FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN NEPAL

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

by

Anu Lama

Roll No: 61/073

Exam Roll No: 2169/17

T.U. Regd. No: 7-2-524-3-2012

Shanker Dev Campus

Kathmandu, Nepal

June, 2024

Certification of Authorship

I hereby corroborate that I have researched and submitted the final draft of dissertation entitle "**Financial Performance Analysis of Development Banks in Nepal.**" The work of this dissertation has not been submitted previously for the purpose of conferral of any degree's it has been proposed and presented as part of requirements for any other academic purposes.

The assistance and cooperation that I have received during this research work has been acknowledged. In addition, I declare that all information sources and literature used are cited in the references section of the dissertation.

…….…….

Anu Lama

Date :

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Mrs Anu Lama has defended research proposal entitled **"Financial Performance Analysis of Development Banks in Nepal"** successfully. The research committee has registered the dissertation for further progress. It is recommended to carry out the work as per suggestion and guidelines of supervisor Sita Dhital and submit the thesis for evaluation and viva-voce examination.

.....
Sita Dhital
Dissertation Supervisor

Dissertation Proposal Defended Date:
.....

Dissertation Submitted Date :
.....

.....
Asso. Prof. Dr. Sajeeb Kumar Shrestha
Research Department

Dissertation Viva-voce Date:
.....

APPROVAL SHEET

We have examined the dissertation entitled **"Financial Performance Analysis of Development Banks in Nepal"** presented by Anu Lama for the degree of Master of Business Studies. We hereby certify that the dissertation is acceptable for the award of Degree.

.....
Sita Dhital
Dissertation Supervisor

.....
Internal Examiner

.....
Internal Expert

.....
External Expert

.....
Asso. Prof. Dr. Sajeeb Kumar Shrestha
Chairperson, Research Committee

.....
Asso. Prof. Dr. Krishna Prasad Acharya
Campus Chief

Acknowledgements

This research study on **Financial Performance Analysis of Development Banks in Nepal** been prepared as the partial fulfilment of Master of Business Studies (MBS). First of all, I would like to express my heartiest gratitude and sincere thanks to my thesis supervisor Sita Dhital and Chairman of Research Committee Asso. Prof. Dr. Sajeeb Kumar Shrestha Chairperson, Research Committee of Shanker Dev Campus, who encouraged me from initial to completion of this task with their scholarly guidance and profound comment and suggestions.

Lastly, my heartiest thank goes to my family members and college staffs along with classmates who have supported me by providing consistent help and encouragement.

Anu Lama
Shanker Dev Campus

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

ABBREVIATIONS

C.V.	:	Coefficient of Variation
CR	:	Credit Risk
LR	:	Liquidity Risk
CAR	:	Capital Adequacy Ratio
OC	:	Operating Cost
DB	:	Development Bank
GBBL	:	Garima Bikash Bank Limited
JBBL	:	Jyoti Bikash Bank Limited
KSBBL	:	Kamana Sewa Bikash Bank Limited
MNBBL	:	Muktinath Bikash Bank Limited
NRB	:	Nepal Rastra Bank
ROA	:	Return on Assets
ROE	:	Return on Equity
S.D.	:	Standard Deviation
FY	:	Fiscal Year
T.U.	:	Tribhuvan University

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find the Analysis of Financial Performance of Development Banks in Nepal. For this purpose, four banks are selected namely Muktinath Bikash Bank Limited, Jyoti Bikash Bank Limited, Garima Bikash Bank Limited, Kamana Sewa Bikash Bank Limited as a sample of the study during period 2013/14-2022/23. The secondary data are used to examine the analysis of financial performance of selected banks. The data used in this study are obtained from published annual reports and official websites of the sample banks, and NRB website. The tools used on the study are statistical tools, which are descriptive statistics, correlation coefficient and regression analysis. Return on assets and Return on equity are the selected dependent variables while credit risk, liquidity risk, operating expenses, capital adequacy ratio were the independent variables. The finding of the study show, the correlation analysis conducted in this dissertation there is strong and statistically significant negative correlations were found between Return on Assets (ROA) and Operating Cost as well as a notable negative correlation between Return on Equity (ROE) and Credit Risk. There are no statistically significant correlations between Return on Assets (ROA) and the examined variables, including Liquidity Risk, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Credit Risk. Similarly, no statistically significant correlations were found between Return on Equity (ROE) and Liquidity Risk, Operating Cost, or Capital Adequacy Ratio, highlighting the unique significance of Credit Risk in impacting ROE. The regression analysis conducted in this study revealed that Return on Assets (ROA) does not exhibit statistically significant impacts from the examined variables, including Liquidity Risk, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Credit Risk. This suggests that ROA's performance in Nepalese development banks is independently influenced, with Operating Cost having a prominent impact. Additionally, the regression analysis indicated that Return on Equity (ROE) is not significantly impacted by Liquidity Risk, credit risk and Capital Adequacy Ratio. There is significant positive impact of operating cost on return on equity of development banks in Nepal.

Keywords: Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Capital Adequacy, Operating Cost, Return on Assets & Return on Equity

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Financial performance includes the identity of a company's financial assets and shortcomings by laying out connections between things on the asset report and the benefit and misfortune account. It serves as a foundational element for financial decision-making and acts as a primary indicator of the success or failure of an enterprise. Developing sound financial policies is crucial to attract potential investors, stakeholders, owners, managers, creditors, employees, and customers. This analysis typically focuses on a specific period, usually the most recent fiscal year Biru (2021).

Profitability, a pivotal factor in assessing a bank's performance, has faced challenges due to the changing financial landscape. The survival of development banks hinges on their ability to be profitable. Profits, including cash profits used for dividends and retained earnings, play a crucial role in maintaining the bank's viability Dey (2021).

Performance evaluation is a vital approach for enterprises in making informed decisions. In the case of development banks, the evaluation often revolves around how effectively the bank utilizes its assets, shareholders' equities, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. The evaluation is significant for various stakeholders, including depositors, investors, bank managers, and regulators. Financial ratio methods are commonly employed for evaluating a bank's performance, providing a straightforward description of the firm's financial performance compared to previous periods and aiding in management improvement. l Karim & Alam, (2015).

This research examines the financial performance of Erbil Bank for Investment and Finance in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq from 2009 to 2013. The study employs various financial performance indicators, including the analysis of financial ratios, to assess the bank's financial position. Additionally, a broader range of statistical tools is utilized to analyze variables that could impact the overall banking system, determining their significant correlation with the bank's financial performance. The study's findings reveal

positive trends in Erbil Bank's financial position, with certain financial variables influencing its performance. The overall financial performance of Erbil Bank is observed to be improving, encompassing liquidity ratios, asset quality ratios, credit performance, and profitability ratios such as Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE). Based on these findings, the study proposes recommendations aimed at developing and enhancing specific banking operations, intending to boost the bank's profitability and overall financial performance (Adam, 2014).

Examining the financial aspects of an organization provides a comprehensive understanding of its performance parameters, encompassing both current and historical performance. This analysis is crucial for both internal management and external stakeholders dealing with the organization, as it illuminates the operational methods and the direction in which the organization is heading. It aids in evaluating corporate excellence, determining creditworthiness, conducting bond ratings, and assessing market risk, with a primary focus on scrutinizing the financial performance of a bank. Utilizing ratio analysis and interpretation can offer valuable insights into the bank's overall performance (Adhikari, 2021).

To assess a firm's financial performance, analysts require specific parameters that reveal quantitative relationships and positions within the company. The most generally used and compelling device in monetary examination is proportion investigation. Monetary proportions address the estimation of connections between two bookkeeping figures, communicated either numerically or mathematically as a rate, portion, or extent of numbers. Proportion examination is a precise way to deal with utilizing monetary data to decide a company's assets and shortcomings, enveloping both verifiable execution and current monetary condition. In the wake of computing different proportions, the outcomes are contrasted with laid out guidelines with make determinations. Weston and Brigham arrange this examination into six sorts: (I) Liquidity proportions, (ii) Influence proportions, (iii) Action proportions, (iv) Profitability proportions, and (v) Development proportions. In this review, an itemized examination of Productivity Proportion, Liquidity Proportion, Proficiency Proportion, Capital Design Proportion, and Venture Proportion will be introduced in the forthcoming section (Khadka, 2012).

1.1.1 Brief Profile of Sample Banks under Study

Muktinath Bikash Bank Limited

Muktinath Bikas Bank Limited (MNBBL) is a well-known entity in the banking sector of Nepal. Established on Poush 19, 2063 B.S., the bank has received authorization from Nepal Rastra Bank to function as a "B" class national-level financial institution. Over time, Muktinath Bikas Bank Limited has evolved into a National Level Development Bank, transitioning from a regional level through the acquisition of Dhading-based development bank Civic Development Bank Limited. The bank's central office is located at Kamaladi -28, Kathmandu, in the Kathmandu District.

A notable feature of Muktinath Bikas Bank Limited is its dedicated Micro-Credit finance wing, serving as a model for micro banking activities across development banks in Nepal. The bank is committed to upholding good corporate governance practices and adheres to a prudent banking culture. Offering a range of products and services at competitive market rates, the bank has embraced the latest technology to provide diversified services. Currently, MNBBL stands as one of the largest National Level Development Banks, boasting a branch network of 134 modern banking branches, 1 extension counter, and 116 small and micro banking desks. The bank serves a depositor base exceeding 700,000 customers (source: www.muktinathbikashbank.com.np).

Jyoti Bikash Bank Limited

Jyoti Bikash Bank Limited works as a public level improvement bank, took part in business banking exercises with a "Kha" permit from Nepal Rastra Bank. Laid out by a gathering of advertisers, including people from the Nepal Power Authority, as well as different experts, finance managers, and normal residents, the bank at first centered around advancing the hydropower area by giving credit offices to potential hydro projects.

Over the long run, the bank has advanced its vision, persistently surveying the requirements of both normal residents and the general economy. Jyoti Bikash Bank limited has situated itself as a monetary organization serving a wide portion of society, focusing on the necessities of residents. As the economy has developed and

socioeconomics have changed, more people are taking part in business and monetary exercises, prompting a huge interest for credit and other financial administrations.

The bank plays had a vital impact in satisfying these needs, tending to the monetary necessities of people, little and medium-sized organizations, and huge companies. With an underlying settled up capital of Rs. 259 Million, the bank has essentially extended, arriving at a settled up capital of Rs. 3.10 billion, including the new securing of Hamro Bikas Bank Limited. Over its almost 11-year venture, the bank has converged with Jhimruk Bikas Bank Restricted (FY 2073/74) and obtained two extra territorial level improvement banks, Raptiveri Bikas Bank Restricted (FY 2074/75) and Hamro Bikas Bank limited. (www.jyotibikashbank.com.np).

Garima Bikash Bank Limited

Garima Bikas Bank Ltd. was established by a gathering of excited and achieved experts and business people with different foundations in business, educating, designing, medication, banking, bookkeeping, and the executives. The supervisory group is included experienced, qualified, and devoted experts. The bank was integrated under the Organization Follow up on Shrawan 22, 2064, and got a permit from Nepal Rastra Bank to initiate its monetary exchanges on Ashwin 24, 2064. It authoritatively started its procedure on Kartik 18, 2064, in Waling 3, Syangja.

Following an effective consolidation between Garima Bikas Bank Restricted and the then Nilgiri Bikas Bank Restricted, the bank accomplished Public Level status on Ashadh 29, 2072. Also, the bank converged with the then Subhechha Bikas Bank Restricted on Ashwin 04, 2073. (www.garimabikashbank.com.np).

Kamana Sewa Biksh Bank Limited

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Ltd is a public level improvement bank lay out and embraced by profoundly powerful business characters, gatherings, and regarded people in the district. These people have accomplished greatness in their particular fields of business or calling and keep up major areas of strength for with and social standing. Directed by a trustworthy Top managerial staff and oversaw by an expert and dynamic group with broad experience and a demonstrated history in the financial business, Kamana Sewa

Bank is devoted to giving a different scope of banking items and administrations. These contributions are customized with state of the art innovation to meet the novel prerequisites, everything being equal, planning to surpass their assumptions.

Embracing the common vision of being "Your Accomplice for Progress," the Kamana Sewa Bank group is focused on conveying quality items and administrations with the greatest amount of politeness and care. The banks' way of thinking revolves around the conviction that giving redid arrangements, custom-made through consistent exploration, improvement, and advancement, is vital for laying out trust and upgrading certainty among clients and the bank. Hence, the Kamana Sewa Bank group vows its obligation to ceaselessly take a stab at the conveyance of imaginative items and administrations that best line up with clients' necessities, guaranteeing ideal advantages and worth expansion for all partners. (www.kamanasewabikashbank.com.np).

1.2 Problem Statement

The primary objectives of development banks are to channel funds into the most productive sectors and attract deposits from customers. However, their concentration in urban areas like Kathmandu, Pokhara, Birgunj, Hetauda, and Biratnagar has raised concerns about their limited contribution to the socio-economic development of the nation, given that a significant portion of the population relies on agriculture, and around 80% reside in rural areas. To address this, it is crucial for these banks to expand their presence in rural areas, aligning with the central bank's directive that joint venture banks allocate 10% of their overall investments to rural development Gautam (2018).

This study specifically focuses on the financial performance of sampled banks in Nepal. Despite the opening of numerous banks and financial companies in a short period, there has been a decline in their numbers following the implementation of Merger Laws in 2011 and bylaws in 2015. While joint venture banks have outperformed local development banks in a relatively short time, they face stiff competition among themselves Kandel (2017).

Analyzing the determinants of the performance of development banks in Nepal is crucial for stakeholders such as creditors, depositors, investors, and managers. The study aims to uncover the factors influencing the financial performance of these banks. The financial performance analysis of development banks in Nepal presents challenges, including evaluating profitability in a competitive financial landscape, addressing asset quality concerns such as non-performing loans and loan portfolio management, ensuring liquidity and funding stability for short-term obligations and long-term growth, assessing capital adequacy to meet regulatory requirements, optimizing operational efficiency to manage costs, scrutinizing risk management practices, and exploring market penetration strategies. Qadir (2020) additionally, the analysis involves examining regulatory compliance, technology adoption, digital transformation initiatives, and commitments to sustainability and social impact. Comprehensive insights into these issues are essential for a thorough assessment of the development banking sector in Nepal, enabling informed recommendations for sustainable growth and financial stability.

The main focus of this study will be towards the financial performance of the banks this study basically deals with the following released question of selected development banks.

1. What is the existing financial position of selected sample development banks in Nepal?
2. How do variations in credit risk, liquidity risk, operating costs, and capital adequacy collectively contribute to the overall financial performance (ROA & ROE) of development banks, and what do these contributions indicate?
3. Do credit risks, liquidity risk, operating cost, capital adequacy affect the financial performance of development banks?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are as follows.

1. To assess the existing financial position of selected sample development banks in Nepal.
2. To examine the relationship between financial performance (ROA & ROE) and independent variables (credit risk, liquidity risk, operating cost and capital adequacy) of development banks.

3. To analyze the impact of credit risk, liquidity risk, operating cost, capital adequacy on financial performance of development banks.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

The study holds significance as it sheds light on how the factors influencing the profitability of development banks play a role in shaping their overall performance. The financial success of a company has implications for various stakeholders, including management, users of financial statements, bondholders, investors, and trade creditors. Investors are concerned about cash flow generation, trade creditor's focus on liquidity, bondholders consider cash flow, and management prioritizes internal control, enhanced financial condition, and improved firm performance.

1. Banks play a vital role in a country's growth by providing financial support to investors and the business community.
2. The process of financial performance analysis significantly contributes to enhancing both the profitability and overall financial performance of an organization by optimizing resource utilization.
3. Business principles, economic statistics, and mathematics knowledge will be applied to ensure that recommendations are realistic and applicable.
4. Financial performance analysis aids in planning and preparation for a specific period, playing a crucial role for management. Profit stands as a key indicator for assessing managerial efficiency, and achieving it requires deliberate organizational management.
5. This study holds relevance for shareholders, employees, management, government entities, and other stakeholders.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study are as follows.

1. Out of the 17 development banks, only four, namely GBBL, MNBBL, JBBL, and KSBBL, have been selected as the sample for this study.
2. The entire research relies on secondary data extracted from Annual Reports.

3. The study encompasses a span of only ten years, ranging from 2013/14 to 2022/23.
4. The precision of the secondary data is entirely contingent on the information provided in the annual reports of the development banks.
5. The analysis in this study is confined to a limited set of financial statement tools.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The subsequent part centers on surveying relevant hypothetical and experimental writing, laying out a calculated structure for the review, and obviously pinpointing holes in the current writing. These recognized holes are instrumental in figuring out research speculations for the review.

2.1 Theoretical Review

This section is devoted to looking at existing writing on benefit arranging ideas. To accomplish this, a thorough survey of pertinent books, diaries, and articles connected with this subject has been embraced. The underlying segment of the section digs into the hypothetical structure of the review, while the ensuing part centers on the experimental audit. Additionally, the chapter concludes with an identification of research gaps. The following theories support the performance of development banks in Nepal.

1. **Agency Theory:** Agency theory postulates that organizations are characterized by a separation of ownership and control, with shareholders acting as principals and management as agents. In the case of development banks in Nepal, agency theory provides a financial performance through various lenses which to examine potential conflicts of interest between these stakeholders. The alignment of shareholder and management interests, the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms, and the mitigation of agency problems become critical considerations in understanding the financial performance of these banks. An exploration of agency theory can reveal insights into the governance structures and mechanisms in place to ensure that managerial actions align with the best interests of shareholders and contribute positively to financial outcomes.
2. **Resource-Based View (RBV**): The Resource-Based View (RBV) emphasizes the internal resources and capabilities of an organization as the primary drivers of sustained competitive advantage and superior performance. In the context of development banks in Nepal, applying RBV involves identifying and evaluating the unique resources and capabilities that these institutions possess. This might include

aspects such as expertise in project financing, a skilled workforce, or proprietary technologies. By analyzing these internal factors, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how development banks leverage their distinctive competencies to achieve superior financial performance and a competitive edge in the market.

3. **Stakeholder Theory:** Stakeholder theory revolves around the idea that organizations have responsibilities not only to shareholders but to a broader set of stakeholders, including customers, employees, and the community. In the case of development banks in Nepal, applying stakeholder theory allows for an examination of how these institutions balance the diverse interests and expectations of their stakeholders. This includes ensuring that financial decisions align with societal and environmental concerns, and that the bank's activities contribute positively to the well-being of the community. An analysis through the lens of stakeholder theory can provide valuable insights into how development banks manage relationships and fulfill their broader societal obligations while maintaining financial performance.
4. **Institutional Theory:** Institutional theory suggests that organizations conform to institutional pressures, norms, and expectations in their environments. In the context of development banks in Nepal, institutional theory can be employed to understand how these institutions adapt to regulatory frameworks, industry standards, and societal expectations. Examining the impact of institutional pressures on the operations and decision-making processes of development banks provides a nuanced perspective on how these institutions navigate external influences and align their strategies to meet the expectations of various stakeholders, ultimately influencing their financial performance.
5. **Financial Intermediation Theory:** Financial Intermediation Theory focuses on the role of financial institutions in facilitating the flow of funds between savers and borrowers. In the case of development banks in Nepal, this theory provides a framework for analyzing how effectively these institutions act as intermediaries in the financial system. It involves assessing their ability to mobilize funds from savers and channel them to projects and investments with the aim of fostering economic development. Examining the efficiency and effectiveness of financial intermediation

sheds light on the crucial role development banks play in allocating resources, influencing their financial performance and impact on the broader economy.

6. **Capital Structure Theories**: Capital structure theories, including the Modigliani-Miller theorem and the trade-off theory, offer insights into how organizations determine the mix of debt and equity in their capital. Applying these theories to development banks in Nepal involves analyzing the choices these institutions make regarding their capital structure. Understanding the considerations behind their financing decisions, such as the trade-off between debt and equity and the impact on risk and return, is crucial for evaluating their financial performance. By delving into capital structure theories, researchers can explore how development banks optimize their financial leverage to achieve sustainable growth and stability.
7. **Risk Management Theories**: Risk management theories, such as portfolio theory and the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), provide a framework for evaluating how organizations access and manage risks in their operations. In the context of development banks in Nepal, understanding these theories is essential for analyzing how these institutions navigate the complex landscape of financial risks. This includes credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. Evaluating the effectiveness of risk management strategies and their alignment with theoretical frameworks aids in comprehending how development banks safeguard their financial performance while engaging in activities that inherently involve risk.
8. **Technology Adoption Theories**: Technology adoption theories, such as the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Innovation Diffusion Theory, are increasingly relevant in the financial sector. In the case of development banks in Nepal, these theories can be applied to understand how these institutions adopt and integrate technological advancements into their operations. Examining the factors influencing the acceptance and diffusion of technology within development banks provides insights into their ability to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and adapt to the evolving financial landscape. Technological adoption, when aligned with theoretical frameworks, becomes a critical factor in determining the financial performance and competitiveness of development banks in the rapidly changing financial environment.

2.1.1 Concept of Financial Analysis

Financial analysis includes the deliberate recognizable proof of an organization's monetary assets and shortcomings by laying out connections between things on the monetary record and the benefit and misfortune account. The primary focus of financial analysis is on key figures within financial statements and the significant relationships that exist. Management, responsible for efficient resource utilization and the firm's overall financial position, typically shows interest in all aspects of financial analysis.

Two approaches to financial analysis are vertical and horizontal analysis. Vertical analysis, a static analysis, examines the financial balance sheet and profit and loss account for a specific period. In contrast, horizontal analysis, a dynamic approach, involves reviewing and analyzing a series of statements spanning multiple years, measuring changes in the business's position or trend over time. The process of financial analysis encompasses the selection of relevant information for decision-making, arranging selected information to highlight significant financial relationships, and interpreting the data to draw inferences and conclusions.

To assess a firm's financial performance, analysts use various parameters to reveal quantitative relationships and positions. Ratio analysis, a widely used and effective tool, measures the relationship between two accounting figures in mathematical or numerical terms. Ratios can be expressed as percentages, fractions, or proportions. The systematic use of financial information through ratio analysis helps determine a firm's historical performance and current financial condition. The analysis involves calculating various ratios and comparing them against established standards to draw conclusions. Weston and Brigham classify this comparison into five types: Liquidity ratios, Leverage ratios, Activity ratios, Profitability ratios, and Growth ratios.

In the specific context of this study, the focus is on analyzing five key ratios: Profitability Ratio, Liquidity Ratio, Efficiency Ratio, Capital Structure Ratio, and Investment Ratio.

The examination of financial statements involves the utilization of various documents, starting with the balance sheet, which offers a snapshot of the firm's financial standing at a specific moment. Following this, the income statement provides a comprehensive

overview of the firm's profitability over a defined period. Among the commonly employed techniques for financial statement analysis and managerial performance assessment, ratio analysis stands out.Ratio analysis is instrumental in identifying issues within different areas of business operations and serves as a foundation for implementing corrective actions. This analytical approach is widely adopted due to its effectiveness in highlighting problems and offering insights into necessary improvements. Financial ratios are frequently referenced by various stakeholders to monitor investment performance and for other reasons aligned with their interests (Pradhan, 2004).

Accounting and physical work conducted throughout a specific accounting period, whether quarterly, half-yearly, or annually (Bernstein & Wild, 2000). Prepared in monetary terms, financial statements provide a basis for performance analysis by highlighting differences in the statements from the previous quarter, month, or year. In cases where shorter-term assessments are required, such as for a quarter, they are referred to as 'Quarterly Financial Analysis Statements.' These performance analysis statements are typically crafted by auditors, who present them to the board of directors and shareholders as part of their stewardship function. Corporate law mandates auditors to lay down these statements before the annual general meeting of shareholders to ensure a 'true and fair view of the company's affairs. Additionally, the profit and loss account is appended to the balance sheet, and the auditor's report, including any separate, special, or supplementary reports, is attached accordingly

Performance stands as a crucial element within an organization, making the concept of performance analysis incomplete and less meaningful without a well-defined understanding of performance evaluation methods. According to Pandey (2014/15), one straightforward method of assessing a firm's performance is by comparing its current ratio with past ratios. This approach provides an indication of the direction of change, revealing whether the firm's financial performance has advanced, declined, or remained stable over time (Bernstein & Wild, 2000).

2.1.2 Importance of Financial Performance Analysis

Development banks play a crucial role in contributing to the economic activities of a country in various ways. The operations of these banks serve as indicators of the economic health of the nation, with the size and nature of their transactions reflecting the economic landscape. Over time, development banks have been instrumental in guiding economic growth by providing financing for the needs of industries and trade. By promoting saving habits among the population, these banks have facilitated the process of capital formation.

In terms of deposit mobilization, development banks encourage savers to place their savings in bank deposits, consolidating dispersed resources into the organized banking sector. This consolidation enables the allocation of resources to different economic activities, contributing to the formation of the country's capital assets. Through their lending activities, banks also play a role in generating income, leading to further savings and growth potential for the overall economy. In a planned economy, banks support the entire productive process by providing funds to the public, joint, or private sector, aligning with the objectives of the economic plan.

The importance of utilizing financial data varies based on the specific interests of the involved parties, and their interests are influenced by the financial performance of a firm. Financial performance analysis holds significance for various reasons:

- Shareholders: As owners of the company, shareholders need meaningful information for decision-making regarding the continuation or sale of their holdings. They are particularly interested in present and expected future earnings and the stability of these earnings.
- Management: The management team is responsible for decision-making, planning, and policy formulation. Regular evaluation of the company's performance is crucial for the management to ensure the achievement of organizational goals. Internal control, financial condition, and overall performance are key areas of interest for the management team.

- Creditors/Depositors: Creditors and depositors provide liquidity to the bank and are concerned with the safety of their deposits. The effective management of liquidity is essential for better performance, influencing decisions related to holding or extending deposit limits.
- Investors: Investors seek potential profitable opportunities to secure their capital and achieve reasonable returns. They are interested in both present and expected future earnings, as well as the stability of these earnings, through understanding major sources and uses of funds.

In summary, financial performance analysis is a vital tool for decision-making, serving the interests of shareholders, management, creditors/depositors, and investors alike (Vaish, 2013).

2.2 Empirical Review

Different examinations have been directed in various part of advancement banks in Nepal. The finish of the past examinations on the various parts of Banks is pertinent to this review. Accordingly, the investigations of past articles, diaries and proposition are evaluated in such manner.

2.2.1 Review of International articles

Pinto et al. (2022) Banks are one of the significant players in the monetary framework in any economy. This study assesses the monetary presentation of business banks in Bahrain. This study depends on eight business banks for the period from 2005 to 2010. The information utilized in this study are gotten from distributed yearly reports and sites of the particular banks, financial backer's aide, paper and pamphlets of the banks and from National Bank of Bahrain site. The study utilized relapse, connection investigation and t-tests to decide the connection between various monetary boundaries. The aftereffects of the review show that the productivity affects capital ampleness and monetary influence, while the review didn't sanction the connection between the benefit and proficiency of the banks. This concentrate likewise uncovers that authorization of higher capital sufficiency proportion will unfavorably influences the benefit of the banks. The effect of monetary and oil emergency could have affected the monetary influence of the banks there by brought about an unfriendly impact on the productivity of the banks.

Srinivasan and Britto (2021) present review endeavors to assess the monetary exhibition of chosen Indian banks for the period from 2014/15 to 2019/20. The review includes 16 business banks, 11 addressing public area and 5 from private area, and the monetary presentation of these banks are investigated utilizing the monetary proportions. The review shows that the monetary exhibition of private area banks is generally better compared to the public area banks all through the review period. Also, the review analyzes the effect of liquidity, dissolvability and proficiency on the productivity of the chose Indian business banks by utilizing the board information assessments, viz. the Decent Impact and Arbitrary Impact models. The experimental outcomes from the board information assessments uncovered that the liquidity proportion and dissolvability proportion, and the turnover proportion and dissolvability proportion are found to fundamentally affect the productivity of chosen public area and confidential area banks, separately, bearing declaration to the way that benefit is a component of those proportions.

Biru (2021) this study was meant to research determinants of monetary execution of private business banks in Ethiopia. The review has utilized illustrative examination plan in quantitative exploration approach. An examined budget report of private business banks was utilized for the period 2010 to 2019 to complete the review. Out of the 16 confidential business banks; eight (8) banks were chosen as test utilizing purposive examining in view of the banks' age and experience. The information were investigated utilizing illustrative and inferential measurements like connection examination, Irregular and Fixed impact relapse investigation. The finding of the review shows that microeconomic factors to be specific; capital sufficiency, resource quality, liquidity position and number of bank office meaningfully affected return on resource (ROA) and return on value (ROE) of private business banks in Ethiopia. From macroeconomic variables loan fee significantly affected return on resource and affected return on value. Also, GDP meaningfully affected return on resource (ROE) and significantly affected return on resource (ROA) of private business banks in Ethiopia. Accordingly, the confidential business banks ought to give due thought on working on those interior variables since they fundamentally and decidedly influence their monetary presentation. Essentially, the concerned leader body ought to get refreshed data about coming change

Gross domestic product and loan cost and change their bank capabilities as per change in the climate and be effective since these elements altogether affected bank monetary execution.

Dey (2021) is trying to analyze the monetary presentation of private recorded business banks in Bangladesh regarding benefit. The review depends on cross-area information of yearly fiscal reports of 15 recorded business banks for the period 2008-2019. Five determinants have been decided for this review. The Relationship network shows that benefit, resource quality, working execution, bank size and liquidity position are connected emphatically however productivity and capital ampleness are connected adversely. Step-wise relapse technique is followed to show the reason impact relationship of the factors. This technique distinguishes three models and naturally disposes of the immaterial factors following three stages lastly select model 3.This model is the best mix of the factors under examination that most portrays the productivity. It considers resource quality, working execution and bank sizes huge determinants of benefit. Then again, liquidity position affects benefit.

Mishra et al. (2021) Banking in Nepal is under the most common way of being arranged. Unfamiliar guide is accepted as key part for improvement in Nepal. This study intends to evaluate the effect, commitment and relationship of size, advances and store, expansion and capital on the benefit of the banks. Optional information from 2013 to 2019 from seven business banks alongside the study as essential information were gathered. The relationship and relapse alongside proportion investigation have been utilized to guarantee a contributory relationship among return on resources (ROA), return on value (ROE) and net revenue edge (NIM). The size of banks is in expanding pattern. The diminishing pattern of standard deviation showed that the size of Nepalese business banks has lower variety in the utilization of all out resources as the year increments. There is a negative connection among ROA and ROE with credit proportion, store proportion and capital proportion, while there is positive connection with bank size and expansion. Be that as it may, in the event of NIM, bank size, credit proportion, store proportion and expansion display a positive connection while the capital proportion shows the negative relationship with NIM. Greater part of the respondents feel that the distribution of monetary reports is one of the major impacting variables of bank

productivity.

Nurwulandari et al. (2022) this study means to dissect the impact of the monetary soundness of Indonesian business banks on monetary execution with great corporate administration as a mediating variable. This study uses the gamble based bank rating (RBBR) technique with optional information by analyzing yearly reports of 41 business banks taken as tests for the period from 2014 to 2019. The proportions utilized in this study are Non-Performing Credits (NPL), Advance Store Proportion (LDR), Net Interest Edge (NIM), and Working Productivity Proportion (OER), Capital Ampleness Proportion (Vehicle), Return on Resources (ROA) and Great Corporate Administration (GCG). The outcomes showed that NIM had an immediate positive and huge impact on ROA, while OER significantly affected ROA, as speculated. Direct testing of GCG shows a negative and tremendous impact of NPL and OER, as well as a positive and massive impact of NIM. Besides, aberrant testing with mediating factors shows that GCG can intervene the connection among NPL and OER on the monetary execution of traditional banks in Indonesia. Moreover, GCG is additionally experimentally demonstrated to fortify the positive and massive impact of NIM on ROA. This tracking down under-scores the significance of good corporate administration in working on the monetary soundness of business banks in Indonesia. Also, the outcomes hypothetically would suggest for the significance of examinations with respect to administration components and moral morals as the spaces of vital issues of corporate administration.

Qadir (2020) Monetary area of realm of Bahrain seriously upholds the development of the economy. It contributed 27% of Bahrain Gross domestic product in 2018.The prosperity of an economy can be inspected by monetary execution of the bank. Monetary execution is the aftereffect of its strategies and activities in financial terms. The point of the review is to look at the monetary presentation of the banks in Realm of Bahrain-A Contextual analysis approach. For the assessment of the exhibition of bank, optional information was gathered from the yearly evaluated report of the bank for the time of 2011 to 2018. It centers around two significant markers the productivity and liquidity. As the investors are deprived to boost their profit from speculation and the contributors need to get back their reserve funds as per their necessities centers around liquidity. To gauge

the productivity, return on resource and return on value is the variable and credit to store and advance to resource for assess the liquidity. For this proportion examination is being utilized to quantify as it is apparent from the past investigations. The review utilized rate investigation, elucidating insights and connection the aftereffect of the examination depicted that profit from resource and return on value are decidedly associated and adversely related with credit to resource.

Mustafa and Taqi (2019) Banks assume a significant part in the monetary improvement of a country. They are the backbone of current trade and have command over a huge piece of cash supply. A bank is a monetary mediator that acknowledges stores and channels them into loaning exercises. It assumes an essential part in the showcasing of new kind of stores and advances plans. The functional productivity, administration quality and administrative viability are the fundamental regions to notice the presentation of a bank. The monetary exhibition of a bank can be estimated as the accomplishment of the bank as far as productivity position, administration quality, consumer loyalty and other pertinent viewpoints. The benefit of a bank indicates the productivity with which a bank sends its complete assets to enhance its net benefits and in this way act as a record to the level of resource use and administrative viability. As of now, the Indian financial framework faces various troublesome difficulties. In such a situation, the current review is an endeavor to gauge the monetary presentation of the second biggest public area bank of India for example Punjab Public Bank. This study is altogether founded on optional information and various proportions have been applied to assess the monetary exhibition of the bank alongside relapse investigation with the assistance of SPSS 20.0. The review inferred that the chose bank has performed well on the wellsprings of development rate and monetary productivity yet benefit position has been tracked down poor during the review time frame

Gautam (2018) this paper analyzes the determinants of monetary execution of business bank in Nepal. To examine the determinants of monetary execution, 10 business banks have been taken as test covering the timeframe 2006/07 to 2016/17. Information are gathered from yearly report of the particular banks. Numerous straight relapse models have been utilized for the examination of information. The outcome shows a positive

relationship of return on resources with capital sufficiency proportion, the board effectiveness and GDP while negative with resources quality and liquidity the executives. It is obvious from the discoveries that monetary exhibition of business banks are firmly impacted by capital sufficiency proportion, the executives' effectiveness, GDP, liquidity the board and resources quality.

Ravichandran and Ahmad (2024) the reason an option exact method for the exhibition of UAE top 5 banks (at first) in correlation with worldwide banks. The near proportion examination has been performed and the UAE based banks are positioned according to their presentation. The discoveries of this approach are significant in the setting late banking and monetary emergency, the strategy can be utilized as an educational benchmarking practice in or outside the homeroom at undergrad and graduate level and can likewise act as a significant contribution for execution examination research studies.

Kobika (2017) The Motivation behind this study is to think about the monetary execution of state and confidential area banks. The financial area of agricultural nations is unique in relation to the created nations. The financial area of Sri Lanka assumes an essential part in the Sri Lankan Economy extraordinarily business banks are assuming a significant part in the financial area of Sri Lanka. There are two kinds of plugs banks in Sri Lanka, for example, state and confidential business banks here the confidential business banks can be separated into homegrown and unfamiliar confidential business banks. The focal point of this study is to think about the monetary execution of state and confidential business banks utilizing the Capital Sufficiency, Resources Quality, The executives Adequacy, Profit, Liquidity (CAMEL) rating framework in Sri Lanka 2013-2017. Many examinations are directed in various nations to look at the monetary presentation of banking area with the utilization of different factual strategies. In this study CAMEL rating framework used to analyze the monetary exhibition of banks, it is one of the quantitative procedures and it is broadly utilized in the ongoing scene. State banks ought to concentration to expand their monetary exhibition to contend and endure effectively in the ongoing scene and furthermore confidential business banks attempt to accomplish their objective monetary presentation for their long endurance.

Syed and Rizwan (2016) the example size comprises of top ten Confidential plugs banks of Pakistan. We involved Relapse examination and relationship method to resolve the issue. Bank size and Functional Effectiveness is adversely related with ROA and positive relationship was found with Resources the board proportion. While, Bank size is decidedly related with Revenue Pay and Resource. The executives and Functional Productivity is adversely related with Revenue Pay. Monetary framework, agreeable financial backer's treatment, and ideal use of assets. Banking area in any economy is playing out the significant job in such matters. Banking area assumes a critical part in diverting assets to ventures and contributing towards monetary and monetary development and solidness. A deeply grounded financial area can retain major monetary emergency in the economy and can give a plat structure to fortifying the financial arrangement of the country. Pakistani financial area has gone through serious changes since its autonomy. At first the financial area of Pakistan has confronted part of issues like, absence of assets, political vulnerability, and absence of gifted human asset and financial calamity, which impacted the productive working of banking area. In any case, State Bank of Pakistan took drives by presenting SBP Act, 1956 to advance confidential area banks, trailed by privatization of 1992 spurred neighborhood and unfamiliar financial backers in setting private area banks and monetary foundations. Presently, Pakistani financial area comprise of 44 saves money with 9,399 branches and Rs. 11,778.6 billion resources, including 5 public area banks, 23 homegrown confidential banks, 12 unfamiliar confidential banks, 4 specific banks. Today, very nearly 80% of financial resources held by the confidential area of the banks.

Karim & Alam (2015) Banks expect a huge part in the financial improvement of every single country. They have control over an immense piece of the reserve of money accessible for use. Since, the presence of personal business banks is the greater piece of the monetary region in Bangladesh, hence this study is wanted to check the presentation of picked private region banks (five), recorded on both the Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange, in Bangladesh through wide usage of money related extents that basically show the adequacy of the bet based capital, credit improvement, credit center, non-performing advance position, liquidity opening assessment, liquidity extent, return on assets (ROA), return on esteem (ROE), net income edge (NIM, etc. Three

pointers specifically, Inside set up execution assessed by Return concerning Assets, Market-based execution assessed by Tobin's Q model (Worth/Book extent) and Money related based execution assessed by Monetary Worth add has been used to check financial execution of the picked banks. Yearly time series data from 2008-2012 of the picked banks from their different inspected yearly reports (discretionary data) were used in various backslide assessment to get the impact of bank size, credit risk, practical capability and asset the load up on money related execution assessed by the three pointers, and to make a strong match backslide model to predict the future financial display of these banks. Quantifiably, the hypothesis is ensuring that Bank size, credit risk, practical efficiency and asset the leaders basically influence financial execution of Bangladeshi business banks. International articles reviewed in the study are also presented in Meta table.

Table 1

Meta-Analysis of international articles

S. N.	**Date**	**Articles**	**Writers**	**Objectives**	**Methodology**	**Findings**
1	2022	An Evaluation of Financial performance of commercial banks.	Pinto et al	This study evaluates the financial performance of commercial banks.	Regression and correlation analysis.	The results of the study indicate that the profitability has an impact on capital adequacy and financial leverage, whereas the study did not ratify the relationship between the profitability and efficiency of the banks.
2	2022	Financial performance of Indonesian	Nurwulandari et ai	This study plans to examine the impact of the	Quantitative analysis using SEM	The outcomes showed that NIM had an immediate positive

commercial banks with GCG as intervening variable	monetary wellbeing of Indonesian business banks on monetary execution with great corporate administration as an interceding variable.	(Structural Equation Modeling) based on Partial Least Square (PLS).	and tremendous impact on ROA, while OER affected ROA, as speculated. Direct testing of GCG shows a negative and huge impact of NPL and OER, as well as a positive and massive impact of NIM. Moreover, circuitous testing with interceding factors shows that GCG can intercede the connection among NPL and OER on the monetary execution of traditional banks in Indonesia. There is a negative connection among ROA and ROE with credit proportion, store proportion and capital proportion, while there is positive connection with bank size and expansion. Notwithstanding, in the event of NIM,

						bank size, credit proportion, store proportion and expansion display a positive connection while the capital proportion shows the negative relationship with NIM. Larger parts of the respondents feel that the distribution of monetary reports is one of the major affecting variables of bank benefit.
3	2021	Profitability in Commercial Bank – A Case Study of Nepal	Mishra, et.al.	This study plans to survey the effect, commitment and relationship of size, advances and store, expansion and capital on the benefit of the banks.	correlation and regression	There is negative association between loan ROA and ROE
4	2021	Determinants of Financial Performance of Private	Biru	This study was aimed to investigate determinants of	The data were analyzed using descriptive	The finding of the study indicates that microeconomic factors namely; capital

		Commercial Banks in Ethiopia		financial performance of private commercial banks in Ethiopia.	and inferential statistics such as correlation analysis, Random and Fixed effect regression analysis.	adequacy, asset quality, liquidity position and number of bank branch had positive and significant effect on return on asset (ROA) & return on equity (ROE) of private commercial banks in Ethiopia.
5	2021	Analysis of Financial Performance of Selected Banks in India	Britto and Palamala i	To evaluate the financial performance of selected Indian commercial banks.	Descriptive Research Design has been used for study.	The empirical results from the panel data estimations revealed that the liquidity ratio and solvency ratio, and the turnover ratio and solvency ratio are found to have positive and significant impact on the profitability of selected public sector and private sector banks.
6	2021	Profitability Evaluation of Banks in Bangladesh	Dey	The study is based on cross-section data of annual financial statements	The stepwise regression method is followed.	The Correlation matrix shows that profitability, asset quality, operating performance, bank size and liquidity position are related

						positively but profitability and capital adequacy are related negatively.
7	2020	The Financial Statement Analysis of Commercial Banks in Bahrain	Qadir	The wellbeing of an economy can be examined by financial performance of the bank	Descriptive and Correlation analysis	The result of the analysis portrayed that return on asset and return on equity are positively correlated and negatively correlated with loan to asset.
8	2018	Determinants Of Financial Performance: An Evidence From Nepalese Commercial Banks	Gautam	This paper examines the determinants of financial performance of commercial bank in Nepal	Multiple linear regression models have been employed for the analysis of data.	The result shows a positive relationship of return on assets with capital adequacy ratio, management efficiency and gross domestic product whereas negative with assets quality and liquidity management. It is evident from the findings that financial performance of commercial banks are strongly affected by capital adequacy ratio, management efficiency, gross domestic product,

						liquidity management and assets quality.
9	2018	Performance Analysis of UAE Banks-An Exploratory Study	Ravichandran and Ahmad	Ratio analysis has been performed and the UAE based banks are ranked as per their performance.	Panel Random Effects Method	The findings of this approach are important in the context recent banking and financial crisis, the methodology can be used as a pedagogical.
10	2018	A Comparative study of financial performance of banking sector in Sri Lanka – An application of CAMEL rating system.	Kobika	The Purpose of this study is to compare the financial performance of state and private sector banks.	Camel parameters model	In this study CAMEL rating system used to compare the financial performance of banks, it is one of the quantitative techniques and it is widely used in the current world. State banks should focus to increase their financial performance to compete and survive successfully in the current world and also private commercial banks try to achieve their target financial performance for their long survival.
11	2016	Analysis of	Syed	The Purpose of	Regression	Bank size and

		Financial Performance of Private Banks in Pakistan.	and Rizwan	this study is to compare the financial performance of state and private sector banks.	analysis and correlation	Operational Efficiency is negatively related with ROA and positive relationship was found with Assets management ratio. While, Bank size is positively related with Interest Income and Asset Management and Operational Efficiency is negatively related with Interest Income.
12	2015	Financial Performance of Private Commercial Banks in Bangladesh: Ratio Analysis.	Karim and Alam	The Purpose of this study is to compare the financial performance of state and private sector banks.	Correlation and multiple regression analysis	Bank size, credit risk, operational efficiency and asset management have significant impact On financial performance of Bangladeshi commercial banks.

2.2.2 Review of Nepalese Article

Saha (2022) the study has used in this thesis financial and statistical tools. In the contest liquidity ratio, Asset Management Ratio, Profitability Ratio, Risk Ratio and Growth Ratio used in financial tools and average, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation in statistical tools. The examination of influence proportion shows that MNBBL has higher capacity in using obligations than KSBBL as far as absolute obligation to add up to value,

all out resources and complete capital proportion. The relationship co-effective showed the positive connection between absolute obligation and net benefit of MNBL and KSBBL, and so on. Both the banks ought to keep up with standard current proportion. The banks ought to upgrade their ability by viable association structure and controlling capital design.

Basnet (2021) this study plans to track down the Examination of Monetary Execution of Business Banks in Nepal (With reference CZBIL NABIL and HBL). For this reason, three banks are chosen as test size of the review during 2012/13-2018/19. The auxiliary information are utilized to analyze the examination of monetary execution of chosen banks. The information utilized in this study are gotten from distributed yearly reports and sites of the example banks, and from national banks of Nepal site. The apparatuses utilized on the review are factual devices, which are elucidating measurements, connection coefficient and relapse examination. Return on resources and net revenue are the chosen subordinate factors while credit risk, liquidity risk, working costs, capital sufficiency proportion were the autonomous factors.

Acharya (2021) has used only financial tools which have liquidity ratio, Asset Management Ratio, liquidity risk ratio and liquidity turnover ratio. The liquidity position of KSBBL is solid, JBBL is poor and MNBBL, MDB and GBBL are moderate as far as money and bank equilibrium to current store proportion. The liquidity position of MNBBL, KSBBL and GBBL are proportionately better compared to Sparkle and JBBL as far as transient speculation to add up to venture proportion. Acharya suggested that every one of the banks ought to keep up with serious areas of strength for the position. For liquidity bank ought to zero in on momentary store as well as current store.

Rayamajhi (2020) has used financial tools and statistical tools which have liquidity ratio, Asset Management Ratio, liquidity risk ratio and liquidity turnover ratio as well as mean, median, C.V, P.E ratio. The banks under study are keeping up with exceptionally elevated degree of liquidity than the rate forced by the NRB. There is positive connection between's adjustment of store and change in all out fluid asset of the banks, etc. That

exhibition of expressed banks is very agreeable and they ought to track down new speculation area for enduring benefit.

Parajuli (2019) has a used financial tools and statistical tools which have credit ratio, investment to total deposit ratio, credit turnover ratio as well as mean, and coefficient variation. MNBBL has the most noteworthy mean current proportion though, KSBBL has the least fortunate. KSBBL has kept up with most noteworthy money and bank equilibrium to add up to store proportion among every one of the banks under study. In conclusion, he emphatically prescribed every one of the banks to put its more subsidizes in offers and debentures.

Lama (2018) has used in this thesis financial and statistical tools. In the contest liquidity ratio, Asset Management Ratio, Profitability Ratio, Risk Ratio and Growth Ratio used in financial tools and average, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation etc. he liquidity position of NIB is superior to that of NABIL. NABIL has used more obligation than NIB. The productivity proportion of NABIL is superior to the NIB concerning ROA. The EPS and DPS of NABIL are superior to that of NIB. There is positive relationship between's complete obligation and net benefit for both the banks and so on.

Shrestha, (2018), the fundamental targets of the review are to analyze the benefit position of chosen business banks in Nepal, to evaluate the relationship among productivity pointers, monetary influence and bank size of Nepalese business banks, to explore the impact of monetary influence and bank size on the productivity of business banks in Nepal. The review presumes that SCBL is generally in preferable situation over SBL, SBI and NIBL and it demonstrates that it is more productive in controlling cost and keeping up with proper help strategy. Return on Value of SCBL is somewhat higher than the SBL, SBI Bank and NIBL. Higher the profit from value better for the banks for benefit augmentation. Return on Resources of SCBL is in the fluctuating pattern yet higher than the SBL, Nepal SBI Bank and NIBL. ROA measure the adequacy of the executives in producing the benefit .Higher the profit from resources, it is better for the activity and benefit augmentation. Profit per portion of SCBL is in the fluctuating pattern yet is higher than each of the three other business banks. EPS is in expanding and diminishing pattern. EPS basically centers around benefit augmentation of banks and

useful for the investors. Higher the EPS, better for the investors and expands the benefit of the association.

2.3 Research Gap

This segment shows the holes between this review and the review that done in past. Exact audit for this examination gives foundation data of improvement bank execution overall and focuses explicitly on benefit and complete variable efficiency measures. There is test proof of complete record of improvement banks execution in created nations and a couple of the arising ones, however less of Nepal, connoting the prerequisite for additional examination on the sub-locale. There is broad writing on bank benefit and all out factor efficiency development estimations which offer help that these actions are impacted by both inside, area explicit as well as microeconomic variables. While broad exploration has been finished in evolved nations utilizing bigger extension and vigorous econometric strategies and relapse examination, such concentrated on in Nepalese monetary framework are deficient. On this subject Data on Nepalese financial framework is by all accounts meagerly and restricting as far as extension and type connection relapse to concentrate on financial framework improvement in Nepal satisfactorily. There is different concentrate on relative examination of monetary execution of advancement bank however less concentrate on determinants of monetary execution of improvement banks in Nepal. Considering these information holes and strategic necessities, the postulation looked to give extra exact proof utilizing a four example improvement banks drawn from 17 improvement banks and applying distinct examination techniques. The review can give the most recent and complete data about the monetary execution examination of banks named Muktinath Bikash Bank Restricted, Garima Bikash Bank Restricted, Kamana Sewa Bikash Bank Restricted and Jyoti Bikash Bank Restricted.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section focuses on the research methodology employed in the study. To address the research problem and achieve the study's objectives, a comprehensive discussion is provided on research design, population and sample, sampling design, the nature and sources of data, instruments for data collection, methods of analysis, and the research framework, along with the definition of variables.

3.1 Research Design

This research, titled the Financial Performance analysis of Development Banks in Nepal,' focuses on Nepalese development banks. The study employs a descriptive and causal research design to gather relevant information regarding the determinants of lending behavior in Nepalese development banks. The analysis spans a decade, covering the audited financial reports from 2013/14 to 2022/23 for development banks. The study utilizes a purposive sampling method to select specific banks for the analysis of financial performance. Various metrics such as profitability ratios, liquidity ratios, credit risk, and capital adequacy are employed to assess the performance of the selected banks.

3.2 Population and Sample

The study encompasses the population of 17 development banks currently operating in Nepal. Only four banks have been selected as a representative sample for the study as per highest profit, highest paid up capital and having larger maturity period/ age. These selected banks are Muktinath Bikash Bank Limited (MBBL), Garima Bikas Bank Limited (GBBL), Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited (KSBBL), and Jyoti Bikas Bank Limited (JBBL). The samples of the bank were chosen based on purposive sampling.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

As explained in before parts, the essential wellsprings of auxiliary information incorporate the reports introduced by the banks during their yearly comprehensive gatherings and data accessible on the separate banks' sites. The inspected monetary reports of the chose business banks, writing got from different books, diaries, scholarly

proposition reports, and data from different sites filled in as vital optional information sources. Also, information was gotten from the administrative reports of the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB).

3.4 Data Analysis Tools and Techniques

To attain the goals of the research, diverse financial, statistical, and accounting methodologies have been employed. The examination of data will align with the pattern and nature of the available data. Utilizing the accessible tools and resources, analytical statistical techniques including Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and simple regression have been incorporated in this investigation. The outcomes derived from the application of financial, accounting, and statistical tools are organized into distinct categories and presented in tabular form. Subsequent to this arrangement, a comparative analysis is conducted to interpret the obtained results.

3.4.1 Financial Tools

A few monetary instruments are accessible for evaluating the presentation of an association. The numerical articulation of the connection between two bookkeeping figures is named a monetary proportion. Proportion examination effectively compares a company's monetary exhibition and condition with that of different elements or its own verifiable information. Proportion investigation empowers a subjective evaluation of the company's monetary exhibition. In this examination, the calculation and investigation of the accompanying proportions are directed.

Table 2
Variables and measures

Variable Types	Variable	Measure
Dependent Variables	Profitability	ROA=Net Income/Total Assets ROE=Net Income/Shareholder Equity
Independent Variables	Capital Adequacy Ratio	CAR=Tier I + Tier II/ Total Risk Weighted Assets
	Credit Risk	CR=Non Performing Loan/ Total Loan
	Operating Cost	OC= Total Operating Cost/ Total Assets
	Liquidity Risk	LR= Total Loan Or Credit/ Total Deposit

Sources: Karim & Alam (2015)

3.4.2 Statistical Tools

To improve the dependability of the ends in view of the accessible monetary information, different measurable apparatuses are utilized in this review. The accompanying measurable apparatuses are used:

i) Arithmetic Mean: The math mean, or normal, is a solitary worth addressing the focal propensity of the informational index. It is determined by partitioning the amount of all perceptions by the complete number of things. The number juggling mean is a regularly involved proportion of focal worth in measurements

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Where,

$\overline{X}$ = Arithmetic Mean

$\sum x$ = Summation for total observation

n = Number of items

i) Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is the most significant and broadly utilized proportion of concentrating on scattering. It is otherwise called root mean square deviation. It is likewise indicated by the little Greek Letter σ (sigma). The standard deviation estimates the outright scattering of a circulation. Subsequently, standard deviation is very helpful in passing judgment on the agent of the mean. Symbolically,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum d^2}{n}}$$

Where,

σ = Standard deviation

$\sum d^2$ = sum of squares of the deviation measured from arithmetic average

n = Number of items

ii) Coefficient of Variation

The co-proficient of variety is the comparing relative proportions of scattering, practically identical across dissemination, which is characterized as the proportion of the standard deviation to the mean communicated in coming about rate. It is utilized in issues where we need to look at the changeability of at least two than two series. The series for which the coefficient of variety is more prominent is supposed to be more factor or on the other hand less reliable, less uniform, less steady or less homogeneous as well as the other way around. We can denote this by following formula,

$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\overline{X}} \times 100\%$$

Where,

CV = Coefficient of variation

σ = Standard Deviation

$\overline{X}$ = Mean / Average

iii) Correlation Analysis

Connection is the factual device that we can use to depict how much one variable is directly connected with another. The co-effective of connection estimates the level of connection between two arrangements of figures. Among the different techniques for figuring out coefficient of relationship, Karl Pearson's strategy is applied in the review. The consequence of coefficient of connection is generally among +1 and - 1. At the point when r = +1, it implies there is ideal connection between two factors and bad habit - versa. At the point when r = 0, it implies there is no connection between two factors. The Pearson's formula is:

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

Where,

r = coefficient of correlation

x = independent variable

y = dependent variable

n = no. of periods

iv) Regression Analysis

Relapse is the measurable instrument which is utilized to decide the factual connection between at least two factors and to make assessment or forecast of one variable based on different factors. As such, relapse is that measurable instrument with the assistance of which the obscure worth of one variable can be assessed or anticipated based on known worth of the other variable. Accepting that the two factors are firmly related we can assess the worth of the one variable from the given worth of another. For instance, in the event that we realize that creation and deals are firmly related, we can figure out the amount of creation expected to accomplish a given measure of deals. In this manner relapse decides the typical plausible change in one variable in view of a specific measure of progress in another.

There are four autonomous and two ward variable on this review to accomplish its targets. The focal point of this study is to linkage among variable and to see effect of determinant variable on benefit the review model is as per the following:

Model 1

$ROA = \beta + \beta 1\ (CAR) + \beta 2\ (CR) + \beta 3\ (LR) + \beta 4\ (OC) + e$…… (i)

Model 2

$ROE = \beta + \beta 1\ (CAR) + \beta 2\ (CR) + \beta 3\ LR) + \beta 4\ (OC) + e$…….. (ii)

Where,

ROA= Return on assets

NPM= Net profit margin

β = the intercept (constant)

CAR= Capital adequacy ratio

CR= Credit risk

LR= Liquidity risk

e= error term

OC= Operating cost

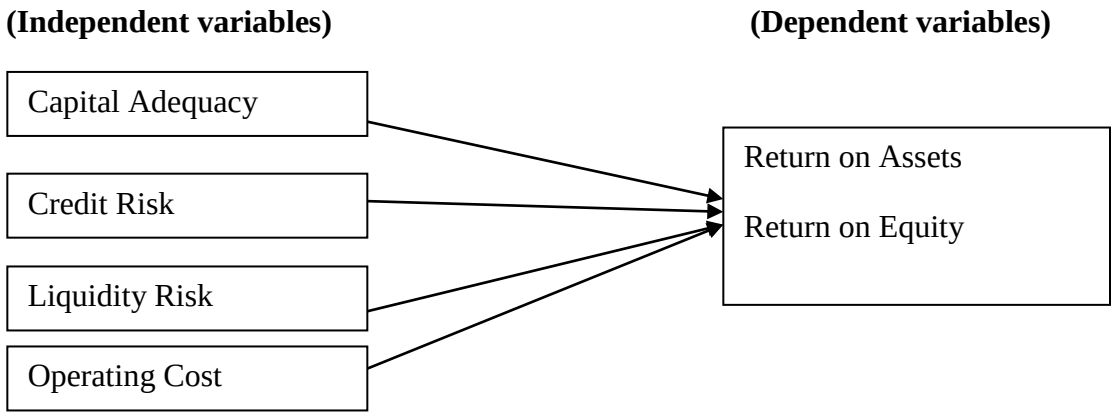
β1 - β4= Beta coefficient of four independent variable one to four respective

3.5 Research Framework and Definition of Variables

Reliant and free factors to concentrate on liquidity on benefit being developed banks of Nepal have been introduced in following hypothetical structure. The calculated system is created from the hypothetical and writing survey and introduced in the accompanying graph.

Figure 1

Research framework



Source: Basnet (2021)

3.5.1 Operational Definition of Variables

In this section, measured and operational definition of both dependent and independent variables are presented as follows:

Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)

Capital sufficiency is an impression of the internal strength of a bank, which would place it in an advantageous position during the hour of emergency. Banks need to come to conclusion about how much capital they need to hold for three reasons. To begin with, bank capital forestalls bank disappointment, a circumstance which the bank can't fulfill

its commitment to pay its investors and different leasers thus leaves business, second, how much capital impacts return for the value holders of the bank and third, a base measure of bank capital (bank capital necessity) is expected by administrative specialists. The capital sufficiency proportion estimated by the proportion of level I capital and level II cash-flow to gamble with weighted resources. Understanding the significant of capital ampleness, NRB gave mandate where by every business bank in Nepal are expected to fulfill the capital sufficiency guideline of 10% the standard fixed based on the suggestions of Basel board of trustees. Scientist utilized the information from the yearly report of test banks or NRB management report for this variable Gautam (2018).

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Tier}-1 \text{ Capital} + \text{Tier}-2 \text{ Capital}}{Risk\ weighted\ assets}$$

Credit risk (CR)

Non-execution advances to add up to advances proportion is utilized as a sign of credit chance or nature of credits. Credit risk has a place with the gathering of variable with the most noteworthy effect on banks bank's presentation. An expansion in arrangement for credit misfortunes suggests a greater expense of terrible obligation discount. This is free factor for execution of advancement banks on this review. The expected information of CR is gathered from yearly report of test banks Karki, (2021). If there should be an occurrence of inaccessibility of determined CR can be determined as follows:

$$\text{CR} = \frac{Total\ non\ performing\ loan}{Total\ loan}$$

Liquidity risk (LR)

$$\text{LR} = \frac{Total\ loan\ and\ advance}{Total\ deposit}$$

This alludes to how much a bank's credits profit by how much its stores at some random time. Higher the proportion, the more the bank depending on acquired reserves, which are by and large more exorbitant than most kinds of stores. Save money with low LR is considered to have exorbitant liquidity, possibly lower benefits, and thus less gamble when contrasted with the manage an account with high LR. This is autonomous variable for execution of advancement banks on this review. The expected information of LR is

gathered from yearly report of test banks. If there should arise an occurrence of inaccessibility of determined LR can be determined as follows:

Operating cost expenses (OC)

Working expense estimated by the proportion of above expenses to add up to resources. Above costs incorporate pay rates and other authoritative costs including compensation, other staff bunks, engine vehicles, premises, deterioration on fixed resources and other non-premium costs. In the event that a bank causes high above costs during the time spent offering types of assistance then it is probably going to charge a higher spread to support its general benefit (were and Wambua,2013). This is additionally autonomous variable for this review. Scientist involved the information from the yearly report for this variable, in the event of inaccessibility of the connected information this can be estimated as follows: $OC=\frac{\text{Total operating cost}}{Total\ assets}$

Return on assets (ROA)

The Profit from Resources proportion is a significant benefit proportion since it estimates the effectiveness with which the organization is dealing with its interest in resources and utilizing them to general benefit. It measure how much benefit acquired comparative with the organizations degree of buy in complete resources. The profit from resources proportion is connected with the resources the executive's class of monetary proportions. ROA is the reliant variable for assess Examination of monetary execution of the advancement banks Khan and Mutahhar (2020). The necessary information of ROA is gathered from yearly report of test banks. If there should arise an occurrence of inaccessibility of determined ROA can be determined as follows: $ROA=\frac{Net\ income}{Total\ assets}$

Return on Equity (ROE)

Since, investors are qualified for the lingering benefits; ROE shows the connection between total compensation and investors' asset. This proportion shows the association's capacity of creating net gain per rupee of investors' asset. The primary goal of processing this proportion is to break down how successfully the assets provided by investors' have been used. This proportion is of incredible interest to the present as well as the future

forthcoming investors and furthermore of extraordinary worry to the executives which has the obligation of expanding the proprietors' government assistance Kolbika (2017).. This ratio can be computed by using following formula:

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{Net\ income}{Shareholder's\ equity}$$

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, this study conducts over the major ratios used by the Development bank. The data were collected from the corresponding websites and NRB annual report. The data are collected, tabulated and presented by using e-views software. The theoretical details have been presented in the research methodology. Also, major findings of the study are included at the end of this chapter.

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive statistics used in this study consists of mean, median, standard deviation, observation, minimum and maximum values associated with variables under consideration. Table 3 presents a summary of the descriptive statistics for both the dependent and independent variables, which were collected from 4 Development Banks in Nepal over the 10 years study period of 2013/14 to 2022/23.

Table 3

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.	N
ROA	1.3260	1.230	2.79	0.0200	0.7802	40
ROE	20.0268	16.7750	40	4.0000	9.8271	40
CR	0.7291	0.5000	2.67	0.0040	0.6686	40
LR	84.2688	84.4000	94.67	72.5800	4.1264	40
OC	3.2340	2.0900	8.75	0.6200	2.4610	40
CAR	15.2250	13.9000	30.60	11.1900	3.8812	40

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

ROA measures a company's efficiency in generating profits from its assets. The mean ROA stands at 1.3260, indicating that, on average, banks are earning a return of 1.3260% on their assets. The median ROA, at 1.230%, is slightly lower than the mean, suggesting a right-skewed distribution. The maximum ROA observed is 2.79%, while the minimum is a mere 0.0200%. The relatively low standard deviation of 0.7802 indicates that ROA values tend to cluster around the mean.

ROE (Return on Equity), which evaluates a company's profitability in relation to shareholders' equity, the mean ROE is considerably higher at 20.0268%. This suggests that, on average, companies in the dataset are generating a robust return for their shareholders. The median ROE is 16.7750%, indicating that the distribution is right-skewed, with some firms achieving exceptionally high returns. The maximum ROE is 40%, while the minimum is 4.0000%. The standard deviation of 9.8271 is relatively large, indicating significant variability in ROE values.

CR (Credit Risk), assesses the level of risk associated with a company's creditworthiness. The mean CR is 0.7291, with a median of 0.5000. This suggests some degree of right-skewness, where the median is lower than the mean, possibly due to a few companies with high credit risk values. The maximum CR observed is 2.67, while the minimum is 0.0040. The standard deviation of 0.6686 is relatively moderate, indicating moderate variability in credit risk.

LR (Liquidity risk) in banks refers to the potential inability to meet short-term financial obligations due to an insufficient supply of liquid assets. The mean LR is 84.2688, with a median of 84.4000, indicating a relatively stable distribution. The maximum LR observed is 94.67, while the minimum is 72.5800. The standard deviation of 4.1264 suggests limited variability in leverage ratios.

OC (Operating Cost) represents the costs incurred by a company in its day-to-day operations. The mean operating cost is 3.2340, with a median of 2.0900. This indicates a right-skewed distribution, with some companies having notably higher operating costs. The maximum operating cost observed is 8.75, while the minimum is 0.6200. The standard deviation of 2.4610 suggests moderate variability in operating costs.

CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) assesses a bank's capital adequacy in relation to its risk-weighted assets. The mean CAR is 15.2250, with a median of 13.9000. This suggests a distribution that is somewhat right-skewed, with some banks having higher capital adequacy ratios. The maximum CAR observed is 30.60, while the minimum is 11.1900. The standard deviation of 3.8812 indicates moderate variability in capital adequacy ratios..

4.2 Correlation Coefficients

The correlation coefficients of dependent and independent variables of the 4 development banks for the study period of 2013/14 to 2022/23. Having indicated the descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficients are computed and the results are presented in Table 4 More specifically, it shows the correlation coefficients of dependent and independent variables for Nepalese development bank. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect some kind of statistically significant relationship among these pairs of variables. This section therefore is devoted to explaining the direction and magnitude relationship among different pairs of these specific variables. Correlation measures the strength and the direction of a linear relationship between dependent and independent variables. The study has used correlation analysis to show the correlation between the dependent variable return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and the independent variables are credit risk (CR), liquidity risk (LR), operating cost(OC) and capital adequacy ratio

Table 4

Correlations Coefficients

Correlation Probability	ROA	ROE	CR	LR	OC	CAR
ROA	1					
ROE	-0.0487	1				
	(0.7655)					
CR	-0.1266	-0.4889	1			
	(0.4363)	(0.0014)				
LR	-0.0285	0.2219	-0.0843	1		
	(0.8615)	(0.1688)	(0.6051)			
OC	-0.7057	0.2612	-0.1956	0.0669	1	
	(0.0000)	(0.1035)	(0.2264)	(0.6818)		
CAR	-0.1952	0.0155	0.1400	0.1141	-0.1584	1
	(0.2273)	(0.9243)	(0.3889)	(0.4833)	(0.3289)	
N	40	40	40	40	40	40

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

The correlations between ROA (Return on Assets) and various financial variables for Nepalese development banks over the study period from 2013/14 to 2022/23 are as follows:

There is a weak negative correlation between ROA and CR (Credit Risk), with a correlation coefficient of -0.1266. However, it's important to note that this correlation is not statistically significant, as the associated p-value is 0.4363. Similarly the correlation between ROA and LR (Liquidity Risk) is very weak and negative at -0.0285, and this correlation is not statistically significant with a p-value of 0.8615. However ROA exhibits a strong negative correlation of 0.7057 with OC (Operating Cost), and this correlation is statistically significant (p-value = 0.0000). Lastly there's a weak negative correlation between ROA and CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) at -0.1952, but like the others, this correlation is not statistically significant, with a p-value of 0.2273.

While examining the correlations between ROE (Return on Equity) and various financial variables for Nepalese development banks over the study period from 2013/114 to 2022/23, the following patterns emerge:

Firstly, there is a moderate negative correlation between ROE and CR (Credit Risk), with a correlation coefficient of -0.4889. Importantly, this correlation is statistically significant (p-value = 0.0014), suggesting that as Credit Risk (CR) increases, Return on Equity (ROE) tends to decrease, which could be indicative of a risk-return trade-off. On the other hand, ROE exhibits a weak positive correlation of 0.2219 with LR (Liquidity Risk), but this correlation is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.1688). Similarly, there is a weak positive correlation of 0.2612 between ROE and OC (Operating Cost), but it is not statistically significant either (p-value = 0.1035). Lastly, the correlation between ROE and CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is very weak at 0.0155, and it is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.9243).

In the context of development banks, there is significant correlations coefficient between financial performance metrics and key variables. ROA (Return on Assets) displayed a robust and statistically significant positive correlation with Operating Cost, indicating the importance of cost management in enhancing ROA. Additionally, ROE (Return on Equity) exhibited a significant negative correlation with Credit Risk, suggesting that increased credit risk could negatively impact ROE. However, correlations between both ROA and ROE and other factors, including Liquidity Risk, Operating Cost, and Capital

Adequacy Ratio, were not statistically significant, emphasizing the primary influence of Operating Cost and Credit Risk on these performance metrics.

4.3 Regression Analysis

The regression coefficient has been performed after the correlation coefficients have been indicated, and the results are presented. More specifically, it shows the effects of regression on the dependent variables Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on equity of Nepalese development bank for the following independent variables ratios such as credit risk (CR), liquidity risk (LR), operating cost(OC) and capital adequacy ratio

The results are based on panel data of 4 development banks with 40 observations for the period of 2013/14 to 2022/23 by using pooled OLS, and fixed effect model.

Table 5

OLS regression output (ROA) as Dependent Variable

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CR	0.018729	0.142290	0.131624	0.8960
LR	-0.012282	0.022697	-0.541134	0.5918
OC	0.222112	0.038706	5.738385	0.0000
CAR	-0.015895	0.024476	-0.649419	0.5203
C	1.871056	1.909936	0.979643	0.3340

R-squared	0.509715
Adjusted R-squared	0.453682
F-statistic	9.096754
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000038

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

Operating Cost (OC) has a significant coefficient of 0.222112 with a t-statistic of 5.738385, indicating a strong positive impact on ROA. This relationship is statistically

significant (p-value < 0.001), suggesting that as Operating Cost increases, ROA tends to increase as well.

Credit Risk (CR) has a coefficient of 0.018729 with a t-statistic of 0.131624, indicating that it has a very weak positive effect on ROA, and this effect is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.8960).Liquidity Risk (LR) has a coefficient of -0.012282 with a t-statistic of -0.541134, suggesting a weak negative relationship with ROA, although this relationship is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.5918).Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a coefficient of -0.015895 with a t-statistic of -0.649419, indicating a weak negative effect on ROA, but this effect is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.5203).

The regression analysis for ROA (Return on Assets) as the dependent variable provides valuable insights into its relationship with the selected independent variables. The R-squared (R^2) value of 50.97% signifies that approximately half of the variability in ROA can be explained by the independent variables included in the model, indicating a reasonably good fit. The Adjusted R-squared, which accounts for the number of predictors, stands at 45.37%, implying that the model retains a meaningful level of explanatory power while considering its complexity. Furthermore, the F-statistic, which assesses the overall significance of the model, yields a remarkably low p-value ($p < 0.0001$), affirming the model's overall statistical significance.

Table 6

Fixed effect regression output (ROA) as Dependent Variable

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CR	-0.128110	0.166510	-0.769384	0.4473
LR	0.005364	0.021417	0.250467	0.8038
OC	0.174590	0.043707	3.994529	0.0004
CAR	-0.022241	0.024706	-0.900224	0.3747
C	0.741367	1.766434	0.419697	0.6775

R-squared	0.658743
Adjusted R-squared	0.584093
F-statistic	8.824428
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000005

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

Operating Cost (OC) has a significant coefficient of 0.174590, indicating that an increase in Operating Cost is associated with a significant increase in ROA. This impact is statistically significant (p-value = 0.0004), suggesting that higher Operating Costs may positively influence ROA.

Credit Risk (CR) has a coefficient of -0.128110, suggesting that an increase in Credit Risk is associated with a decrease in ROA. However, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.4473), indicating that changes in Credit Risk may not have a significant effect on ROA. Liquidity Risk (LR) has a coefficient of 0.005364, indicating that changes in Liquidity Risk have a very weak positive impact on ROA. However, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.8038), suggesting that Liquidity Risk may not substantially affect ROA. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a coefficient of -0.022241, implying that changes in CAR have a weak negative impact on ROA.

However, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.3747), suggesting that variations in CAR may not significantly affect ROA.

In this Fixed Effect Regression impact analysis for ROA (Return on Assets) as the dependent variable, key statistics shed light on the model's performance. The R-squared (R^2) value of 65.87% illustrates that a considerable portion of the variance in ROA can be attributed to changes in the independent variables included in the model, indicating a strong overall fit. Moreover, the Adjusted R-squared, accounting for predictor complexity, remains substantial at 58.41%, highlighting the model's robust explanatory power. Most notably, the F-statistic, a gauge of the model's collective significance, returns an exceedingly low p-value ($p < 0.0001$), confirming the model's overall statistical significance.

Table 7

Test result of Likelihood Ratio (Pooled OLS VS Fixed effect)

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	4.658178	(3,32)	0.0082
Cross-section Chi-square	14.494070	3	0.0023

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

In the evaluation of model performance using the Likelihood Ratio Test, which compares the Pooled OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) model to the Fixed Effect model, the focus turns to the associated p-values from two critical tests: the Cross-section F-test and the Cross-section Chi-square test. Notably, both of these tests yield p-values well below the conventional significance threshold of 0.05. This compelling evidence suggests that the null hypothesis, positing the superiority of the Pooled OLS model, is firmly rejected in favor of the Fixed Effect model. Consequently, the findings indicate that the Fixed Effect model is the preferred choice for this dataset. This preference implies the existence of individual-specific effects, or fixed effects, that significantly influences the dependent variable (ROA) and warrant inclusion in the model. These fixed effects encapsulate unobserved variations across individual units, which exert a notable impact on ROA and

remain unaccounted for in the Pooled OLS model, affirming the suitability of the Fixed Effect approach for this analysis.

Table 8

OLS regression output (ROE) as Dependent Variable

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CR	-6.661916	2.134354	-3.121280	0.0036
LR	0.385438	0.340461	1.132108	0.2653
OC	0.701622	0.580596	1.208452	0.2350
CAR	0.223667	0.367145	0.609205	0.5463
C	-13.27080	28.64908	-0.463219	0.6461

R-squared	0.304743
Adjusted R-squared	0.225285
F-statistic	3.835278
Prob(F-statistic)	0.010943

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

Credit Risk (CR) has a significant negative impact on ROE, as evidenced by the coefficient of -6.661916 and a t-statistic of -3.121280. This suggests that an increase in Credit Risk substantially decreases ROE, and this impact is statistically significant (p-value = 0.0036), highlighting the importance of managing credit risk to maintain higher ROE.

Liquidity Risk (LR) shows a weak positive impact on ROE, with a coefficient of 0.385438 and a t-statistic of 1.132108. However, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.2653), indicating that changes in Liquidity Risk may not significantly affect ROE. Operating Cost (OC) has a coefficient of 0.701622, suggesting a weak positive impact on ROE. Similar to Liquidity Risk, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.2350), implying that variations in Operating Cost may not substantially

influence ROE. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a coefficient of 0.223667, indicating a weak positive impact on ROE. However, like the previous variables, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.5463), suggesting that changes in CAR may not significantly affect ROE.

The R-squared (R^2) value of 30.47% reveals that approximately 30.47% of the variability in ROE can be explained by the independent variables considered in the model, indicating a moderate level of explanatory power. Adjusted R-squared, which adjusts for predictor complexity, stands at 22.53%, suggesting that the model maintains some explanatory power while accounting for the complexity introduced by multiple predictors. The F-statistic, employed to assess the overall significance of the model, yields a p-value of 0.010943, signifying that the model as a whole is statistically significant. This suggests that the independent variables collectively contribute to explaining variations in ROE, even though the R-squared values indicate a moderate overall fit.

Overall, the impact analysis highlights the significance of Credit Risk as a significant driver of ROE, with an increase in Credit Risk substantially decreasing ROE. However, the impacts of Liquidity Risk, Operating Cost, and Capital Adequacy Ratio on ROE are weak and not statistically significant in this analysis.

Table 9

Fixed effect regression output (ROE) as Dependent Variable

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CR	-2.180659	2.637039	-0.826935	0.4144
LR	0.388675	0.339181	1.145923	0.2603
OC	1.836263	0.692199	2.652795	0.0123
CAR	0.229806	0.391278	0.587322	0.5611
C	-20.57378	27.97522	-0.735429	0.4674

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

R-squared	0.460556
Adjusted R-squared	0.342552
F-statistic	3.902903
Prob(F-statistic)	0.003511

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

Operating Cost (OC) has a coefficient of 1.836263, indicating a moderate positive impact on ROE. This impact is statistically significant (p-value = 0.0123), suggesting that an increase in Operating Cost is associated with a notable increase in ROE.

Credit Risk (CR) has a coefficient of -2.180659, suggesting that changes in Credit Risk have a weak negative impact on ROE. However, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.4144), indicating that variations in Credit Risk may not significantly affect ROE. Liquidity Risk (LR) shows a weak positive impact on ROE, with a coefficient of 0.388675. However, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.2603), suggesting that changes in Liquidity Risk may not significantly influence ROE. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a coefficient of 0.229806, implying that changes in CAR have a weak positive impact on ROE. However, like the previous variables, this impact is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.5611), indicating that changes in CAR may not substantially affect ROE.

R-squared (R^2) measures the goodness of fit and indicates that approximately 46.06% of the variance in ROE is explained by the independent variables in the model. Adjusted R-squared, which accounts for predictor complexity, is 34.26%, suggesting that the model retains some explanatory power while considering its complexity. The F-statistic tests the overall significance of the model, and the p-value (p = 0.003511) indicates that the model as a whole is statistically significant.

Table 10

Test result of Likelihood Ratio (Pooled OLS VS Fixed effect)

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	3.080951	(3,32)	0.0413
Cross-section Chi-square	10.149678	3	0.0173

Source: Calculated by using E-views software.

In the Likelihood Ratio Test comparing the Pooled OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) model to the Fixed Effect model, the focus is on the p-values associated with the Cross-section F-test and the Cross-section Chi-square test to determine which model is better. Cross-section F-test: The p-value for this test is 0.0413. Cross-section Chi-square test: The p-value for this test is 0.0173. Both tests return p-values below the typical significance level of 0.05, indicating statistical significance. This suggests that both tests reject the null hypothesis that the Pooled OLS model is preferred over the Fixed Effect model.

Therefore, based on the probability (p-values), the Fixed Effect model is preferred over the Pooled OLS model. This means that the Fixed Effect model is likely a better fit for your data, indicating that there are individual-specific effects (fixed effects) that should be considered when modeling your data. These fixed effects may capture unobserved differences across individual units that affect the dependent variable (ROE) and are not accounted for in the Pooled OLS model.

4.4 Discussion

The correlation analysis conducted in this dissertation there is strong and statistically significant negative correlations were found between Return on Assets (ROA) and Operating Cost as well as a notable negative correlation between Return on Equity (ROE) and Credit Risk. There are no statistically significant correlations between Return on Assets (ROA) and the examined variables, including Liquidity Risk, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Credit Risk. Similarly, no statistically significant correlations were found between Return on Equity (ROE) and Liquidity Risk, Operating Cost, or Capital Adequacy Ratio, highlighting the unique significance of Credit Risk in impacting ROE. However Karim and Alam (2015) measured the financial performance of selected banks in Bangladesh using various indicators. They identified significant relationships between bank size, credit risk, operational efficiency, asset management, and financial performance indicators.

The regression analysis conducted in this study revealed that Return on Assets (ROA) does not exhibit statistically significant impacts from the examined variables, including Liquidity Risk, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Credit Risk. This suggests that ROA's performance in Nepalese development banks is independently influenced, with Operating Cost having a prominent impact. However Pinto et al. (2022) conducted a study in Bahrain and found that profitability had significant impacts on capital adequacy and financial leverage, but not on efficiency. They also noted that higher capital adequacy ratios had a negative effect on profitability, possibly influenced by financial and oil crises. Srinivasan and Britto (2021) found Indian banks and highlighted that private sector banks outperformed their public sector counterparts. Their study emphasized the positive influence of liquidity, solvency, and efficiency on profitability. Additionally, the regression analysis indicated that Return on Equity (ROE) is not significantly impacted by Liquidity Risk, Operating Cost, or Capital Adequacy Ratio, highlighting the distinctive influence of Credit Risk on ROE. These findings emphasize the complex and multifaceted nature of financial performance within this sector as derived from our regression analysis. Similarly Biru's (2021) found that in Ethiopia revealed that microeconomic factors like capital adequacy, asset quality, liquidity, and the number of bank branches had positive and significant effects on return on assets (ROA) and return

on equity (ROE). Dey (2021) focused on Bangladesh and found positive correlations between profitability and asset quality, operating performance, and bank size, while capital adequacy had a negative correlation. Liquidity had a positive but insignificant effect on profitability.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the brief summary of the entire study and highlights the major findings of four Nepalese development banks, under the study. In addition, the major conclusions are discussed in separate section of this chapter followed by some recommendations on improving the Performance indicator of commercial bank of Nepal. And the chapter ends with the scope of the future research in this subject matter

5.1 Summary

The study titled "Financial performance analysis of Development banks in Nepal" represents a comprehensive exploration undertaken as part of the Master of Business Studies program. Its primary objective is to evaluate the influence of performance indicators on the market prices of commercial banks in Nepal, offering valuable insights into their viability as investment opportunities. The financial performance of Nepalese Development banks indicators on ROA and ROE of these banks holds paramount significance for investors, fund managers, and regulatory authorities, enabling them to make informed decisions regarding investment strategies, fund selection, and market analysis.

To achieve the research objectives, the study selected four distinct development banks in Nepal, spanning a decade from 2013/14 to 2022/23. In this endeavor, return on assets and return on equity served as the dependent variable, while various independent variables, including, credit risk, liquidity risk, operating cost and capital adequacy ratio were examined. The study relied on secondary data, which was meticulously gathered from diverse sources such as the official websites of the relevant development banks and reports from the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB).

In terms of research methodology, the study employed a three-pronged approach, comprising descriptive, casual comparative and correlational research designs. Once the data was collected, it underwent rigorous analysis using E-views software. The findings

were presented through various tables, including descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression.

ROA (Return on Assets) displayed a robust and statistically significant positive correlation with Operating Cost, indicating the importance of cost management in enhancing ROA. Additionally, ROE (Return on Equity) exhibited a significant negative correlation with Credit Risk, suggesting that increased credit risk could negatively impact ROE. Also from the result of regression analysis Operating Cost (OC) has a significant impact on ROA, with a strong positive relationship indicating that as Operating Cost increases, ROA tends to increase as well. Similarly, impact of credit risk on ROE is negative; indicating that as credit risk increases, a bank's return on equity tends to decrease

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of the dataset pertaining to Nepalese development banks has yielded crucial insights into the determinants of financial performance metrics, namely Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). Notably, the study reveals that Operating Cost (OC) exerts a robust and statistically significant positive influence on ROA, highlighting the pivotal role of cost management in bolstering profitability within the banking sector. Conversely, Credit Risk (CR) emerges as a critical factor impacting ROE, with higher credit risk levels significantly reducing ROE, emphasizing the imperative of adept credit risk management practices in sustaining elevated returns on equity. However, the analysis did not establish statistically significant correlations between ROA and other variables such as Liquidity Risk (LR), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), underlining the distinct impact of Operating Cost on return on assets in the financial performance of development banks. Similarly, for ROE, the correlations with LR, OC, and CAR were weak and non-significant. Moreover, the preference for the Fixed Effect model over the Pooled OLS model suggests the existence of individual-specific effects that play a substantial role in shaping both ROA and ROE. In summary, these findings provide critical insights for stakeholders in the banking industry, underscoring the significance of effective cost management and credit risk mitigation strategies in enhancing profitability and maintaining robust financial performance in

Nepalese development banks. Further research may be warranted to explore additional factors that could influence these financial performance metrics in greater depth.

5.3 Implications

Based on these findings following implication is forwarded for bank manager, regulator (NRB), investor, competitor and further researchers:

Bank Managers: Bank managers should recognize the strong positive correlation between Operating Cost (OC) and Return on Assets (ROA). This suggests that effective cost management can significantly enhance a bank's profitability. Managers should focus on optimizing operational efficiency and controlling costs to improve ROA. Additionally, they should pay close attention to Credit Risk (CR) management, as it has a substantial negative impact on Return on Equity (ROE). Implementing robust credit risk management practices and ensuring a healthy loan portfolio can help maintain higher ROE.

Regulators (NRB - Nepal Rastra Bank): Regulators like Nepal Rastra Bank should consider the findings as they formulate policies and guidelines for the banking industry. Given the significant impact of Operating Cost on ROA and Credit Risk on ROE, regulatory frameworks should encourage banks to adopt efficient cost structures and maintain prudent credit risk management practices. Monitoring and supervision should focus on these aspects to ensure the stability and profitability of banks.

Investors: Investors in the banking sector should take note of the positive relationship between Operating Cost and ROA. Banks with a strong track record of cost management may offer better returns on assets. However, they should also be cautious about investing in banks with high levels of Credit Risk, as this could adversely affect ROE. Due diligence on a bank's credit risk exposure is essential for informed investment decisions.

Competitors: Competing banks can learn from the findings by recognizing the importance of cost control in improving profitability (ROA). To stay competitive, they should explore opportunities for operational efficiency and cost reduction. Additionally, understanding the negative impact of Credit Risk on ROE emphasizes the significance of

maintaining a healthy loan portfolio. Competitors can differentiate themselves by showcasing their strong credit risk management practices.

Further Researchers: For researchers in the field, these findings suggest avenues for future investigation. Further studies can delve deeper into the mechanisms behind the relationship between Operating Cost and ROA, as well as Credit Risk and ROE. Additionally, research can explore the impact of other factors on these performance metrics to provide a comprehensive understanding of financial performance in the banking sector.

REFERENCES

Adhikari, P. R. (2021). Efficiency, Profitability and Stability of Nepalese Commercial Banks. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(2), 15-36.

Adhikari, R. K. (2017). *Research Methodology*. Kathmandu: Januka Publication.

Al Karim, R. & Alam, T. (2015). An Evaluation of Financial Performance of Private Commercial Banks in Bangladesh: Ratio Analysis. *Journal of Business Studies Quarterly*, 5(2), 65-70.

Alton, G. & Wheelock, D. (2016). Measuring Commercial Bank Profitability: Proceed with Caution, America: *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, 89(6), 515-516.

Antwi, S. & Eric, K.B. (2016). The Relationship between Liquidity and Profitability of Listed Banks in Ghana, China: *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 4(1), 3-3.

Barealy, R. & Stewart M. (2000). *Principle of Corporate Finance*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company Limited,

Basnet, P. (2021). *Analysis of Financial Performance of Commercial Banks in Nepal (With Reference To CZBIL, NABIL and HBL)*. An unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management, T.U.

Bernstein, L. & Wild, K. (2000). *Banking and Insurance*, Mumbai: Pearson Publication.

Bharati, U. & Singh, S. (2020). Financial Analysis of Commercial Banks in India: A Comparative Study, India: *Informatics Publishing Limited & Karam Society*, 4-4.

Biru, A. M. (2021). Determinants of Financial Performance of Private Commercial Banks in Ethiopia. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal, 25*(4), 1-17.

Brigham, E. & Houston, J. (2000). *Fundamental of Financial Management*, New York: Harcourt College Publishers.

Dey, M. (2021). Profitability of Commercial Banks in Bangladesh: A Multivariate Analysis. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)*, 16(4), 92-95.

Gautam, D. K. & Gautam, P. K (2017). *Research Methodology* .Kathmandu: Januka Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Gautam, R. (2018). Determinants of Financial Performance: An Evidence from Nepalese Commercial Banks. *Amity Journal of Strategic Management*, 1(2), 1-7.

Kandel, H. (2017). *A Comparative Study on Financial Performance of Nepal SBI bank ltd & Nepal Bangladesh bank Ltd.* An unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management, T.U.

Karki, A. (2021). *A Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance of NABIL and SCBNL).* An unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management, T.U.

Khadka, S. (2012). *Banking and Insurance*, Kathmandu: Neema Pustak Prakashan.

Khan, R.A & Mutahhar, A. (2020). Financial Analysis of Commercial Banks in Pakistan: An Analysis on Banking Sector in Pakistan, *Global Journal of Management and Business Research: C Finance USA: (16), 1-1*.

Kolbika, R. (2017). A Comparative study of financial performance of banking sector in Sri Lanka – An application of CAMEL rating system. *Faculty of Management Studies & Commerce, University of Jaffna*, 4(2), 58-67.

Mishra, Kumar, A., Kandel, Raj, D., & Aithal, P. S. (2021). Profitability in Commercial Bank – A Case from Nepal. *International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT, and Education (IJCSBE)*, 5(1), 61-77.

Munakarmi, S. P. (2000). *Management Accountancy*, Kathmandu: Januka Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Nurwulandari, A., Hasanudin, H., Subiyanto, B., & Pratiwi, Y. C. (2022). Financial performance of Indonesian commercial banks with GCG as intervening variable. *Journal of Cogent Economics & Finance, 10: 2127486.*

Pandey, I. M. (2009). *Financial Management,* New Delhi: S. Chand Publication.

Pant, P. R. (2016). *Social Science Research and Thesis Writing.* Kathmandu: Buddha Academic Enterprises.

Pinto, P., Hawaldar, I. H., Rahiman, H. U., Rajesha T. M., & Adel, S. (2022). An Evaluation of Financial Performance of Commercial Banks. *International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research, 15(22), 605-618.*

Qadri, F. A. (2020). The Financial Statement Analysis of Commercial Banks in Bahrain: A case study of Ahli United Bank. Revista científica del Amazonas, 3(5), 18-31.

Ravichandran, K. & Ahmad, H. I. (2018). Performance Analysis of UAE Banks-An Exploratory Study. International Journal of Economics and Finance, 7(9).

Shah, S. Q. & Jan, R. (2016). Analysis of Financial Performance of Private Banks in Pakistan. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 109, 1021 – 1025.

Shakya, P. (2019). *Liquidity and Profitability of the Selected Joint Venture Banks)***,** An unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management, T.U.

Sharma, B. (2018). *To Evaluate the Financial Performance of Commercial Banks (with reference to Nepal SBI bank limited, Nepal Bangladesh Bank Limited and Everest Bank Limited),* An unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management, T.U.

Sharma, K. (2022). *Liquidity and Profitability of Himalayan Bank Limited and Nabil Bank Limited,* An unpublished Master's Degree Thesis, submitted to Office of the Dean, Faculty of Management, and T.U.

Singh, H.B. (2007). *Banking & Insurance.* Kathmandu: Asia Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Srinivasan, P. & Britto, J. (2017) Analysis of Financial Performance of Selected Banks in India. *Theoretical Economics Letters*, 7, 2134-2151.

Sthapit, A. & Maharjan, G. (2018). Financial Analysis of Banks: Comparative Study between NABIL and SCB, Kathmandu: *The Journals of Business Economics, Prahasan. Vol (4). No. (6-7).*

Sthapit, A. Maharjan, G. (2015). Impact of Financial Management: A Comparative Study of Foreign Joint-venture Banks in Nepal, Kathmandu: *Lumbini Banijya Journal of Business and Economics, 1(1), 9-10.*

Thapa, K. (2017). *Commercial Bank Management*, Kathmandu: Januka Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Vaishne, M. (2019). *Fundamental of Investment.* St. Paul: West Publishing Co.

Varshney, L. (2015). *Introduction to Financial Management.* New York: Macmillan Publishing Company Inc.

Welsch, L. (2001). *Banking and Insurance*, New York: McGraw Hill International Edition.

APPENDIX

Company	Year	LQ	OC	CAR	CR	ROA	ROE
MNBBL	2013/14	83.07	8.75	12.14	0.59	2.22	27.5
MNBBL	2014/15	85.44	7.89	12.52	0.45	2.52	40
MNBBL	2015/16	83.15	6.77	13.17	0.19	2.42	32.63
MNBBL	2016/17	87.83	6.25	12.28	0.09	2.79	34
MNBBL	2017/18	91.3	7.02	14.71	0.02	2.49	21.27
MNBBL	2018/19	82.07	2.11	14.2	0.004	1.8	17.21
MNBBL	2019/20	82.61	2.22	13.44	0.07	1.65	19.24
MNBBL	2020/21	80.94	2.2	13.23	0.46	1.07	12.16
MNBBL	2021/22	82.76	1.63	11.19	0.23	1.14	16.94
MNBBL	2022/23	82.88	1.51	11.8	0.21	1.11	16.61
JBBL	2013/14	72.58	3.44	20.3	1	1	12.65
JBBL	2014/15	83.03	2.11	18.43	2.67	1.01	10.64
JBBL	2015/16	80.02	1.76	17.05	1.98	1.39	16.25
JBBL	2016/17	78.28	1.73	16.76	1.39	1.7	21.22
JBBL	2017/18	86.9	1.76	30.6	0.96	1.73	20.46
JBBL	2018/19	82.66	1.81	19.25	0.4	1.48	16.23
JBBL	2019/20	88.84	1.98	16.27	0.54	1.46	14.52
JBBL	2020/21	79.33	2.08	15.08	0.92	1.15	11.04
JBBL	2021/22	83.49	1.69	13.04	0.84	1.11	12.8
JBBL	2022/23	86.36	1.7	12.74	1.47	0.94	10.22
GBBL	2013/14	80.78	2.22	12.13	0.02	0.02	34.05
GBBL	2014/15	87.07	2.1	13.79	0.12	0.02	38.61
GBBL	2015/16	86.55	1.65	15.63	0.29	0.02	39.09
GBBL	2016/17	86.77	1.55	16.53	0.31	0.02	39.87
GBBL	2017/18	89.51	1.7	24.99	0.24	0.02	39.47
GBBL	2018/19	88.83	1.72	18.84	0.27	0.02	16.51
GBBL	2019/20	85.83	0.8	14.44	0.2	1.53	14.92
GBBL	2020/21	77.77	0.75	13.87	0.79	1.15	11.14
GBBL	2021/22	82.04	0.62	11.43	0.72	1.15	13.48
GBBL	2022/23	85.31	1.73	13.48	0.85	1.29	11.58
KSBBL	2013/14	86.11	8.16	12.88	0.18	2.68	17.7
KSBBL	2014/15	78.74	7.45	13.76	0.17	2.09	19.24
KSBBL	2015/16	81.51	6.25	13.57	0.29	2.27	22.42
KSBBL	2016/17	86.64	3.35	14.25	1.03	1.32	24
KSBBL	2017/18	87.53	6.7	12.76	1.39	2.14	20.4
KSBBL	2018/19	85.35	7.7	21.58	1.13	1.56	12
KSBBL	2019/20	94.67	2.16	16.81	0.97	1.07	9
KSBBL	2020/21	81.6	2.44	14	1.79	0.33	4
KSBBL	2021/22	87.26	1.95	13.93	1.61	1.17	16
KSBBL	2022/23	87.34	1.95	12.13	2.31	0.99	14

Sources: Annual Report of Sample Development Banks F.Y. 2013/14-2022/23

Financial Performance Analysis of Development B...

By: Anu Lama

As of: Jun 21, 2024 10:54:27 AM
15,738 words - 97 matches - 12 sources

Similarity Index

15%

Mode: Summary Report

sources:

767 words / 5% - Internet from 14-Jan-2023 12:00AM
elibrary.tucl.edu.np

370 words / 2% - Internet from 20-Sep-2022 12:00AM
elibrary.tucl.edu.np

84 words / 1% - from 18-Jan-2024 12:00AM
elibrary.tucl.edu.np

226 words / 1% - Internet from 05-Feb-2023 12:00AM
www.researchgate.net

146 words / 1% - Internet from 15-Sep-2022 12:00AM
www.researchgate.net

118 words / 1% - Internet from 19-Jan-2023 12:00AM
www.researchgate.net

158 words / 1% - Internet from 24-Aug-2021 12:00AM
www.abacademies.org

152 words / 1% - Crossref
Andini Nurwulandari, Hasanudin Hasanudin, Bambang Subiyanto, Yulia Catur Pratiwi. "Risk Based bank rating and financial performance of Indonesian commercial banks with GCG as intervening variable", Cogent Economics & Finance, 2022

114 words / 1% - Internet from 08-Sep-2022 12:00AM
amity.edu

93 words / 1% - Internet from 10-Dec-2020 12:00AM
www.slideshare.net

92 words / 1% - Internet from 03-Oct-2019 12:00AM
www.iosrjournals.org

83 words / 1% - Internet from 15-Jun-2016 12:00AM
ccsenet.org

paper text: