

**INVESTMENT PRACTICES OF
BANK OF KATHMANDU LIMITED AND
EVEREST BANK LIMITED**

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A Thesis Submitted to:

Office of the Dean

Faculty of Management

Tribhuvan University

**In the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master's in Business Studies (MBS)**

Narayangarh, Chitwan

August, 2009

RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis

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**Investment Practices of Bank of Kathmandu Ltd.
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DECLARATION

I hereby proclaim that the thesis work entitled ‘Investment Practices of Bank of Kathmandu Ltd. and Everest Bank Ltd.’ submitted to Balkumari College, faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University is my original work for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master’s Degree of Business studies (M.B.S.) under the supervision of Mr. Babu Ram Panthi lecturer (Chair Person Research Committee) of Balkumari College Narayangarh Chitwan.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This thesis entitled "**Investment Practices of Bank of Kathmandu Ltd. and Everest Bank Ltd**" has been prepared in the prescribed form as required by the central department of management for the partial fulfillment of master degree in business administration. I hope it would provide the key point to understand and knowledge positive realistic appearance of loan management field.

I am greatly obliged to my thesis advisor Mr. Baburam Panthi, lecture in the Balkumari College for providing continuous guidelines, valuable comments and constructive suggestions.

I am also indebted to Asst. Lecture Mr. Bhim Narayan Adhikari for their valuable suggestion for this work. I am also grateful to express my sincere indebtedness to my all respected lectures and staff members of the Library of Balkumari College.

I am extremely grateful to all the staff of Bank of Kathmandu and Everest Bank Limited for their generous help and kind co-operation while preparing this thesis.

I would like to express my hearty thanks to my family members specially my Husband Mr. Bhoj Raj Neupane for his regular inspiration, encouragement and continuous contributions for completion of this dissertation.

I am also grateful to Mr. C. M. Adhikari (Classic Computer) for typing and printing this dissertation.

Date: August, 2009.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A. D.	-	Anno Domini
AMC	-	Assets Management Company
ANG	-	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group
B.S.	-	Bikram Sambat
C.A.	-	Current Assets
C.R.	-	Current Ratio
C.V.	-	Coefficient of Variation
D/P Ratio	-	Dividend Payout Ratio
DPS	-	Dividend per Share
EBIT	-	Earning Before Interest and Tax
EPS	-	Earning Per Share
F.D.	-	Fixed Deposit
F.Y.	-	Fiscal Year
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HBL	-	Himalayan Bank Limited
IAS	-	International Accounting Standard
J.V.P.	-	Joint Venture Bank
L & A	-	Loan and Advance
NABIL	-	Nepal Arab Bank Limited
BOK	-	Bank of Kathmandu
HBL	-	Himalayan Bank Limited.
NPA	-	Non Performing Assets
NPAT	-	Net Profit After Tax
NRB	-	Nepal Rastra Bank
P.E.	-	Probable Error
PBT	-	Profit Before Tax
r	-	Correlation
r^2	-	Coefficient of Determination
RBB	-	Rastriya Banijya Bank
ROE	-	Return on Net worth
Rs.	-	Rupess (Nepali Currency)
S.D.	-	Standard Deviation
T.D.	-	Total Deposit
T.U.	-	Tribhuvan University

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Banking is the business of providing financial services to consumers and business. The development of any country largely depends upon the financial infrastructure of that country. Therefore, the primary goal of any nation like Nepal is to rise the rapid economic development to promote the welfare of the people and nation as well. For example development of any country, bank plays the key role .The basic services of a bank are checking accounts which can be used like money for to make payments and purchase goods and services saving accounts and time deposits that can be used to save money for future use. Loans that consumers and business can use to purchase goods and services and basic cash management services such check services and foreign currency exchange. Four types of banks specialize in offering these basic banking services they are, commercial bank, saving and loan associations, savings banks and credits unions. Commercial banks and other financial institutions collect immobilized money in the form of deposits from every corner and parts of the country. This will provide capital for the development of the industry, trade and business and other resources deficit sector. A sound banking system is a precondition for healthy economy and economic policy formulation. An efficient banking system becomes a top priority as country moves toward free market economy which allows private sectors saving to be retained in the country for the promotion of investment needed for the growth.

A well developed banking system is a necessary pre condition for economic development in a modern economy .Besides providing financial resources for the growth of industrialization , banks can also influence the direction in which these resources are to be utilized .In the underdeveloped an developing country ,not only the banking facilities are limited to a few develop urban area but also the banking activities are limited to a trade and commerce , paying little attention to industry and agriculture .Structural as well as functional reform in

the banking system are needed to enable the banks perform development role in underdeveloped countries.

By accepting deposits, the bank promotes the habit of thrift and saving among the people. These savings of people later result in capital formation, which is the basis of economic progress in the country. Moreover, banks also encourage industrial innovations and business expansions through the funds provided by them to the entrepreneurs. Bank exercises considerable influences on the level of economic activity through their ability to create in the economy. Bank performs an indispensable task of intermediating between the deficit spending individuals or institutions and the surplus spending individuals or institutions in order to raise funds and then loaning these funds to deficit spending individual or institution. In addition to them, another contribution of bank is their willingness to accept risky ventures such as loans from borrowers while issuing low risk securities to their depositors. The various utility functions performed by banks are of great economic significance which can influence the lens and direction of economic activity within the economy. They pool together the savings of the community and arrange for their productive use by providing short as well as long term loans in different forms of necessary for trade and commerce. They discharge various functions on behalf of their customers and in turn they are paid their services.

Economic development of a country needs development of financial sector. Financial sector development is a sign of economic prosperity. Economic prosperity generates wealth that grows to financial sector in the form of deposits .The deposits are converted into investments and investments again accumulates the wealth .This is a cycle and circulation of money. The better and faster circulations of money from one and to another are based on the productive use of money. In this regard, financial sector contributes as a catalyst for the economic prosperity of the country. Commercial banks are major financial institution which occupy quite an important place in the

framework of economy because of the y provide capital for the development of industry, trade and business. So, to make the role of commercial banks effective and efficient, government and other respective organizations should come up with sound investment policy, which will lead quality and quantity of investments and eventually will contribute the economic growth of the country. Commercial banks are major financial institution, which occupy quite an important place in the framework of every economy because they provide capital for the development of industry, trade and business and other resources deficit sectors by investing the saving collected as deposit. Beside the, commercial banks render numerous services to their customers in view of facilitating their economic and social life. Commercial banks, by playing active roles, have changed the economic structure of the world. Thus commercial bank became the heart of financial system.

The role of commercial banks in economy is obviously prime requisite in the formulation of bank's policy. A key factor in the development of the country is the mobilization of domestic resources and their investment for productive use to the various sectors. To make it more effective commercial banks formulate sound investment policies, which eventually contribute to the economy of a country. The sound investment policies help commercial banks to maximize quality and quantity of investment and thereby, achieve the own objectives of profit maximization and social welfare. The banking sector has to play development role to boost the economy by adopting the growth oriented investment policy and building up the financial structure for future economic development. Formulation of sound investment policies and coordinated and planned effort forward the forces of economic development because it ensures efficient allocation of funds to achieve the material and economic well being of the society as a whole. In this regard, commercial banks investment policy is also a push drive to achieve priority of industries in the context of Nepal's economic development. Investment policy is one fact of the overall spectrum of

policies that guide banks investment operation. A healthy development of any bank depends upon its investment policy.

A good investment practices can be effective on for the economy to attain the economic objective directed towards the acceleration of the pace of development. A good investment practices attracts both borrowers and lenders, which helps to increase the volume and quality of deposit, loan and investment. The load provided by commercial bank is guided by several principles such as length of time, their purpose, profitability, safety etc. These fundamental principles of commercial banks investment are considered while making investment policy. Nepalese commercial banks lag far behind fulfilling the responsibilities to invest in the crucial sector of the economy for the enlistment of the national economy. Thus the problem has become very serious one in developing countries like Nepal, which can be solved through formulation of sound investment policy. Sound investment policy can minimize interest rate spread and non-performing assets, which cause the tank failure. Good investment policy ensures maximum amount of investment to all sectors with proper utilization. Formulation amount of investment policies and co-ordinate and planned efforts depends upon the growth of not only a particular bank but also of a society. Seen in this light, the study of investment practices of Everest Bank and Bank of Kathmandu assumes special importance. In today's completion market, it has become increasingly important for banks to know about investment practices to get success in competition.

1.1.1 Origin of Bank

The evolution of bank is not a phenomenon .There was crude firm of banking even in an ancient era. The terms banking such as deposits, pledge, policy of loan, interest rates etc can be found in the “manusmriti.”

The Roman Empire collapse in the last of 15th century and consequently, commercial banking transactions were started because of revival of commercial

and other trading activities in Europe countries .According to the opinion of great economist Geoffrey Crowther, following community groups are the ancestor of modern banking:

- The Merchant trader
- The Goldsmith
- The money lenders

History tells us that it was the merchant banker who first evolved the system of banking by trading in commodities then money .Their trading activities required the remittance of money from one place to another for which they issued different documents as the near substitutes of money, called draft or hundies in modern days.

The next stage in the growth of banking was the goldsmiths; the business of goldsmiths was such that they had to take deposits such as bullion, money and ornaments for the security from theft. This makes possible to the goldsmiths to charge something for taking care of the money, bullion and jewelry. On the other hand, as the evidence of receiving valuables, they used to issue a receipt to the depositors. As those receipts are good for payment, equipment to the amount mentioned, it become like the modern cheques, as a medium of exchange and a means of payments.

Finally, money lenders in the early age had contributed in the growth of banking to a larger extent. They used to advance the coins on loan by charging interest a safe guard they used to keep some money in reserve. Therefore goldsmith and moneylenders became bankers who started performing the two functions of bank i.e. accepting deposits and providing loans and advances. “The bank of Venis” of Italy was established in 1157A.D. as the first banking institution in the world. The second banking institution namely “the bank of Barcelona” of Spain was established in 1401 A.D. It’s function is to exchange money, receive deposits and discount bill of exchange, both for their own

citizens and for the foreigner during 1407 A.D. “The Bank of Genon” was established in 1609 A. D. “The Bank of England” was incorporated in 1694 A.D. as a joint stock bank and later on the 1844 A. D. it becomes a first central bank in the world.

1.1.2 Commercial Banks and Investment Plan

”Commercial banks are an entity, which accepts deposits and makes short-term loans enterprises, regardless of the scope of its other services". (*American Institution of Banking; 1972: 345-346*)

Commercial banks are major financial institutions, which occupy quite an important place in the frame work of every company. Commercial banks render numerous services to their customer in view of facilitating their economic and social life. All the economic activities of each and every country are greatly influenced by the commercial banking business of that country. Commercial banks, by playing active roles, have changed the economic structure of the world. Thus, commercial banks have become the heart of financial system.

Commercial bank deals with people’s money. They have to find ways of keeping their assets liquid so that they could meet the demand of their customers. In their anxiety to make profit the banks can’t afford to lock up their funds in assets that are not early realizable. The depositor’s confidence could be second only if the bank is Asia to meet to meet the demand for cash promptly and fully. The banks have to keep adequate cash for this purpose. Cash is an idle asset and hence the banker can not afford to keep a large portion of his assets in the bank. Therefore the banker has to distribute his assets in such a way that the can have adequate profits without sacrificing liquidity.

Commercial banks must mobilize its deposits and marketable sector. Then only it can earn more profit as well as it should be second and be converted into cash

when ever needed. But commercial banks have to pay due consideration while formulating investment plan regarding loan and investment. Investment plan is one facet of the over all spectrum of policies that guide banks investment operations. A healthy development of any bank depends heavily upon its investment plan. A sound and viable investment plan assets both borrowers and lenders, which helps to increase the volume and quality of deposits, loan and investment. Commercial bank should be careful while reforming the credit creation function. The banks should never invest its funds in those securities, which are subject to too much depreciation and fluctuation because a little difference may cause a great loss. It must not invest its funds into speculative businessman who may be bankrupt at once and who many earn millions in a minute. Emphasizing upon this H. D. Cross stated, “The investment plan should be carefully analyzed,” so they must invest their funds where they gain maximum profit. (*Crosse H. D, 1963*)

Commercial banks must follow the rules and regulations as well as different directions issued by the central bank, ministry of finance, ministry of low and other regulatory bodies while mobilizing its founds. So the bank should invest its funds in legal securities only. Diana Mc. Narghton in her research paper “Banking institutions in developing markets” states that, investment policy should incorporate several elements such as regulatory environment, the availability of founds, the reflection of risk, loan portfolio balance and term structure of the liabilities. Thus, commercial banks should incorporate several elements while making investment plan. The loan provided by commercial bank is guided by several principles such as length of time, their purpose, profitability, safety etc. These fundamental principles of commercial banks investment are fully considered while making investment decisions.

1.2 Focus of the Study

The study of investment practices in banking sector provides required information to the management of the banks which helps them to take correct

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

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Nepal being a developing country is trying to embark upon the path of economic development by economic growth rate and development depends upon various factors. However economists are now convinced that capital formation and its proper utilization play a prominent role.

However, the cause of decline of Nepal's economic crisis is not because of lack of resume but instead it is because of improper utilization of available resources the economic growth of under developed country is widely depends upon the utilization of available economic development and self economic reliance are the most in today's world .These can only be achieved through the accelerate of investment and capital formation in the country. Management liquidity and investment portfolio has become vital in a commercial banking business. Every commercial bank is therefore concentrating on investment management. The earning prices per share are same of the two commercial banks but market price is different. Both banks have good reputation in market. They are searching areas that carry feature of investment and side by side can safeguard their research has done to find out what is the fact between these bank. Thus, the present study will make a modest attempt to analyze investment pattern of Everest Bank Limited comparing with Bank of Kathmandu Limited.

The problems specially related to investment function of joint venture commercial banks of Nepal have been presented. The research questions of the research are as follows

- Are they maintaining sufficient liquidity position?
- Do the banks make effort to the effective fund mobilization & investment pattern?
- What is the relationship between investment and loan & advances with total deposits and total net profit?
- Does the degree of success in investment strategy successful to utilize its available fund of EBL & BOK?
- What is the comparative position of commercial banks on fund mobilization and investment policy?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

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

- To examine the relationship between total investments, deposits, loans and advances net profit.
- To evaluate the liquidity, asset management, efficiency, profitability and risk position of EBL & BOK.
- To analyze the deposit utilization trend and its projection for five years.
- To make a comparative study on fund mobilization and investment practices of the banks.

1.5 Significant of the Study

This research study may provide important information for the policy makers. It carries a special significance to the credit managers or executives an organization to take better investment practices for the smooth operation.

Specially, this study will be supportive to the respective companies' management to examine the condition of investment practices.

The main strategy of every commercial bank is to establish the better creditability position, which has directly impact the profitability position. Besides, it helps to build positive attitude and perception on customer that helps to make the organizational success in terms of better transaction, better turnover, and better profitability. Due to all these, investment practices in Everest bank limited and Bank Kathmandu limited can be considered to be much significant.

1.6 Limitation of Study

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

- Among the several joint venture banks in Nepal, this study has chosen only two joint venture banks. The study deals merely with Bank of Kathmandu limited and Everest bank limited, the conclusion derived from the study may or may not be applicable to other commercial banks.
- The study is based specially on secondary data like annual reports of the banks, review, journals, unpublished as well as published thesis works and other published articles and reports.
- The balance sheet, profit and loss account and accompanying notes have been basically considered as the subjects matters of the study and they are assumed to be correct and true.
- Whole study will be based on the data of five years period 2003 /04 to 2007/ 08.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The present study is organized in such way that the stated objectives can easily be fulfilled. The structure of the study will try to analyze the study in a systematic way. The study report has presented the systematic presentation and

finding of the study. The study report is designed in five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter-I: Introduction

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

Chapter-II: Review of Literature

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

Chapter-III: Research Methodology

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

Chapter-IV: Presentation and Analysis of Data

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

Chapter-V: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

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

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

- Conceptual review
- Review of related studies

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Meaning of Commercial Bank

Commercial bank deals with other people's money. They have to ways of keeping their assets liquid so that they could meet the demands of their customers. In their anxiety to make profit, the banks can't afford to lock to up their funds in assets, which are not easily realizable. The depositor confidence could be secured only if the bank is able to meet the demand for cash is an idle assets and hence the banker cannot afford to keep a large portion of his assets in the form of cash. Cash bring in no income to bank. Therefore the banker has to distribute his assets in such a way that he can have adequate profits without sacrificing liquidity.

A commercial bank is business organization that receives and holds deposits of fund form others, makes loans or extends credits and transfer funds by written order of deposits.

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

Commercial banks, as financial institutions, perform a number of internal functions. Among them, providing credit is considered as most important one is the words of, Commercial Banks bring into being the most important ingredient of the money supply, demand deposits through the creation of credit in the form of loan and investments.” (*Crosse, 1963, P-452*)

“A commercial bank is one which exchange money, deposits money, accepts deposits, grant loans and performs commercial banking functions which is not a bank meant for co-operative, agriculture, industries or such specific purpose.” (*Commercial Bank Act, 1974 AD*)

This act has laid emphasis on the functions of commercial bank while defining it. Commercial banks provide short-term debts necessary for trade and commerce. They take deposits from the public and grant loans in different forms. They purchase and discount bills for exchange, promissory notes and exchange foreign currency. They discharge various functions on the behalf of their customers provided that they are paid for their services.

2.1.2 Banking Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 Concept of Investment

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

the financial institutions the investment and investment problem will revolve around the concept of managing the surplus financial assets in such a way which will lead to the wealth maximization & providing a significant further source of income.

Features of sound lending & investment policy:

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

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

a) Safety and Security:

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

Where as –

M- Marketable

A-Ascertainable

S-Stability

T-Transferability

b) Profitability:

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

c) Liquidity:

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

d) Purpose of Loan:

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

e) Diversification:

“A bank should not lay all its eggs on the same baskets”. This saying is very important to the bank and it should be always careful not to grant loan in only one sector. To minimize risk, a bank must diversify its investment on different sectors. Diversification or loan helps to sustain loss according to the law of

average, if a security of a company is deprived of; there may be an appreciation in the securities of other companies. In this way, the loss can be recovered.

f) Tangibility:

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

g) Legality:

Illegal securities will bring out many problems for the investor. A commercial bank must follow the rules and regulations as well as different directions issued by NRB, ministry of finance, ministry of law and other while mobilizing its funds.

h) National Interest

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

2.1.4 Some Important Terms

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

a) Deposits:

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

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

- Current deposits
- Saving deposits and
- Fixed deposits

b) Loan and advances:

This is the primary source of income and most profitable asset to a bank. A bank is always willing to lend as more as possible since they constitute the larger part of revenue. But bank has to be more careful while providing loans and advances since they may not be realized at short period of time and sometimes, they may turn into bad debt. Therefore, it is wise not to rely on them. At the time of emergency for all banks. A commercial bank hardly lends money for along period of time. It lends money for a short period of time that can be collected at a short period of time. The commercial banks are never bounded to provide long term loan because it has to synchronize the loans and advances with the nature of deposits they receive loans and advances are provided against the security of the immovable and movable properties. Banks provide the loans in the various overdraft cash credit, direct loans and discounting bills of exchange.

c) Investment on government securities, shares and debentures

Though a commercial bank can earn some interest and dividend from the investment on government securities, shares and debentures, it is not the major portion of income, but it is treated as a second source of banking business. A

commercial bank may extend credit by purchasing government securities, bond and shares for several reasons.

Some of them are given as:

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

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

d) Investment on other company's share and debentures

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

e) Other use of fund

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

f) Off-balance Sheet Activities

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

2.1.5 Thought of Investment

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

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

1. Economic investment-that is an economist's definition of investment
2. Investment in a more general or extended sense, which is used by "the man on the street" and
3. The sense in which we are going to be very much interested namely financial Investment. (*Bhalla, 1983, P- 2*)

"In investment decision expenditure and benefits should be measured in cash. In investment analysis, cash flow is more important than according profit. It may also be pointed out of that investments decision affects the firm's value. The firm's value will increase if investments are profitable and add to the shareholders wealth. Thus, investment should be evaluated on the basis of a criterion, which is compatible with the objectives of the shareholder's fund maximization. An investment will all to the shareholder's wealth if it yields

benefit in excess to the minimum benefits as per the opportunity cost of capital.” (Pandey, 1999, P- 407)

“Investment in its broader sense means the sacrifice of current dollars for future dollars. Two different attributes are generally involved: time and risk. The sacrifice takes places in the present and its magnitude as generally uncertain.”
(Sharpe, 1998, P-11)

“Investment policy fixed responsibilities for the investment disposition of the banks assets in terms of allocating fund s for investment and loan and establishing responsibility for day to day management of those assets.”
(Bexley,1987,P-12)

“Financial Investment is a form of this general or extended sense of the term. It means an exchange of financial claims, stock and bonds (collectively termed securities), real estate mortgages etc. the term “financial investment” is often used by investors to differentiate between the pseudo-investment concept of the consumer and the real investment of the businessman. Semantics aside, there is still a difference between and “Investment” in a ticket on a horse and the construction of a new plant, between the pawning of watch and the planting of a field of corn. Some investments are simple transaction among people other involve nature. The later “real” investment. The former is “Financial” investment. We now turn a closer examination of finance and investment decisions themselves.”(Bhalla, 1983,P- 125)

“Investment is any vehicle into which funds can be placed with the expectation that will preserve or increase in value and generate positive returns.”
(Gitman,1990, P- 47)

“The term investing can cover a wide range of activities. It often refers to investing money in certificates of deposits, bonds, common stocks or mutual

funds. More knowledgeable investors would include other financial assets as warrants, puts and calls future contracts and convertible securities. Investing encompasses very conservative positions and aggressive speculation.”
(*Parker, 1988, P- 53*)

"Investment, in its broadest sense, means the sacrifice of certain present value for (possible uncertain) future value." In the view of them investment is venture that the return is uncertain. So they have presented their view that bank should look for the sage and riskier investment" (*Sharpe, Alexander and Bailey, 1998, P- 358*)

2.2 Review of Related Studies

2.2.1 A Glimpse on NRB Act

There is various acts of the study, which those basically involved in this section; the review of acts framework (environment) under which those basically involved in this section; the review act, environment has significant impact on the commercial banks establishment, their mobilization and utilization of resources. All the commercial banks have to perform to the act, provisions specified in the commercial banks have to conform to the act, previous specified in the commercial Bank Act 2031 (1964 A.D.) and the rules and regulation to facilitated the smooth running of commercial banks. The preamble of Nepal Bank Act 2031 clearly states the need of commercial banks in Nepal “In the absence of any bank in Nepal the therefore, with the objective of fulfilling that need by providing services to the people and for the betterment of the country, this law is hereby promulgated for the establishment of the bank its operation.”

Central Bank NRB has established a legal framework by formulating various rules and regulation to mobilize or invest the deposit of the bank in different sectors of the different parts of the nation, to prevent them from the financial

problems. This directive must have direct or indirect impact while making decisions. Those rules and regulations are discussed which are formulated by NRB in terms of investment and credit to priority sector, deprived sector, other institution, single borrower limit, CCR. Loan loss provision, capital adequacy ratio, interest spread and productive sector investment. Commercial bank is directly related to the fact that how much fund must be collected as paid up capital while establishing the bank at certain place of the nation, how much fund is needed to expand the branch and counters, but we discuss only those which are related to investment function of the commercial bank. The provisions established by the NRB in the form of prudential norms are as follows:

i. Provision for investment in productive sector:

Being a developing country, Nepal needs to develop its infrastructure and other primary productive sectors like agricultural, industrial, etc. NRB has directed commercial banks to extent at least 40% of its credit to productive sector.

ii. Provision for investment in priority sector:

NRB has directed commercial banks to extent least 12% of its total outstanding credit to priority sector. Commercial bank's credit to deprived sector is also a part of priority sector. Credit to agriculture, cottage and small industries, services business (Computer, Tourism) and other business

Fiscal year	Percentage
2002/03	7% of total loan
2003/04	6% of total loan
2004/05	4% of total loan
2005/06	2% of total loan
2006/07	2% of total loan
2007/08	0 % (not necessary)

iii. Provision for investment in deprived sector:

The deprived sector credit limit is determined by NRB from 0.25% to 3% of the total outstanding credit from bank to bank. Investment in share capital of rural Development banks, advances of Rural Development Banks and other development banks engaged in poverty alleviation programs advances to co-operative, non-government organizations and small farmer co-operative approved by NRB for carrying out banking transaction are included under deprived sector credit program. Commercial banks are required to disburse credit to the deprived sector at the following stipulated ratio:

Table 2.1

Provision for Investment in Deprived Sector

Name of the Bank	Required Deprived sector lending as % of total outstanding credit
NIBL, NBL, RBB, NABIL, SCBNL, EBL	3%
BOK, EBL, NSBFBL, NBBL,	2.5%
NBBLL	1.75%
LBL, NICBL	0.75%
Other new Bank	0.25%

Source: www.nrb.org.np (2008)

iii. Directive Regarding interest spread rate:

NRB has directed the commercial banks to limit its interest rates spread with the maximum of 5% interest rates spread is the difference between the interests charged on loan advances and the interest paid to the depositors.

Weighted interest rate is calculated as under:

$$\text{WALR} = \frac{\text{Interest Income for 6 months}}{\text{Average Earning Assets Outstanding on the month end of 6 months}}$$

iv. Directives regarding Capital Adequacy Funds (CAR)

All commercial banks are directed to maintain the minimum capital fund on the basis of risk weighted assets i.e. CAR in the following ratio given below:

Table 2.2
Directives Regarding Capital Adequacy Funds (CAR)

Time Table	Car of their Weighted Assets	
	Core Capital	Supplementary Capital
FY 058/059	4.5%	9%
FY 059/060	5%	10%
FY 060/061	6%	12%

Source: www.nrb.org.np (2008)

Where, Core capital includes paid up Capital, Share premium, Non-Redeemable preference share, General reserve fund and accumulated loss/profit. Supplementary Capital includes General loans provision, exchange equalization reserve, hybrid Capital Instruments, Subordinated term debt and free reserves.

As per the directives, there are two types of the total Risk Weighted Asset. They are:

- a. Risk weighted on Balance Sheet Assets
- b. Risk Weighted Off Balance Sheet Assets

For the purpose of calculation of Capital Fund, on the Balance Sheet Assets are divided as follows with assignment of separate risk weight age. Accordingly, for determining the Total Risk Weighted Assets, the amount as exhibited in the balance sheet shall be multiplied by their respective risk weight and then added together.

2.3 Review of Thesis

Before this, various students regarding the various aspects of commercial banks such as financial performance, lending policy, investment policy, interest rate structure, resource mobilization and capital structure have conducted several this works. Some of them as supposed to be relevant for the study are presented below:

Udaya Bahadur Silwal, (1980) has conducted a study on “*Lending Policy of Commercial Banks in Nepal*” with the objective of:

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

The research was conducted mainly on the basis of secondary data.

The research findings of the study summarized as follows.

- Effectiveness of lending policy is directly based upon a sound banking system. But due to geographical variation, transportation and other regional disparities, it is very difficult to expand branched in different rural areas. So, it can be said that commercial banks in Nepal are not playing an active role to utilize their sources collected from different sectors
- By paying higher, interest rate, the banks are increasing deposits, which in turn increase saving habits of the general people. Then the banks will be able to utilize these idle funds in productive channels. This type of business of commercial bank is really a necessary one in an agricultural country like Nepal, where public investment has limited capacity.

Bhoj Raj Bohara, (1992). In this thesis made endeavour to examine the "*Comparative Financial Performance of NABIL and BIBL*". In term of their liquidity activity and profitability along with other parameter.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To find out the empirical relationship between total investments, deposits, loans and advances net profit and asset and compare them
- To compare various ratio between NABIL and BIBL
- To make a comparative study on fund mobilization and investment patterns of the selected banks.

“He has concluded that bank performance cannot be judge solely in term of profit, as it may have earned profit by maintaining adequate liquidity and safety position. But it, should also be evaluate on the ground of the contribution, it has made to the community, government and national economy or on the social and national priority discharged by banks. This means, the banks should come forward with national priority tasks i.e. more deposit collection, resource mobilization. The tasks are possible when they expend branches, more employment opportunities, service to more customers, developing skills and expertise in local staffs, satisfactions on profit earning and exchange of autonomy provided by them. Following their rules, regulations, instruction directives and priorities can discharge the accountability.”

Prem Bahadur Shahi, (1999). Conducted a study on “*Investment Policy of Commercial Banks in Nepal*” with the main objectives of:

- To evaluate the liquidity, asset management efficiency and the profitability and risk position of Nepal bank limited to Joint venture banks.
- To discuss fund mobilization and investment policy of Nepal bank limited in respect to its fee based off-balance sheet transaction and fund based on-balance sheet transaction in comparison to the Joint venture banks.
- To find out the empirical relationship between various important variables i.e., deposits, loan and advances, investment, net profit, etc. And compare them with the Joint venture banks.

- To analyze the deposit utilization trend and its projection for next five years of the Nepal bank limited and compare it with that of the Joint venture banks.
- To provide a package of workable suggestions and possible guidelines to improve investment policy of Nepal bank limited and the Joint venture banks based on the finding of the analysis, for the improvement of financial performance of Nepal bank limited in future.

The research was conducted mainly on the basis of the secondary data.

The research findings of the study are as follows:

- The liquidity position of NBL is comparatively better than that of the JVBs. Highly fluctuation liquidity position shows that the bank has not formulated any stable policy. It can also be conducted that NBL has more portions of current assets as loan and advances but less portion as investment on government securities.
- The mean ratio of loan and advances to total deposit of NBL is slightly lower than that of the JVBs. The mean ratio of total investment to total deposit of NBL is lower than that of the JVBs. The mean ratio of investment on government securities to total working fund of NBL is slightly lower than that of the JVBs.
- The mean ratio of total off-balance sheet operation to loan and advances of NBL is found significantly lower than that of JVBs. So it was concluded that NBL is comparatively less successful in on-balance sheet as well as off-balance sheet operations than that of the JVBs. It hasn't followed any definite policy with regard to the management of its assets.
- Profitability position of NBL is comparatively not better than that of the JVBs. It indicates that NBL must maintain its high profit margin in future.
- From the analysis of different growth ratios it can be concluded that NBL has not been more successful to increase its sources of funds i.e., deposits and mobilization of it, i.e. loan and advances and total investment.

Similarly it seems to have failed to maintain high growth rate of profit in comparison to that of other JVBs.

- It has been found that there is significant relationship between deposits and loan and advances. There is negative relationship between deposits and investment in case on NBL and positive in case of the JVBs.
- NBL has higher trend analysis values of loan and advances and deposit, but lower trend values of net profit and total investment in comparison to the JVBs for next 5 years.
- Highly fluctuating ratios of NBL show that it has not formulated any stable policy to maintain its liquidity in a consistent manner.

High portion of cash and bank balance in NBL shows its negligence and inefficiency in its best utilization. It has not considered the cost of fund and its opportunity costs. Higher percentage of loan loss ratios shows that NBL is weak in credit collection. There is absence of a sound credit collection policy. NBL has not followed innovative appraisal, improper collateral evaluation, irregular supervision, etc. is a severe problem for the bank's success.

Upendra Tuladhar, (2000). Conducted a study on "*A Study on Investment Policy of Nepal Grindlays Bank Limited in Comparison to other Joint Venture Banks of Nepal*" with the objective of:

- To study the fund mobilization and investment policy with respect to fee-based off - balance sheet transaction and fund based on balance sheet transactions.
- To study the liquidity, efficiency of assets management and profitability position.
- To evaluate the growth ratios of loan and advances and total investment with respective growth rate of total deposit and net profit.
- To perform an empirical study of the customer's views and ideas regarding the existing services and adopted invested policy of the Joint venture banks.

The study is mainly based on secondary data and in some aspects of the study primary data are also collected through questionnaire survey of 100 respondents.

The research findings of the study are as follows:

- From the analysis of primary data concerning in which sector should JVBs invest; 28.37% respondents emphasized on educational sector to be invested by these JVBs as the potential investment sector. Consequently poverty stricken and deprived sector was given second priority (26.24), whereas industrial sector (18.44), tourism sector (16%), agricultural sector (16%) , and construction sector (4.25) are given third, fourth, fifth and sixth priority respectively.
- The mean of total investment to total deposits ratio of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. Is higher than the other JVBs. The mean of the loan and advances to total deposits ratio of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. is less and inconsistent than NABIL Bank Ltd. and Himalayan Bank Ltd.
- Loan and advances to working fund ratio of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. was found less than the mean ratio of other banks. Investment on government securities to working fund ratio of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. had the highest mean ratio than NABIL Bank Ltd. and Himalayan Ltd. during the study period.
- It was found that total Off-balance sheet operation to loan and advances ratio of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. is found to be of highest mean ratio than that of NABIL Bank Ltd., and Himalayan Bank Ltd. it means Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. used to perform highest off-balance sheet operation than the other two JVBs i.e., used to give priority to provide letter of credit, guarantee and others (e.g. trade finance) excessively than to others. The mean of investment on shares and debentures to total working fund ratio of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. was found less than NABIL Bank Ltd. but higher than Himalayan Bank Ltd.
- The profitability position of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. is higher than NABIL Bank Ltd. and Himalayan Bank Ltd. as well as it use to provide

interest to the customers for different activities consistently. The volume of growth ratio of loan and advances of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. is found higher than that of NABIL Bank Ltd. but lower than Himalayan Bank Ltd. It indicates that all the JVBs used to provide loan and advances in increasing manner. From the analysis of growth ratio of total investment it is found that Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. and NABIL Bank Ltd. have negative growth ratio i.e., they Used to reduce the investment during the study period. But it is increasing in the case of Himalayan Bank Ltd.

- The growth ratio of net profit of Nepal Grindlays Bank Ltd. seemed to be more Satisfactory than NABIL Bank Ltd. but in case of Himalayan Bank it seemed to be very high.

Samiksha Thapa, (2002). On her study “*A Comparative Study on Investment Policy on Nepal Bangladesh Bank Limited and Other Joint Venture Bank.*” On her study, the major objectives were as follow

- To evaluate the liquidity, asset management efficiency profitability and risk position of NB bank in comparison to NABIL and NGBL.
- To analyze the relationship between loan and advance and total investment with other financial variables of sample banks. To examine the fund mobilization and investment policy of NB Bank through off balance sheet and on-balance sheet activities in comparison to the other two banks.
- To study the various risk in investment and to analyze the deposit utilization trend and its projection for next five years of the sample banks. And to provide the suggestion for improving the investment policy of NB bank on the basis of the findings of the analysis.

M/S Thapa, has found that the liquidity position of NB bank is comparatively better than that if NABIL and NGBL. It has the highest cash and bank balance to total deposit, cash and bank balance to current assets ratio. It has good

deposit collection, it has made enough loan and advance but it has made the negligible amount of investment in government securities. The NB bank is not in better position regarding its on balance as- well-as off-balance activities in compare to NABIL and NGBL. It does not deem to follow any definite policy regarding the management of its assets. She further found that the profitability position of NB bank is comparatively worse than that of NABIL and NGBL. The bank must maintain its high profit margin for the well being in future. NB bank has maintained high a growth rate in comparison to other banks through it is not successful to make enough investment and can say that the bank is successful in increasing its sources of funds and its mobilization. Finally she concluded that there is significant relationship between ‘deposit and loan and advance’ and ‘outside assets and net profit’ of NB bank, NABIL and NGBL. But there is no significant relationship between deposit and its investment of NB bank only. NB bank has maintained high growth rates in comparison to other banks through it are not successful to make enough investment. The position of NB bank in regard to utilization of the fund to earn profit is not better in compare to NABIL and NGBL. NB bank has not provided ATM facility, credit card facility, any branch bank facilities and web sit etc. But these facilities are providing by the NABIL and NGBL.

Durgesh Gopal Shrestha, (2004). On his thesis entitled “*Role of Rastriya Banijya Bank in Priority Sector Credit & Its Recovery*” has tried to reveal the following objectives:

- To identified the compliance of the target loan limit to be invested in priority sector credit as prescribed by NRB.
- To analyze the relationship of credit (loan & advances) with total deposit & also with PSC of RBB.
- To examine the situation of deprived sector credit (DSC) of RBB.
- To analyze the disbursement, recovery status & NPA position under Priority Sector Credit (PSC) of RBB.(Purpose wise)

The major findings made by the researcher are as follows:

- Bank's total no of borrowers in PSC about 76 % to 78 % of borrowers lie under DSC & out of the total loan outstanding of RBB invested on PSC about 28 % to 29 % has been invested under DSC.
- RBB is very much success in complying the NRB policy.
- Bank was not able to fully utilize the collected deposits in a proper way.
- The study reveals that the disbursement & recovery under DSC is in decreasing trend; however the ratio of repayment to disbursement is in increasing trend.
- Loan repayment under DSC was more satisfactory from industry sector that the agriculture sector & services sector.
- The trend valves of recovery of RBB under PSC shows that the recovery position of the bank is in downward sloping whereas its overdue loan under PSC is in increasing trend which brings no return to the bank.

A. K. Gurung, (2006). Explored in his research "*Lending Policy and Recovery Management of Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Ltd and Nabil Bank Ltd*"

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To evaluate various financial ration of the SCBNL and NABIL Bank.
- To analyze Loan and advances to Total deposit, Details of Approval loan and Priority sector lending ratio.
- To observe the lending policy and Profit of SCBNL and NABIL Bank.
- To study about the loans and advances provided to the customer by the bank
- To offer suitable suggestions based on findings of this study.

The researcher has found out the following result and findings

- The deposit collection by the banks shows that increasing but in a fluctuating trend. The trend analysis of deposit collection the increase in deposit collection in the forthcoming years will continue.

- Out of different types of deposit collection account, higher account has been collected in saving deposit account. Out of the total deposit collection, SCBNL has disbursed 36% of average as a loan and Nabil has disbursed 52% of its deposit collection as a loan disbursement to deposit collection ratio of commercial banks, it is around 60%.
- This ratio is quite low incasing of sample bank especially of SCBNL. It is further proved by the calculation of correlation coefficient, which is 0.75 and 0.23 of SCBNL and Nabil respectively.

In order to analyze the recovery management of these banks, their loan loss provision and NPL were analyzed. While looking at the loan loss provision of SCBNL it is in decreasing trend from 2002. The correlation coefficient of loan loss provision and loan disbursement of SCBNL is 0.36. While looking at he future trend of loan loss provision its shows the increasing trend in case of SCBNL and the trend of Loan loss provision is decreasing every year in case of Nabil, which is proved by the trend analysis. The correlation of loan loss provision and loan disbursement of Nabil is negative.

The main statement of his problem is there many banks are mushrooming although banks are not interested to expand their branch in remote rural area. There are difficulty and length formality of procedure for long term and medium term as well as short-term loan, Low deposit habit of Nepalese people and lack of strong recovery act of lending and bad debt. The main objectives of the dissertation are loan and advance providing procedure of bank, lending and investment sector of bank, recovery condition of both SCBNL and NABIL bank.

Ram Limbu, (2008). In his dissertation, “*Credit Management of NABIL Bank Limited*” highlighted that aggregate performance and condition of Nabil bank. In the aspect of liquidity position, cash and bank balance reserve ratio shows the more liquidity position. Cash and bank balance to total deposit has fluctuating trend in 5 years study period. Cash and bank balance to current

deposit is also fluctuating. The average mean of Cash and bank balance to interest sensitive ratio is able to maintain good financial condition

In the aspect of assets management ratio, assets management position of the bank shows better performance in the recent years. Non-performing assets to total assets ratio is decreasing trend. The bank is able to obtain higher lending opportunity during the study period. Therefore, credit management is in good position of the bank. In leverage ratio, Debt to equity ratio is in an increasing trend. High total debt to total assets ratio poses' higher financial risk and vice-versa. It represents good condition of Total assets to net worth ratio. In the aspect of profitability position, total net profit to gross income, the total interest income to total income ratio of bank is in increasing trend. The study shows the little high earning capacity of NABIL through loan and advances. Earning per share and The Price earning ratio of NABIL is in increasing trend. These mean that the better profitability in the coming last years. It represents high expectation of company in market and high demand of share. Loan loss provision to total loan and advances ratio and None-performing loan to total loan and advance ratio of NABIL is in decreasing trend. The ratio is continuously decreasing this indicates that bank increasing performance. Thus, credit management is in a good position.

The main objectives of the research study are as follow.

- To evaluate various financial ration of the Nabil Bank.
- To analyze the portfolio of lending of selected sector of banks
- To determine the impact of deposit in liquidity and its effect on lending practices.
- To offer suitable suggestions based on findings of this study.

In the statistical tools analysis, average mean, correlation analysis and trend analysis have been calculated. Correlation coefficient between total credit and total assets shows high degree of positive correlation. Correlation coefficient between total deposit and loan & advances has high degree of positive correlation it is concluded that increasing total deposit will have positive impact towards loan & advances.

Trend analysis tools are done for future forecasting. Trend analysis for total deposit is calculated to see future deposit trend of the bank. Trend analyses for loan & an advance is done to see future loan & advances. Trend analyses for Total asset is calculate to see future total asset.

The study is conducted on credit management of Nabil Bank, which is one of the leading banks in Nepal. NABIL has been maintaining a steady growth rate over this period. In the study every aspect of banks seems to be better and steady in every year. Its all analysis indicates better future of concern bank.

2.4 Research Gap

The review of above relevant literature has contributed to enhance the fundamental understanding and Knowledge, which are required to make this study meaningful and purposeful. There is various researchers conduct on investment policy, lending practice, credit policy, financial performance and credit management of commercial bank. In order to perform those analysis researchers have used various ratio analysis. The past researches in measuring credit management of bank have focused on the limit ratios which are incapable of solving the problems. Actually credit management is determined by various factors. In this research various ratio are systematically analyzed and generalized. Past Researchers have not properly analyzed about lending and its impact on the profitability. The ratios are not categorized according to nature. Here in this research all ratios are categorized according to their area and nature.

In this study of Investment Practices of Commercial Bank i.e. Bank of Kathmandu and Everest Bank Limited is measured using various ratios, trend analysis and different statistical tools as well and financial tools. The present researcher has used the latest data of the study that concerns a period of five years starting from 2003/04 to 2007/08 consecutive year. This study tries to define by applying and analyzing various financial tools like liquidity ratio, leverage ratio, profitability ratio and lending efficiency ratio as well as different statistical tools like coefficient of correlation and trend analysis.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Research Design

To achieve the objective of this study, analytical and descriptive research designs have been used.

3.2 Sources of Data

There are two sources of data collection. The research is based on secondary source of data. All the adequate data are collected from secondary sources.

This refers to data that are already used and gathered by others. Secondary data are mostly used for this research purpose. So the major sources of secondary data are as follows

- Annual Report of concern Bank.
- Internet and E-mails.
- NRB directives.
- Economic survey of Government of Nepal and Ministry of finance.
- Newspaper, journals, articles and various magazines.
- Dissertation of T.U. and other library.

3.3 Population and Sample

There are total 26 commercial banks, that constitute the population of the data and two banks under the study constitute the sample under the study. So among the

various commercial banks in the banking industry, Here Bank of Kathmandu and Everest Bank Limited has been selected as sample for the present study.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

Different tools and techniques were adopted while collecting the data for this study. Collected secondary information was analyzed during the course of the deskwork. However, during the desk study, an information gap was found. This gap was fulfilled by the discussion with the thesis advisor and finance experts of the security board and the NEPSE.

3.5 Data Analysis Tools

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

- Financial Tools
- Statistical Tools

3.5.1 Financial Tools

i) Liquidity Ratios: This ratio measures the liquidity position of a firm. It measures the firm's ability to meet its short-term obligations. As a Financial Analytical tools, following liquidity ratios will be used.

a) Current Ratio: This ratio shows the bank's short-term solvency. It shows the ratio of current assets over the current liabilities. This ratio can be computed by dividing the total current assets by total current liabilities, which can be presented as:

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

Higher ratio indicates the strong short-term solvency position and vice-versa.

b) Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio: Cash and bank balances are the most liquid current assets. This ratio measures the percentage of most liquid fund with the bank to make immediate payment to the depositor. This ratio can be computed by dividing cash and bank balance by total deposit and can be presented as:

$$\text{Cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash \& bank balance}}{\text{Total deposits}}$$

Cash and bank balance includes cash in hand, foreign cash in hand, cheques and other cash items, balance with domestic and foreign banks. The total deposit includes deposits made by customers through different accounts like current (demand deposit), saving, fixed deposit, call deposit and other deposit accounts.

c) Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio: This ratio measures the proportion of most liquid assets viz. cash and bank balance among the total current assets of the bank. Higher ratio shows the bank's ability to meet its demand for cash. The ratio is computed by dividing cash and bank balance by current assets, presented as under;

$$\text{Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash \& bank balance}}{\text{Current assets}}$$

d) Investment on Government Securities to Total Current Assets Ratio: This ratio is calculated to find out the percentage of current assets invested on

government securities viz. treasury bills and development bonds. The ratio is stated as under;

Investment on Govt. securities to total current assets ratio =

$$\frac{\text{Investment on Govt. Securities}}{\text{Current assets}}$$

ii) Assets Management Ratios:

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

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

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

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

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

c) Loan and Advances to Working Fund Ratio: Loan and advances is the major component in the total working fund (total assets), which indicates the

ability of bank to utilize its deposits in the form of loan and advances to earn high return. The ratio is computed by dividing loan and advances by total working fund, which is stated as under;

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

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

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

iii) Profitability Ratios:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) Total Interest Earned to Total outside Assets Ratio: This ratio measures the interest earning capacity of the bank through the efficient utilization of outside assets. Higher ratio implies efficient use of outside assets to earn interest. This ratio is calculated by dividing total interest earned by total outside assets and can be mentioned as under;

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

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

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

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

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

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

iv) Risk Ratio

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

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

Bank utilizes its collected funds by providing credit to different sections. There is risk of default or non-repayment of loan. While making investment, bank

examines the credit risk involved in the project. The credit risk ratio shows the proportion of no-performing assets in total Loan and Advances. Higher ratio indicates more risky assets in the volume of Loan and Advances of the bank and vice-versa.

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

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

v) Other Ratios

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

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

b) Market Price per Share

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

c) Price Earning Ratio

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

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

3.5.2 Statistical Tools

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

i) Mean:

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

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

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

ii) Standard Deviation:

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

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

Where,

σ = Standard Deviation

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

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

iii) Coefficient of variation:

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

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

iv) Measures of Correlation:

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

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

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

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

σ_1 = Standard series of X

σ_2 = Standard series of Y

N = Number of pairs of Observations

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

v) Trend Analysis:

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

$$y = a + bx$$

Where,

y = Dependent variable

x = Independent variable

a = Y – intercept

b = Slope of the trend line

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

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

$$\bar{y} = a + b \bar{X}$$

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

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

4.1 Financial Analysis

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

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

4.1.1 Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis shows the mathematical relationship between two accounting figures. It helps to analyze the financial strengths and weaknesses of the banks. It is also inevitable for the quantitative judgment with which the financial

performance of banks can be presented properly. Ratio analysis is also concerned with output and credit decision. Four main categories of ratios have been taken in this study that is mainly related to investment policy of banks.

4.1.1.1 Liquidity Ratio

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

A) Current Ratio

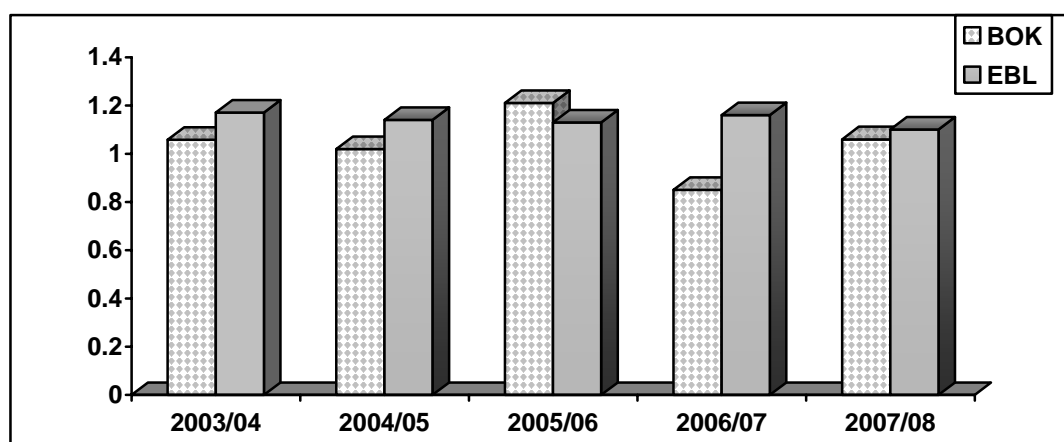
This ratio measures the liquidity position of the commercial banks. It indicates the ability of Banks to meet the current liquidity.

Table No. 4.1
Current Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	1.058	1.02	1.21	0.85	1.06	1.04	0.126	0.121
EBL	1.17	1.14	1.13	1.16	1.10	1.14	0.027	0.024

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.1
Current Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.1

Table no 4.1 shows the current ratio of selected commercial banks during the study period. The current ratio of BOK and EBL is fluctuating trend. In general, it can be said that all the banks have sound ability to meet their short-term obligations. In the case of BOK the C. R. are in increasing in 2005/06 and EBL has high in 1.17. In an average, liquidity position of EBL is greater than BOK i.e. $1.14 > 1.04$ due to high mean ratio. So, EBL is sound in liquidity position than BOK. Likewise, S. D. and C.V. of EBL is less than BOK i.e. $0.024 < 0.024$. It can be said that C.R. of EBL is more consistent than BOK.

Lastly, from the above analysis it is known that all these two banks have not better liquidity position because the standard ratio is 1:1. They have not made this standard. Generally banks require more liquid assets with compare to current liabilities in order to provide better bank service but these two banks have less liquidity position.

B) Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio

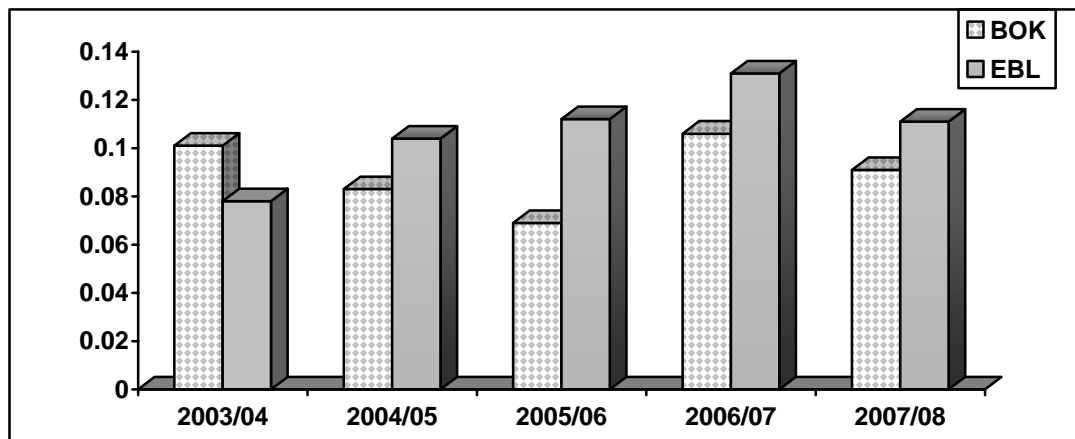
Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio indicates the bank ability to meet their daily requirement of depositors. Higher ratio shows the greater ability of the firms to meet customer demands on their deposits. Following table shows cash and bank balance to total deposit of NBIL and EBL during the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

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

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.101	0.083	0.069	0.106	0.091	0.090	0.015	0.166
EBL	0.078	0.104	0.112	0.131	0.111	0.107	0.019	0.177

Source: Appendix

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



Sources: Table No. 4.2

The Table No. 4.2 reveals that the Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio of BOK and EBL are in fluctuating trend. The highest ratio of BOK is 0.106 percent in FY 2006/07 and lowest is 0.069 percent in FY 2005/06. Similarly, the highest ratio of EBL is 0.131 percent in FY 2006/07 and lower in 0.078 in 2003/04.

The mean ratio of BOK and EBL are 0.090 times and 0.107 times respectively. EBL has higher ratio than the BOK, which shows its greater ability to pay depositors money as they want. Similarly, the coefficient of variation of BOK is 0.166 times and EBL is 0.177 times. S.D. of BOK is lower than the EBL

The above analysis has to conclude that the cash and bank balance position of EBL with respect to BOK is better in order to serve its customer's deposits. It implies the better liquidity position of EBL. In contrast, a high ratio of cash and bank balance may be undesirable which indicates the bank's inability to invest its funds income generating areas. Thus, EBL may invest in more productive sectors like short-term marketable securities insuring enough liquidity, which will help the bank to improve its profitability.

C) Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio

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

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

Table No. 4.3
Cash & Bank Balance to Current Asset Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.084	0.079	0.082	0.092	0.083	0.084	0.005	0.059
EBL	0.066	0.091	0.098	0.112	0.099	0.093	0.017	0.18

Source: Appendix

The Table 4.3 reveals that cash and bank balance to current assets ratio of BOK is in fluctuating trend. But ratio of EBL is continuously increasing to fiscal year 2006/07. The mean ratio of BOK and EBL is 0.084 times and 0.093 times respectively. The higher mean ratio shows EBL's liquidity position is better than that of BOK. Moreover the .S.D and C.V. of EBL is higher than BOK. The higher C.V. of EBL indicates that it has more inconsistency in the ratios in comparison to BOK.

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

D) Investment on Government Securities to Current Assets Ratio

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

Table No. 4.4

Investment on Government Securities to Current Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.253	0.230	0.298	0.163	0.122	0.213	0.071	0.333
EBL	0.252	0.161	0.210	0.170	0.120	0.183	0.050	0.274

Source: Appendix

The Table 4.4 shows investment on government securities to current assets ratio of BOK and EBL. Both Banks has fluctuating type ratios. Similarly, BOK follows more increasing trend in investment on government securities to current assets ratio. The table shows the highest ratio of BOK is 25.3 percent in FY 2003/04 and lowest is 12.2 percent in FY 2007/08. In the same way, the highest ratio of EBL is 25.2 percent in FY 2003/04 and lowest is 12 percent in FY 2007/08.

The mean ratio of BOK is 0.213 i.e. 21.3 percent which is higher than the mean ratio of EBL 0.183 i.e. 18.3 percent. Similarly S.D. is 0.071 and 0.050 and C.V. is 0.333 and 0.274. The higher ratio of BOK indicates the better liquidity

position than EBL. The higher C.V. of BOK shows the more inconsistency in the ratios with compare to EBL. From the above analysis it can be concluded that BOK has maintained higher ratio of investment on government securities.

4.1.1.2 Assets Management Ratio

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

A) Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio

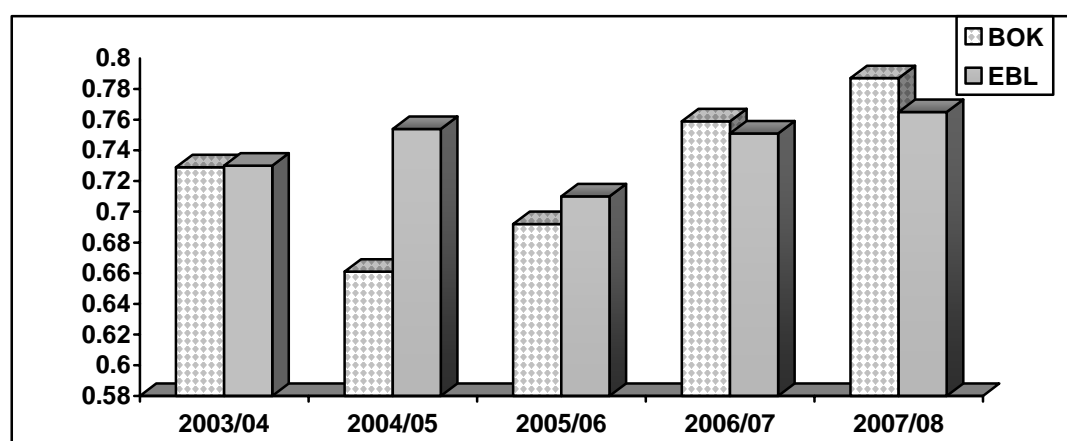
This ratio actually measures the extent to which the banks are successful to mobilize the total deposit on loan & advances for the purpose of profit generation. A higher ratio of loan & advances indicates better mobilization of collection deposit and vice-versa. But it should be noted that too high ratio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

Table No. 4.5
Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08			
BOK	0.729	0.661	0.692	0.759	0.787	0.726	0.0503	0.069
EBL	0.73	0.754	0.710	0.751	0.765	0.742	0.022	0.0296

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.3
Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.5

The Table 4.5 shows that the loan & advances to total deposit ratio of BOK and EBL is fluctuating trends. The ratio of BOK has more fluctuating trend. EBL bank has higher ratio than that of BOK which is shown by higher mean ratio. It indicates the better mobilization of deposit by EBL bank. The mean, S.D. and C.V of BOK is 0.726, 0.0503 and 0.069 similarly EBL has 0.742, 0.022 and 0.0296. By the analysis, EBL has little used the deposit in profit generating sector than that of BOK

B) Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio

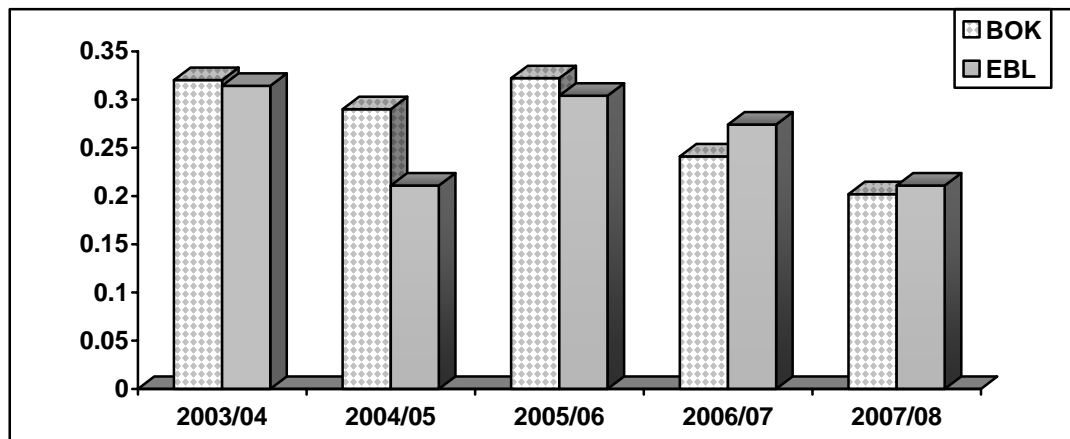
Commercial banks and finance companies invest their collected funds in various government securities and other financial or non-financial companies. This ratio measures how successfully and efficiently the banks are mobilizing their funds on investment in various securities. This ratio of BOK and EBL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

Table No. 4.6
Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08			
BOK	0.320	0.290	0.322	0.241	0.202	0.275	0.0522	0.189
EBL	0.314	0.211	0.304	0.274	0.211	0.263	0.0497	0.189

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.4
Total Investment to Total Deposit Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.6

The Table no 4.6 shows that total investment to total deposit ratio of BOK and EBL. Both banks have fluctuating trend total investment to total deposit ratio. Higher ratio of BOK is 32.2 percent in FY 2005/06 and lowest ratio is 20.2 percent in FY 2007/08 in the same way the highest ratio of EBL 31.4 percent in FY 2003/04 and lowest ratio is 21.11 percent in FY 2004/05 and 2007/08. The higher mean ratio of BOK shows the bank is mobilizing its funds on investment in various securities more efficiently. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that BOK is more successful in utilizing its total deposit by investing in marketable securities. The C.V. of both bank are equal its shows the bank has same informality of ratios.

C) Loan & Advances to Total Assets Ratio

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

Table No. 4.7

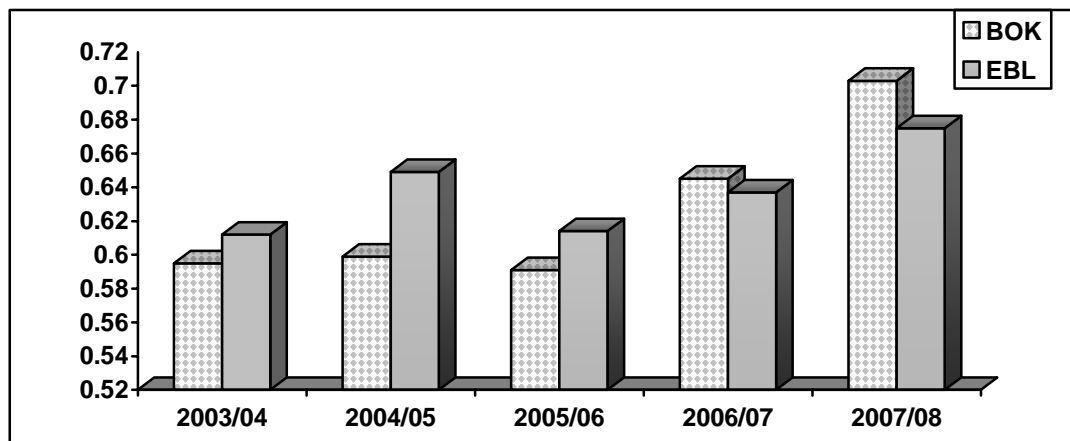
Loan & Advances to Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.595	0.599	0.591	0.645	0.703	0.627	0.0479	0.076
EBL	0.612	0.649	0.614	0.637	0.675	0.638	0.026	0.041

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.5

Loan & Advances to Total Assets Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.7

The Table 4.7 shows the loan & advances to total assets ratio of BOK and EBL during the study period. Loan & advances to total assets of BOK is increasing trend and EBL has fluctuating trend ratio. The higher mean ratio of BOK is 70.30 percent where as EBL has 67.5 percent. This ratio shows BOK has utilized its total assets more efficiently in the form of loan & advances. The higher C.V. of BOK states that it has less uniformity in these ratios throughout the study period than that of EBL.

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

D) Investment on Government Securities to Total Assets ratio

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

Table No. 4.8

Investment on Government Securities to Total Assets ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.25	0.218	0.216	0.16	0.119	0.193	0.052	0.271
EBL	0.25	0.16	0.208	0.168	0.119	0.181	0.049	0.273

Source: Appendix

The Table 4.8 reveals that the investment on government securities to total asset ratio of BOK and EBL. Investment on government securities to total asset ratio of BOK and EBL both have fluctuating trend. The average mean of BOK i.e. 19.3% is slightly higher than that EBL i.e. 18.1%. The higher ratio of BOK reveals that BOK is strong enough to mobilize there total assets as investment in government securities. There is more variability in the ratio of EBL as compare to BOK. It shows there is more inconsistent in the ratio of EBL during the study period, which is indicated by higher C.V. of EBL. From the above analysis it can be concluded that BOK has invested it more portion of total assets. But there is inconsistent in its investment.

4.1.1.3 Profitability Ratio

The major performance indicator of any firm is profit. The objective of investment policy is to make good return. Any organization has to desire of

earning high profited which helps to survive the firm and indicates the efficient operation of the firm. Profit is the essential part of business activities to meet internal obligation, overcome the future contingencies, make a good investment policy, expand the banking transaction etc.

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

A) Return on Loan & advances

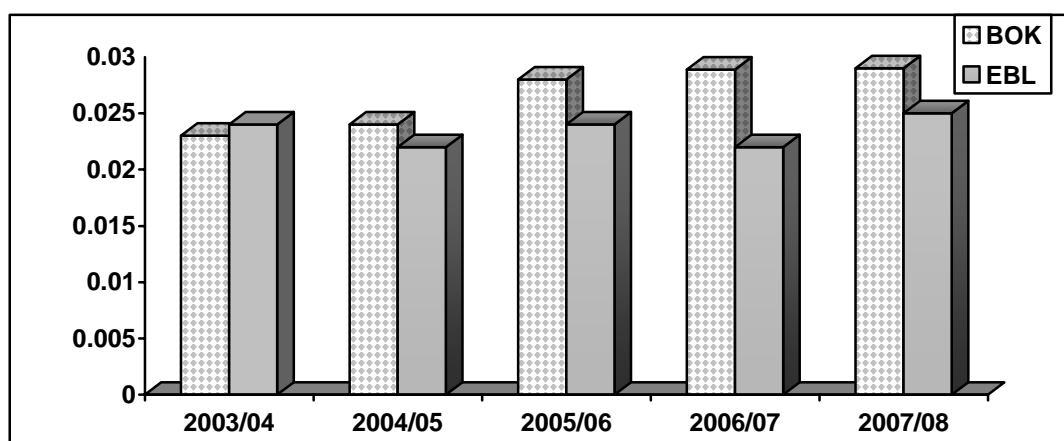
Every financial institution tries to mobilize their deposits on loan & advances properly. So this ratio helps to measure the earning capacity of selected banks. Returns on loan & advances ratio of selected banks are presented as follows.

Table No. 4.9
Return on Loan & advances

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.023	0.024	0.028	0.02888	0.029	0.0260	0.0029	0.11
EBL	0.024	0.022	0.024	0.022	0.025	0.0235	0.0013	0.055

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.6
Return on Loan & advances



Sources: Table No. 4.9

The Table 4.9 reveals the return on loan & advances of BOK and EBL. As the mean return ratio states that BOK has greater return on loan & advances than that of EBL but the return is not consistent through out the study period. Thus, it can be said that BOK seems to be success to earn higher return on its loan & advances in comparison to EBL. Both banks have small mean returns on its loan & advances as its mean ratio shows. Both banks seem to have poor performance in order to have returns from loan & advances because of heavy less than five percents of return on loan & advances. Thus in conclusion it can be said that BOK seems to be success to earn high return on its loan & advances with comparison to EBL.

B) Return on Total Assets

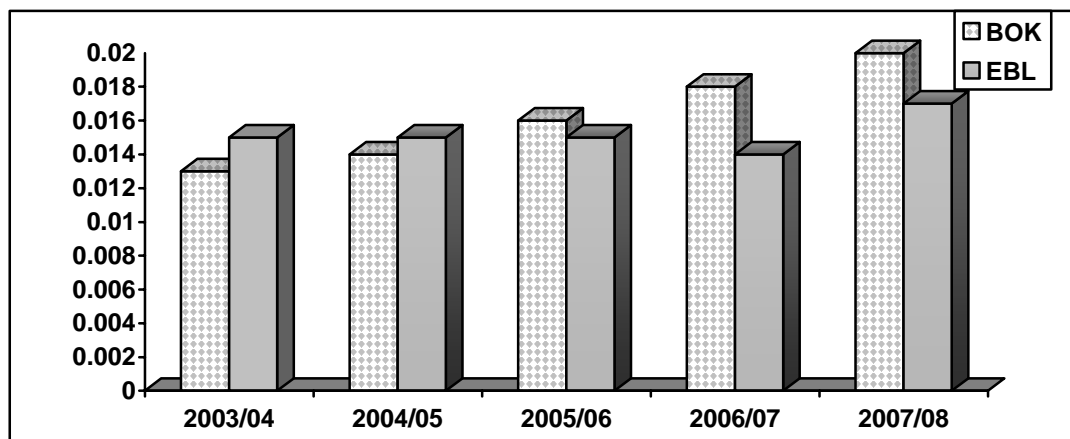
This ratio measures the overall profitability of all working fund i.e. Total assets. A firm has to earn satisfactory return on working funds for its survival. The following table shows return on total assets ratio of selected banks.

Table No. 4.10
Return on Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08			
BOK	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.0165	0.0029	0.173
EBL	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.017	0.0150	0.0010	0.068

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.7
Return on Total Assets Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.10

The Table 4.10 shows the Return on Total Assets of BOK and EBL. This table states the net profit to total assets of selected banks during the study period. BOK has constantly increasing trend of return on its total assets but EBL has constant and decreasing trend of return on total asset. It indicates low utilization of asset by EBL. It is observed that BOK is success to have higher return on assets where as S.D. and C.V. of EBL has relatively low it indicate more uniformity in the ratios.

C) Return on Equity

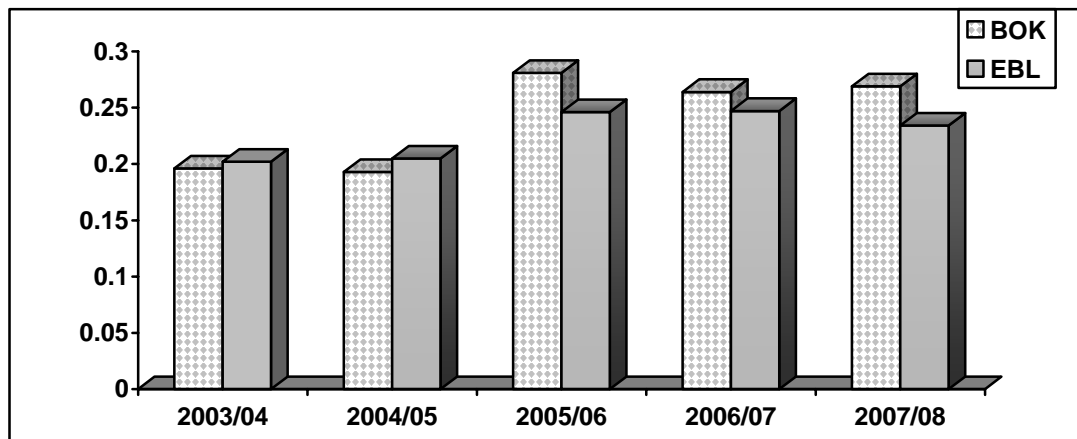
Equity capita of any bank is its owned capital. The prime objective of any bank is wealth maximization or in other words to earn high profit and there by, maximizing return on its equity capital. Return on equity plays the measuring role of profitability of bank. It reflects the extended to which the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

Table No. 4.11
Return on Equity Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.196	0.193	0.281	0.264	0.269	0.241	0.0425	0.176
EBL	0.202	0.205	0.246	0.247	0.234	0.227	0.0219	0.096

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.8
Return on Equity Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.11

The table shows 4.11 Return on Equity Ratio of BOK and EBL. Above calculated statistic, indicate that BOK has fluctuating return on equity ratio. But EBL has smoothly increasing their ROE ratio till 2006/07. The mean ratio of The return on equity of BOK is little higher than the EBL its indicate total equity has more utilized by BOK rather than EBL. BOK has relatively more inconsistency through out the study period because its C.V is higher.

D) Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio

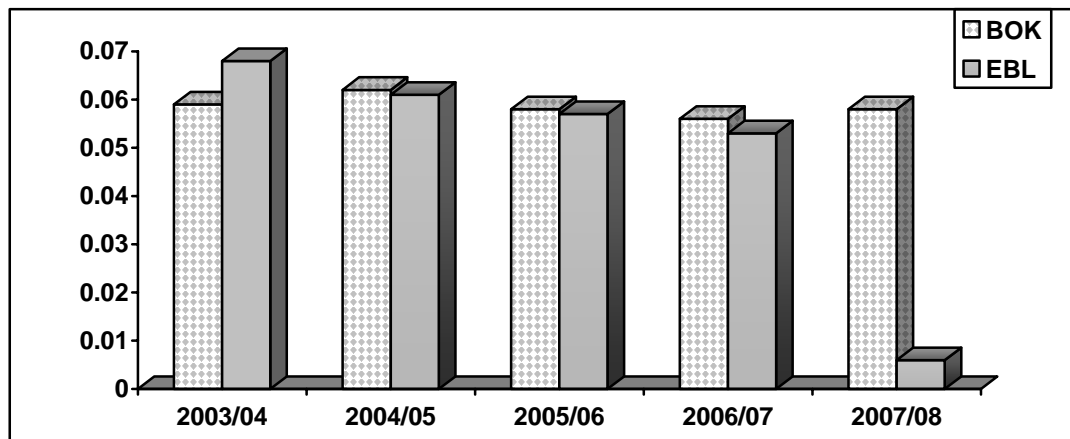
Total interest earned to total assets ratio evaluates how successful the selected banks are mobilizing their total assets to achieve high amount of interest. Higher the ratio indicates the higher interest income of the selected sample banks. The total interest earned to total assets ratio of BOK and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

Table No. 4.12
Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08			
BOK	0.059	0.062	0.058	0.056	0.058	0.059	0.002	0.034
EBL	0.068	0.061	0.057	0.053	0.006	0.059	0.006	0.097

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.9
Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.12

The Table 4.12 shows Total Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio of BOK and EBL. The calculated statistics shows that BOK and EBL have same power to earn interest on its total assets, which is justified by same mean ratio. The mean ratio of BOK is 5.9 % and EBL has 5.9%. Moreover, EBL also has higher uniformity in the ratios during the study period. It can be concluded that both BOK and EBL has successfully mobilized their fund in interest generating assets.

E) Total Interest Earned To Total outside Assets Ratio

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

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

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.054	0.057	0.054	0.056	0.058	0.056	0.0018	0.032
EBL	0.061	0.062	0.052	0.051	0.058	0.057	0.0049	0.086

Source: Appendix

The Table 4.13 shows the total interest earned to total outside assets ratio. The total interest earned to total outside assets ratio of both bank BOK and EBL are in fluctuating trend. The highest ratio 5.8 percent in 2007/08 and lowest ratio is equal in 2003/05 and 2005/06 of BOK. Similarly, the highest ratio 6.2 percent in 2004/05 and lowest ratio 5.1 percent is in 2006/07 of EBL. Here Everest bank seems to have more efficiency in generating total interest through well utilizations of outside assets. But it has relatively inconsistent in returns.

F) Total interest Earned to Total Operating Income Ratio

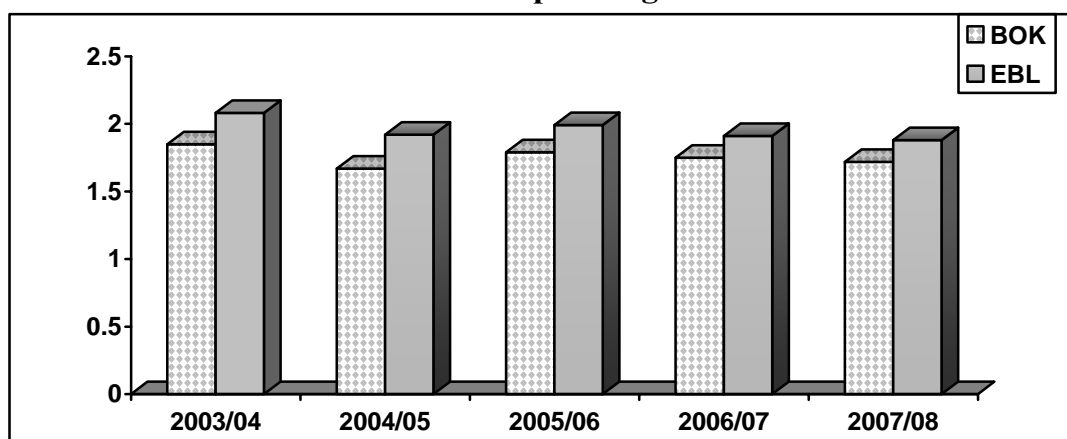
Total interest earned to total operating income ratio reveals that portion of interest income on total operating income of the firms. The major sources of income for the bank are interest income so the banks should mobilize their funds in more interest generating sectors considering the risk and return. This ratio measures how successfully the selected banks have been mobilizing their fund uninterested generating assets during last from FY 2001/02 to 2005/06 are presented to analyze in the following table. The major sources of income for the bank are interest income. So the banks should mobilize their funds in more interest generating sectors considering the risk and return.

Table No. 4.14
Interest Earned to Operating Income Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	1.85	1.67	1.79	1.75	1.72	1.76	0.066	0.037
EBL	2.08	1.92	1.99	1.91	1.88	1.96	0.079	0.040

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.10
Interest Earned to Operating Income Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.14

Table no 4.14 shows Interest Earned to Operating Income Ratio of BOK and EBL. Both banks has fluctuating ratio of study period. EBL has greater share of total interest earn in its total operating income. The mean, S.D. and C.V of BOK is 1.76, 0.066 and 0.037 times similarly EBL have 1.96, 0.079 and 0.040 times.

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

G) Total Interest Paid to Total Assets Ratio

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

Table No. 4.15
Interest Paid to Total Assets Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year					Mean	S.D.	C.V.
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08			
BOK	0.030	0.0245	0.0233	0.0236	0.0253	0.025	0.0028	0.111
EBL	0.0329	0.0255	0.0251	0.0241	0.0023	0.026	0.0038	0.147

Source: Appendix

Table 4.15 shows Total Interest Paid to Total Assets Ratio of BOK and EBL. BOK has fluctuating trend of interest paid to total asset ratio and EBL has the decreasing trend of interest paid to total asset ratio. Average mean of EBL is little higher than the BOK it indicate EBL performing better in interest paid to total asset. The S.D. and C. V. of EBL is greater than the BOK it indicate high risk and insignificant of EBL rather than BOK

4.1.1.4 Risk Ratio

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

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

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

Table: 4.16

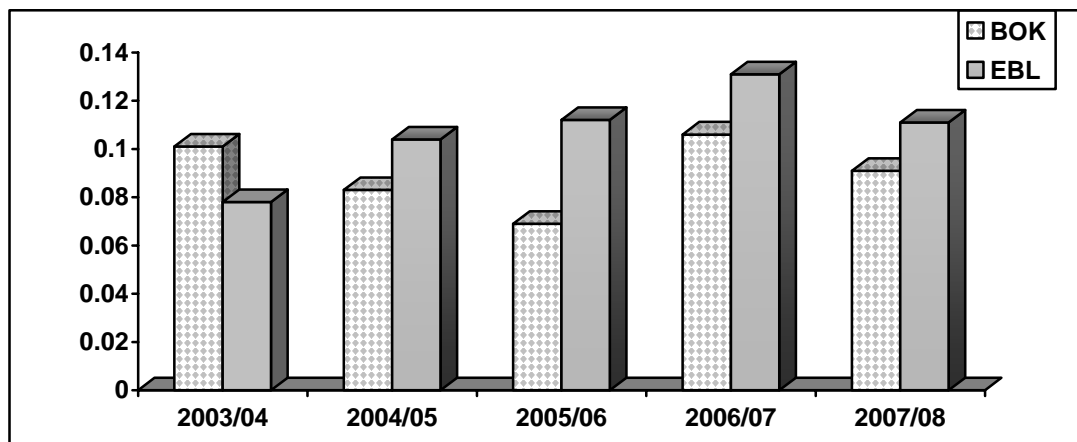
Liquidity Risk Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.101	0.083	0.069	0.106	0.091	0.090	0.015	0.166
EBL	0.078	0.104	0.112	0.131	0.111	0.107	0.019	0.177

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.11

Liquidity Risk Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.16

From the Table 4.16 shows cash and bank balance to total deposits ratio of the BOK is in fluctuating trend whereas ratio of EBL is in increasing trend in 2006/07 then decreasing trend over the study period. The higher ratio of BOK and EBL are 10.6% and 13.1% respectively in the same year i.e. 2006//07. The average mean ratio of EBL is greater than that of BOK (i.e.10.7% > 9%). It signifies that EBL has sound liquid fund to make immediate payment to the depositors

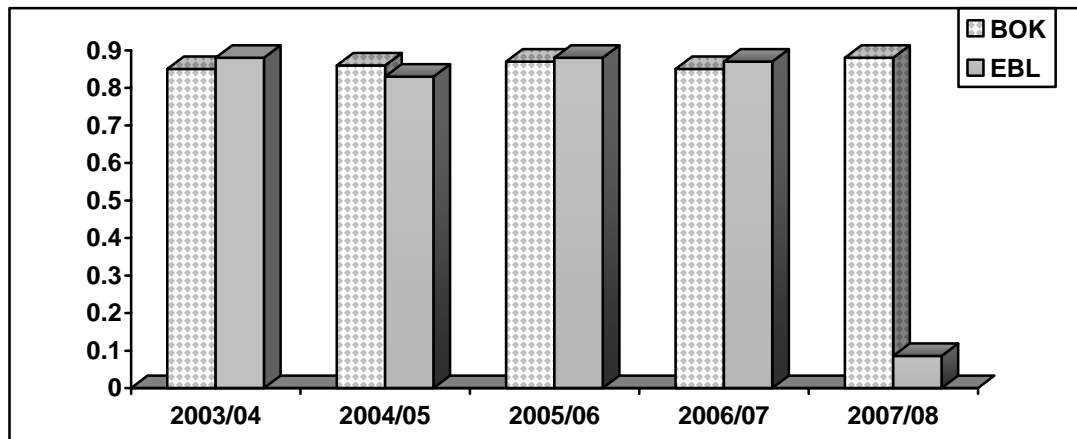
ii) Credit Risk Ratio: - Bank utilizes its collected funds in providing credit to different sectors. There is risk of default or non-repayment of loan. While making investment, bank examines the credit risk involved in the project. Generally credit risk ratio shows proportion of non-performing assets in the total investment plus loan and advances of a bank it is computed as:

Table: 4.17
Credit Risk Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.013	0.015
EBL	0.88	0.83	0.88	0.87	0.086	0.71	0.348	0.491

Source: Appendix

Figure No. 4.12
Credit Risk Ratio



Sources: Table No. 4.17

The Table 4.17 shows the credit risk ratio of BOK and EBL. The analysis shows that BOK and EBL have the credit risk ratio in fluctuating trend. BOK has highest and lowest ratio of 88% and same 85% in the year 2007/08 and 2003/04 and 2006/07 respectively. Similarly EBL has the highest and lowest ratio of 88% and 8.6% in the same year 2003/04 and 2007/08 respectively. The mean ratio of EBL is lower than that of BOK (i.e. 71 % < 86%). The S.D. and C.V. both are higher of EBL i.e. 0.348 > 0.013 and 0.491 > 0.015 than the BOK.

4.1.1.5 Other Ratios

A) Earning Per Share

EPS measure the efficiency of a firm in relative terms. It is a widely used ratio, which measures the profit available to the ordinary shareholders on per share basis. Earning per share calculation made over years indicates whether the bank's earning power on per share basis has changed over that period or not but it doesn't reflect how much is paid as dividend and how much is retained in the business. Following table shows the EPS of related banks during the study period.

Table No. 4.18
Earning Per Share

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	27.49	30.09	43.67	43.50	59.93	40.94	12.97	0.32
EBL	45.60	54.22	62.77	78.41	91.82	66.56	18.60	0.28

Source: Appendix

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

C) Market Price per Share

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

Table No. 4.19
Market Price per Share

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	295	430	850	1375	2350	1060	835.1	0.788
EBL	680	870	1379	2430	3132	1698	1050.7	0.619

Source: Appendix

This Table 4.19 shows market price of the share of BOK and EBL. Both bank BOK and EBL has increasing trend of Market price. its indicate better performance of company and high expectation by shareholder average mean price of EBL is greater the than BOK i.e. $1698 > 1060$ it indicate good profit of EBL rather than the S.D. of EBL high and C.V of EBL is low rather than BOK

D) Price Earning Ratio

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

Table No. 4.20
Price Earning Ratio

Name of Banks	Fiscal Year							
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
BOK	10.73	14.29	19.47	32.60	39.21	23.06	11.991	0.52
EBL	14.91	16.06	21.97	30.99	34.11	23.60	8.66	0.37

Source: Appendix

The Table 4.20 shows the price-earning ratio (PE ratio) of BOK and EBL. Both Banks has increasing trend of price earning ratio. EBL has high PE ratio till 2005/06 than BOK has high price earning ratio. Highest PE ratio of BOK is 39.21 in fiscal year 2007/08 and lower 10.73 in fiscal 2003/04 similarly EBL also high 34.11 in fiscal 2007/08 and low 14.91 in fiscal 2003/04. Above analysis indicate share holder of BOK take more benefit after 2006/07. The S.D and C.V of BOK is high than the EBL it indicate its risk to invest in BOK rather than the EBL.

4.2 Statistical Analysis

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

4.2.1 Coefficient of Correlation Analysis

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

A) Correlation Coefficient between Deposit & Loan & Advances

Deposit have played vary important role in performance of a commercial banks and similarly loan & advances are very important to mobilize the collected deposits. Co-efficient of correlation between deposit and loan & advances

measures the degree of relationship between these two variables. The main objectives of computing 'r' between these two variables is to justify whether deposit are significantly used as loan & advances in proper way or not.

Table No. 4.21
Correlation between Deposit and Loan & Advances

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

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

Above Table 4.21 shows, that coefficient of correlation between deposits and loan & advances of BOK is 0.993. Which is indicates the positive relationship between these two variables. It refers that deposit and loan & advances of BOK move together very closely. Moreover, the coefficient of determination of BOK is 0.986. It means 98.6 percent of variation in loan & advances has been explained by deposit. Similarly, the correlation coefficient is significant because the correlation coefficient is greater than the relative value of 6 P.Er. in other words, there is significant relationship between deposits and loan & advances.

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

It can be concluded that both BOK and EBL have positive relationship between deposit and loan & advances. The relationship is also significant in the case of

both banks the value of coefficient of determination of both banks shows high percentage. This indicates that BOK and EBL are successful to mobilize their deposit in proper way.

B) Coefficient of Correlation between Total Deposits and Total Investment

The coefficient of correlation between deposit and investment measures the degree of relationship between these two variables or deposit is significantly utilized or not. The following Table No. 4.30 shows the coefficient correlation between deposits and total investments i.e. r, P. Er., 6 P. Er. and coefficient of determination (R^2) of BOK and EBL during the study period.

Table No. 4.22
Correlation between Deposit and Total Investment

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

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

The Table 4.22 shows that the coefficient of correlation between total deposit and total investment of BOK is 0.681. It shows the moderate degree positive correlation. In addition, coefficient of determination of BOK is 0.464. It means only 46.4 percent of total investment is explained by total deposit. The correlation coefficient is insignificant because the correlation coefficient is less than 6 P.Er. It refers that there is no significant relationship between total deposit and total investment of BOK.

Similarly, there is high degree correlation positive coefficient between total deposit and total investment of EBL than the BOK, which is indicator by correlation coefficient of 0.897. The value of coefficient of determination is

found 0.8046 this refers that 80.46 percent of the variation in total investment is explained by total deposit.

From the above analysis, the conclusion can be drawn that EBL has high degree positive correlation between total deposit and total investment than the BOK. This indicates that EBL is successful to mobilize its deposit in proper way in comparison to BOK.

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

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

Table No. 4.23
Correlation between Loan and advance and Net profit

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

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

The Table 4.23 correlation coefficient between, Loan and advance and net profit is 0.997. It refers that there is positive correlation between these two variables. Here, 99.4 percent of net profit is contribute by Loan and advance as its coefficient of determination of 0.994 shows. Moreover, this relationship is

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

D) Coefficient of Correlation between Total Investment and Net Profit

Coefficient of correlation between total investment and net profit measures the degree of their relationship. In the, correlation analysis, investment is independent variable and net profit is dependent variable. The following Table shows the coefficient of correlation coefficient of determination, probable error and six times of P.Er. During the fiscal year 2003/04 to 2007/08.

Table No. 4.24
Correlation between Total Investment and Net Profit

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

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

The Table 4.24 shows correlation coefficient between total investment and net profit of BOK is 0.687, which implies there is positive correlation between total investment and net profit. In addition, coefficient of determination of BOK is 0.472. It means only 47.2 percent of Profit is contribute by total investment. Obviously, this correlation is not significant at all due to coefficient of determination is lower than P. Er. On the other hand EBL has high positive correlation between total investment and net profit coefficient of

determination of EBL is 0.7225 It means 72.25 percent of Profit is contribute by total investment. But, this relationship is significant as its correlation coefficient is higher than 6 P.Er. i.e. 0.504. EBL has more significant relationship between total investment and net profit than that of BOK

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

E) Coefficient of correlation of Total Deposit between BOK and EBL

Coefficient of correlation of total deposit between BOK and EBL and shows their linear relationship.

Table No. 4.25
Correlation between Total Deposit of BOK and EBL

Evaluation Criterions			
R	R ²	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
0.997	0.994	0.00182	0.011

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

This Table 4.25 shows how the total deposit of BOK and EBL is related 0.997 of correlation coefficient shows that there is highly positive correlation between this two banks in this regard. But this correlation coefficient is also significant because the correlation coefficient is high than 6 P.Er. As the 0.994 of coefficient of determination, which shows the 99.4 percent of the degree of relationship the degree of relationship between these two banks is not also high.

F) Coefficient of correlation of Total Investment between BOK and EBL

The coefficient of correlation of total investment between selected commercial banks is shown as follow:

Table No. 4.26
Correlation between Total Investment of BOK and EBL

Evaluation Criteria			
R	R ²	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
0.815	0.664	0.102	0.61

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

The Table 4.26 reveals that there is positive correlation between BOK and EBL in case of total investment. It implies that the total investment of BOK and EBL move in the same direction. Here $R^2 > 6$ P.Er. Therefore correlation coefficient is significant. This can be said that both BOK and EBL increase its total investment as same direction. The coefficient of determination is 0.664 which shows the 66.4 percent of the degree of relationship.

G) Coefficient of Correlation of Loan & Advances between BOK and EBL

The coefficient of correlation of loan & advances between BOK and EBL has been given below.

Table No. 4.27
Correlation between Loan & Advances of BOK and EBL

Evaluation Criteria			
R	R ²	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
0.991	0.982	0.0054	0.033

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

Above Table show that there is high degree positive correlation between the loan & advances of BOK and EBL. The correlation coefficient between two

bank is 0.991. It means loan & advances of these two banks moves in the same direction in high proportion. This correlation coefficient is significant in order to show the relationship between loan & advances of these two banks because correlation coefficient is greater than 6 P. Er. The coefficient of determination is 0.982 which shows the 98.2 percent of the degree of relationship.

H) Coefficient of Correlation of Net Profit between BOK and EBL

The coefficient of net profit between the selected commercial banks shows the relationship between the banks.

Table No. 4.28

Correlation between Net Profit of BOK and EBL

Evaluation Criteria			
R	R ²	P.Er.	6 P.Er.
0.995	0.99	0.0030	0.018

Source: Through SPSS Data Editor

Above Table shows that there is high degree positive correlation between profits of BOK and EBL which is indicated by correlation coefficient of 0.995. This relationship is significant because its correlation coefficient is greater than 6 P.Er. The coefficient of determination is 0.99, which shows the 99 percent of the degree of relationship.

4.2.2 Time Series Analysis (Trend Analysis)

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

a) Trend Analysis of Total Deposit:

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

$$Y = a + bx$$

Where,

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

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

Here,

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

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

BOK

EBL

$$a = 11078.414$$

$$a = 14825.32$$

$$b = 1963.036$$

$$b = 3991.335$$

Where as

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

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

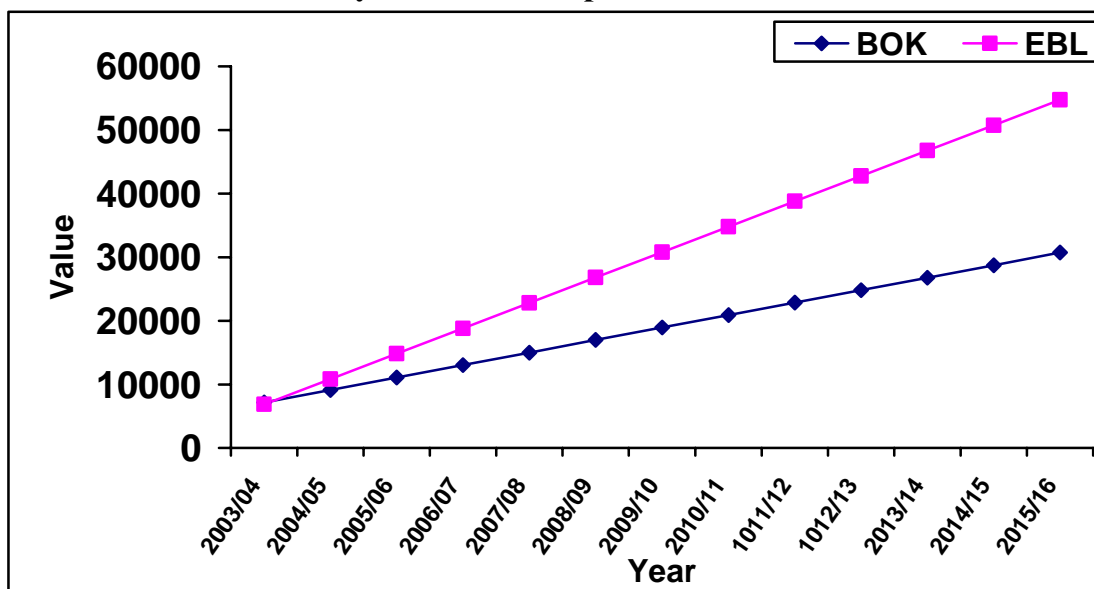
Table No. 4.29
Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of BOK and EBL

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2003/04	7152.33	6842.65
2004/05	9115.37	10833.99
2005/06	11078.41	14825.32
2006/07	13041.45	18816.66
2007/08	15004.49	22807.99
2008/09	16967.53	26799.33
2009/10	18930.57	30790.66
2010/11	20893.61	34782
2011/12	22856.65	38773.33
2012/13	24819.69	42764.67
2013/14	26782.73	46756
2014/15	28745.77	50747.34
2015/16	30708.81	54738.67

Source: Annul Report of Concern Bank

Figure No 4.13

Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.29

The Table 4.29 and figure no 4.13 shows that total deposit of BOK and EBL. Both Banks is in increasing trend. The rate of increment of total deposit for EBL seems to be higher than that of BOK. The actual value of total deposit for BOK is quite fluctuated in relation to EBL. The trend analysis has projected deposit amount in fiscal year FY 2008/09 to FY 2015/16. From the above trend analysis, it is clear that EBL has better position in collecting deposit than BOK.

B) Trend Analysis of Loan & advances

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

$$Y = a + bx$$

Where,

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

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

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

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

Here,

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

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

BOK

EBL

$$a = 8136.064$$

$$a = 11061.46$$

$$b = 1711.865$$

$$b = 3095.54$$

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

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

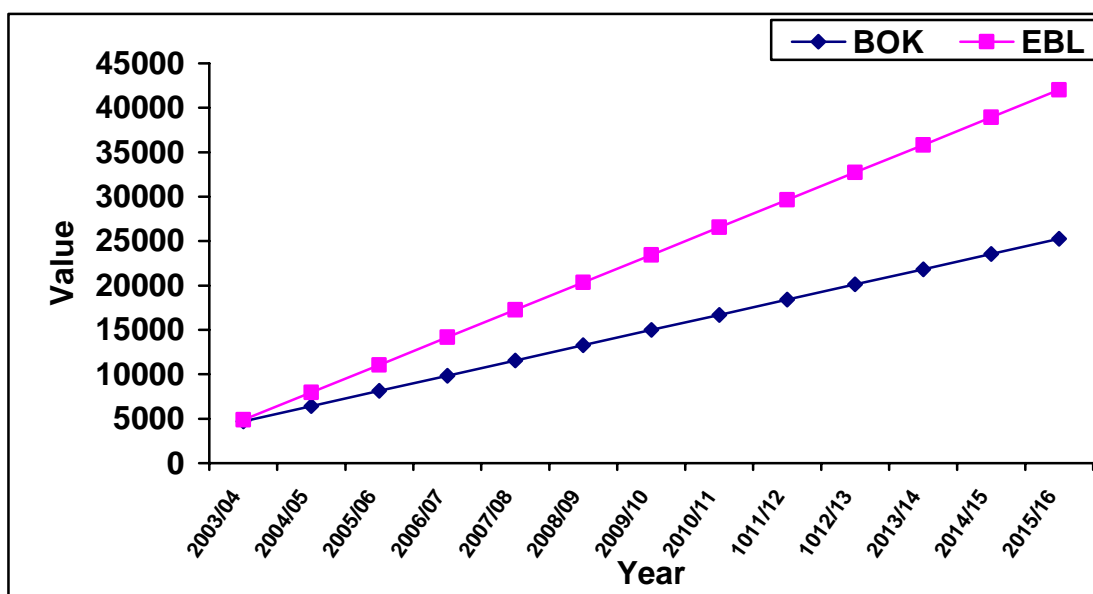
Table No. 4.30
Trend Line of Total Loan and Advance of BOK and EBL

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2003/04	4712.334	4870.38
2004/05	6424.199	7965.92
2005/06	8136.064	11061.5
2006/07	9847.929	14157
2007/08	11559.794	17252.5
2008/09	13271.659	20348.1
2009/10	14983.524	23443.6
2010/11	16695.389	26539.2
2011/12	18407.254	29634.7
2012/13	20119.119	32730.2
2013/14	21830.984	35825.8
2014/15	23542.849	38921.3
2015/16	25254.714	42016.9

Source: Annul Report of Concern Bank

Figure No 4.14

Trend Line of Total Loan and Advance of BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.30

Above Table depicts that loan & advances of BOK and EBL. Both Banks has in increasing trend. The increasing trend of EBL is higher than BOK. The actual value of loan & advances for BOK is quite fluctuating in relation to EBL. The trend projected for father eight year FY 2007/08 to FY 2015/16 where as the projected lowest amount is Rs. 4712.334 in FY 2003/04 and highest amount 25254.714 in FY 2015/16 of BOK. In the same way, the low figure of loan & advances for EBL is Rs. 4870.38in FY 2003/04. In contrast, it has highest amount of loan & advances is Rs 42016.9 in FY 20015/16.

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

C) Trend Analysis of Total Investment

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

$Y = a + bx$

Where,

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

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

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

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

Here,

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

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

BOK

EBL

$a = 2930.56$

$a = 3781.802$

$b = 184.752$

$b = 790.328$

$Y_c = Y_c = 2930.056 + 184.752 X$ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited

$Y_c = Y_c = 3781.802 + 790.328 X$ of Everest Bank Limited

Table No. 4.31

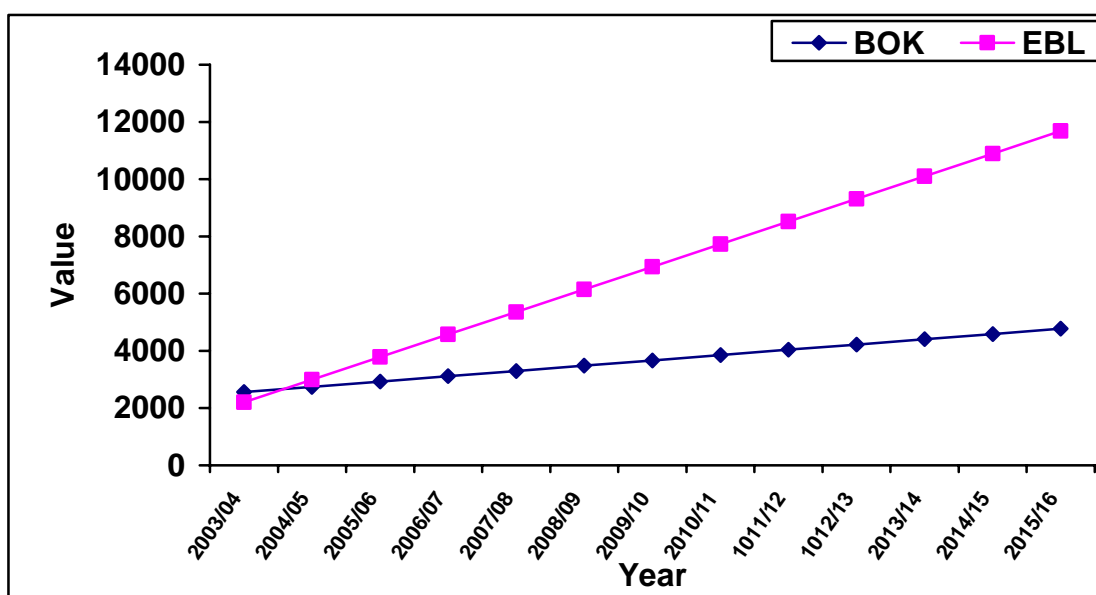
Trend Line of Total Investment between BOK and EBL

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2003/04	2560.552	2201.15
2004/05	2745.304	2991.47
2005/06	2930.056	3781.8
2006/07	3114.808	4572.13
2007/08	3299.56	5362.46
2008/09	3484.312	6152.79
2009/10	3669.064	6943.11
2010/11	3853.816	7733.44
2011/12	4038.568	8523.77
2012/13	4223.32	9314.1
2013/14	4408.072	10104.4
2014/15	4592.824	10894.8
2015/16	4777.576	11685.1

Source: Annul Report of Concern Bank

Figure No 4.15

Trend Line of Total Investment between BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.31

Table No 4.31 shows the Trend of Total Investment between BOK and EBL. Both Bank BOK and EBL have increasing trend in making investment. BOK has little trend of increasing, but EBL has high increasing trend of total investment. The trend of total investment projected to FY 2015/16. The forecasted trend projected that the EBL has greater increment rate in total investment than the increment rate of BOK. The figure indicates EBL has highly mobilized the total investment rather than BOK.

D) Trend Analysis of Net Profit

Here, the trend values of net profit of BOK and EBL have been calculated for five years FY 2001/02 to FY 2005/06 and forecasting of the same for next two year till FY 2006/2007 and FY 2007/2008.

$Y = a + bx$

Where,

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

X = deviation from some convenient time periods.

Let trend line be

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

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

Here,

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

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

BOK

EBL

$a = 218.664$

$a = 259.874$

$b = 59.089$

$b = 74.69$

$YC = 218.664 + 59.089 X$ of Bank of Kathmandu Limited

$Yc = 259.874 + 74.069 X$ of Everest Bank Limited

Table No. 4.32

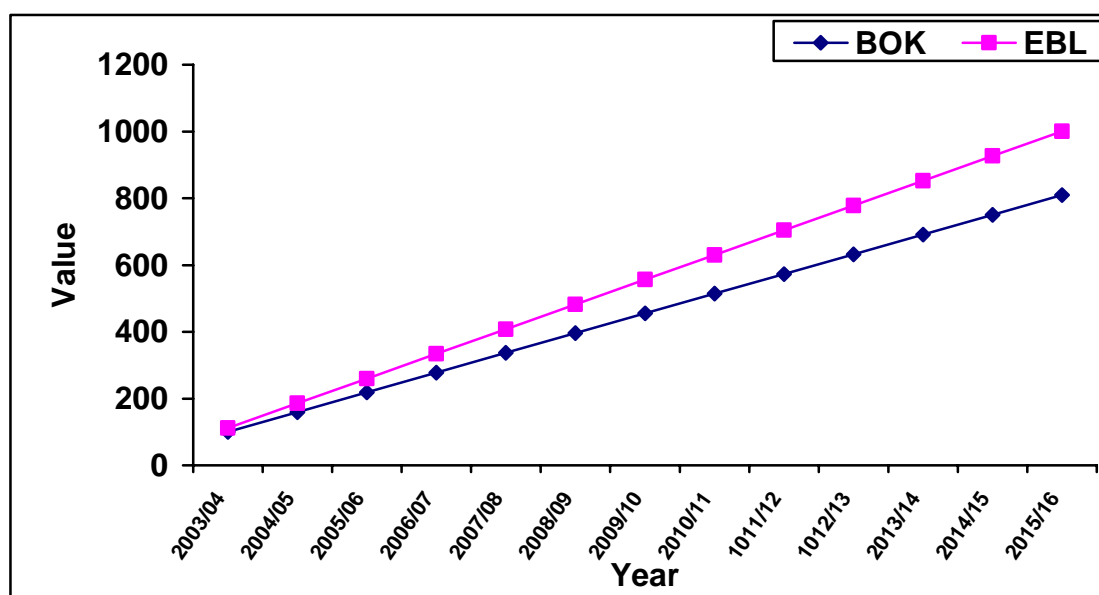
Trend Analysis of Net Profit between BOK and EBL

Year(x)	BOK	EBL
2003/04	100.486	111.736
2004/05	159.575	185.805
2005/06	218.664	259.874
2006/07	277.753	333.943
2007/08	336.842	408.012
2008/09	395.931	482.081
2009/10	455.02	556.15
2010/11	514.109	630.219
2011/12	573.198	704.288
2012/13	632.287	778.357
2013/14	691.376	852.426
2014/15	750.465	926.495
2015/16	809.554	1000.56

Source: Annul Report of Concern Bank

Figure No 4.16

Trend Line of Net Profit between BOK and EBL



Sources: Table No. 4.32

The above Table reveals the trend of Net profit of BOK and EBL. Net profit both bank BOK and EBL forecasted in increasing trend. The trend of increasing value of net profit of EBL is higher than BOK. The net profit of BOK and EBL has been increasing every year by Rs.59.089 million and Rs.74.69 million respectively. The trend of Net profit projected to FY 2015/16 i.e. further Eight year. Above statistics shows that both the banks have inconsistent net profit throughout the study period. In conclusion, EBL is doing better in order to generate net profit during the projected study period, though both BOK and EBL have increasing trend.

4.3 Major Finding

Liquidity Ratio

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

- Generally banks have to maintain more liquid assets but the current ratios of all banks are below the standard of 1:1. The mean current ratio of BOK is 1.039 and EBL is 1.143. the current ratio of EBL is higher than BOK
- Cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio of EBL has higher than BOK i.e. 10.75% > 9.01%. Which indicates that the bank has higher collected total deposit of EBL as compare to BOK.
- Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio of EBL is higher than BOK i.e. 9.34% > 8.40%. The higher mean ratio shows EBL's liquidity position is better than that of BOK.
- Investment on government securities to current assets of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. 21.35% > 18.28%. It shows BOK has invested more fund in government securities. EBL has invested small portion of their funds in purchasing of government securities. so investment of BOK is less riskier than the EBL.

- Above findings shows that liquidity position of EBL is comparatively better than BOK. Lower liquidity position of BOK shows that the current assets have been utilized in some profit generating sectors, but at the same time the bank has weak short-term solvency position.

Asset Management Ratio

The assets management ratios of BOK and EBL show the following findings.

The loan & advances to total deposit ratio of EBL is higher than BOK $72.57\% > 74.21\%$. It indicates the better mobilization of deposit by EBL. So, EBL is more efficiently utilizing the outsiders' funds in extending credit for profit generating sectors.

- The total investment to total deposit of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. $27.53\% > 26.29\%$. It shows the EBL is mobilizing its funds on investment in various securities efficiently. It can be said that EBL is more successful in utilizing its total deposit by investing in marketable securities.
- The loan & advances to total assets ratio of EBL is greater than BOK i.e. $63.78\% > 62.67$. It refers EBL has utilized its total assets more efficiently in the form of loan & advances with more risk because it has greater variability in the ratio.
- Investment on government securities to total assets ratio of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. $19.26\% > 18.09\%$. This indicates that BOK has invested more portions of total assets on government securities. The higher investment in Gvt. security ratio of BOK shows risk free or less risk than EBL.
- The performance of BOK in terms of recovery of loan is better than EBL because it has lower loan loss ratio i.e. $3.85\% < 7.34\%$. But EBL has maintained stability in making provision for loan loss through out the study period.

Above findings reveal that EBL has better utilization of assets in productive sector. BOK has invested more funds in securities which are less productive.

Profitability Ratio

Following findings are drawn on the basis of profitability position of BOK and EBL.

- Return on loan & advances ratio of BOK is higher than that of EBL i.e. $2.61\% > 2.35\%$. It refers that BOK seems to be success to earn high profit on loan & advances. But the return is not consistent. Since both banks have small mean returns on its loan & advances. Both banks seem to have poor performance in order to have returns from loan & advances.
- Return on total assets ratio of BOK is slightly higher than EBL i.e. $1.65\% > 1.5\%$. But it has greater variability in the ratio. it indicate that BOK generating more profit using its total asset than EBL
- Return on equity of BOK is higher than EBL i.e. $24.08\% > 22.71\%$ which shows that BOK is more successful to earn high profit through the efficient utilization of its equity capital.
- Total interest earned to total assets ratio of EBL is relatively little higher than that of BOK i.e. $5.94\% > 5.89\%$ and also has lower variability in the ratio. It indicates that EBL has efficiently used its total assets to earn higher interest income in comparison to BOK and it is also stable in terms of interest earning.
- Total interest earned to total outside assets ratio of EBL is higher than the BOK i.e. $5.69\% > 5.57\%$. it indicate that EBL is more successful to earn high profit through the efficient utilization of its total outside asset.
- Total interest earned to total operating income ratio of EBL is higher than BOK i.e. $1.96\% > 1.76$. It means the greater portion of total operating income is occupied by total interest for EBL. It reveals EBL has successful mobilizing their fund in interest generating assets.
- Total interest paid to total assets ratio of BOK is smaller than EBL i.e. $2.53\% < 2.62\%$. It shows BOK has less interest expenditure to total assets. It supports EBL to increase to interest paid to operating income

Overall findings of profitability ratios show that EBL has earned higher profit in relation to every aspects of the bank than BOK.

Risk Ratio

From the above research study, following findings are drawn on the risk position of the sample banks:

- The liquidity risk of the bank defines its liquidity need for deposit. The average mean ratio of EBL is greater than that of BOK (i.e. $10.7\% > 9\%$). It signifies that EBL has sound liquid fund to make immediate payment to the depositors
- Credit Risk Ratio of both BOK and EBL is fluctuating trend. The mean ratio of EBL is lower than that of BOK (i.e. $71\% < 86\%$). It indicates EBL is in less in credit risk compare to BOK

Above analysis reveals that both the banks have high interest rate risk which is not desirable for any commercial bank. Here, EBL has higher interest rate than BOK.

Other Ratios

From the above research study, following findings are drawn on the other ratios of the sample banks i.e. BOK and EBL:

- Average earning per share of EBL is greater than that of BOK i.e. Rs. $66.57 > Rs. 40.94$. But EBL has more inconsistency in earning per share as its higher coefficient of variation shows. It shows the higher earning capacity of EBL in comparison to BOK
- The average market price per share of EBL is greater than the average market price per share of BOK i.e. Rs. $1698.2 > Rs. 1060$. It shows EBL has better financial performance than BOK in order to increase market price per share. But EBL contains higher risk because it has greater variability in market price per share.

- The mean price-earning ratio of EBL is little higher than that of BOK i.e. 23.60 is greater than 23.06. It shows EBL is success to increase market price per share more times in relations to earning price per share than BOK. It gives the better indication in analyzing securities for the investors.

Coefficient of Correlation

Coefficient of correlation analysis shows the following findings from the research study:

- Both BOK and EBL have high positive co-relation between total deposit and loan & advances because BOK and EBL have 0.993 and 0.998 of co-relation coefficient between deposit and loan & advances. These relationships are significant. This can be regarded as good indication in financial performance for the banks.
- There is high degree positive correlation between total deposit and total investment of EBL where as BOK has low degree of positive co-relation i.e. $0.897 > 0.681$. This indicates that EBL is successful to mobilize its deposit in order to make good investment in comparison to BOK.
- Correlation between total assets and net profit shows both the banks have positive relationship but BOK has greater correlation coefficient than EBL in this regard i.e. $0.999 > 0.892$. It shows EBL has more significant relationship between total assets and net profit than that of BOK.
- The degree of relationship between total investment and net profit of BOK is poor than EBL i.e. correlation coefficient between total investment and net profit of BOK and EBL is 0.687 and 0.85 respectively. It refers that EBL is comparatively successful to generate net profit through the total investment in relations to BOK.

- Correlation coefficient of total deposit between BOK and EBL shows high positive correlation i.e. 0.997 and 0.991. It refers that total deposit of both banks move in the same direction but less proportionately.
- Correlation coefficient of total deposit between BOK and EBL shows high positive correlation i.e. 0.997. It refers that total deposit of both banks move in the same direction but less proportionately.
- The correlation of total investment between BOK and EBL is positive correlation i.e. 0.815. It implies that the total investment of both banks move in the same direction but less proportionately
- The degree of relationship of loan & advances between the BOK and EBL is high because correlation coefficient between loan & advances of these two banks is 0.991. The loan & advances of these two banks moves very closely with each other.
- The correlation of net profit between BOK and EBL is positive. BOK and EBL are high because correlation coefficient between net profit of these two banks is 0.995. The net profit of these two banks also moves very closely in the same direction.

Above analysis reveals that both the banks highly correlate between each ratio of bank.

Time Series Analysis (Trend Analysis)

The research study has revealed following some major findings on the basis of time series analysis.

- BOK and EBL have increasing trend in collecting deposit the rate of increment of total deposit for EBL seems to be higher than that of BOK. Here EBL has better position in collecting deposit than BOK.
- The trend line of loan & advances for both banks is upward slopping. It refers that both the banks are increasing in disbursement of loan & advances. The trend line of loan and advances for EBL seems high growing than BOK. It refers that EBL is more aggressive in mobilizing its collected deposits.

- The total investment trend line of BOK and EBL is upward slopping where as EBL has aggressive upward slopping of total investment trend line. It refers that EBL has better increasing trend of total investment than BOK.
- The trend line of Net profit for BOK and EBL is upward slopping. The position of EBL is better in order to generate profit than BOK.

Above analysis reveals that both the banks have well their ratio. Trend of Both bank has increasing trend. In comparison to both bank every ratio of EBL is higher than the BOK. It indicate better performance of EBL rather than BOK

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

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

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

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

the objective of this study. The analysis has been done mainly through secondary. The major findings of the study are also included in the final section of the presentation and analysis chapter.

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

Investment practice of commercial banks is a very risky one. For this, commercial banks have to pay due consideration while formulating investment policy. A healthy development of any commercial bank depends upon its investment policy. A good investment policy attracts both the borrowers and the lenders, which helps to increase the volume of quality deposits and investment.

In most years, banks are the leading buyers of bonds and notes issued by the government to finance public facilities, ranging from hospitals and football stadium to airport and highways. Moreover, bank reserves the principal channel for government economic policy to stabilize the economy. And banks are also the most important sources of short-term working capital needed for the businesses. They have increasingly become active in recent years in making long-term business loans for new plant and equipments. When businesses and consumers must make payments for the purchase of goods and services, more often they use bank provided cheques, credit or debit cards, or electronic

accounts connected to a computer network. It is the bankers, to whom they turn most frequently for advice and counsel when they need financial information and financial planning.

Investment positions are undertaken with the goal of earning some expected rate of return. Investors seek to minimize inefficient deviations from the expected rate of return. Diversification is essential to the creation of an efficient investment because it can reduce the variability of returns around the expected return.

5.2 Conclusion

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

Assets management aspect of EBL is better than BOK which is justified by little higher loan & advances to total deposit ratio, loan & advances to total assets ratio for EBL.

Overall profitability ratios show that EBL has earned higher profit in relation to every aspects of the bank than BOK.

Earning per share, dividend per share and market price per share of is higher for EBL in comparison to BOK .It gives good signal of financial performance of the bank in the market. Price- earning of EBL is higher than BOK, which is considered better in security analyzing in order to make investment decision.

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

relationship between these variables. It is also found that there is positive correlation between total deposit of BOK and EBL, between loan & advances of both banks and between net profits of both banks

Total Investment, loan & advances, net profit of BOK and EBL are in increasing trend. It shows positive trend of both banks.

Both BOK and EBL have high positive co-relation between total deposit and loan & advances, total deposit and total investment

Correlation between total assets and net profit, total investment and net profit shows both the banks have positive relationship but BOK has greater correlation coefficient than.

Correlation coefficient of total deposit, total investment, loan & advances and net profit between BOK and EBL shows positive correlation. It refers that all the variable of both bank moves in the same direction some are closely in the same direction and some are less proportionately

BOK and EBL have increasing trend in collecting deposit the rate of increment of total deposit for EBL seems to be higher than that of BOK. EBL has better position in collecting deposit than BOK.

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

The trend line of Net profit for BOK and EBL is upward slopping. The position of EBL is better in order to generate profit than BOK.

The trend analysis reveals that both the banks have well their ratio. Trend of Both bank has increasing trend. In comparison to both bank every ratio of EBL is higher than the BOK

From the entire research study, overall all financial performance of EBL is little better than BOK. But BOK is operating smoothly and success in becoming the pillar of economic system of the country.

The profile of financial executives and customers reveals that more Nepalese investors have not knowledge about investment practice adopted by commercial banks. Similarly, BOK and EBL are adopting investment practices. Commercial banks are not providing investment priority to the rural sectors but being a developing country it is very necessary to give investment priority to the rural area. Therefore, the banks should formulate sound investment policies. Good investment practices ensures maximum amount of investment to all sectors with proper utilization.

5.3 Recommendations

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

Maintain Sound Liquidity Position:

Generally banks have to maintained liquid assets. The current ratio of the two banks, BOK and EBL is considerable. This can be regarded as good liquidity position. The liquidity position affects external and internal factors such as prevalent investment situations, central bank requirements and so on. Considering the growth position of financial market, the lending policy management capabilities, strategic planning and fund flow situation, bank should maintain enough liquid assets to pay short-term obligations. So, it is recommended to maintain sound liquidity position to BOK and EBL.

Increase in Investment in Government Securities:

Government securities such as Treasury bills, Development bonds, saving certificates etc. are risk less investment alternatives because they are free of

default risk as well as liquidity risk and can be easily sold in the market. In this research study, it has found that both banks, BOK and EBL have made some amount of fund in Government securities. But BOK and EBL are recommended to invest more funds in Government securities instead of keeping them idle.

Follow Liberal Lending Policy:

To get success in competitive banking environment, deposit must be utilized as loan & advances. The largest item of bank assets side is loan & advances. It has been found that loan & advances to total deposit ratio of BOK is lower than that of EBL. It means BOK has not properly used their existing fund as loan & advances. So BOK is recommended to follow liberal lending policy and to invest more deposit in loan & advances.

Evaluate the Doubtful Debt:

BOK and EBL have a possible risk because there is large amount of doubtful loan & advances and risky investment. So it is recommended to evaluate the investment opportunities and alternatives using statistical, capital budgeting and other financial tools to avoid large amount of doubtful debt and risk.

EPS and DPS play a vital role to determine the market price of the share and also indicate the financial performance of banks. Higher EPS and DPS indicate the banks

Effective Investment Policy:

Both the banks are recommended to formulate and implement the sound and effective investment policy to increase volume of total investment and loan & advances that helps to meet required level of profitability as well as social responsibility. The banks should consider rural areas in making investment policy.

Provide the Priority Sectors Loan & Create the New Sector Loan:

Last political instability directly affected the economic sector such as hotel & tourism, manufacturing and trading sector. Bank loan & advances is decreasing in this sector. So banks should give priority to these sectors as well as banks should create new investing sector to mobilize deposit.

Keeping all these in consideration, the BOK has little less performance than that of EBL. Therefore, in the future ahead, the BOK should improve its weaknesses by adopting the innovative approach to marketing. In the light of growing competition in the banking sector, both banks BOK and EBL should be customer oriented. It should strengthen and activate its marketing function, as it is an effective tool to attract and retain the customers. For the purpose, the bank should develop an innovative approach to bank marketing and formulate new strategies of serving customers in a more convenient and satisfactory way by optimally utilizing the modern technology and offering new facilities to the customers at competitive prices. The bank is also required to explore new market areas. For this purpose, it is recommended to form a strong market department in its central level, which deals with the banking products, places, price and promotion.

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Appendix - 1

A) Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of BOK

Year(x)	Total deposit(Y)	$X = x - 2005/06$	X^2	XY
2003/04	7741.65	-2	4	-15483.3
2004/05	8942.75	-1	1	-8942.75
2005/06	10485	0	0	0
2006/07	12388.93	1	1	12388.93
2007/08	15833.74	2	4	31667.48
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y = 55392.07$	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY = 19630.36$

Source: Annul report of BOK

Let trend line be

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

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

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

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

$$a = 11078.414$$

$$b = 1963.036$$

Where as

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

B) Trend Analysis of Total Deposit of EBL

Year(x)	Total deposit(Y)	X = x-2005/06	X ²	XY
2003/04	8063.9	-2	4	-16127.8
2004/05	10098	-1	1	-10097.7
2005/06	13802	0	0	0
2006/07	18186	1	1	18186.25
2007/08	23976	2	4	47952.6
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y =$ 74126.59	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY =$ 39913.35

Source: Annul Report of EBL

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

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

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

$$a = 14825.32$$

$$b = 3991.335$$

Where as

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

Appendix - 2

A) Trend Analysis of Loan and Advance of BOK

Year(x)	Loan and advances (Y)	X = x-2005/06	X ²	XY
2003/04	5646.69	-2	4	-11293.4
2004/05	5912.58	-1	1	-5912.58
2005/06	7259.08	0	0	0
2006/07	9399.33	1	1	9399.33
2007/08	12462.64	2	4	24925.28
Tot n= 5	∑Y =40680.32	∑X = 0	∑ X ² =10	∑XY=17118.65

Source: Annul report of BOK

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

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

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

$$a = 8136.064$$

$$b = 1711.865$$

Where as

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

B) Trend Analysis of Loan and Advance of EBL

Year(x)	Loan and advances (Y)	X = x-2005/06	X ²	XY
2003/04	5884.1	-2	4	-11768.2
2004/05	7618.7	-1	1	-7618.67
2005/06	9801.3	0	0	0
2006/07	13664	1	1	13664.08
2007/08	18339.1	2	4	36678.22
Tot n= 5	∑Y =55307.28	∑X = 0	∑ X ² =10	∑XY=30955.39

Source: Annul Report of EBL

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

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

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

$$a = 11061.46$$

$$b = 3095.54$$

Where as

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

Appendix - 3

A) Trend Analysis of Total Investments of BOK

Year(x)	Total assets (A)	X = x-2005/06	X ²	XY
2003/04	2477.4	-2	4	-4954.8
2004/05	2598.25	-1	1	-2598.25
2005/06	3378.13	0	0	0
2006/07	2992.43	1	1	2992.43
2007/08	3204.07	2	4	6408.14
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y = 14650.28$	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY = 1847.52$

Source: Annul report of BOK

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

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

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

$$a = 2930.568$$

$$b = 184.752$$

Where as

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

A) Trend Analysis of Total Investments of EBL

Year(x)	Total Investments (Y)	X = x-2005/06	X ²	XY
2003/04	2535.7	-2	4	-5071.3
2004/05	2128.9	-1	1	-2128.93
2005/06	4200.5	0	0	0
2006/07	4984.3	1	1	4984.31
2007/08	5059.6	2	4	10119.2
Tot n = 5	∑Y = 18909.01	∑X = 0	∑X ² = 10	∑XY = 7903.28

Source: Annul Report of EBL

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

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

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

$$a = 3781.802$$

$$b = 790.328$$

Where as

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

Appendix - 4

A) Trend Analysis of Net Profit of BOK

Year(x)	Net profit (Y)	X = x-2005/06	X ²	XY
2003/04	127.48	-2	4	-254.96
2004/05	139.52	-1	1	-139.52
2005/06	202.44	0	0	0
2006/07	262.39	1	1	262.39
2007/08	361.49	2	4	722.98
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y = 1093.32$	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY = 590.89$

Source: Annul report of BOK

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

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

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

$$a = 218.664$$

$$b = 59.089$$

Where as

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

A) Trend Analysis of Net Profit of EBL

Year(x)	Net profit (Y)	X = x-2005/06	X ²	XY
2003/04	143.66	-2	4	-287.32
2004/05	170.8	-1	1	-170.8
2005/06	237.3	0	0	0
2006/07	296.41	1	1	296.41
2007/08	451.2	2	4	902.4
Tot n= 5	$\sum Y = 1299.37$	$\sum X = 0$	$\sum X^2 = 10$	$\sum XY = 740.69$

Source: Annul Report of EBL

Let trend line be

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

Where x = X - Middle year

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

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

$$a = 259.874$$

$$b = 74.69$$

Where as

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

Appendix - 5

Liquidity Ratio:

1. Current ratio:

(In million)

Year	Current assets	Current liabilities	Current ratio
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	9364.43	8845.59	1.058
2004/2005	9310.27	9136.39	1.02
2005/2006	8919.06	7399.33	1.21
2006/2007	14260.55	16728.65	0.85
2007/2008	17334.65	16379.85	1.06
Mean			1.04
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	9490.20	8085.94	1.17
2004/2005	11598.45	10138.99	1.14
2005/2006	15807.2	13932.91	1.13
2006/2007	21262.48	18296.45	1.16
2007/2008	26788.83	24276.30	1.10
Mean			1.14

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

(in million)

Year	Cash and bank balance	Total deposit	Cash and bank balance total deposit (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	782.85	7741.65	0.101
2004/2005	740.52	8942.75	0.083
2005/2006	728.7	10485	0.069
2006/2007	1315.9	12388.93	0.106
2007/2008	1440.47	15833.74	0.091
Mean			0.090
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	631.80	8063.90	7.83
2004/2005	1050.00	10097.70	10.40
2005/2006	1553.00	13802.44	11.25
2006/2007	2391.42	18186.25	13.15
2007/2008	2667.97	23976.30	11.11
Mean			10.7

(3) Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio

(in million)

Year	Cash and bank balance	Current assets	Cash and bank balance to current assets Ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	782.85	9364.43	0.084
2004/2005	740.52	9310.27	0.079
2005/2006	728.7	8919.06	0.082
2006/2007	1315.9	14260.55	0.092
2007/2008	1440.47	17334.65	0.083
Mean			0.084
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	631.80	9490.20	6.66
2004/2005	1050.00	11598.45	9.05
2005/2006	1553.00	15807.2	9.82
2006/2007	2391.42	21262.48	11.25
2007/2008	2667.97	26895.35	9.9
Mean			9.3

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

(in million)

Year	Investment on Govt. securities	Current assets	Investment on Govt securities to current assets ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	2371.77	9364.43	0.253
2004/2005	2146.62	9310.27	0.230
2005/2006	2658.37	8919.06	0.298
2006/2007	2332.04	14260.55	0.163
2007/2008	2113.22	17334.65	0.122
Mean			0.213
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	2392.10	9490.20	25.21
2004/2005	1873.71	11598.45	16.15
2005/2006	3322.44	15807.2	21.02
2006/2007	3614.54	21262.48	17.00
2007/2008	3237.98	26895.35	12.0
Mean			18.3

Appendix - 6

Assets management ratio:

(1) Loan and Advance to total deposit:

(in million)

Year	Loan and advances	Total deposit	Loan and advance to total deposit (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	5646.69	7741.65	0.729
2004/2005	5912.58	8942.75	0.661
2005/2006	7259.08	10485	0.692
2006/2007	9399.33	12388.93	0.759
2007/2008	12462.64	15833.74	0.787
Mean			0.726
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	5884.12	8063.90	72.97
2004/2005	7618.67	10097.7	75.45
2005/2006	9801.30	13802.44	71.01
2006/2007	13664.08	18186.25	75.14
2007/2008	18339.108	23976.30	76.5
Mean			74.20

(2) Total investment to total deposit:

(in million)

Year	Total investment	Total deposit	Total investment to total deposit (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	2477.4	7741.65	0.320
2004/2005	2598.25	8942.75	0.290
2005/2006	3378.13	10485	0.322
2006/2007	2992.43	12388.93	0.241
2007/2008	3204.07	15833.74	0.202
Mean			0.275
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	2535.65	8063.90	31.45
2004/2005	2128.93	10097.7	21.08
2005/2006	4200.52	13802.44	30.43
2006/2007	4984.31	18186.25	27.41
2007/2008	5059.6	23976.30	21.1
Mean			26.3

(3) Loan and advance to total working fund:

(in million)

Year	Loan and advances	Total assets	Loan and advance to total working fund (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	5646.69	9496.34	0.595
2004/2005	5912.58	9857.13	0.599
2005/2006	7259.08	12278.3	0.591
2006/2007	9399.33	14581.39	0.645
2007/2008	12462.64	17721.93	0.703
Mean			0.627
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	5884.12	9608.57	61.24
2004/2005	7618.67	11732.51	64.93
2005/2006	9801.30	15959.28	61.42
2006/2007	13664.08	21432.57	63.75
2007/2008	18339.108	271493.34	67.5
Mean			63.8

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

(in million)

Year	Investment to govt securities	total assets	Investment to govt securities to total working fund(in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	2371.77	9496.34	0.25
2004/2005	2146.62	9857.13	0.218
2005/2006	2658.37	12278.3	0.216
2006/2007	2332.04	14581.39	0.16
2007/2008	2113.22	17721.93	0.119
Mean			0.193
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	2392.10	9608.57	25
2004/2005	1873.71	11732.51	16
2005/2006	3322.44	15959.28	20.8
2006/2007	3614.54	21432.57	16.8
2007/2008	3237.98	271493.34	11.9
Mean			18.1

Appendix - 7

Profitability ratio:

(1) Return on loan and advance:

(in million)

Year	Net profit	Loan and advances	Return on loan and advances ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	127.48	5646.69	0.023
2004/2005	139.52	5912.58	0.024
2005/2006	202.44	7259.08	0.028
2006/2007	262.39	9399.33	0.0289
2007/2008	361.49	12462.64	0.029
Mean			0.026
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	143.66	5884.12	2.44
2004/2005	170.80	7618.67	2.24
2005/2006	237.30	9801.30	2.42
2006/2007	296.41	13664.08	2.17
2007/2008	451.2	18339.08	2.5
Mean			2.35

(2) Return on total assets ratio:

(in million)

Year	Net profit	Total assets	Return on total assets ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	127.48	9496.34	0.013
2004/2005	139.52	9857.13	0.014
2005/2006	202.44	12278.3	0.016
2006/2007	262.39	14581.39	0.018
2007/2008	361.49	17721.93	0.020
Mean			0.0165
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	143.66	9608.57	1.50
2004/2005	170.8	11732.51	1.46
2005/2006	237.30	15959.28	1.49
2006/2007	296.41	21432.57	1.38
2007/2008	451.2	271493.34	1.7
Mean			1.5

(3) Return on equity:

Year	Net profit	Total Equity	Return on loan and advances ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	127.48	650.75	0.196
2004/2005	139.52	720.74	0.193
2005/2006	202.44	720.74	0.281
2006/2007	262.39	993.27	0.264
2007/2008	361.49	1342.07	0.269
Mean			0.241
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	143.66	710.31	20.22
2004/2005	170.8	832.61	20.51
2005/2006	237.30	962.8	24.65
2006/2007	296.41	1201.51	24.67
2007/2008	451.2	1921.24	23.4
Mean			22.7

(4) Total interest income to total assets ratio:

((in million))

Year	Interest income	Total assets	Interest income to total assets ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	567.09	9496.34	0.059
2004/2005	607.09	9857.13	0.062
2005/2006	718.12	12278.3	0.058
2006/2007	819.00	14581.39	0.056
2007/2008	1034.16	17721.93	0.058
Mean			0.059
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	657.25	9608.57	6.84
2004/2005	719.29	11732.51	6.13
2005/2006	903.41	15959.28	5.66
2006/2007	1144.41	21432.57	5.34
2007/2008	1548.66	271493.34	6.0
Mean			5.9

(5) Total interest earned to Total outside assets ratio:

(in million)

Year	Interest earned	Total outside assets	Interest earned to total outside assets (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	567.09	10495.86	0.054
2004/2005	607.09	10657.45	0.057
2005/2006	718.12	13295.58	0.054
2006/2007	819.00	14723.8	0.056
2007/2008	1034.16	17779.93	0.058
Mean			0.056
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	657.25	10811.87	6.1
2004/2005	719.29	11621.31	6.2
2005/2006	903.41	17324.26	5.2
2006/2007	1144.41	22262.93	5.1
2007/2008	1548.66	26636.69	5.8
Mean			5.7

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

Year	Interest earned	Total operating income	Interest earned to total operating income (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	567.09	306	1.85
2004/2005	607.09	360	1.67
2005/2006	718.12	400	1.79
2006/2007	819.00	469	1.75
2007/2008	1034.16	602	1.72
Mean			1.76
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	657.25	316.36	207.50
2004/2005	719.29	375.23	191.69
2005/2006	903.41	453.17	199.35
2006/2007	1144.41	597.87	191.41
2007/2008	1548.66	822.7	188.0
Mean			196

(7) Total interest paid to total assets ratio:

Year	Interest paid	Total assets	Interest paid to total assets (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	286.30	9496.34	0.030
2004/2005	241.64	9857.13	0.0245
2005/2006	308.15	12278.3	0.0233
2006/2007	339.18	14581.39	0.0236
2007/2008	417.54	17721.93	0.0253
Mean			0.025
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	316.36	9608.57	3.29
2004/2005	299.57	11732.51	2.55
2005/2006	401.39	15959.28	2.52
2006/2007	517.17	21432.57	2.41
2007/2008	632.61	271493.34	2.3
Mean			2.6

Appendix - 8

Risk ratio:

(1) Liquidity risk ratio

Year	Cash and bank bal	Total Deposit	NPL to total loan and advances ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	782.85	7741.65	0.101
2004/2005	740.52	8942.75	0.183
2005/2006	728.7	10485	0.069
2006/2007	1315.9	12388.93	0.106
2007/2008	1440.47	15833.74	0.091
Mean			0.90
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	631.80	8063.90	1.72
2004/2005	1050.00	10097.70	1.63
2005/2006	1553.00	13802.44	1.27
2006/2007	2391.42	18186.25	0.94
2007/2008	2667.97	23976.30	0.111
Mean			0.107

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

(in million)

Year	Non performing loan	Loan and advance	NPL to total loan and advances ratio (in %)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	4799.687	5646.69	0.85
2004/2005	5084.819	5912.58	0.86
2005/2006	6315.4	7259.08	0.87
2006/2007	243.30	9399.33	0.85
2007/2008	236.90	12462.64	0.88
Mean			0.86
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	104.7	6095.8	0.88
2004/2005	128.8	7900.0	0.83
2005/2006	129.2	10136.2	0.88
2006/2007	113.18	13664.1	0.87
2007/2008	127.31	18339.08	0.086
Mean			0.72

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Other ratios:

(1)EPS:

(in million)

Year	Profit after tax	No. of common shares	EPS(in Rs)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	127.48	4.636	27.49
2004/2005	139.52	4.636	30.09
2005/2006	202.44	4.636	43.67
2006/2007	262.39	6.031	43.50
2007/2008	361.49	6.031	59.93
Mean			40.94
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	143.66	3.15	45.60
2004/2005	170.8	3.15	54.22
2005/2006	237.30	3.78	62.77
2006/2007	296.41	3.78	78.41
2007/2008	451.2	4.914	91.82
Mean			66.56

(2) MPS:

(in million)

Year	Price earning ratio(in times)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)	
2003/2004	395
2004/2005	430
2005/2006	850
2006/2007	1375
2007/2008	2350
Mean	1060
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)	
2003/2004	680
2004/2005	870
2005/2006	1379
2006/2007	2430
2007/2008	3132
Mean	1698

(3) PE ratio

Year	MPS (in Rs)	EPS(in Rs)	Price earning ratio(in times)
Bank of Kathmandu (BOK)			
2003/2004	395	27.49	10.73
2004/2005	430	30.09	14.29
2005/2006	850	43.67	19.47
2006/2007	1375	43.50	32.60
2007/2008	2350	59.93	39.21
Mean			23.06
Everest Bank Limited (EBL)			
2003/2004	680	45.60	14.92
2004/2005	870	54.22	16.05
2005/2006	1379	62.77	21.97
2006/2007	2430	78.41	42.47
2007/2008	3132	91.82	34.11
Mean			23.60