Foreign Currency	683.2	1064.9	463.5	1932.4	552.9	1418.1
2	INVESTMENTS	2826.8	2372.3	5359.2	4889.6	3978.6	8128.259
a	Govt. Securities	2413.9	2297.9	4805.7	4646.9	3706.2	7941.3
b	NRB Bond						
c	Govt. Non Fin Ins						
d	Other Non Fin Ins						
e	Non Residents	412.9	74.4	553.5	242.7	272.4	187.0
3	SHARE AND OTHER INVESTMENT	1526.5	3802.5	3593.1	5077	6896.3	5483.811
a	Non Residents	1497.9	3711.2	3521.5	4995.2	6734.6	5391.1
b	Others	28.6	91.3	71.6	81.8	161.7	92.7
4	LOAN & ADVANCES	11078	13021.3	15657.1	21514.7	27816.5	32902.833
a	Private Sector	11018	12661.3	15199.6	20857.5	27036.9	31995.5
b	Financial Institutions			397.5	596.4	779.2	627.3
c	Government Organizations	60	360	60	60.8	0.4	280.0
5	BILL PURCHASED	144.7	218.1	221.2	255.2	180.5	118.056
a	Domestic Bill Purchased	77.2	66.7	63	216.6	83.9	84.8
b	Foreign Bill Purchased	67.5	151.4	158.2	38.6	96.6	33.3
c	Import Bills & Imports						
6	LOAN AGAINST COLLECTED BILLS	137.6	39.4	24.7	0	0	8.6
a	Against Domestic Bill	20.4	21				6.2
b	Against Foreign Bill	117.2	18.4	24.7			2.4
7	FIXED ASSETS	361.2	319.1	289	511.6	636.1	781.2
8	OTHER ASSETS	1194.9	1996.7	2553	1607.1	2508.1	2669.78
a	Accrued Interests	185	288.1	220	224.2	378.3	440.34
	Govt Ent		0.6				
	Private Sector	185	287.5	220	224.2	378.3	440.3
b	Staff Loan / Adv		286.7	335.2	392.2	490.4	526.5
c	Sundry Debtors	126.6	148.7	374.6	2.1	273.7	73.3
d	Cash in Transit						
e	Others	883.3	1273.2	1623.2	988.6	1365.7	1629.6
9	Expenses Written Off						
10	Non Banking Assets						
11	Reconciliation A/C						2.1
12	Profit & Loss A/C						
	USES OF FUNDS	18614.9	24134.6	29660.4	38478.8	45941.5	54608.39

APPENDIX – VII

HBL

(In Millions)

	Particulars	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1	CAPITAL FUND	1328.2	1541.7	1766.1	2146.5	2513	3119.882
a	Paid-up Capital	643.5	772.2	810.8	1013.5	1216.2	1600.0
b	Statutory Reserves	381.8	443.4	534.9	633.3	760.5	911.0
c	Share Premium						
d	Retained Earning	173.9	158.2	156.6	184.4	96.8	36.5
e	Others Reserves	102.9	154.3	244.3	295.8	418.6	549.2
f	Exchange Fluctuation Fund	26.1	13.6	19.5	19.5	20.9	23.1
2	BORROWINGS	485	383	360	870	500	500
a	NRB	25	23			0	0
b	"A" Class Licensed Institution	100			10		
c	Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions						
d	Other Financial Inst	360				0	0
e	Bonds and Securities		360	360	860	500	500.0
3	DEPOSITS	24831.1	26456.2	29905.8	31805.3	34681	37609.37
a	Current	5013	4993.6	5447.1	6801.3	7566.4	9036.591
	Domestic	3446.9	3647.4	4370.2	4983.3	5614.3	6718.8
	Foreign	1566.1	1346.2	1076.9	1818	1952.1	2317.8
b	Saving	12852.4	14582.8	15784.7	17935	20061	16294.7
	Domestic	11925.3	13287.7	14573	16727.4	18477.5	15494.6
	Foreign	927.1	1295.1	1211.7	1207.6	1583.5	800.1
c	Fixed	6364.3	6350.2	8201.1	6423.8	6377.1	11328.636
	Domestic	2540	2353.3	4076.4	3101.8	5054.2	10153.6
	Foreign	3824.3	3996.9	4124.7	3322	1322.9	1175.0
d	Call Deposits	15.4	41.6	97.9		11.2	4.4
e	Others	586	488	375	645.2	665.3	945.0
4	Bills Payable		101.3	94.9	101.3	114.7	303.9
5	Other Liabilities	1705.9	2067.2	1557.4	1516.8	1731.4	2175.1
a	Sundry Creditors	17.2	83.6	24	25.6	25.4	18.1
b	Loan Loss Provision	937.1	1029	760.1	679	708.4	1093.3
c	Interest Suspense a/c	518.2	558.2	343.1	350.5	377.6	501.1
d	Others	233.4	396.4	430.2	461.7	620	562.5
6	Reconciliation A/C		1.7	132.8	36.1	68.6	188.7
7	Profit & Loss A/C	752.4	513.8	828.5	1050.8	1182.1	871.8
	SOURCES OF FUNDS	29102.6	31064.9	34645.5	37526.8	40790.8	44768.76
1	LIQUID FUNDS	8247.9	2677.6	3259.6	2503.4	4398.5	4324.642
a	Cash Balance	287.2	305.4	177.2	278.2	473.8	514.223
	Nepalese Notes and Coins	287.2	263.3	154.6	260.4	424	478.1
	Foreign Currency		42.1	22.6	17.8	49.8	36.2
b	Bank Balance	1336.9	1366.9	1372.4	1118.5	2574.7	3351.9
I	In NRB	1334.4	1093	1269.5	959.2	2328.4	2604.791
	Domestic Currency	1373.2	1109.6	1255	922.2	2180.2	2572.7
	Foreign Currency	-38.8	-16.6	14.5	37	148.2	32.1
II	"A" Class Licensed Institution	2.5	78.6	40.8	42.3	80.1	383.0
	Domestic Currency	2.5	78.6	38.8	42	78.6	369.1
	Foreign Currency			2	0.3	1.5	13.8
III	Other Financial Inst						
IV	Foreign Banks		195.3	62.1	117	166.2	364.1
c	Money at call	6623.8	1005.3	1710	1106.7	1350	458.6
	Domestic Currency	200		130	0	700	200.0
	Foreign Currency	6423.8	1005.3	1580	1106.7	650	258.6
2	INVESTMENTS	5469.7	5144.4	6454.8	7471.7	4212.3	4465.4
a	Govt. Securities	5469.7	4577.7	6454.8	7471.7	4212.3	4465.4
b	NRB Bond		566.7				
c	Govt. Non Fin Ins						
d	Other Non Fin Ins						
e	Non Residents						
3	SHARE AND OTHER INVESTMENT	39.9	5746.1	5366.8	5280.4	4319.2	3829.814
a	Non Residents		5746.1	5294.7	5190.8	4225.3	3750.9
b	Others	39.9		72.1	89.6	93.9	78.9
4	LOAN & ADVANCES	13245	15515.7	17672	19985.2	25292.1	28976.6
a	Private Sector	12499.6	14911.1	16969.7	19985.2	25292.1	28976.6
b	Financial Institutions						
c	Government Organizations	745.4	604.6	702.3			
5	BILL PURCHASED	345.9	252.6	169.5	248.7	285.4	147.183
a	Domestic Bill Purchased	345.9	252.6	30.3	44.7	152.8	7.3
b	Foreign Bill Purchased			139.2	204	132.6	139.9

c	Import Bills & Imports						
6	LOAN AGAINST COLLECTED BILLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
a	Against Domestic Bill						
b	Against Foreign Bill						
7	FIXED ASSETS	481	540.8	575	705.2	863.6	969.7
8	OTHER ASSETS	1035.8	1050	1009.9	1191.4	1238.6	1869.91
a	Accrued Interests	701.4	688.2	415.3	407.4	408.8	573.812
	Govt Ent						
	Private Sector	701.4	688.2	415.3	407.4	408.8	573.8
b	Staff Loan / Adv		109.4	151.7	170.9	231.3	524.5
c	Sundry Debtors	58.8	27.1	33.2	24.1	27.5	60.3
d	Cash in Transit						
e	Others	275.6	225.3	409.7	589	571	711.3
9	Expenses Written Off		121.5	118.3	115.7	138.9	155.7
10	Non Banking Assets	57.9	16.2	19.6	24.8	42.3	29.9
11	Reconciliation A/C	254.2					
12	Profit & Loss A/C						
	USES OF FUNDS	29177.3	31064.9	34645.5	37526.5	40790.9	44768.764

APPENDIX – IX

EBL

(In Millions)

	Particulars	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1	CAPITAL FUND	980.3	832.5	963.6	1601.4	2066.4	2203.62
a	Paid-up Capital	755	518	518	831.4	838.8	1030.5
b	Statutory Reserves	93.2	127.3	180.8	232.8	447.9	450.8
c	Share Premium	6.4	6.4	6.4	206.4	206.4	14.8
d	Retained Earning	46.9	70.5	108.6	130.5	83.8	82.4
e	Others Reserves	63	94.5	133.1	183.3	467.5	603.0
f	Exchange Fluctuation Fund	15.8	15.8	16.7	17	22	22.0
2	BORROWINGS	0	300	300	300	612	704.6
a	NRB					0	404.6
b	"A" Class Licensed Institution						
c	Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions						
d	Other Financial Inst		300	300		312	
e	Bonds and Securities				300	300	300.0
3	DEPOSITS	10097.8	13802.5	19097.7	23976.2	33322.8	36932.3
a	Current	1025.2	1155.2	2620	2492.3	4859.9	4173.32
	Domestic	997.8	1128.5	2585.2	2443	4840.1	4074.3
	Foreign	27.4	26.7	34.8	49.3	19.8	99.1
b	Saving	4806.9	6929.2	9018	11883.9	14782.3	13360.04
	Domestic	4767.5	6815	8887.7	11724.2	14623.8	13217.7
	Foreign	39.4	114.2	130.3	159.7	158.5	142.3
c	Fixed	3444.5	4298.2	5658.7	6598	7094.6	10440.28
	Domestic	3418	3758.1	5368.4	6406	6630.4	9873.9
	Foreign	26.5	540.1	290.3	192	464.2	566.4
d	Call Deposits	704.4	1293.3	1578.9	2780.6	6294	8412.8
e	Others	116.8	126.6	222.1	221.4	292	545.9
4	Bills Payable	17.6	11.1	26.8	49.4	148.7	145.5
5	Other Liabilities	782.1	1176.5	1398.8	1491.4	1213.6	1222.1
a	Sundry Creditors	231.9	29.4	44.5	78.7	93	77.6
b	Loan Loss Provision	317.7	356.1	418.6	497.3	584.9	600.0
c	Interest Suspense a/c	57.8	61.6	83.1	92.2	81.1	68.6
d	Others	174.7	729.4	852.6	823.2	454.6	475.9
6	Reconciliation A/C	2915.4	211.4	1247.8	424.4	12.6	13.1
7	Profit & Loss A/C	275.8	380.5	300.6	722.8	624.1	831.8
	SOURCES OF FUNDS	15069	16714.5	23335.3	28565.6	38000.2	42053
1	LIQUID FUNDS	1624.2	1619.6	3329.7	3198.4	6164.4	7818.82
a	Cash Balance	192.6	259.4	535	823	944.7	1091.501
	Nepalese Notes and Coins	180.6	246.1	512.3	809.2	927.3	1072.6
	Foreign Currency	12	13.3	22.7	13.8	17.4	18.9
b	Bank Balance	861.6	1360.2	2794.7	2029.4	5219.7	6727.3
I	In NRB	774.5	1139.5	1846.8	1080.9	4787.2	5625.1
	Domestic Currency	757.1	1136.5	1841.7	1063.2	4342.3	5606.0
	Foreign Currency	17.4	3	5.1	17.7	444.9	19.1
II	"A" Class Licensed Institution	13.4	6.1	36.3	47.8	26	118.1
	Domestic Currency	12.5	6.1	32.6	38	24	116.0
	Foreign Currency	0.9		3.7	9.8	2	2.1
III	Other Financial Inst						
IV	Foreign Banks	73.7	214.6	911.6	900.7	406.5	984.1

c	Money at call	570	0	0	346	0	0
	Domestic Currency	570					
	Foreign Currency				346		
2	INVESTMENTS	2100.3	3548.6	4704.6	4906.5	5146	4354.35
a	Govt. Securities	2100.3	3548.6	4704.6	4906.5	5146	4354.4
b	NRB Bond						
c	Govt. Non Fin Ins						
d	Other Non Fin Ins						
e	Non Residents						
3	SHARE AND OTHER INVESTMENT	19.4	652.7	280.5	154.6	804	655.555
a	Non Residents		646.2	274	138.4	702	291.7
b	Others	19.4	6.5	6.5	16.2	102	363.8
4	LOAN & ADVANCES	7914.4	10124.2	14059.2	18814.3	24366.2	28129.7
a	Private Sector	7914.4	9630.6	13027.4	17718.2	22025.8	24002.0
b	Financial Institutions			388.9	572.9	1632.9	3063.0
c	Government Organizations		493.6	642.9	523.2	707.5	1064.6
5	BILL PURCHASED	29.7	30.7	40.8	22.1	103.4	26.7
a	Domestic Bill Purchased	16.4	21.7	28.8	16.3	99.9	18.5
b	Foreign Bill Purchased	13.3	9	12	5.8	3.5	8.2
c	Import Bills & Imports						
6	LOAN AGAINST COLLECTED BILLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
a	Against Domestic Bill						
b	Against Foreign Bill						
7	FIXED ASSETS	133.7	152	170.3	314.9	427.2	463.1
8	OTHER ASSETS	449.9	576.8	750.2	1154.9	989.2	604.8
a	Accrued Intersts	180.6	110.2	72.2	127.5	140.5	108.1
	Govt Ent			0.5	35.3	23.6	
	Private Sector	180.6	110.2	71.7	92.2	116.9	108.1
b	Staff Loan / Adv		72.8	102.6	156.6	306	424.8
c	Sundry Debtors	20.9	9.7	56.9	168.7	75.3	17.4
d	Cash in Transit	3.3					
e	Others	245.1	384.1	518.5	702.1	467.4	54.4
9	Expenses Written Off						
10	Non Banking Assets	48.7	9.9				
11	Reconciliation A/C	2748.7					
12	Profit & Loss A/C						
	USES OF FUNDS	15069	16714.5	23335.3	28565.7	38000.4	42053.01