CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Working capital management is concerned with making sure we have exactly the right amount of money and lines of credit available to the business at all times. Liquidity management is of crucial importance in financial management decision. The optimal of liquidity management is could be achieve by company that manage the trade-off between profitability and liquidity management.

Working capital is an important issue during financial decision making since its being a part of investment in asset that requires appropriate financing investment. However, working capital always being ignored in financial decision making since it involve investment and financing in short term period. Further, also act as a restrain in financial performance, since it does not contribute to return on equity. Though, it should be critical for to a firm to sustain their short term investment since it will ensure the ability of firm in longer period. The crucial part in managing working capital is required maintaining its liquidity in day-to-day operation to ensure its smooth running and meets its obligation. However, this is not a simple task since managers must make sure that business operation is running in efficient and profitable manner. There are the possibilities of mismatch of current asset and current liability during this process. If this happens and firm's manager cannot manage it properly then it will affect firm's growth and profitability. This will further escort to financial distress and finally firms can go bankrupt.

Dilemma in working capital management is to achieve desired tradeoff between liquidity and profitability. Liquidity management plays an important role in a firm's profitability and risk as well as its value. Referring to theory of risk and return, investment with more risk will result to more return. Thus, firms with high liquidity of

working capital may have low risk then low profitability. Conversely, firm that has low liquidity of working capital, facing high risk results to high profitability. The issue here is in managing liquidity, firm must take into consideration all the items in both accounts and try to balance the risk and return. However, Van Horne and Wachowicz (2004) point out that excessive level of current assets may have a negative effect of a firm's profitability, whereas a low level of current assets may lead to lowers of liquidity and stock-outs, resulting in difficulties in maintaining smooth operations.

We know that firms aim at maximizing the wealth of shareholders. In its effort to maximize shareholders wealth, the firm should earn sufficient return from the operations. Earning a sound amount of profit requires successful business activities.

The firm has to invest enough funds in current assets for the success of business activity. Current assets are needed because sales do not convert into cash immediately. Investment in current assets should be just adequate or not more not less, to the needs of the business firm. It should be realized that the working capital needs of the firm may be fluctuating with changing business activity. This may cause excess or shortage of working capital frequently. The management should be too prompt to begin an action and current imbalance. Thus, the firm should have knowledge of the sources of working capital funds as well as investment avenues where idle funds may be temporarily invested. Thus the study of working capital is of prime importance to internal and external analysts because of its close relationship with the current day to day operations of a business enterprise. Management of working capital in a business enterprise is very important mainly for few reasons. Firstly, an enterprise, must determine the adequacy of investment in current assets, otherwise, it would seriously erode their liquidity base. Secondly, they must select the type of current asset suitable for investment so as to raise operational efficiency. Thirdly they are required to ascertain the turnover of current assets that greatly

determine the profitability of the enterprise. Lastly they must find out the appropriate source of funds to finance current assets. It is therefore a recognized fact that any mistake made in management of working capital can lead to adverse affects in business and can reduce the liquidity turnover and profitability of the firms.

Working capital management is an important decision making area of financial management of an enterprises. It requires understanding for how to raise and allocated financial resources how to relate Short-term investments, financial decisions to the overall objectives of the firm and how to relate short-terms financial decisions to certain long term financial decision to certain long term financial decisions (Upadhyay,1985: 40).

Working capital management involves the relationship between a firm's Short-term assets and its short term liabilities. The goal of working capital management is to ensure that a firm is able to continue it's operations and that is has sufficient ability to satisfy both maturing short-term debt upcoming operational expenses. The management of working capital involves managing inventories, account receivable, account payable, cash etc.

There are two concept of working capital gross concept and net concept. Gross working capital simply called as working capital, refers to the firm's investment in current asserts. Current assets are the assets which can be converted into cash within an accounting year and include cash, short-term securities, debits, bills receivables and stock. Net working capital refers to the difference between current assets and current liabilities current liabilities are those claims of outsiders which are expected to return for payment within an accounting year and include creditors, bills payable and outstanding expenses. Net working capital can be positive or negative. A positive net working capital will arise when current assets exceed current liabilities. A negative

net working capital occurs when current liabilities are in excess of current assets (Pandey, 1995: 665).

Working capital management is a process of short-term decision making regarding the current assets and liabilities affecting the long term operation of an organization. It is process of planning and controlling the level and mix of current assets of the firm as well as financing these assets. It includes decision regarding cash and marketable securities, receivables, inventories and current liabilities with an objective of maximizing the overall in due of the firm.

In general, the concept of working capital is synonymous with the fund available for meeting day-to-day requirements of a company. But according to a group of authorities working capital refers to the amount of investment in total current assets only. It means they are supporting the gross concept of working capital. Thus the gross concept of working capital denotes short-term asset only, it does not include short-term liabilities. However, a business cannot exist only with the current assets, it needs current liabilities too. Actually, the amount of working capital heaving depends upon the amount of current liabilities. In this sense working capital means the excess of current assets over current liabilities.

1.2 Profile of Kumari Bank Limited

Kumari Bank Limited, came into existence as the fifteenth commercial bank of Nepal by starting its banking operations from Chaitra 21, 2057 B.S (April 03, 2001) with an objective of providing competitive and modern banking services in the Nepalese financial market. The bank has paid up capital of Rs. 1,485,000,000 of which 70% is contributed from promoters and remaining from public.

Kumari Bank Ltd has been providing wide-range of modern banking services through 28 points of representations located in various urban and semi urban part of the country, 19 outside and 9 inside the valley. The bank is pioneer in providing some of the latest / lucrative banking services like E-Banking and SMS Banking services in Nepal. The bank always focus on building sound technology driven internal system to cater the changing needs of the customers that enhance high comfort and value. The adoption of modern Globus Software, developed by Temenos NV, Switzerland and arrangement of centralized data base system enables customer to make highly secured transactions in any branch regardless of having account with particular branch. Similarly the bank has been providing 365 days banking facilities, extended banking hours till 7 PM in the evening, Utility Bill Payment Services, Inward and Outward Remittance services, Online remit Services and various other banking services.

Visa Electron Debit Card, which is accessible in entire VISA linked ATMs (including 30 own ATMs) and POS (Point of Sale) terminals both in Nepal and India, has also added convenience to the customers. The bank has been able to get recognition as an innovative and fast growing institution striving to enhance customer value and satisfaction by backing transparent business practice, professional management, corporate governance and total quality management as the organizational mission.

The key focus of the bank is always center on serving unfulfilled needs of all classes of customers located in various parts of the country by offering modern and competitive banking products and services in their door step. The bank always prioritizes the priorities of the valued customers. (Source: www.kumaribak.com)

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Working capital management has been regarded as one of the conditioning factor in the decision making issue. The management of working capital is synonymous to the management of short- term liquidity. Working capital is regarded as the life blood and nerve of a business concern and is essential to accommodate the smooth operations of working capital is harmful to an enterprise to achieve its primary objectives, therefore maintaining optimal level of working capital is the curse of the problem as it is strongly related to the tradeoff between risk and return. However it is difficult to point out as to how much working capital needed by a particular business organization. An organization which is not willing to take more financial risks can go for more short term liquidity. The more of short term liquidity means more of current assets and less of current liabilities. The less current liabilities implies less short term financing heading to the lower returns resulting from the use of more high cost long term financing , so it is very essential to analysis and find out problems and it's solution to make efficient use for funds for minimizing the risk of loss to attain profit objective. Inadequate investments in working capital threaten the solvency of enterprise as well as affect its growth. On the other hand, excessive investments in working capital yield nothing.

Therefore working capital should be determined in such a way that total cost of liquidity and cost of non liquidity is minimum. Hence the goal of working capital management is to manage the firm’s current assets and current liabilities in such a way that it should maintain satisfactory level. Working capital management of banks is more difficult than that of manufacturing and non manufacturing business organization. Commercial banks are great monetary institutions which are playing important role to general welfare of the economy. The responsibility of commercial banks is more than any other financial institutions. They must be ready to pay on demand without warning or notice, a good share of their viabilities. Banks collect funds from different types of deposits for providing loan and advances to different

sector. To get higher return, banks must try to increase funds from deposits as well as their investment. The first motive of banking business is to borrow public saving and lend to needy people. But commercial banks always face the problem for utilizing more deposit as investment fully and productively. The gap between collection of deposits and disbursement of loan increase the cash balance on bank, which require paying its large amount of liability of banks. Some specific problems felt in this study are as follows:-

- What are the major factors effecting the management of WC in KBL?
- Which of the current assets are more problematic on KBL?
- How have the firms been raising the required funds? Is the funds properly and productively utilized or not?
- What are the components of WC which affect the operating income of KBL?
- How have the bank been utilizing their debt capital.

1.4 Objective of the Study

Research objectives are the guidelines to conducting the research at a right way. The major objective of the study is to evaluate the working capital position of Kumari Bank limited. The other objectives of this study are to throw light on the importance of the proper management of working capital and to make suggestion about how to manage working capital of Kumari Bank limited from the long rage view point. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:-

- To explore liquidity position in current assets.
- To point out the condition of current liabilities and assets.
- To analyze the need to control investment in working capital.
- To examine alternating solution for maximizing the profit .

- To make suggestion about removing any obstacle in making decision regarding management of working capital.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Working capital is the size of investment in each type of current assets; each of the current assets should be managed efficiently and effectively. It is because decision regarding working capital affects not only the profit ability of the firm in the short term but also its very survival in the long run. The management of working capital should not be neglected by enterprises otherwise they will seriously erode their financial viability. As the commercial bank in Nepal are exacting greater and greater influence in the economy of the country and effective and efficient management of their current assets is needed to better the profitability of the firm.

The need of the study like this arises from the real nature of the banking business and also forms the impact that it has economy of the country because the business of banks is to accept deposits and advanced loans, and the label of deposits and loans depends upon the working capital policy the study of this type will be most importance for the bankers, the economists and the public at large. It provides the literature to the researcher who wants to carry on further researcher who wants to carry on further research in this field. Therefore, it has been felt very necessary to evaluate the position of working capital management and to focus on the importance of the capital management in Kumari Bank limited.

1.6 Focus of the Study

Financial institutions assist in the economic development of the country. The concept of financial institution in Nepal was introduced when the first commercial bank, the Nepal Bank Limited, was established in 1994 B.S as a semi-government organization. In the fiscal year 2039/040, new banking policy was introduced for the establishment of new banks by the joint investment of foreign nations. The establishment of joint

venture banks gave a new horizon to the financial sector of the country. Commercial banks are the heart of the financial system, which plays significant role by collecting scattered surplus fund and delaying these funds in the productive sectors as an investment. They hold the deposits of many persons, government establishment and business units. They make fund available through their lending and investing activities to borrowers, individuals, business firms and government establishments. Bank is a business organization where monetary transaction occurs. It creates funds from its client, saving and lends the same to needy person or business companies' in term of loans, advances and investment. So, proper financial decision making is more important in banking transaction for its efficiency and profitability. Most of the financial decisions of a bank are concerned with current assets and current liabilities. The working capital management of a bank is different from that of other business enterprises. A bank plays a significant role to fulfill the requirement of working capital of any other type of business enterprises. It also needs efficient management.

Investment in working capital of other business enterprises is a part of current assets of banks working capital and we can consider deposits and short term borrowing as a part of current liabilities. So this study is a reference regarding the working capital management.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

None of the study can go beyond the boundary of some limitations and this study is also not an exception. The scope of the present study has been limited in terms of period of study as well as sources and nature of data. The following are the major limitations of the study. This study is considered only Kumari Bank limited and based on secondary data.

This study focused on working capital management of Kumari Bank limited only. Thus the findings of the study may not be applicable for other bank so the study cannot judge other financial aspects of the bank. Only main financial tools and statistical tools are employed for analyzing the working capital management.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study has been divided into five chapters. They are as follows:-

Chapter – I Introduction

The first chapter deals with introduction, background of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. Therefore, this chapter is for brief introduction of the topic and it highlights the fundamental objectives.

Chapter -II Review of literature

The second chapter deals with the review of related literatures and available studies Written and prepared by different experts and researcher in the field of working capital.

Chapter – III Research Methodology

The third chapter presents the research methodology used in the study. It deals with research design, population and sample. Nature and sources of data date processing procedure, tools and techniques of analysis.

Chapter- IV Presentation and Analysis of Data

The fourth chapter is the main part of this research that deals with the presentation analysis and interpretation of data. Different types of tools and technique have been used to analyze the available data in order to achieve the set objectives. The major findings are also included at end.

Chapter- V Summery, Conclusion and Recommendations

The fifth chapter presents the summary and conclusion of the study based on the analysis of data and also provides recommendation for the improvement of working capital management of Kumari Bank limited.

Similarly, recommendation, viva-voce sheet, declaration, table of content, table of list and figure, abbreviation are presented at the front part of the study. After all, the bibliography and appendices are included at the end.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter is concerned with the review of relevant literatures available in the books, journals articles research reports, newspapers, magazines, policy documents which are published or unpublished. Every study is very much based in past knowledge study and experiences. The past knowledge or the previous studies should not be ignored as it provides foundation to the present study various thesis works have done indifferent aspects of working capital of different organization are also review for the purpose of justifying the study .

2.1 Conceptual Framework

The management of the funds of business can be described as financial management. Financial management is mainly concerned with two aspects. Firstly, fixed assets and fixed liabilities, which are concerned with current uses and sources of funds. Both of these types of funds play a vital role in business finance. Business firms need various types of assets in order to carry out its operation. Some assets are required to meet the needs of regular production and same other are required specially to meet day to day expenses and short term obligations. The assets such as cash, marketable, securities, account receivables and inventories which are know as current assets are required to maintain at a certain level depending upon the volume of production and sales. The cash and marketable securities are respectively considered as purely liquid and near liquid assets where as the account receivable and inventories are not. However they an be liquidated as and when necessary within a period of less than one year. The capital invested on these assets is known as working capital. In short working capital is the sources of financing current assets and it includes shorts as well as long term financing Firms need cash to pay for all their day to day activities. They have to pay wages, pay for raw materials, pay bills and so on. The money available to them to do

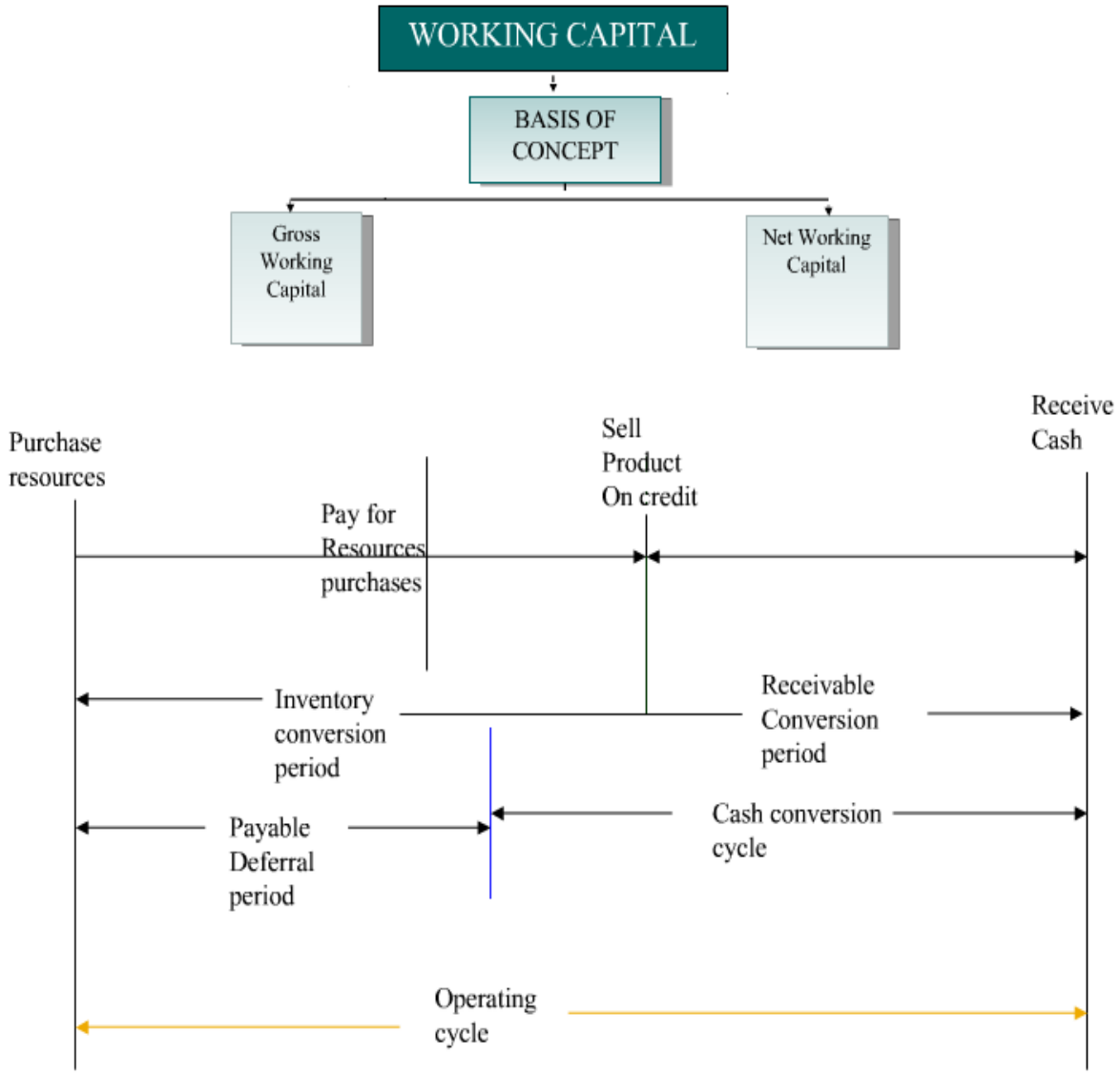
this is known as the firm's working capital. The main sources of working capital are the current assets as these are short term assets that the firm can use to generate cash. However the firm also has current liabilities and so these have to be taken account of when working out how much working capital a firm has its disposal. Working Capital is therefore:- Working Capital = Current Assets - current liabilities

Thus working capital is the same as net current assets, and is an important part of the top half of the firm's balance sheet. It is vital to a business to have sufficient working capital to meet its entire requirement. Many businesses have gone under not because they were unprofitable but because they suffered from shortages of working capital. By the definition of various experts of working capital management we conclude that all institution whether private or public financial institution manufacturing or non manufacturing that need just adequate working capital to compete with competitive market . It is because over or under adequacy of working capital is dangerous from he firms objective points of view over investment on working capital effects the firms profitability just as idle investment. on the other hand under investment on working capital effects the liquidity position of the firm and causes to financial hindrance and failure of the company . It is therefore a recognized fact that any mistake made in management of working capital can cause to adverse effects in business and reduces he liquidity turn over and profitability and increases the cost of financing of the organization The objective of managing working capital is to aid in the value maximization of the firm by minimizing the cost of working capital. The level of working capital also differs by the types and nature of business. The cost of maintaining the working capital depends on the sources of finance used. The short-term sources generally cost less than the long term sources but they are riskier (Pradhan, 1992: 148).

2.2 Concept of Working Capital

Figure 2.1

Concept of Working Capital



There are two schools of thoughts or concepts regarding the meaning of working capital. According to one school of thought, working capital is meant for the currents only. It is concerned nothing with the liabilities side. According to other school of thought working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities. The

former concept which can be termed as gross concept, is important to newly established companies where liabilities have not been acquired immediately , but the lattes one which can be term as net concept is important for both newly established and operating concerns where some amount of current liabilities has been maintained for payment of different creditors, income taxes, bill payable, secured and unsecured loan etc. The term current assets refers to those assets which in the ordinary course of business can be or will be turn into cash within one year without undergoing or diminishing in value and without disrupting the operations of the firm such as cash, Marketable securities, accounts receivables and inventory etc. current liabilities are those liabilities which are intended at their inception to be paid in the ordinary course of business such as accounts payable, bank overdraft and outstanding expenses etc . Mainly there are two concepts of working capital gross concept and net concept.

Gross Concept

In a simple term gross concept of WC means investment in current assets in other words, gross working capital is the total amount of available for financing of current assets .However it does not show the real financial position of a business firm. According to this concept the working capital may be classified as capital invested in the various types of current assets such as cash, inventories, receivables etc. This classification important from financial manager's point of view as it lays emphasis on the various areas of functional responsibility but it totally ignores the time which is very important in the formulation of procurement policies. From the view of I. M. Pandey gross working capital refers to the firm's investment in current assets. CA are the assets which can be converted into cash within an accounting year and include cash short term securities debtors bills receivables and stock.

Net Concept

Gross concept of WC is the narrow concept which is only concerned with the study about total investment of current assets .In the other hands, net concept of WC is a

broad concept which focuses to long term view of working capital. under the concept of net WC it studies current assets and current liabilities as differently. Today's market is heterogeneous every changed in environment and other factor's bring changes of demand needs and wants of customers at the same time so every business firms have to be made their WC policies to fit the new environment thus, Net WC concept should be studied to know the portion of current liabilities. How much current liabilities should be managed to how much current assets? Net WC is an accounting concept, which represents the excess of current assets over its current liabilities. current assets consists of cash, bank balance , stock, debtors, bills receivables etc and current liabilities consists bills payable, creditors, outstanding expenses etc. Excess of current assets over current liabilities, thus, it indicates the liquidity position of an enterprises. From the view point of I .M.Pandey, the term net working capital refers to "the difference between current assets and current liabilities. Current liabilities are those claims outsiders which are expected to nature for payment within an accounting year and include creditors, bills payable and outstanding expenses. Net working capital can be negative or positive. A positive Net WC will be arise when capital occurs when current liabilities are in excess of current assets (Pandey,1995:730).

2.3 Classification of Working Capital

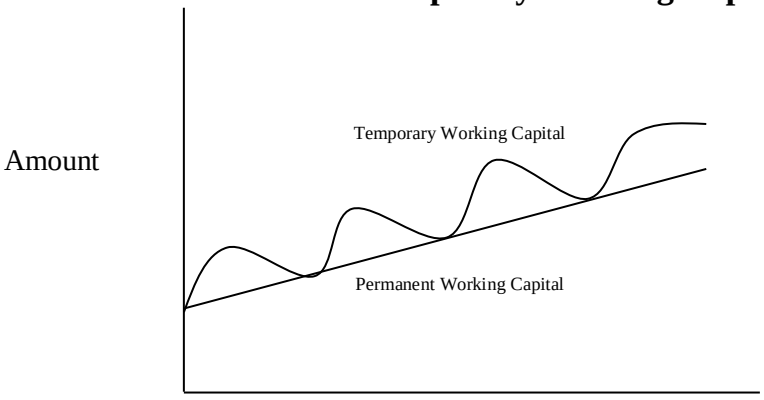
Working capital can be classified into two types:-

1. Permanent or fixed working capital
2. Temporary or variable or fluctuating working capital

A firm's permanent working capital is the amount of current assets required to meet long term minimum needs. Temporary working capital on the other hand is the investment in current assets that varies with seasonal requirements. figure in below illustrates the firm's changing needs for working capital over time while highlighting both the permanent and temporary nature of those needs.

Figure 2.2

Permanent and Temporary Working Capital



Permanent working capital is similar to the firm's fixed assets in two important respects. First, the amount invested in both of these asset groups is long term. Therefore supplies of capital to the firm need to realize that the funding needs for permanent current assets is long term despite the seeming contradiction that the assets being financed are called "Current". Second, for a growing firm, the level of permanent working capital needed will increase over time in the same way that a firm's fixed assets will need to increase over time. However, permanent working capital is different from fixed assets in one very important respects- it is constantly changing permanent working capital does not consists of particular current assets staying permanently in place , but is a permanent level of investment in current assets, whose individual items are constantly turning over. Like permanent working capital, temporary working capital also consists of current assets in a constantly changing form. However since the need for this portion of the firm's total current assets is seasonal, we may want to consider financing this level of current assets from a source which can itself be seasonal or temporary in nature (Van Horn, 1996: 205).

Thus the permanent working capital refers to that level of current assets which is required on a continuous basis over the entire year and the temporary working capital

represents that portion of working capital which is required over permanent working capital.

2.4 Objectives of Working Capital

A bank undertakes many transactions daily. Sometimes, customers deposits large quantity and sometimes withdraw from their deposits in high quantity. Investment fund of banks is covered by deposit collections of different types of account holder. A bank should have to pay the money to depositors when they want to withdraw. For daily operation of office and to meet the administrative expenses, a bank should have certain level of working capital. Working capital is required to run the business smoothly and efficiently in the context of the set objective. It is no doubt that no company can achieve its goal without proper use of working capital. Therefore it can compare as lifeblood to the organization. The main objectives of arranging capital are as follows:-

- To pay to depositors
- To maintain cash reserve ratio (CRR) & statutory liquidity Ratio (SLR)
- To satisfy the customers by granting loans promptly and increase the attraction of business etc.
- To meet the administrative expenses, perform the task as per objectives of business and run the business smoothly.
- To fulfill the present need of business as well as get ready for risk and economic fluctuation in future.

2.5 Need of Working Capital

Working capital is maintained at bank by current saving & fixed deposit collection. Specially to grant loan and to pay cheque, creditor's and account holders demand the liquidity. Generally banks need liquidity for maintaining following goals.

- Transaction Motive
- Security Motive
- Speculative Motive

2.6 Working Capital Policy

Working capital policy refers to the firm's basic policies regarding target level of each category of current assets and how current assets will be financed (Western and Brigham , 1996 :333).

So first of all the firm has to determine how much funds should be invested in working capital in gross concept. Every firm can adopt different financing policy according to the financial manager's attitude towards the risk return trade off. One of the most important decisions of finance manager is how much current liabilities should be used to finance current assets. Working capital policy refers to the firm's basic policies regarding target levels for each category of current assets and how current assets will be financed. Working capital policy is categories in two parts, these are:

1) Working capital investment Policies
2) Working capital financing policies

2.6.1 Working Capital investment policies

Working capital investment policy refers to the policy regarding the total amount of current assets to be carried to support the given level of sales. How much a firm will invest in CA will depend on its operating cycle. There are three alternative working capital investment policies. These are: fat cat, lean and mean, and moderate.

i .Fat Cat Policy

This policy is also known as relaxed working capital investment policy. In this policy, the firm holds relating large amount of amount of cash, marketable securities, inventories, receivables and other types of current assets. This policy creates larger inventory and cash conversion cycles. It also creates the larger receivable collection

period due to the liberal credit policy. Thus, this policy provides the lowest expected return on investment with lower risk.

ii .Lean and mean policy

This policy is also called as restricted working capital investment policy. Under this policy, the firm holds the minimum amount of cash, marketable securities, inventories, receivable and other current assets are reduced. Under this policy firm follows a light credit policy and bears the risk of losing sales.

iii. Moderate Policy

In this policy investment in current assets should not be as maximum as in relaxed policy and it should not be as minimize as in restricted policy. Both, excess investment in current assets and inadequate investment in current assets are not good. Therefore, there should be optimum investment in current assets. Both risk and return are moderate in this policy. The relationship between current assets and output level for these alternatives is illustrated in above figure. We see from the figure that the greater the output, the greater the need for investment in current assets to support that output and sales. This relationship is based on the notion that it takes a great proportional investment in current assets when only a few units of output are produces then it does later on, when the firm can use its current assets more efficiently.

2.6.2 Working Capital Financing Policies

It is the manner in which the permanent and temporary current assets are financed. Current assets are financed with funds raised from different sources. But cost and risk affect the financing of any assets. Thus, working capital financing policy should early outline the sources of financing. There are three policies. These are – aggressive, conservative and matching or hedging policies of current assets financing.

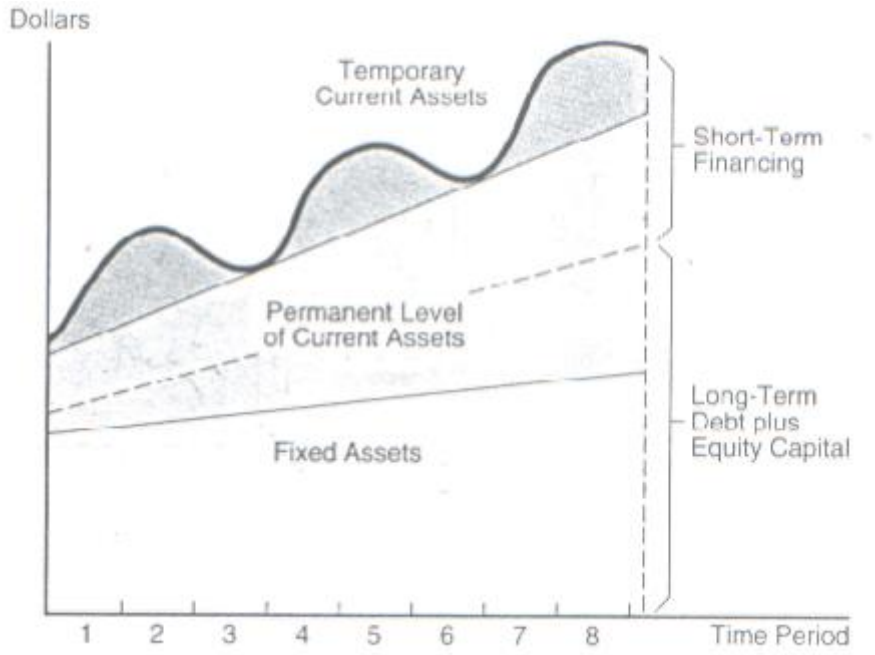
i) Aggressive or non conservative policy

Under this approach, temporary current assets and some parts of permanent current assets are financing with short term debt. In other words, the firm finances a part of its permanent current assets with short term financing and rest with long term financing. n this policy, the liquidity position will be low and the risk will be high. A business firm uses relatively large amount of short term debt. Short term debt is more risky because the firm should be able to repay the short term debt with in short time period. If it could not pay its debt with in short time period, there will be high probability of bankruptcy of that firm.

It can be shown in the following figure:

Figure 2.3

Aggressive Policy



In the short period the interest rate is low. It is because lenders are risk adverse and risk generally increases with the length of lending period. Thus, under normal

condition the firm borrows on a short term financing rather than long term financing. On the other side, if the firm finances its permanent current assets by short term financing, Then it runs the risk of renewing the borrowing again and again. This continued financing exposes the firm to certain risk. Thus, this policy provides the higher risk, higher return and low liquidity position.

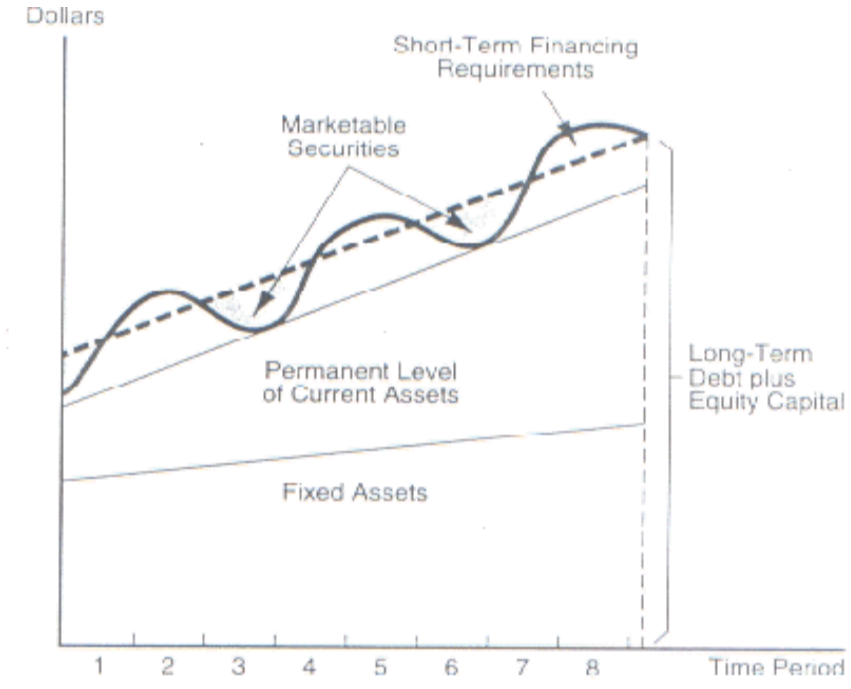
ii) Conservative Policy

In this policy, permanent current asses and a larger portion of temporary current assets are financed with long term debt and equity and only a small portion of temporary current assets is financed with short term debt. The cost of financing in this policy will be more, the liquidity will be relatively greater and risk will be minimized.

It can be shown from the following figure.

Figure 2.4

Conservative Policy



Note that when the firm has no temporary current assets (at the level of slope), the long term funds released can be invested in marketable securities to build up the liquidity position of the firm.

iii) Matching or Hedging Policy

In this policy, permanent current assets are financed with long term debt and equity and temporary current assets are financed with short term debt. According to this policy, source of short term financing should be determined according the maturity of current assets. It lies in between the aggressive and conservative policies. It deals to neither high nor low level of current assets and current liabilities.

Figure 2.5

Matching Policy

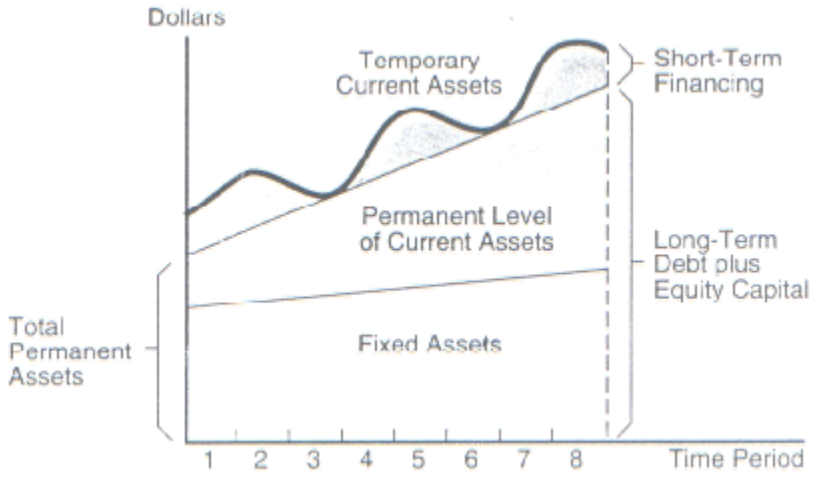


Figure in above shows the temporary working capital financed by short term financing and long term financing. Thus, no working capital is zero under this policy. The firm's fixed assets and permanent current assets are financed with long term funds and as the level of these assets increases, the long term financing level will also

increase. The temporary of variable current assets are financed with short term funds and as their level increases the level of short term financing also increases.

2.7 Review of related Articles/ Journals

Journals, articles and bulletins are of great significance for thesis writing. So, various published and unpublished articles by different experts and journals and bulletins relating to working capital have been revised.

Shrestha in his study “working capital management in public enterprises", based on ten selected public enterprises. The sample public enterprises are national trading ltd, Raghupati Jute Mills, Birgunj Sugar Factory, JanakPur cigarette Factory, Dairy Development Corporation, Royal Drugs Ltd, Harisiddhi Brick and Tire Factory, National Construction Co. of Nepal, Nepal Cheeuri Ghee Industry Ltd., and Chandeswory Textile Ltd. In his study, especially he focused on the liquidity turn over and profitability position of those enterprises. In this analysis, he found that four public enterprises have maintained adequate liquidity position, two public enterprises have excessive and other remaining four public enterprises failed to maintain desirable liquidity position. He had also found that out of ten public enterprises only four were settling some percentage of profit and remaining six public enterprises were operating in loss. With the reference of his findings, he had brought certain policy issues such as lack suitable financing planning, negligence of working capital management; deviation between liquidity and turnover of assets and inability to shows the positive relationship between turnovers and returned on net working capital. At the end, he has made some suggestive measures to overcome form the above policy issues. These are identification of management information system, positive attitude towards risk and profit and determination of right combination of short term and long terms sources of funds to finance working capital needs (Shrestha, 1982:vol.8).

Pradhan and Koirala had jointly conducted a study on "working capital management in Nepalese corporations". They had sampled five manufacturing and six nonmanufacturing public companies. They had focused on evaluation of working capital of selected manufacturing and non manufacturing corporations of Nepal. This study was concentrated in the size of investment in current assets, significance of current assets management; the major findings of the study were as follows:

Inventory management was of great significance in manufacturing corporations and the management of cash and receivables was great significance in nonmanufacturing corporations. Investment on total assets had decline over a time period in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing corporations. However, the manufacturing corporations had consistently more investment in cash and receivables as compared to nonmanufacturing corporations. Management of working capital is more difficult in non-manufacturing corporations. Management of working capital was more difficult than that of fixed capital and the major motive for holding cash in Nepalese corporation was to provide a reserve for routine net outflows of cash to keep on the production process (Pradhan and Koirala, 1982,).

Acharya has published an article relating to working capital management. He has defined the two major problems i.e. operational problem and organizational problem regarding the working capital management in Nepalese public enterprise. The operational problems ; he found were increase of current liabilities then current assets, not allowing the current ratio 2:1 and slow turnover of inventories .Similarly change in working capital in relation to fixed capital had very low impacts over the profitability, thin transmutation of working capital employed to sales , absent of apathetic management information system , Break-even analysis, funds flow analysis and ratio analysis were either under or ineffective for performance evaluation .Finally monitoring of the proper functioning of working capital management has never been considered as managerial job.

In the second part, he has listed the organizational problems in the public enterprises. In most of the public enterprises, there is lack of regular internal and external audit system as well as evaluation of financial results. Similarly very few public enterprises have been able to present their capital requirement. Functioning of Finance department is not satisfactory and some public enterprises are even facing the underutilization of capacity (Acharya,1985:vol.10).

Pradhan has published another article relating to working capital management. He has studied on "The demand of working capital by Nepalese Corporation". For the analysis, he has selected nine manufacturing public corporation with the twelve year data from 1973-1984. He has been adopted regression equation for the analysis. His study has summarized that the earlier studies concerning about the demand for cash and inventories by business firm did not report unanimous Findings. A lot of controversies exist with respect to the presence of economies of scale, Capacity utilization rates, role of capital cost, and the speed with which actual cash and inventories are adjusted to describe cash and inventories respectively. The regression results suggest strongly that the demand for working capital and its components is function of both sales and their capital cost. The estimated results show that the inclusion of capacity utilization variable in model seems to have contributed to the demand function of cash and net working capital only. The effect of capacity utilization on the demand for inventories, receivables and gross working capital is doubtful(Pradhan , 1988: vol.8).

Mahat has published article relating to spontaneous resources working capital management. He had defined the three major sources of working capital i.e. equity financing, debt financing and spontaneous sources of financing, regarding the working capital management. Debt financing includes short-term bank financing such as bank overdraft, cash credit, bills purchase and discounting, letter of credit etc.

Whereas spontaneous sources of working capital include trade credit, provision and accrued expenses (Mahat,2004:Vol.12)

Mahat has defined that working capital management is one of the important pillars of corporate finance. However, Nepalese industries are facing difficulty in their survival by the cause of recession, which can bring best and worst in corporate finance such an environment should be efficient enough to cope with the possible worst happenings future for working capital management. He has said that managing the working capital resources for a profit making industries are routine affairs of just making payment and arranging collection of debtors. In contrast, the company in debt trouble it is rather difficult to meet its working capital gap by way of debt financing, the company should have to bear interest, which may cause to increase in the percentage of operating expenses to the turnover and depletion in the profits. Therefore, spontaneous sources of working capital will be a better source for working capital in order to improve its performance.

2.8 Review of Previous Research Work

Prior to this thesis, various students have carried out several thesis works on the related topic. Some of them are relevant for these study propose, which are presented below.

Ghimire (2008) had conducted a research on a topic of "financial performance of commercial banks: A comparative case study of NBBL, HBL and EBL".

His major objectives:

- To examine the various ratios of the banks
- To examine the overall performance of the selected banks

His major findings:

- EBL and NBBL have increased their performance assuming benchmark to the HBL.
- EBL, HBL and NBBL had maintained current Ratio of 1.75, 1.35 and 1.42 respectively.

Gupta (2009) had conducted a research on a topic "Financial performance Analysis of Everest Bank ltd".

His major objectives:

- To examining the financial performance of bank such as liquidity, Profitability, activity and capital structure analysis.

His major findings:

- Liquidity position is below the normal standard and also inconsistency in liquidity policy.
- The banks did not do a lot of exercise in more credit creation and reducing the interest rate for loan and advances for more competitiveness.
- The EPS of NB Bank and EBL had been increasing trend but the EPS of HBL had been rapidly decreasing over the period.

Tuladhar (2010) had undertaken a study entitled "A comparative study of working capital management of NABIL and standard chartered Bank Nepal Limited".

His major objectives:

To study the current assets and current liabilities and their impact on liquidity and profitability.

- To analyze the liquidity, assets utilization, long -term solvency and profitability position of those two banks.

His major findings:

- NABIL and SCBNL had maintained current Ratio of 1.55 and 1.31 respectively.
- The average quick ratio of NABIL and SCBNL were 0.64 and 0.75 respectively. Liquidity of SCBNL was always better than NABIL during the study period. SCBNL had more short term and less costly resources of fund than NABIL. NABIL had better investment efficiency on loans and Advances.
- Both banks follow conservative working capital policy.
- Profitability position of SCBNL is better than NABIL.

Shrestha (2011) had undertaken a study entitled "Liquidity and credit management of commercial banks in Nepal"

His major objectives:

- To examine the liquidity position of the banks
- To examine the credit management of the selected banks

His major findings:

- The credit management of the banks was not satisfactory.
- The banks is unable to create more credit and reducing the interest rate for loan and advances for more competitiveness.

Bista (2011) had undertaken a study entitled "Liquidity and credit management of joint venture banks in Nepal"

His major objectives:

- To examine the liquidity strategy of JVBs
- To examine the receivable management of the JVBs

His major findings:

- The liquidity position of the Joint Venture Banks was satisfactory.
- The Joint Venture Banks are little more able to create more credit.

2.9 Research Gap

Many research studies have been made by the researcher about the topic of Working Capital and Liquidity Management. Some studies are related to a case study of a single manufacturing company and some are comparative in nature. Keeping in view, the fact that there is no sufficient study of Working Capital and Liquidity Management particularly in Nepalese commercial bank.

Thus, "Working Capital and Liquidity Management", a case study of Kumari Bank limited has been taken for the study of working capital and liquidity position and to suggest overcoming form such difficulties.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology means the analysis of specific topic by using proper method. In other words research methodology is a process of arriving to the solution of problem through planned and systematic dealing with collection analysis and interpretation of the facts and figures, “Research methodology refers to the various sequential steps to adopt by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objectives in view.”(Kothari c.p.; 1994; p19)

Therefore we can conclude that research methodology tries to make clear view of the method and process adopted in the entire aspect of the study. It is also considered as the path from which researcher can systematically solve the research problem. In this chapter efforts have been made to present and explain specific research design for the sake of attaining the research objective. It describes the methods and process applied in the entire subject of the study. It is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived to answer the research questions. It covers quantitative methodology using financial and statistical tools. The study is mainly based on secondary data gathered from respective annual reports of KBL, diffident circular regarding rules and regulations of KBL, NRB'S directives to the commercial banks, other published and unpublished material different official websites etc. It consists of research design, sources of data, population and sample data processing procedure and tools and technique of analysis of data.

3.1 Research Design

Selection of appropriate research design is necessary to meet the study objectives of any research “Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation

conceived so as to obtain answer to research question and to control variances. The plan is the overall scheme or program of the research. (Kerling,1986:275).

Research design means a definite procedure and technique which guides the study and propounds ways for doing research. For the study of working capital management in KBL, research design followed is an exploratory research approach. In this study descriptive and analytical survey is done. The justifications for the choice of these methods are many & various. The descriptive method is preferred because it includes reliable data and information covering a long time and avoids numerous complex variables operating into formulation and adoption of credit and investment policies.

3.2 Population and Sample

There are 31 commercial banks (Including government owned, private and joint ventures) are operating in Nepal. Due to time and resource factors, it is not possible to study all of them regarding the study topic. Therefore sampling will be done selecting from population. Kumari Bank limited is select as a sample for the study and analysis.

The main reason for the selection of Kumari Bank ltd is that the KBL is operated by the Nepalese investors and the KBL has continuously increased the net profit and also gives the regular dividend to its shareholder.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The study is mainly based on the secondary data. The required data have been extracted from the annual reports of KBL, different circular regarding rules and regulations of the bank, reports of the pertains coordination council, other published and unpublished materials, newspapers, magazines, related documents and journals available in different libraries, other organization like Nepal stock exchange and Nepal Rastra Bank as well as from official websites of corresponding organizations.

3.4 Data Processing Procedure

Data collected from various sources were in raw from. Method of analysis is applied as simple as possible. The obtained data are presented in various tables, diagrams and charts with supporting interpretation.

3.5 Tools And Techniques Of Analysis

Under this study, financial as well as statistical tools have been used to Analyses the gathered data and information

3.5.1 Financial Tools

In this research study various financial tools are employed for the Analysis. There are various ratios but in the study some important ratios among them are used. Ratio Analysis is the most important tools of the financial Analysis, which help to ascertain the financial conditions of the organizations. “Ratio analysis is such a powerful tool of financial analysis that thought the help of it economic and financial position of business unit can be fully x-rayed” (kothari C.P.; 1994; p187).

Ratios are calculated to obtain the better insight into real situation of working capital management of KBL. Various ratios are employed and grouped for the Analysis of composition of working capital, liquidity position, activity or turnover position, profitability position and capital structure or leverage position.

a)Liquidity Position

Liquidity position of a company is identified with the help of liquidity Ratio, which measures the company’s ability to pay its current obligations. It is employed to determine the short -term solvency position of the company. In other words, this ratio provides insight into the present cash solvency in the event of adverse financial condition. Generally ratio of one or more than one is acceptable but it depends on the nature of the company.

i)Current Ratio

This ratio measures the short-term solvency i.e. its ability to measure short term obligation. In other words, current ratio measures the ability to pay debts. Current ratio is calculated by dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

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

Current assets include cash and these assets which can be converted into cash within year, such as debtor, receivable, prepaid expenses, inventory etc. Current liabilities mean all obligations maturing within a year under the current liabilities include creditor provision for taxation, bank loan, miscellaneous current liabilities and provision.

ii) Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio

The cash and bank balance is almost liquid form of the current assets. This ratio shows the percentage of readily available fund within the banks. It can be calculated by dividing cash and bank balance by current assets.

$$\text{Cash and Bank balance to current Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balance}}{\text{Current Assets}} \text{ X } 100\%$$

What percent of current assets cover cash and bank balance is shown by this ratio. Lower the ratio means higher will be risk and profitability and vice-versa.

iii) Cash And Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio (Excluding Fixed Deposit)

This ratio is employed to measure whether bank and cash balance is sufficient to over its current calls margin including deposits. It is calculated by dividing cash and bank balance by saving margin and current deposits (excluding fixed deposit).

$$\text{Cash and bank balance to total deposit} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank balance}}{\text{Total Deposit (Excluding Fixed Deposit)}} \times 100\%$$

iv) Saving Deposit to Total Deposit Ratio

Saving deposit is interest bearing short term deposit. The ratio is developed in order to find out the proportion of saving deposit which is interest bearing and short term in nature. It is find out by dividing the total amount of saving deposits by the amount of total deposit which is given as follows.

$$\text{Saving Deposit to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Saving Deposit}}{\text{Total Deposit}} \times 100\%$$

b) Activity or Turnover Position

Activity Turnover position shows the efficiency on assets management as well as effectiveness of the investment of resources in the company. These ratios are intended to measure the effectiveness of the employment of the resource in a business concern. Through these ratios it is known whether the funds employment have been used effectively in the business activity or not. The following are the ratios employed to analyze the activeness of the concerned bank.

i) Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio

This ratio assesses to what extent, the bank are able to utilize the depositors fund to earn profit by providing loans and advances. It is computed dividing the total amount of loans and advances by total deposited funds.

$$\text{Loan and Advance to Total Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Loan and advances}}{\text{Total Deposit}} \times 100\%$$

High ratio is the symptom of higher or proper utilization of funds and low ratio is a signal of balance remained unutilized or idle.

ii) Loan and Advance to Fixed Deposit Ratio

This ratio examines that how many times the funds is used in loan and advances against fixed deposits. For commercial banks, fixed deposits are long term interest bearing obligations, where as investment in loans and advances are the main sources of earning. This ratio is computed dividing loans and advances by fixed deposit as under.

$$\text{Loan and Advance to fixed Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Loan and advances}}{\text{Fixed Deposit}} \quad X\ 100\%$$

A low Ratio indicates idle cash balance. It means total funds not properly utilized. This ratio examines to what extent the fixed deposits are utilized for income earning Purpose.

iii) Loan and Advance to Saving Deposit Ratio

This ratio assesses how many times the fund is used to loans and advances against saving deposits. Saving deposits are interests bearing short term obligation and the major sources of investment. This ratio indicates how many times the short term interest bearing deposits are utilized for generating the income. It is calculated by dividing the amount of loan and advances by total deposit in saving Account.

$$\text{Loan and Advance to Saving Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Loan and advances}}{\text{Total Saving Deposit}} \quad X100\%$$

c) Profitability Position

Profitability position indicates the degrees of success in achieving desired profit. Various profitability ratios are calculated to measure the operating efficiency of business enterprises. These ratios are mostly used to compare the performance of the bank in different years. Though profitability ratios, the lender and investors want to decide whether to invest in a particular business or not. Some of the important profitability ratios used as follows.

i) Interest Earned to Total Asset Ratio

It is the ratio which is formed to find out the percentage o f the interest earned to total assets. This is calculated by dividing the amount of interest earned by the total assets of the firms.

$$\text{Interest Earned To Total Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Interest Earned}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

ii) Net Profit to Total Assets Ratio

This ratio is commonly known as return on assets (ROA). This ratio is very much crucial for measuring the profitability of fund invested in the bank's assets. It measures the return on assets. It is computed dividing the Net Profit after tax by total assets.

$$\text{Net Profit to Total Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

iii) Net Profit to Total Deposit Ratio

This ratio is used to measuring the internal rate of return from deposits. It is computed dividing the net profit by total deposits.

$$\text{Net Profit to Deposit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Deposit}} \times 100\%$$

Higher ratio indicates the return from investment on loan and Advances are desirable and lower ratio indicates the funds are not properly mobilizing.

iv) Cost of Services To Total Assets Ratio

A sound management always tries to utilize its larger amount of assets with minimum cost. This ratio is useful to measuring the assets utilization with cost of services. This ratio is computed dividing the cost of service by total assets.

$$\text{Cost Of Services to Total Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of Services}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

d) Capital Structure or Leverage Position

Leverage refers to the ratio of debt to equity in the capital structure to the firm. Debt and equity are long term obligations and remaining parts in the liability side of the balance sheet are termed as short term obligations. Both types of obligations are required in forming the capital structure of the form. The long term financial position of the firm is determined by the leverage or capital structure. The different leverage ratios are maintained to measure the financial risk or proportion of outsiders fund and owner's capital used the firm.

i) Long Term Debt to Net worth Ratio

Long term debit refers to the amount of fixed deposits and loans of the banks. The ratio measures proportion of outsiders and owner's fund employed in the capitalization of banks. It is calculated by dividing the fixed obligations of the banks by owners claim.

$$\text{Long term Debt to net worth Ratio} = \frac{\text{Long term Debt}}{\text{Net Worth}}$$

ii) Net Fixed Assets to Long Term Debt ratio

Net fixed assets are applied to both physical and financial assets. This ratio is calculated to find out how many times net fixed assets are compared to the fixed liabilities. It is calculated as follows:-

$$\text{Net Fixed Assets to Long Term Debt Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Fixed Assets}}{\text{Long Term Debt}}$$

3.5.2 Statistical Tools

Besides the financial tools various statistical tools are also used for analysis to support

the objective of the research work. The tools are as follows.

a) Trend Analysis

Trend analysis of ratios indicates the direction of changes. The significance of a trend analysis of ratios lies in the fact that the analyst can know the direction of movement. Leverage refers to the ratio of debt to equity in the capital structure to the firm. Debt and equity are long term obligations and remaining parts in the liability side of the balance sheet are termed as short term obligations. Both types of obligations are required in forming the capital structure of the firm. The long term financial position of the firm is determined by the leverage or capital structure. The different leverage ratios are maintained to measure the financial risk or proportion of outsider's fund and owner's capital of the firm.

b) Correlation Analysis

"Correlation is the statistical tools that we can use to describe the degree to which one variable is linearly related to another". (Levin & Rubin; 1991, p505) The correlation analysis is the technique used to measure the classiness of the relationship between the variables. It helps to determining the degree of relationship between two or more variables. It describes not only the magnitude of correlation but also its direction. The value of coefficient of correlation always lies between ± 1. A value of + 1 indicates a perfect positive relationship between the variables and a value of -1 indicates a perfect negative relationship. A value of Zero indicates that there is no relationship between the variables. The algebraic sign of the correlation coefficient indicates the direction of the relationship between two variables, whether direct or inverse, while the numerical value of the strength, or classiness of the relationship between two variables.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This Chapter deals the presentation, analysis and interpretation of statistics evidence and face; to clarify the research works. Data of the Fiscal Year 2007/08 to 2011/12 have been presented and analyzed. It covers to analyze the ratio as well as trend and composition of working capital, which means current assets, current liabilities, liquidity, turnover, leverage and profitability of KBL. It also uses correlation analysis, with the help of these analysis, we can know the working capital as well as financial position of KBL.

4.1 Working Capital

Working capital is defining as the difference between current assets and current liabilities. Working capital refers to the resources of the firm that are used to conduct day to day operation that makes business successful. in general companies that have a lot of working capital will be more successful since they can expand and improve their operations. Companies with negative working capital may lack the funds necessary for growth and further activities.

Working capital = current Assets - currents liabilities.

4.1.1 Components of Current Assets

We require different types of current assets for our day to day operation. current assets refers to those assets that are cash or can be converted into cash within a year. The composition of current assets or the main components of current assets at KBL are cash and bank balance, loan and Advances and Government securities. Miscellaneous current assets are income like interest receivable, money at call or short notice and other currents assets are included in miscellaneous current assets. The

following table shows the amount of cash and bank balance, loan and Advances, Government securities and Miscellaneous assets of Kumari Bank Limited.

Table 4.1

Components of Current Assets of KBL

Rs. in millions

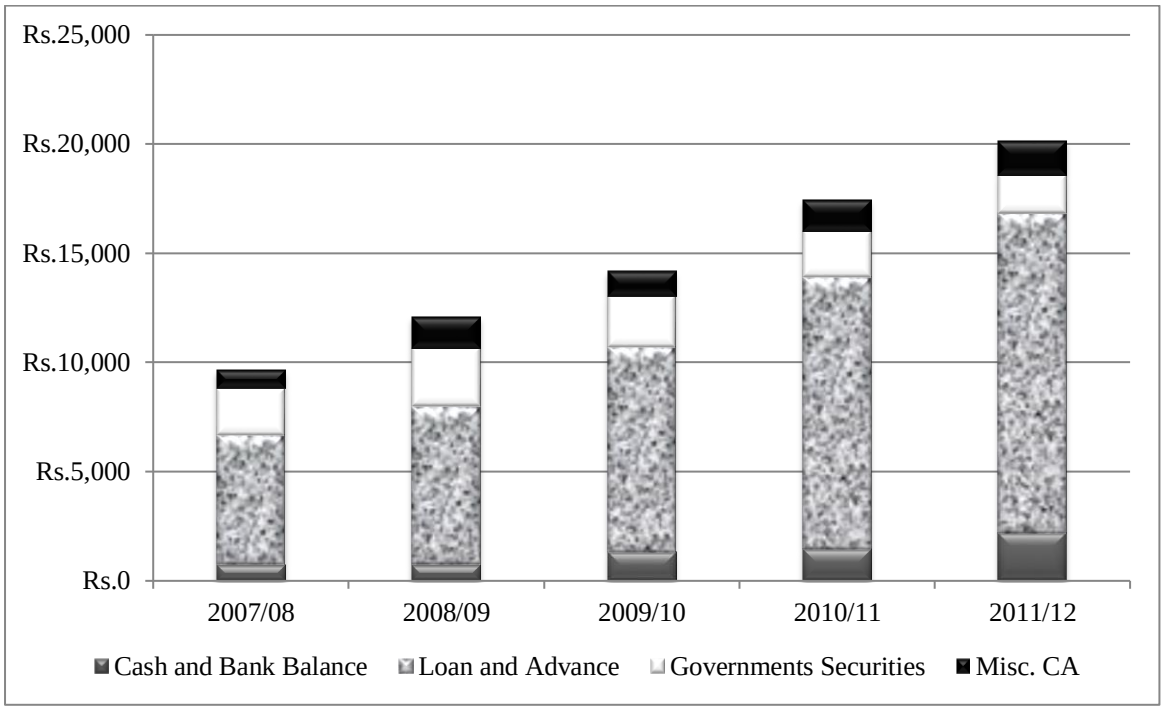
Fiscal year	Cash and Bank Balance	Loan and advances	Governments Securities	Misc.CA	Total CA
2007/08	740.52	5912.58	2146.62	845.42	9645.14
2008/09	728.70	7259.08	2658.37	1420.63	12066.78
2009/10	1315.91	9399.33	2332.03	1110.94	14158.21
2010/11	1440.46	12462.64	2113.22	1432.93	17449.25
2011/12	2182.11	14647.3	1744.75	1567.82	20141.98

Sources Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

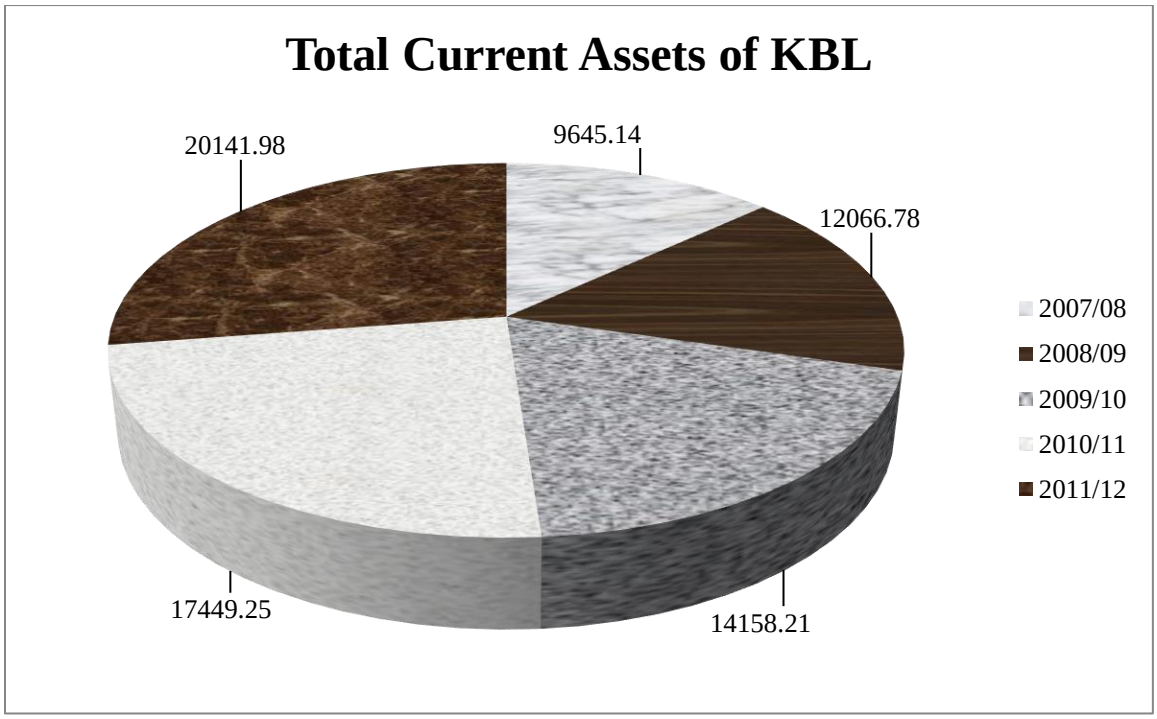
Above table 4.1 shows that the components of current assets of KBL consists cash and bank balance, loan and advances, governments securities and miscellaneous current assets. In fiscal year (FY) 2007/08, total current assets of the bank was amounted to Rs.9645.14 million which included Rs.740.52 million of cash and bank balance, Rs.5912.58 million of loan and advances, Rs.2146.62 million of Government securities and Rs.845.42 million of miscellaneous current assets. CA of the bank increases all the five year. In FY 2011/12 it has reached to Rs.20141.54 million, which included Rs 2182.11 million of cash and bank balance Rs.14647.3 million of loan and advances Rs. 1744.75 million of Government securities and Rs.1567.82 million of miscellaneous current assets respectively .also a Component of current assets prepaid expenses, outstanding.

Figure 4.1

Components of Current Assets of KBL



Totol current Assets of KBL



As stated in above figure 4.1, the Current assets of the KBL increase all the five year from FY 2007/08 to 2011/12. In the cash of FY 2008/09 the increasing trend is low. from FY 2010/11, the increasing trend of current assets is higher.

4.1.2 Component of Current Liabilities

Current liabilities is a short -term obligation which is payable within a year. The composition of current liabilities or the main components of current liabilities at KBL are Deposits, short -term loan , Bills Payable and miscellaneous current liabilities. Tax provision staff bonus, proposed dividend payable and other current liabilities are included in miscellaneous currents liabilities. The following table shows the amount of deposit and other accounts, short term loans, bills payable and miscellaneous current liabilities of KBL .

Table 4.2

Components of Current Liabilities of KBL

Rs. in millions

Fiscal year	Deposits	Short term loans	Bills Payable	Miscellaneous	Total CL
2007/08	8942.75	6.00	19.87	167.77	9136.39
2008/09	10485.36	553.18	11.62	188.43	11238.59
2009/10	12388.93	730.00	25.78	243.42	13388.13
2010/11	15833.74	100	51.58	194.53	16179.85
2011/12	18083.98	100	51.12	319.3	18554.4

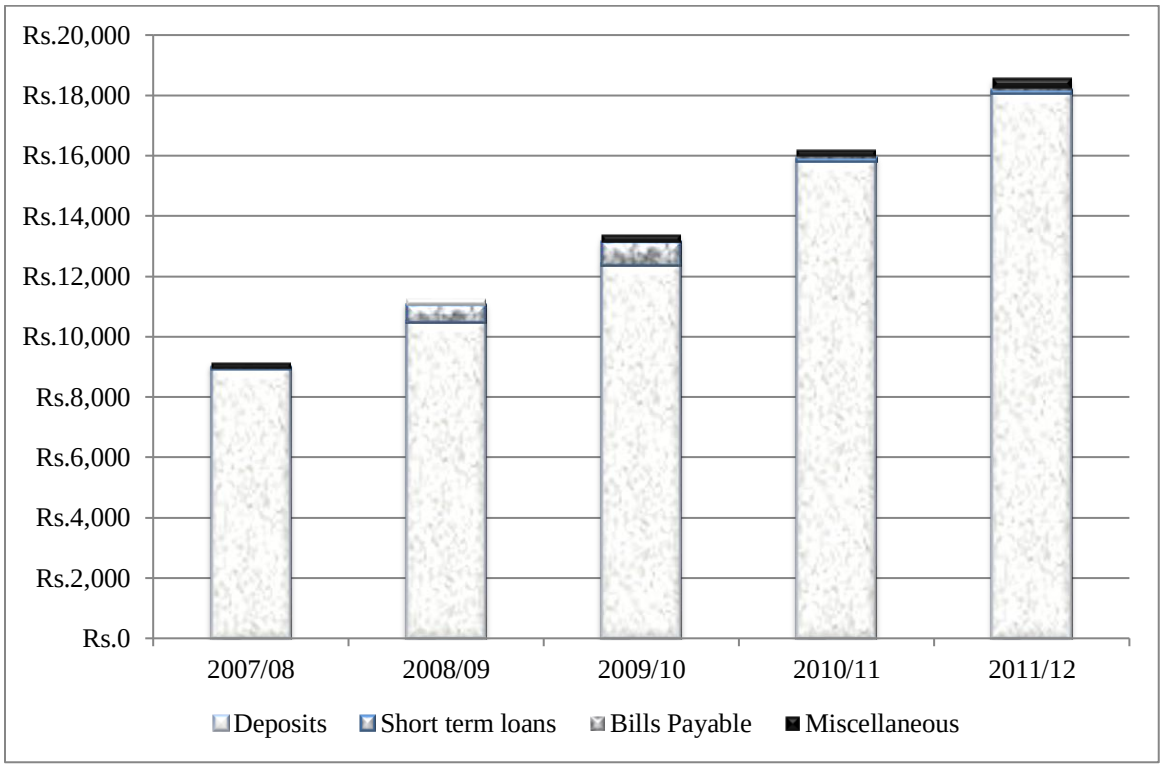
Sources Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

In the above table, we can found that the component of current liabilities which consists deposit and other Accounts. shorts-term loan, bills Payable and miscellaneous

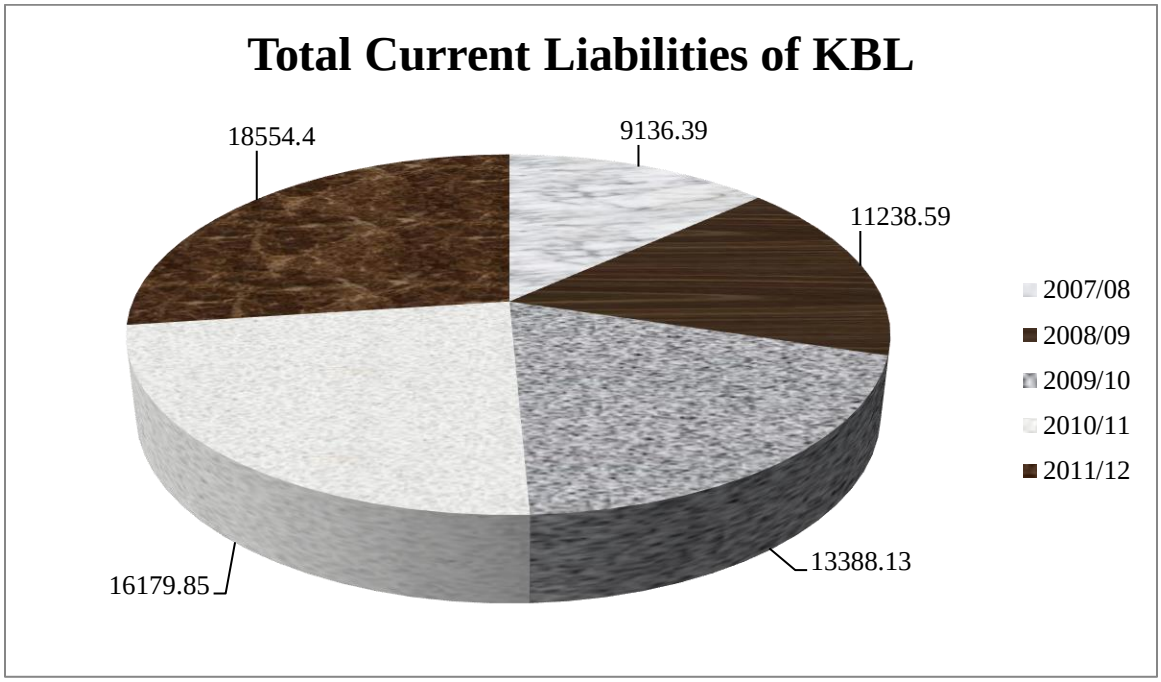
CL. The increasing trend of current liabilities is same as current assets. In fiscal year 2007/08 the total amount of currents Liabilities is Rs. 9136.39 million. For the increasing impact of Deposit and other A/C the total amount of current liabilities also be increased in all the five fiscal year. At the end of FY 2011/12, the current liabilities of KBL reached to Rs18554.4 million, which included Rs. 18083.98 million of Deposit and other Accounts, Rs. 100.00 million of short term loans, Rs.51.12 million of Bills payable and Rs.319.30 million of miscellaneous current liabilities respectively .

Figure 4.2

Components of Currents Liabilities of KBL



Total Current Liabilities of KBL



The above figure 4.2 shorts that the current liabilities of KBL is in increasing in the same trend in FY 2007/08 and grows high ratio from FY 2010/11 and 2011/12.

4.1.3 Working Capital of KBL

Working capital is required to run the business smoothly and efficiently in the context of set objectives. It is no doubt that no organization can achieve its goal without proper use of working capital. It means money invested on working capital should be neither more nor less because both the position of working capital affects not only liquidity but also profitability of the organization. The investment decision should be made on any type of current assets by considering their role in bank and determining which one is more beneficial to the bank and which is not. The following table shows the amount of working capital of KBL of the study Period.

Table 4.3

Working Capital of KBL (Rs. in million)

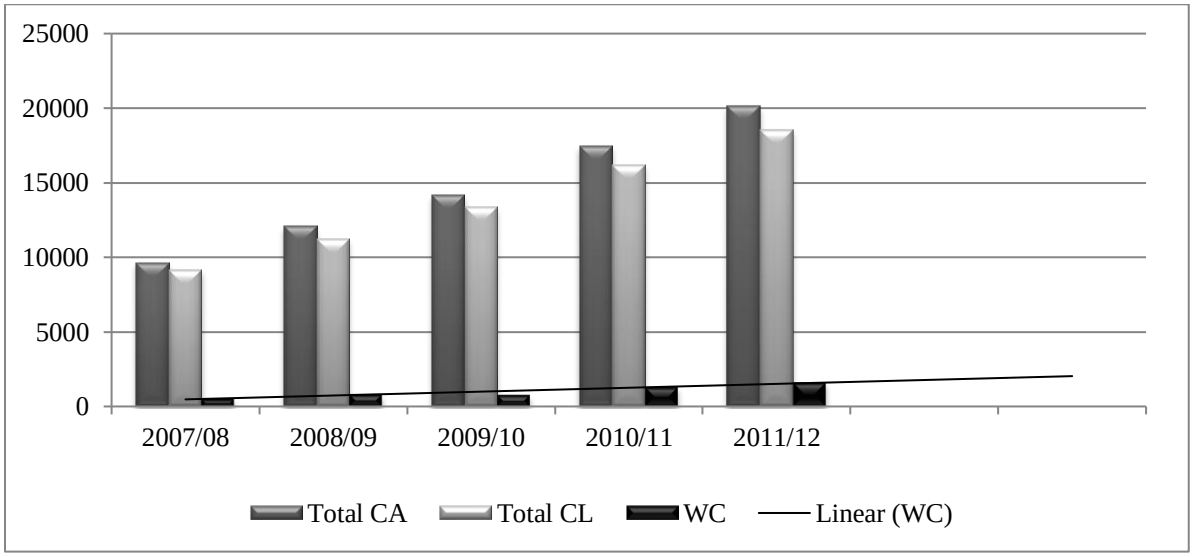
Fiscal year	Total CA	Total CL	WC =CA-CL
2007/08	9645.14	9136.39	508.75
2008/09	12066.78	11238.59	828.19
2009/10	14158.21	13388.13	770.08
2010/11	17449.25	16179.85	1269.4
2011/12	20141.98	18554.4	1587.58

Sources; Table 4.1 and 4.2

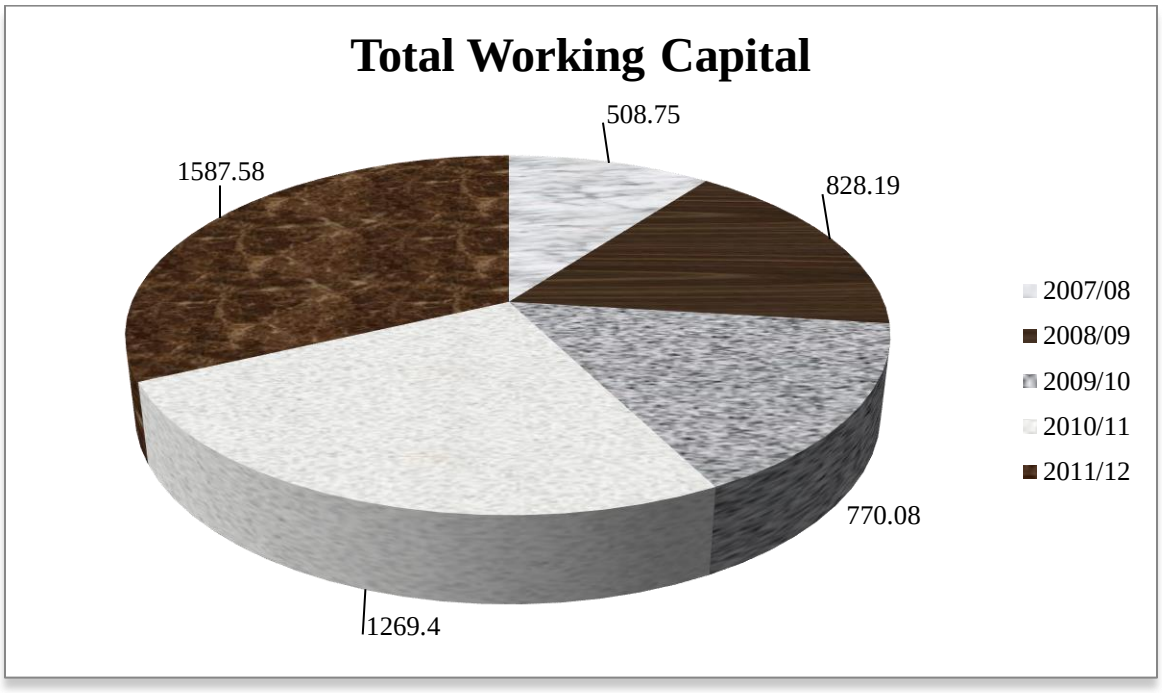
In the above table, we clearly shows that the working capital condition of the bank from fiscal 2007/08 to 2011/12. The KBL has increased working capital from Rs 508.75 million to Rs 1587.58 million from the fiscal year 2007/08 to 2011/12. In FY 2008/09. The bank increased its working capital from Rs508.75 million to Rs 828.19 million. Similarly, in FY 2009/10 the working capital decreased by 58.11 million But in FY 2010/11 the working capital of the bank was highly increased and reached to Rs.1269.4 million. At the end of study period, working capital of the bank was more increased and amounted to Rs.1587.58 million

Figure 4.3

Working capital of KBL



Total working Capital of KBL



In the above figure we clearly shows the current assets, current liabilities and working capital condition of the KBL from fiscal year 2007/08 to 2011/12. Working capital condition of the bank is satisfactory level. All the year of the study period the working capital of the bank is positive. Working capital of the bank is in increasing tread, In fiscal year 2007/08 the working capital was Rs.508.75 similarly at the end of study period it reached to Rs.1587.58 million. The working capital shows the liquidity position of any organization i.e. higher the working capital higher the liquidity and vice versa .

4.2 Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity ratios measures ability of the firm to meet its short-term obligations. Liquidity of any business organization is directly related with working capital or current assets and current liabilities of that organization. In other words, one of the main objectives of working capital management is keeping sound liquidity position.

Bank is a different organization which is engaged in mobilization of funds. So, without sound liquidity position, bank is not able to operate its function. To measure the bank's solvency position of ability to meet it's short-term obligation. Various liquidity ratios are calculated and to know the trend of liquidity are trend analysis of major liquidity ratios have been considered.

4.2.1 Current Ratio

This ratio indicates the current short-term solvency position of bank. In other words, current ratio represents a margin of safety. Higher current ratio indicates better liquidity position. It is calculated as follows:

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

The following table shows the current ratio to compare the working capital management of Kumari Bank Limited.

Table 4.4

Current Ratios of KBL

Rs. in million

Fiscal year	Total CA	Total CL	Current Ratio
2007/08	9645.14	9136.39	**1.06**
2008/09	12066.78	11238.59	1.07
2009/10	14158.21	13388.13	1.06
2010/11	17449.25	16179.85	1.08
2011/12	20141.98	18554.4	1.09
Average			1.07

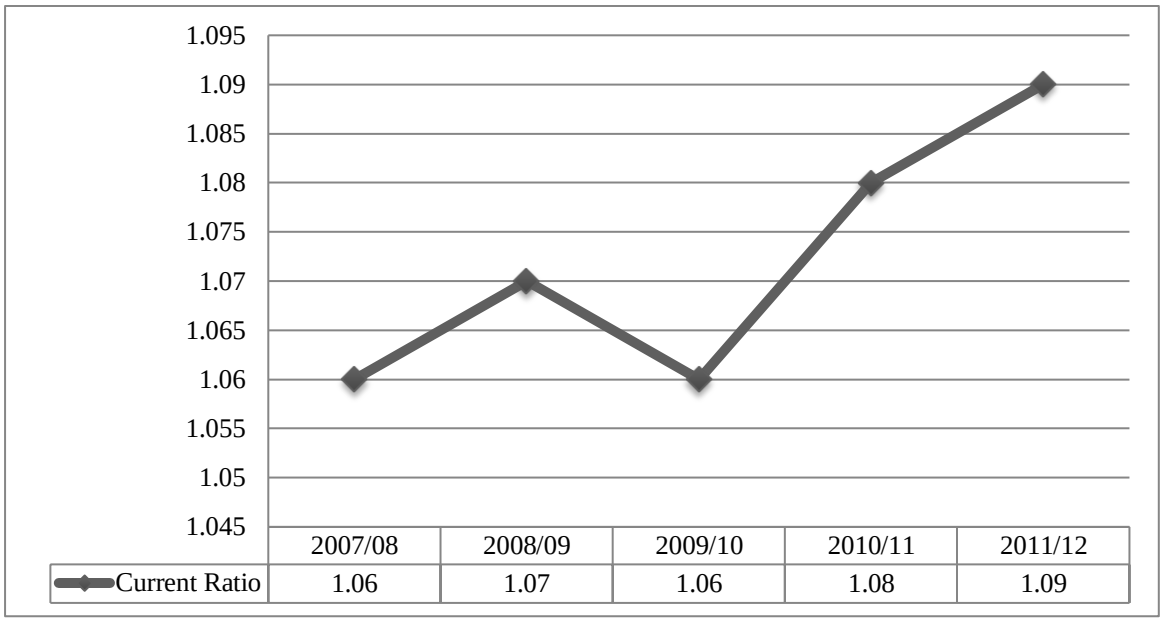
Sources; Table 4.1 and 4.2

The above table 4.4 shows the CA, CL and current ratio of KBL. The current ratio of the KBL is in increasing trend over the year. The highest current ratio is 1.09 in the

fiscal year 2011/12 and lowest current ratio is 1.06 in the fiscal years 2007/08 and 2009/10. The average current ratio of KBL is 1.07.

Figure 4.4

Current Ratio of KBL



The above figure 4.4 depicts that the trend line of KBL increasing slowly in the fiscal year 2008/09 and little decrease in the fiscal year 2009/10 but in the fiscal year 2010/11. It has slightly increasing these current years. We can clearly show that the fluctuating trend is not more.

The above analysis helps to find out the liquidity position of the bank. It indicates that the bank has sufficient liquidity. It is true that the higher the ratio supposedly the greater the ability of a firm to pay its bill. But if a firm has more than the sufficient current assets it is an indication of unfavorable distribution of current assets.

4.2.2 Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio

The cash and Bank Balance is almost liquid form of the current assets, This Ratio Shows the percentage of readily available fund within the banks. It can be calculated by dividing cash and bank balance current assets, which is given below.

$$= \frac{\text{Cash and bank Balance}}{\text{Current Assets}}$$

This Ratio shows that the percentage of current assets cover cash and bank Balance. The following table and figure shows the cash and bank balance to current assets ratio of the KBL over the study Period.

Table 4.5

Cash and Bank Balance to Current Assets Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

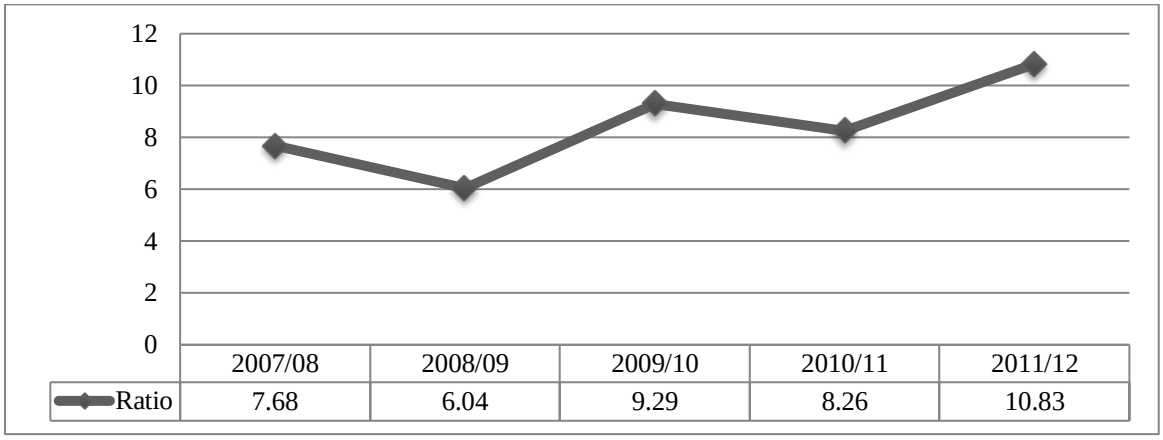
Fiscal year	Cash and Bank Balance	Total CA	Ratio (%)
2007/08	740.52	9645.14	7.68
2008/09	728.70	12066.78	6.04
2009/10	1315.91	14158.21	9.29
2010/11	1440.46	17449.25	8.26
2011/12	2182.11	20141.98	10.83
Average			8.42

Sources Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

The above table 4.5 shows that the amount of cash and bank balance was Rs.740.5 million in Fiscal Year 2007/08. Fiscal year 2008/09 it was slightly decreased to 728.70 and again Fiscal Year 2009/10 it has increased to 1315.91 million and continuously it is increasing by 1440.46 million and 2182.11 million in Fiscal Years 2010/11 and 2011/12, on the other hand current assets of KBL has been gradually increasing over the study period. In the same way cash and bank balance to current Assets ratio of KBL is fluctuating where 7.68 percent was in Fiscal Year 2007/08 and decreased to 6.04 percent in Fiscal Year 2008/09. Fiscal Year 2009/10 it raised up to 9.29 percent and fluctuating by 8.26 percent and 10.83 percent in Fiscal Years 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Figure 4.5

Cash and bank Balance to current Assets Ratio of KBL



The above figure 4.5 clearly shows the cash and bank balance to currents ratio of KBL has been slightly decreased up to Fiscal year 2008/09 and increasing in fiscal year 2009/10 as the same decreased in FY 2010/11 and also increasing in 2011/12. So above analysis contribute to conclude that cash and bank balance position with respect to current assets of KBL is in moderate condition, which indicates the sound or better liquidity position of KBL. The high amount of cash and bank balance is also not so good because it cannot gives the any earning. it is a idle amount.

4.2.3 Cash and bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio (Excluding Fixed Deposit)

The ratio shows the ability of banks immediate funds to cover their (current, margin, call and saving) deposits. It can be calculated by dividing cash and balance by Deposits (excluding fixed deposits). The ratio can be expressed as:

$$= \frac{\text{Cash and bank Balance}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

The following table and figure shows the cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio of the KBL over the study period.

Table 4.6

Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

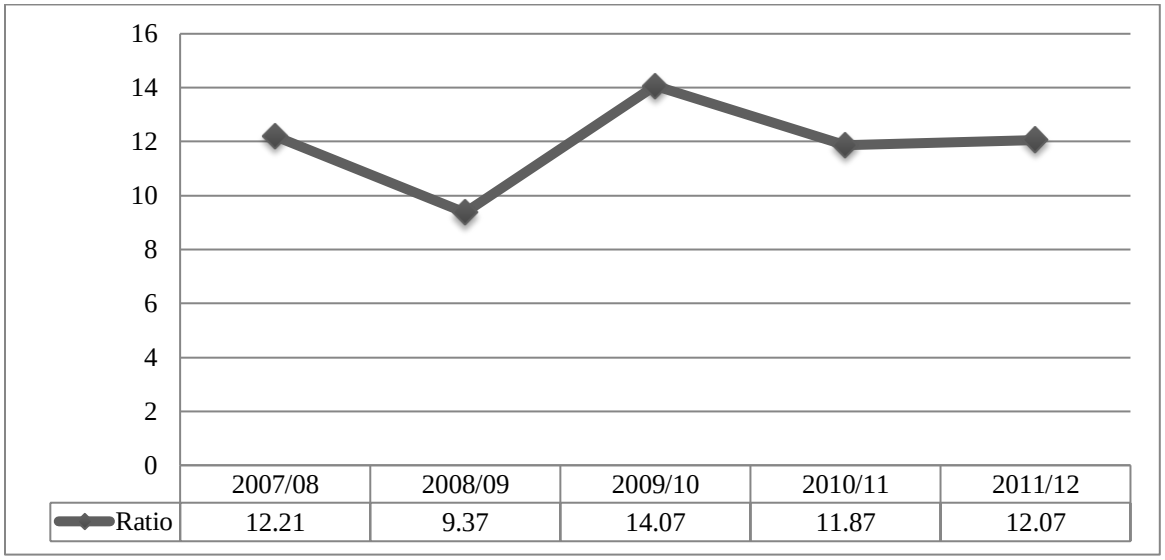
Fiscal Year	Cash and Bank	Total Deposit	Ratio (%)
2007/08	740.52	8942.75	12.21
2008/09	728.70	10485.36	9.37
2009/10	1315.91	12388.93	14.07
2010/11	1440.46	15833.74	11.87
2011/12	2182.11	18083.98	12.07
Average			12.84

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

The above table depicts that the cash and bank balance to deposit (except fixed deposit) of KBL has been slightly decreasing first two years of the study periods and increasing gradually in the fiscal year 2009/10, 2010/11, and 2011/12. Cash and bank balance of the bank is also fluctuating over first two years and increasing gradually remain three years of the study period. Similarly, there is no consistency in total deposit of the bank. The bank has average ratio of 12.84 percent

Figure 4.6

Cash and Bank Balance to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL



The above figure 4.6 clearly shows the cash and bank balance to deposit ratio has been slightly decreasing to 9.37 percent in fiscal year 2008/09 and fluctuating by 14.7, 11.87, and 16.03 percent accordingly. The above analysis helps to find out the ability of banks immediate funds to cover its current margin, call and saving deposit of the bank. In other words liquidity position of the bank. But the large amount of idle cash and bank balance directly affect the profitability of the bank. The position of KBL not so satisfactory level over the study period.

4.2.4 Saving Deposit to Total Deposit Ratio

Saving deposit is interest bearing short-term deposit. The ratio is developed in order to find out the proportion of saving deposit, which is interest bearing and short in natures. It is find out by dividing the total amount of saving deposits by the amount of total deposit, which is given bellows:

$$= \frac{\text{Saving Deposit}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

The following table and figure shows the KBL's saving to total deposit ratio.

Table 4.7

Saving Deposit to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

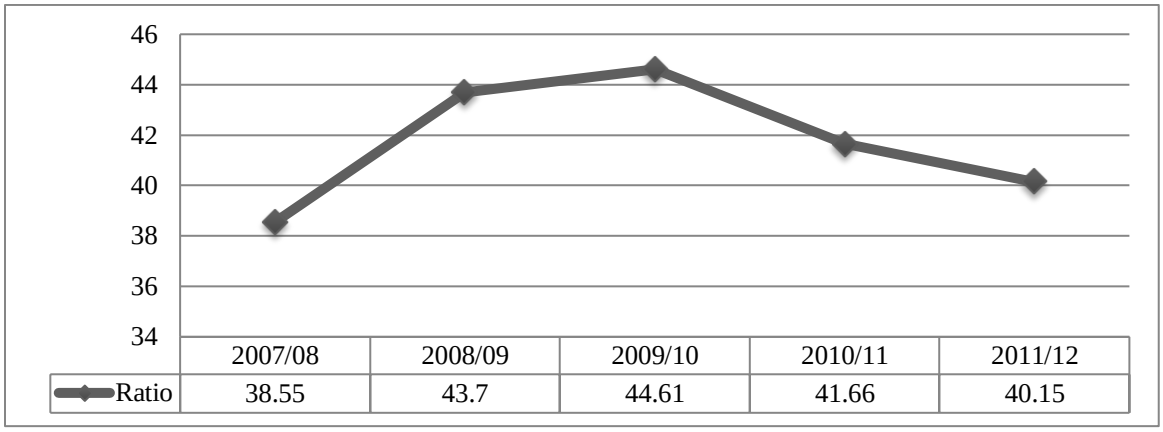
Fiscal Year	Saving Deposit	Total Deposit	Ratio (%)
2007/08	3447.45	8942.75	38.55
2008/09	4581.96	10485.36	43.70
2009/10	5527.29	12388.93	44.61
2010/11	6596.11	15833.74	41.66
2011/12	7260.31	18083.98	40.15
Average			41.73

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

The above table 4.7 shows that the amount of saving deposit has been gradually increasing during the study period. Similarly, the total deposit of KBL also is increasing during the study period. Likewise, the saving deposit to total deposit ratio of KBL is also in increasing trend in first three years and fluctuating in remaining 2 years of the study period. In the fiscal year 2007/08 the saving deposit to total deposit ratio was 38.55% but and the end of the study period it reached to 40.15%. The average ratio stands at 41.73%.

Figure 4.7

Saving Deposit to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL



As stated in above figure, the saving deposit to total deposit ratio is smoothly increasing over the first 3 years of the study period. In the fiscal year 2010/11 it has decreased and more decreased in the FY 2011/12. Although, saving deposit is short-term liability but it's nature is long-term then current margin and other deposits. So, the large position saving deposit in total deposit shows the liquidity of the bank. Banks also pays interest on saving deposit but current, margin and other deposits are nominal cash fund. It means higher the ratio higher the liquidity position of the bank and vice versa. In other hand, the higher saving deposits increased interest obligation to the bank. Therefore, the higher ratio of saving deposit to total deposit decreased the profitability of the bank. From the view point of profitability the power ratio is

preferable than higher ratio. The ratio of KBL seems satisfactory level over the study period.

4.3 Activity or Turnover Ratio

Activity ratios are used to evaluate the efficiency with which the firm manages and utilizes its assets. These ratios are also employed to evaluate the speed with which assets are being converted and turnover. These ratios moreover, help in measuring the bank's ability to utility their available resources.

4.3.1Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio

This ratio assess to what extent, the bank are able to utilize the outsiders fund (deposited fund) for the profit generating purpose on the loan and advances. It is computed dividing the total amount of loan and advances by total deposited funds.

$$= \frac{\text{Loan and Advance}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

The following table and figure shows the effectiveness in utilization of total deposits of KBL.

Table 4.8

Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

Fiscal Year	Loan and Advance	Total Deposit	Ratio (Times)
2007/08	5912.58	8942.75	0.66
2008/09	7259.08	10485.36	0.69
2009/10	9399.33	12388.93	0.76
2010/11	12462.64	15833.74	0.78
2011/12	14647.30	18083.98	0.81
Average			0.74

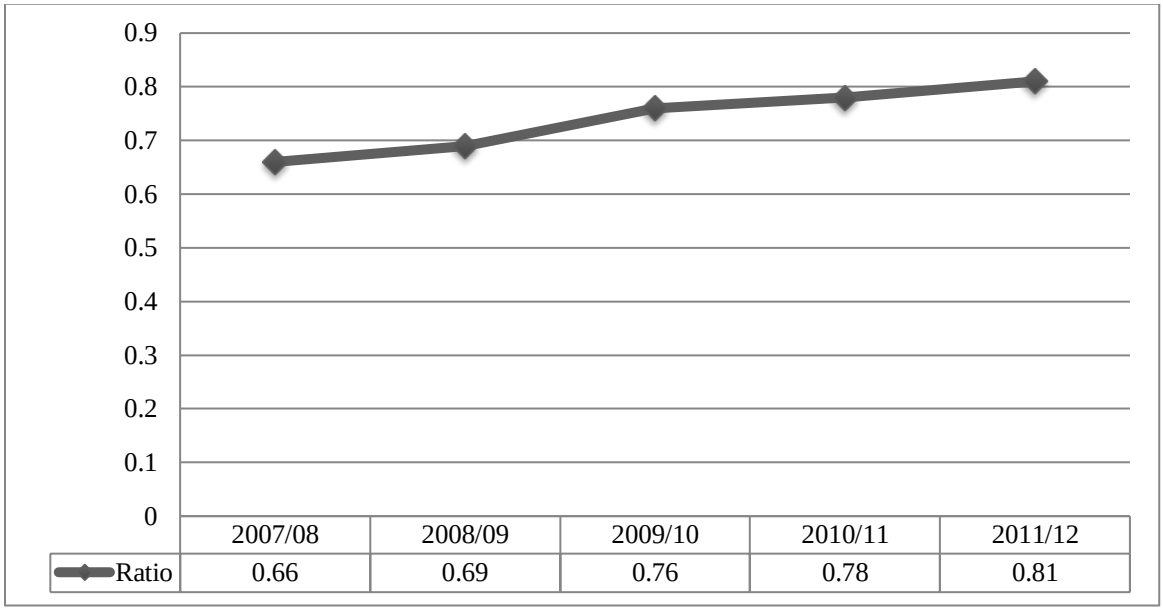
Sources: Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

The above table shows the position and ratio of loan and advances and total deposit of KBL from fiscal year 2007/08 to 2011/12. The loan and advances of the bank has

been gradually increasing all the five fiscal years. Similarly total deposit of the bank also was increasing in five fiscal years. Likewise, the loan and Advance to total deposit ratio also has increasing gradually over the whole study period of five fiscal years and the average ratio stands at 0.74.

Figure 4.8

Loan and Advances to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL



Above figure 4.8 shows that the loan and advances to total deposit ratio was 0.66 in fiscal year 2007/08, which slightly increased up to fiscal year 2008/09 to 0.69 and thereafter again increased and reached to 0.81 in fiscal year 2011/12. From the above analysis, loan and advances to total deposit ratio clearly shows the low capacity of the bank to mobilize its deposit at initial of the study period and gradually correcting at end of the study period. The bank has the responsibility of collecting a huge amount of deposit for the purpose of lending a great amount of it to needy people. It's collect money not for keeping it idle, but for using it in a creative work. If it cannot utilize it's deposit more profitability, it is better to reduce the volume of deposits. So, the volume of deposits has some limit which is affected by loans. But there is no limit to the volume of loans. However, the rate of interest as well as the volume of deposits highly affects the volume of loans. Once the deposit is more than sufficient, there is

no need to pay higher rate of interest on it. On the contrary, if the volume of deposits is insufficient for meeting the need of borrowers the interest rate should be increased.

4.3.2 Loan and Advances to Fixed Deposit Ratio

This ratio examines that how many times the funds is used in loans and advances against fixed deposits. Fixed deposits are interest bearing long-term obligation where loans and advances are the major sources of investment to generate income for the commercial banks. A low ratio indicates the idle cash balance. It means total funds not properly utilized. This ratio computes as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Loan and Advance}}{\text{Fixed Deposit}}$$

The following table and figure shows the effective loan and advances to fixed deposit ratio of KBL.

Table 4.9
Loan and Advances to Fixed Deposit Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

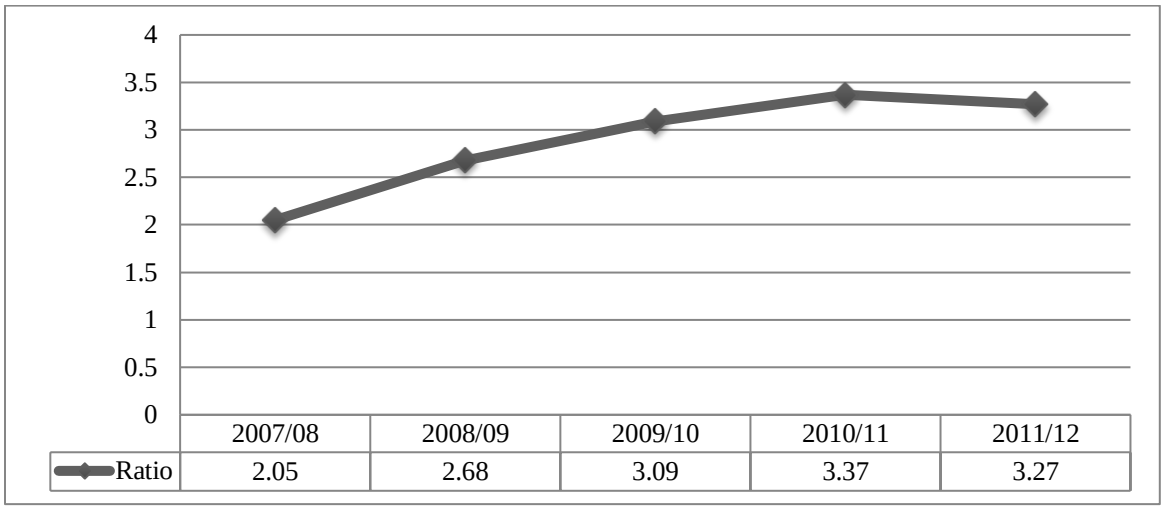
Fiscal Year	Loan and Advance	Fixed Deposit	Ratio (Times)
2007/08	5912.58	2878.87	2.05
2008/09	7259.08	2709.75	2.68
2009/10	9399.33	3037.17	3.09
2010/11	12462.64	3703.18	3.37
2011/12	14647.3	4474.62	3.27
Average			2.89

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

In the above table depicts that the loan and advances to fixed deposit ratio of KBL was increased in fiscal year 2008/09 than previous year 2007/08. In fiscal year 2009/10, it increased again and reached to 3.09. In the fiscal year 2010/11 it was increased and reached to 3.37. finally It was decreased and reached upto 3.27 at the end of fiscal year 2011/12. It indicates that the loan and advances to fixed deposit ratio of KBL is fluctuating. For understanding it more clearly, the loan and advances and fixed deposit and its ratio of KBL can be presented in figure with the help of trend analysis method.

Figure 4.9

Loan and Advances to Fixed Deposit Ratio of KBL



The above figure 4.9 clearly shows that the loan and advance to fixed deposit of KBL was increased in fiscal year 2008/09 to fiscal year 2010/11. In fiscal year 2011/12 it was slightly decreased. The above analysis shows that the utilization of fixed deposit in loan and advances efficiently or not. The higher ratio implies the efficient mobilization of fixed deposit and vice versa. From the above trend analysis we can conclude that the KBL has been mobilizing its fixed deposit quite satisfactory but decrement in ratio of final year of study period indicates to reform the policy.

4.3.3 Loan and Advance to Saving Deposit Ratio

This ratio assesses, how many times the fund is used to loans and advances against saving deposits. Saving deposits are interest bearing short-term obligation whereas loan and advances are the major sources of investment to generate income for the commercial banks. This ratio indicates how many times the short-term interest bearing deposit is utilized for income generating purpose. The following formula is used to determine this ratio.

$$= \frac{\text{Loan and Advance}}{\text{Saving Deposit}}$$

The following table and figures shows the loan and advance to saving deposit ratio of KBL.

Table 4.10

Loan and Advance to Saving Deposit Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

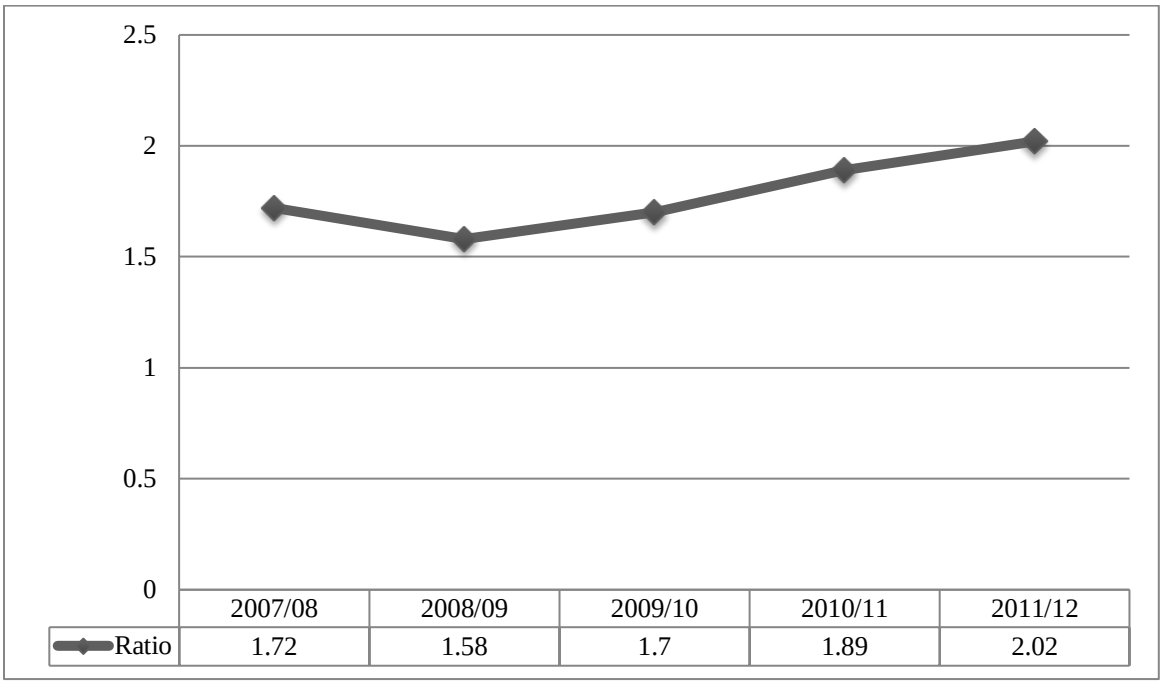
Fiscal Year	Loan and Advance	Saving Deposit	Ratio (Times)
2007/08	5912.58	3447.45	1.72
2008/09	7259.08	4581.96	1.58
2009/10	9399.33	5527.29	1.70
2010/11	12462.64	6596.11	1.89
2011/12	14647.3	7260.31	2.02
Average			1.78

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

In the above table, the saving deposit of the bank has been gradually increasing from the fiscal year 2007/08 to 2011/12. Likewise the ratio of loan and advance to saving deposit is seems quit fluctuating. It was 1.72 at the end of 2007/08 but at the end of 2010/11 it reached to 1.89. The first two year ratio is in decreasing trend. In fiscal year 2011/12 it slightly increased and reached to 2.02. It is greater than 1.89 the fiscal year 2010/11 ratio. The average ratio stands at 1.79.

Figure 4.10

Loan and Advances to Saving Deposit Ratio of KBL



Above figure 4.10 states that the loan and advance to saving deposit ratio was 1.72 in fiscal year 2007/08, which slightly decreases in fiscal year 2008/09 to 1.58 and then it as increased gradually and reached to 1.70, 1.89, and 2.02 in fiscal years 2009/10, 2010/11, and 2011/12. From the above analysis it can be concluded that the saving deposit of the bank has been effectively utilized in loan and advances.

4.4 Profitability Ratios

Profitability ratios indicate the degree of success in achieving desired profit. Various profitability ratios are calculated to measure the operating efficiency of business enterprises. These ratios are mostly used to compare the performance of the bank in different years. Through profitability ratios the lender and investors want to decide whether to invest in a particular business or not. To find out the operating efficiency of the KBL. The following profitability ratios are calculated.

4.4.1 Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio

It is the ratio, which formed to find out the percentage of the interest earned to total assets. This is derived by dividing the amount of interest earned by the total assets of the firm.

$$= \frac{\text{Interest Earned}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

The following table and figure shows the interest earned to total assets ratio of the KBL.

Table 4.11

Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

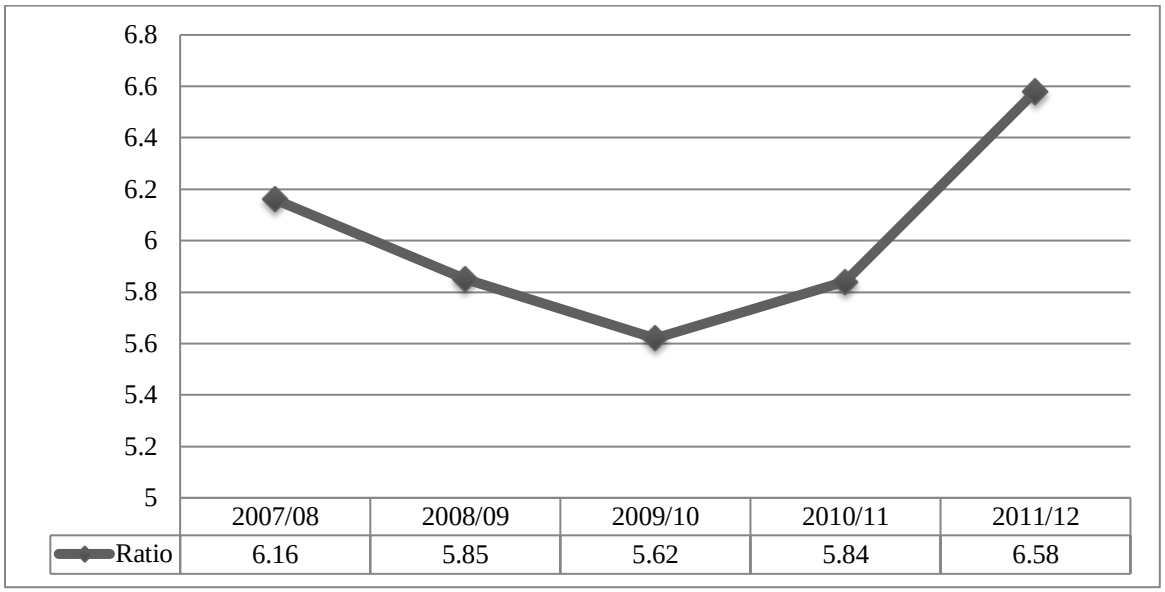
Fiscal Year	Interest Earned	Total Assets	Ratio (Times)
2007/08	607.10	9857.13	6.16
2008/09	718.12	12278.33	5.85
2009/10	819.00	14570.10	5.62
2010/11	1034.16	17721.93	5.84
2011/12	1347.76	20496.01	6.58
Average			6.01

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

KBL interest earned and total assets both are in increasing trend. In the fiscal year 2007/08, the interest earned was Rs. 607.10 million but in the fiscal year 2011/12 it reached to Rs.1347.76 million. Likewise, at the end of fiscal year 2007/08 the total assets was Rs.9857.13 million but at the end of fiscal year 2011/12 it reached to Rs.20496.10 million. Interest earned to total assets ratio of the bank was quit fluctuating. It was stands at 6.16% in fiscal year 2007/08. It was slightly decreased in fiscal year 2008/09 and also in the fiscal year 2009/10. After the end of fiscal year 2010/11 the ratio is growing up and rising to 5.84 percent and 6.58 percent accordingly for the FY 2010/11 and 2011/12. The average ratio of KBL stands at 6.01% over the study period.

Figure 4.11

Interest Earned to Total Assets Ratio of KBL



The above figure depicts that the interest earned to total assets ratio of KBL seems quite fluctuating over the study period. From fiscal year 2007/08 to 2009/10 the trend line of the bank was in declining position. But at the end of fiscal year 2009/10 it seems to in growing position and reached to 6.58 percent at the end of fiscal year 2011/12.

From the above analysis we can conclude that the interest earned to total assets of the KBL was not so satisfactory in previous 3 fiscal years and improving in these last two years. It implies that the bank was not able to use its total assets of funds to earned interest previous 3 years of study period.

4.4.2 Net Profit to Total Assets Ratio

This ratio is very much crucial for measuring the profitability of funds invested in the bank's assets. It measures the return on assets is computed by using following formula.

$$= \frac{\text{Net Profit after Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

The following table and figures shows the net profit to total assets of KBL.

Table 4.12

Net Profit to Total Assets Ratio of KBL

Rs in million

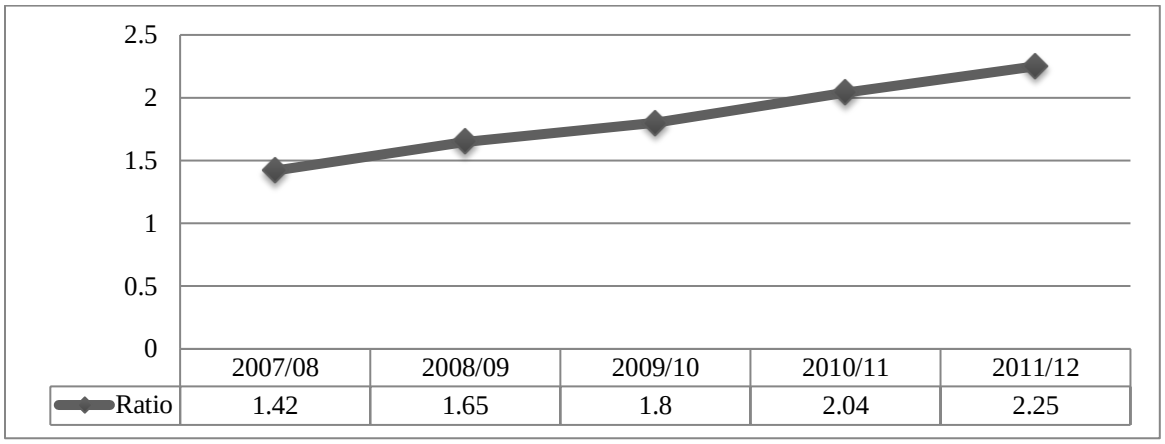
Fiscal Year	Net Profit	Total Assets	Ratio (Times)
2007/08	139.53	9857.13	1.42
2008/09	202.44	12278.33	1.65
2009/10	262.39	14570.10	1.80
2010/11	361.5	17721.93	2.04
2011/12	461.73	20496.01	2.25
Average			1.83

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

As shown in the above table 4.12 the net profit of the bank was Rs.139.53 million in FY 2007/08, Rs.202.44 million in FY 2008/09, Rs.262.39 million in FY 2009/10, Rs.361.5 million in FY 2010/11 and Rs.461.73 million in FY 2011/12. The Net profit of the KBL is in increasing trend. In the same way total assets of the bank also be increasing trend. Likewise, the ratio of net profit to total assets is also raising. In the fiscal year 2007/08, the ratio was 1.42%. After that all the years, the ratio is in increasing smoothly and at the end of fiscal year 2011/12 it reached to 2.25%. The average ratio stands at 1.83% over the study period.

Figure 4.12

Net Profit to Total Assets Ratio of KBL



The above figure, we clearly shows that the net profit to total asset ratio is in increasing trend. Above analysis helps to find out whether the bank efficiently used its working funds or total assets to earned higher rate of profit or not. The ratio of net profit to total assets of KBL implies that the bank could not able to used its available working funds effectively over the study period which signify towards the smooth growth of the bank.

4.4.3 Net Profit to Total Deposit Ratio

This ratio measures percentage of the profit earned from the use the total deposit. It is calculated by dividing the amount of net profit by the amount of total deposit.

$$= \frac{\text{Net Profit after Tax}}{\text{Total Deposit}}$$

The following table and figures shows the net profit to total deposit ratio of KBL.

Table 4.13

Net Profit to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL

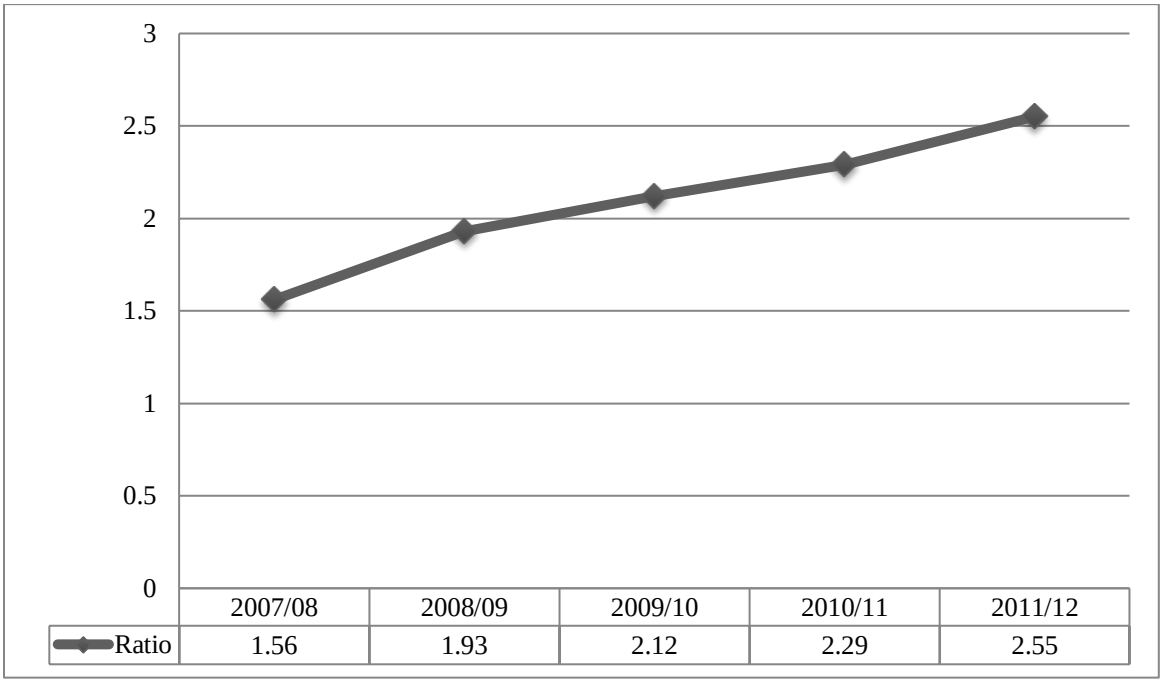
Fiscal Year	Net Profit	Total Deposit	Ratio (Times)
2007/08	139.53	8942.75	1.56
2008/09	202.44	10485.36	1.93
2009/10	262.39	12388.93	2.12
2010/11	361.5	15833.74	2.29
2011/12	461.73	18083.98	2.55
Average			2.09

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

The above table shows that the total deposit and net profit of KBL both has been gradually increasing over the study period. In the same way, net profit to total deposit ratio has been gradually increased in all the five fiscal year. At the end of fiscal year 2007/08, it stands at 1.56. Likewise, at the end of fiscal year 2011/12 it reached to 2.55 which is maximum and the average of net profit to total deposit ratio is 2.09 over the study period.

Figure 4.13

Net Profit to Total Deposit Ratio of KBL



In the above figure 4.13 it clearly shows that the net profit to total deposit ratio is in increasing trend it was 1.56 percent in FY 2007/08 and reached 2.55 percent at the end of study period and 2.09 percent was in average. Above analysis helps to find out whether the bank could able to mobilize of outsiders funds properly or not. The mobilization of outsider's funds is very important to earn profit for commercial banks. Therefore, the bank mobilizes it's deposit as efficiently as possible. As shown in above table we can easily conclude that the bank could not able to mobilize its deposit

or outsiders funds efficiently. The bank should mobilize its deposits properly to increase profit.

4.4.4 Net Profit to Shareholders Equity Ratio

This ratio is calculated to evaluate the profitability of owner's investment. In other words, it tells us the earning power on shareholders book investment and is frequently used in comparing two or more firms in an industry. This ratio is commonly known as return on equity (ROE). It is calculated by dividing the net profit by the net worth.

$$= \frac{\text{Net Profit after Tax}}{\text{Net Worth}}$$

The following table and figure shows the return on net worth of KBL.

Table 4.14

Net Profit to Shareholders Equity Ratio of KBL

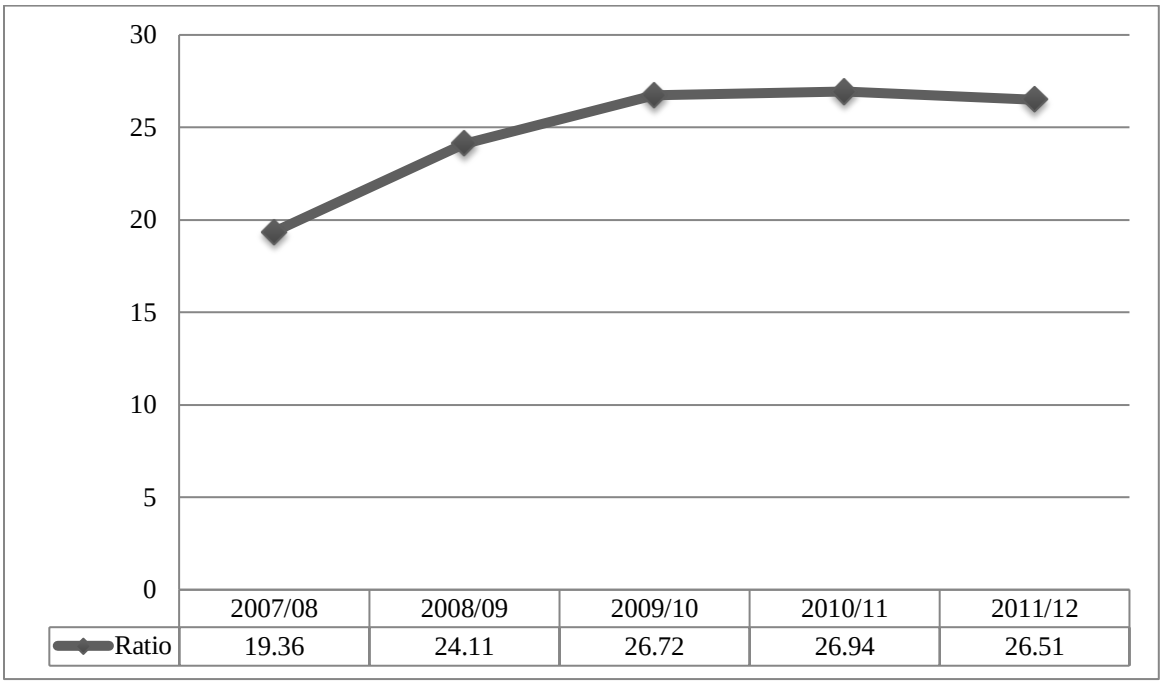
Fiscal Year	Net Profit	Shareholders' Equity	Ratio (Times)
2007/08	139.53	720.74	19.36
2008/09	202.44	839.73	24.11
2009/10	262.39	981.98	26.72
2010/11	361.5	1342.07	26.94
2011/12	461.73	1741.59	26.51
Average			24.27

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

As shown in the above table 4.14 the net worth of the bank was Rs.720.74 million in fiscal year 2007/08, Rs.839.73 million in FY 2008/09, Rs.981.98 million in FY 2009/10 Rs.1342.07 million in FY 2010/11 and Rs. 1741.59 million in FY 2011/12. Both the net profit and net worth of the bank is in fluctuating trend, it was 19.36 percent on FY 2007/08 and reached 24.11 percent on FY 2008/09 accordingly it was 26.72 percent on 2009/10, 26.94 percent on FY 2010/11, and finally 26.51 percent on the end of study period FY 2011/12. The average ratio stands at 20.79.

Figure 4.14

Net Profit to Shareholders Equity Ratio of KBL



In the above figure 4.14 we clearly shows that the ratio is in increasing trend. Unfortunately in FY 2011/12 the ratio was slightly decreased. This ratio is calculated to evaluate the effectiveness of the owners investment, which indicated how well the firm has used the resource of the owners. It is an important ratio, which helps to maximize the shareholders welfare and is an important indicator of financial performance. From the above analysis we can conclude that the net profit to shareholders equity of the KBL has in satisfactory level.

4.5 Capital Structure or Leverage Ratio

A firm should have a strong short-term liquidity as well as long-term financial position. This long-term financial position of the firm is judge by the leverage or capital structure ratios. The leverage ratios are calculated to measures the &financial risk and the firm's ability of using debt for the benefit of the shareholders. The bank often uses these ratios to see how the assets are financed.

4.5.1 Long-term Debt to Net Worth Ratio

This ratio measures the proportion of outsiders and owners' fund employed in the capitalization of banks. It is calculated by dividing the fixed obligations of the banks by owner's claim. It is the relationship between owner funds and borrowed funds. Long term debt includes long term borrowing from government agencies or financial institutions, differed payment, liabilities etc. It is calculated by using following formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Long Term Debt}}{\text{Net Worth}}$$

The following table shows the long term debt to net worthy ratio of the KBL over the study period.

Table 4.15

Long-term Debt to Net worth Ratio of KBL

Fiscal Year	Long term debt	Net worth	Ratios (%)
2007/08	2878.87	720.74	399.43
2008/09	2909.75	839.73	346.51
2009/10	3237.17	981.98	329.66
2010/11	3903.18	1342.07	290.83
2011/12	4674.62	1741.59	268.41
Average			326.57

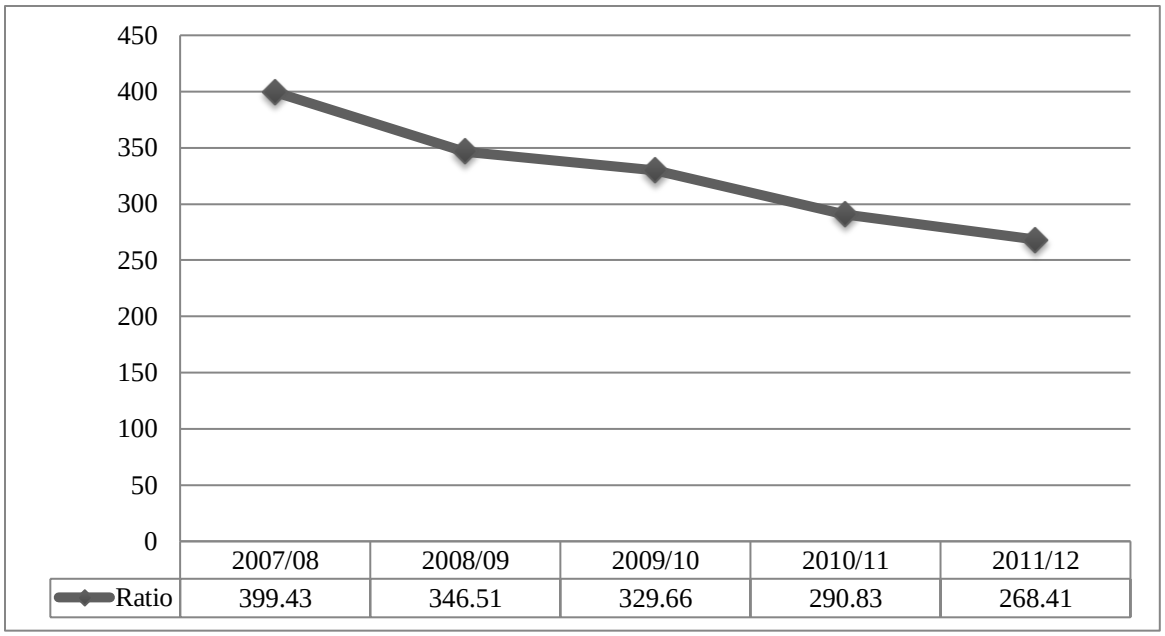
Sources: Annual Report of KBL from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

From the above table 4.15 shows that the long term debt and net worth both are increasing gradually over the study period. At the end of fiscal year 2007/08 the long term debt was Rs.2878.87 million, but at the end of FY 2011/12 it reached to Rs.4674.62. Likewise, at the end of FY 2007/08 the net worth was Rs.720.74 million, but at the end of FY 2011/12 it reached to Rs.1741.59 millions. On the other hand long term debt to net worth ratio of KBL is in decreasing trend, which is 399.43 percentages in 2007/08 and 346.51 percent, 329.66 percent, 290.83 percent and

268.41 percent gradually in the FY 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12. It is 326.57 percentages in average of the study period.

Figure 4.15

Long-term Debt to Net Worth Ratio of KBL



In the above figure 4.15, we clearly shows that the long-term debt to net worth ratio of KBL was in decreasing trend over the study period of five fiscal years. It was 399.43 percent on FY 2007/08 and gradually decreased and reached to 268.41 percentages in FY 2011/12. It was 326.97 percentage in average during the study period.

The above analysis helps to conclude that the long term debt to net worth ratio of KBL is in quite satisfactory condition. If the ratio is high, it indicates the risky and aggressive capital structure. This ratio also implies that the proportion of outsiders claim in total capitalization is higher in KBL.

4.5.2 Net Fixed Assets to Long-term Debt Ratio

Net fixed assets are applied to both physical and financial assets. This ratio is calculated to find out how many times net fixed assets are compared to the fixed liabilities. It is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Net Fixed Assets}}{\text{Long Term Debt}}$$

The following table and figure shows the Net fixed assets to long-term debt ratio of the KBL over the study period.

Table 4.16

Net Fixed Assets to Long-term Debt Ratio of KBL

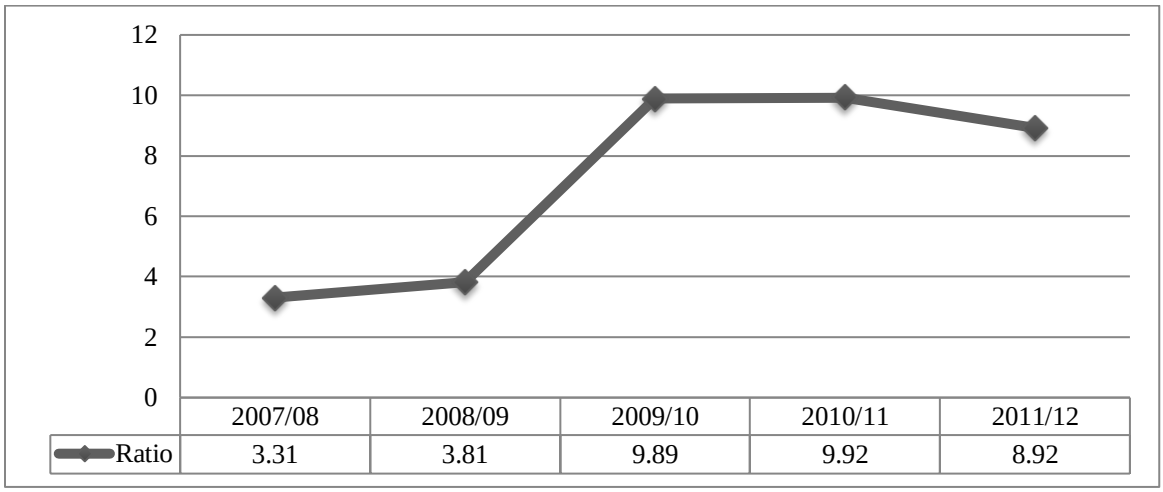
Fiscal Year	Net fixed assets	Long term debt	Ratios (%)
2007/08	95.23	2878.87	3.31
2008/09	110.75	2909.75	3.81
2009/10	320.85	3237.17	9.89
2010/11	387.27	3903.18	9.92
2011/12	417.04	4674.62	8.92
Average			7.17

Sources: Annual Report of KBL from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12 (Appendix One)

The above table 4.16 shows that the Net fixed assets of KBL has been gradually increasing over the study period. Long-term debt of KBL also be in increasing trend. Net fixed assets to long term debt ratio of KBL was in increasing trend until FY 2010/11 and decreased in fiscal year 2011/12. It was increased to 3.81 percent in FY 2008/09 from 3.31 percent in FY 2007/08. And increased to 9.89 and 9.92 percent in the FY 2009/10 and 2010/11. Finally it was decreased to 8.92 percent in the end of study period of FY 2011/12.

Figure 4.16

Net Fixed Assets to Long Term Debt Ratio of KBL



Above figure 4.16 states that the net fixed assets to long term debt ratio was 3.31 in fiscal year 2007/08. Which increased up to fiscal year 2010/11 and then it was decreased and reached to 8.92 percent in fiscal year 2011/12 and it was 7.17 percent in average of study period. From the above analysis it can be concluded that the KBL net fixed assets covers very low portion of long term debt. In other words, large portion of long-term debt is used in current assets of the bank.

4.6 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is a statistical relation between two or more variables such that systematic changes in the value of one variable are accompanied by systematic changes in the other. In other words, correlation is the statistical tool that we can use to describe the degree to which one variable is linearly related to another. The coefficient of correlation measures the degree of relationship between two sets of figures.

4.6.1Coefficient of Correlation between Investment on Government Securities and Total Deposit

The coefficient of correlation between investment on government securities and total deposit is to measure the degree of relationship between two variables. Although bank utilizes its deposits on loan and advances but some part of idle deposit are invested on government securities. The purpose of computing correlation coefficient is to justify whether the excess deposits are significantly used in government securities or not or whether there is any relationship between these two variables.

Table 4.17

Coefficient of Correlation between Investment on Government Securities and Total Deposit

Correlation (r)	-0.71
PEr	0.15
6PEr	0.89

Source: Appendix Three

From the above table 4.17, we can find the coefficient of correlation between government securities and total deposits of KBL value 'r' is - 0.71. It shows that the negative relationship between these two variables. By considering the probable error, since the value of r of KBL is not more than six times of PEr, the value of r is not significant i.e. there is no significant relationship between government securities and total deposit of the bank.

4.6.2Coefficient of Correlation between Loan and Advance and Total Deposits

The coefficient of correlation between loan and advances and total deposits is to measure the degree of relationship between major components of current assets i.e. loan and advances and major sources of fund on bank i.e. total deposit. In correlation analysis, deposit is independent variable and loan and advance is dependent variable. The purpose of computing coefficient of correlation is to justify whether the deposits

are significantly used in loan and advances or not and whether there is any relationship between these two variables.

The following table shows the coefficient of correlation between loan and advance and total deposits i.e. r, PEr and 6 PEr of KBL.

Table 4.18

Coefficient of Correlation between Loan and Advance and Total Deposit

Correlation (r)	0.9994
PEr	0.00036
6PEr	0.0022

Source: Appendix Two

From the above table 4.18 depicts that the coefficient of correlation between loan and advances and total deposit value 'r' of KBL is 0.9994 It shows highly positive relationship between two variables loan and advance and total deposit of KBL. By considering the probable error. Since the value of 'r' i.e. 0.9994 is more than six times of probable error i.e. 0.0022, so we can say that the value of r is highly significant, i.e. there is significant relationship between total deposits and loan and advance. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the KBL has utilized its total deposits on loan and advances effectively.

4.6.3 Coefficient of Correlation between Cash and Bank Balance and Current Liabilities

Cash and bank balance is most liquid component of current assets. Bank require cash and bank balance to meet its short term obligation i.e. current liabilities. The coefficient of correlation between cash and bank balance and current liabilities is calculated to measure the degree of relationship between cash and bank balance and current liabilities. In correlation analysis, cash and bank balance is dependent variable and current liabilities are independent variable. The following table should the

coefficient of correlation between cash and bank balance and current liabilities i.e. 'r', 'PEr' and '6PEr' of KBL.

Table 4.19

Coefficient of Correlation between Cash and Bank Balance and Current Liabilities

Correlation (r)	0.95
PEr	0.029
6PEr	0.18

Source: Appendix Two

As stated in above table 4.19, we can find out coefficient of correlation between cash and bank balance to current liabilities of KBL is 0.95: which shows the positive relationship between two variables cash and bank balance and current liabilities. By considering the probable error. Since the value of 'r' i.e. 0.95 is more than six times of PEr i.e. 0.18, we can say that the value of 'r' is highly significant. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that there is significant relationship between cash and bank balance and current liabilities.

4.6.4 Coefficient of Correlation between Loan and Advance and Net Profit

The basic function of commercial bank is to collect deposit and invest these funds on loan and advance to generate higher profit. Large amount of loan and advance generate higher profit. The coefficient of correlation between loan and advance and net profit is calculated to measure the degree of relationship between loan and advance and net profit. In correlation analysis, loan and advances is independent variable and net profit is dependent variable. The purpose of computing coefficient of correlation is to justify whether the loan and advances are significantly generating profit or not and whether there is any relationship between these two variables. The following table shows the coefficient of correlation between loan and advances and net profit, i.e. 'r', 'PEr' and '6PEr' of KBL.

Table 4.20

Coefficient of Correlation between Loan and Advance and Net Profit

Correlation (r)	0.9966
PEr	0.002
6PEr	0.012

Source: Appendix Two

As stated in above table 4.20, the coefficient of correlation between loan and advances and net profit of KBL over the study period is 0.9966 It shows the highly positive relationship between these two variables loan and advances and net profit. Similarly, considering the value of probable error, the value of 'r' is 0.9966 is more than six times of PEr i.e. 0.012, so we can say that the value of 'r' is highly significant. Thus from the above analysis, it can be concluded that there is highly significant relationship between loan and advances and net profit.

4.7 Trend Analysis and Projection of Next Five Years

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

Trend analysis informs to various persons who are directly or indirectly related to joint venture banks. To shareholders of the banks, it informs about the expected future return, which helps them to decide whether to stick in the present investment or to search for the alternative investment opportunities. Depositors can save the degree of safety in the form of worthiness of financial credit of the banks in future. For the borrowers, it assures about the financial capability of the banks to furnish their loans and advances in future and also helps to continue the present trend.

Various methods are used for trend analysis, out of which least square method is one of the popular method is used in the study. In the present study, the tendency of total deposit, loan and advances, total investment and net profit are forecasted for next five years on the basis of the past performance and records. The projections are based on the following assumption.

1. The main assumption is that other things will remain unchanged.
2. The bank will run in this present position.
3. The economy will remain in the present stage.
4. The forecast will be true only when the limitation of least square method is carried out.
5. Nepal Rastra Bank will not change its guidelines to commercial banks.

4.7.1 Trend Analysis of Total Deposits

Under this topic, an effort has been made to calculate the trend values of deposit of KBL for five years from 2007/08 to 2011/12 and forecast next five years till 2016/17. This following table shows the trend value of 10 years from 2007/08 to 2016/17.

Table 4.21

Trend Value of Total Deposit of KBL

(Rs. in Million)

Year	Actual Value	Trend Value
2007/08	8942.75	8420.784
2008/09	10485.36	10783.87
2009/10	12388.93	13146.95
2010/11	15833.74	15510.04
2011/12	18083.98	17873.12
2012/13		20236.2
2013/14		22599.29
2014/15		24962.37
2015/16		27325.46
2016/17		29688.54

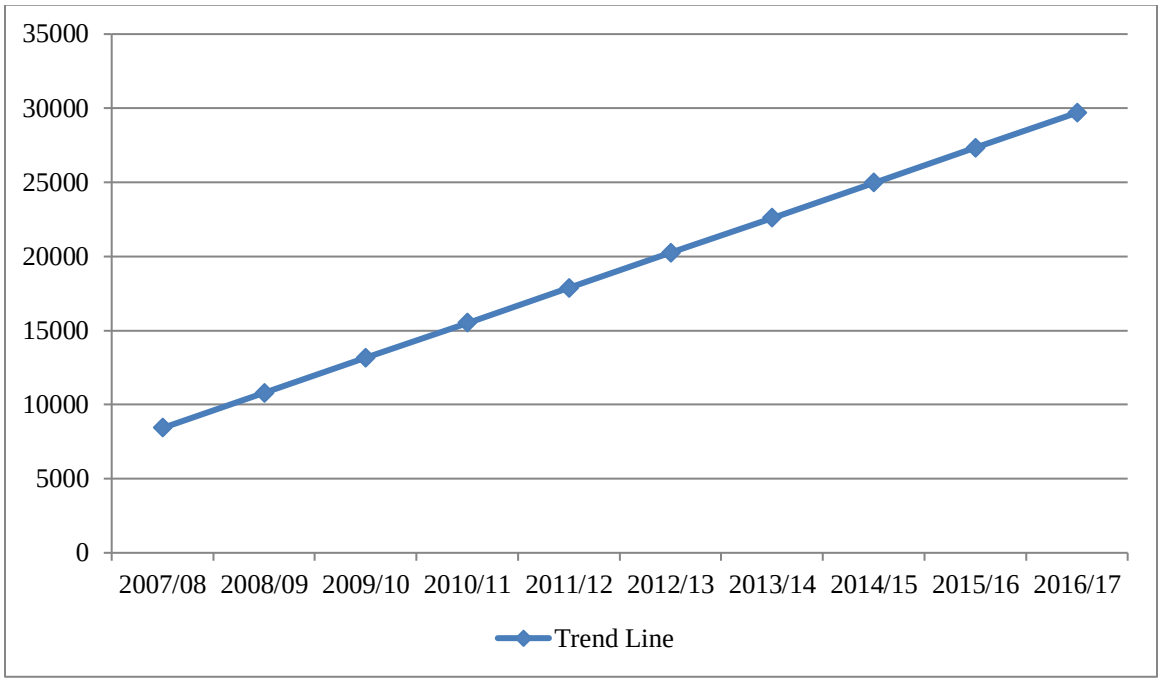
Source: Table 4.2 and Appendix Three

From above table, KBL bank expected total deposit in 2012/13 and 2016/17 are expected to be Rs 20236.2 and Rs.29688.54 million respectively.

Coefficient of regression (b) of total deposit of KBL is Rs. 2363.08 millions. This means that the annual increase in total deposit of KBL is Rs. 2363.08 millions

Figure No. 4.17

Trend Value of Total Deposit



(Source: Table 4.21)

From the table no. 4.17, it is clear that total deposit of both the banks KBL are in increasing trend. From the above trend analysis, it is quite obvious that KBL deposit collection position better in all ten years.

4.7.2 Trend Analysis of Loan and Advance

Under this topic, an effort has been made to calculate the trend values of loan and advance of KBL for five years from 2007/08 to 2011/12 and forecast next five years till 2016/17. This following table shows the trend value of 10 years from 2007/08 to 2016/17.

Table 4.22

Trend Value of Loan and Advance of KBL

(Rs. in Million)

Year	Actual Value	Trend Value
2007/08	5912.58	5401.586
2008/09	7259.08	7668.886
2009/10	9399.33	9936.186
2010/11	12462.64	12203.486
2011/12	14647.3	14470.786
2012/13		16738.086
2013/14		19005.386
2014/15		21272.686
2015/16		23539.986
2016/17		25807.286

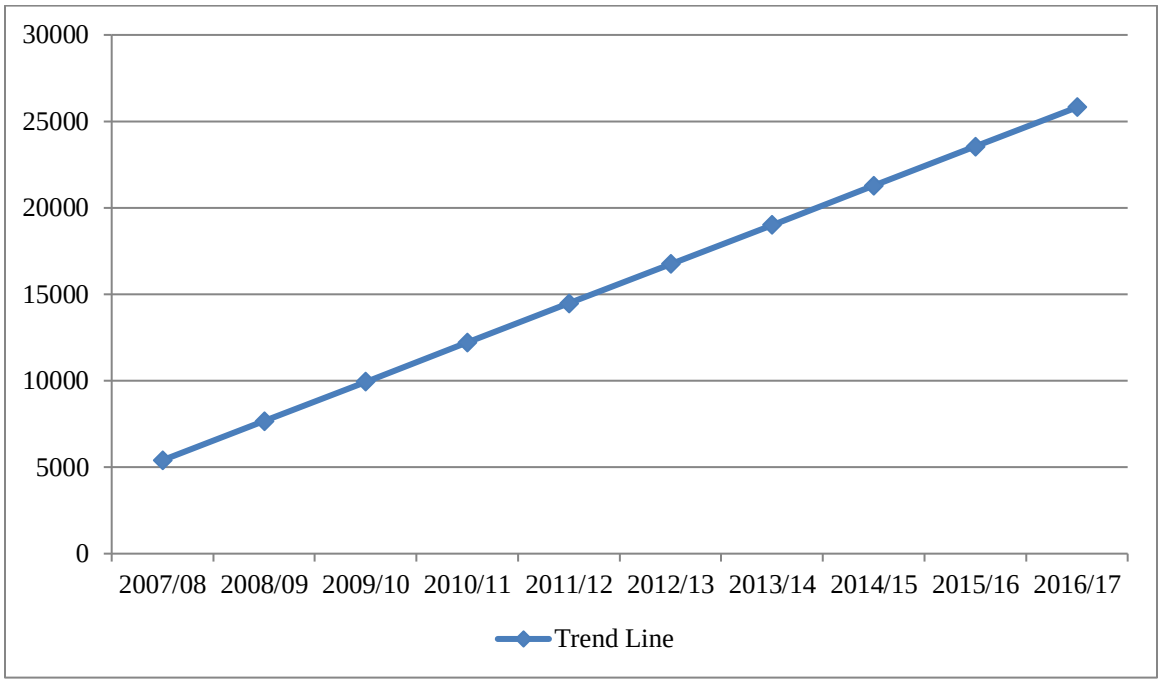
Source: Table 4.1 and Appendix Three

From above table, KBL bank expected loan and advance in 2012/13 and 2016/17 are expected to be Rs.16738.086 and Rs.25807.286 million.

Coefficient of regression (b) of total loan and advance of KBL is Rs. 2267.3 millions. This means that the annual increase in total loan and advance of KBL is Rs. 2267.3 million.

Figure No. 4.18

Trend Value of Loan and Advance



(Source: Table 4.22).

From the above table.4.22, it is clear that loan and advance of both the banks KBL are in increasing trend. Other things remaining the same or constant loan and advance KBL in 2016/17 is predicted by 6746.057. From the above trend analysis, it is quite obvious that KBL loan and advance position is better in all ten years.

4.7.3 Trend Analysis of Net Profit

Under this topic, an effort has been made to calculate the trend values of net profit of KBL for five years from 2007/08 to 2011/12 and forecast next five years till 2016/17. This following table shows the trend value of 10 years from 2007/08 to 2016/17.

Table 4.23

Trend Value of Net Profit of KBL

(Rs. in Million)

Year	Actual Value	Trend Value
2007/08	139.53	124.826
2008/09	202.44	205.172
2009/10	262.39	285.518
2010/11	361.5	365.864
2011/12	461.73	446.21
2012/13		526.556
2013/14		606.902
2014/15		687.248
2015/16		767.594
2016/17		847.94

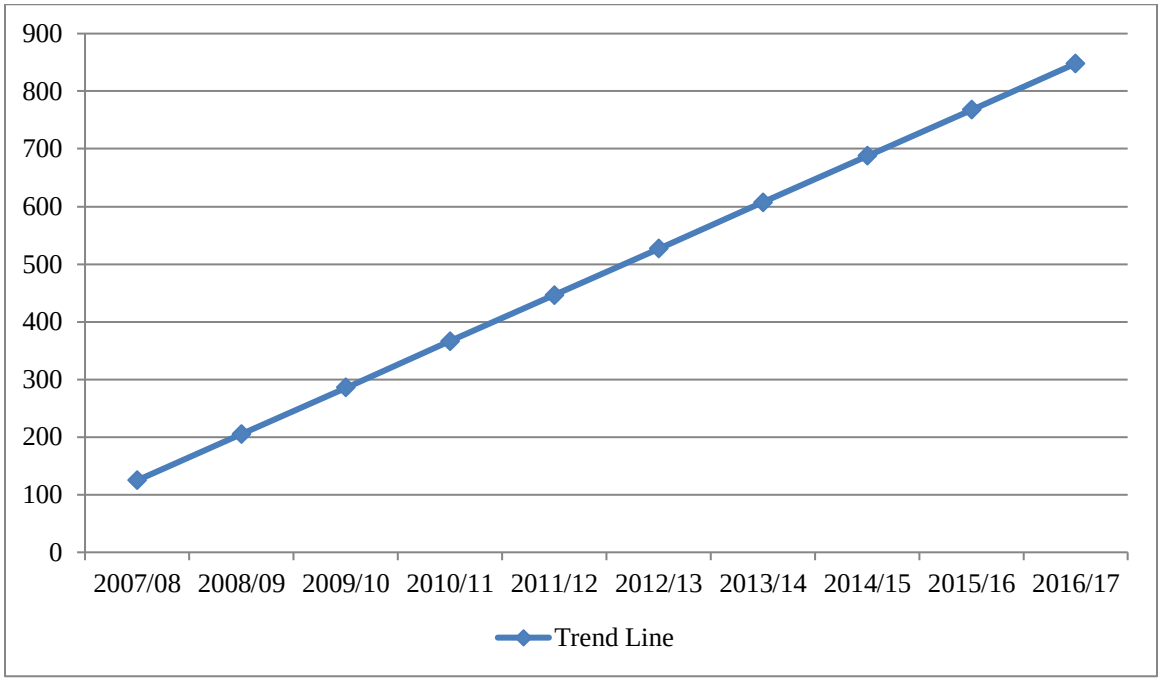
Source: Table 4.12 and Appendix Three

From above table, KBL bank expected net profit in 2012/13 and 2016/17 are expected to be Rs.526.556 and Rs.847.94 million respectively.

Coefficient of regression (b) of total net profit of KBL is Rs. 80.346 millions. This means that the annual increase in total net profit of KBL is Rs. 80.346 millions.

Figure No. 4.19

Trend Value of Net Profit



(Source: Table 4.23).

From the above table no. 4.23, it is clear that net profit of both the banks KBL are in increasing trend. Other things remaining the same or constant net profit KBL in 2016/17 is predicted by 83.066 million. From the above trend analysis, it is quite obvious that KBL net profit position is better in all ten years.

4.8 Major Findings of the Study

The followings are the major findings of the study:

- All the year of study period, the working capital of KBL is positive. The working capital depicts the liquidity position of the organization. It means higher the working capital higher the liquidity of the firm and vice versa. The working capital level of the bank is not constant. Total working capital of the bank was limited to Rs.508.75 million, Rs.828.19 million, Rs.770.8 million,

Rs.1269.4 million and Rs.1587.58 million at the end of FY 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively.

- The current ratio of the bank is not so fluctuating which stands 1.06 at FY 2007/08, 1.07 at FY 2008/09, 1.06 at FY 2009/10, 1.08 at 2010/11 and 1.09 at 2011/12 respectively. The average CR of the bank stands at 1.07 over the study period. As stated by the result, the bank has enough liquidity to remain solvent at the ratio of 1.06.:1, which is minimum in FY 2007/08 and FY 2009/10. In this case, the bank has enough idle money which cannot generate inflow to the bank..
- Cash and bank balance to current assets ratio of the bank is 7.68 percent in FY 2007/08. After that it started to decreased and reached to 6.04 at the end of FY 2008/09 but at the end of FY 2009/10 it was increased and reached to 9.29. and again decreased to 8.26 percent in FY 2010/11 and again increased to 10.83 percent at the end of study period FY 2011/12. High ratio indicates the idle amount, it is not so good for the profit oriented organization.
- The cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio excluding fixed deposit of the bank slightly decreases up to FY 2008/09 and it is slightly increased at the end of FY 2009/10 and continue to the end of the study period.. It indicates that how much funds available with the bank to cover it's current margin, call and saving deposit of the bank immediately. But the large amount of idle cash and bank balance affects profitability of the bank. This ratio stands average 0.1284 over the study period, which means bank is not so satisfactory level.
- The saving deposit to total deposit ratio of the bank has been gradually increasing at initial and decreasing at the end of the study period. It stands at 41.73% over the study period. This ratio indicates the bank's liquidation position. Higher level of this ratio of the bank indicates to the idle fund too. Firm profitability point of view, the bank should minimize the ratio which is showing decreasing trend in recent fiscal year’s. As depicted by the study KBL's position seems satisfactory level over the study period.

- The loan and advance to total deposit ratio of KBL is in increasing trend. The ratio stands 0.66 in FY 2007/08, 0.69 in FY 2008/09, 0.76 in FY 2009/10, 0.78 in FY 2010/11 and 0.81 in FY 2011/12. These ratios indicate the capacity of the bank to mobilization its deposit. As stated by the study the mobilization of deposit of the bank is not so satisfactory level over the study period.
- The loan and advance to fixed deposit ratio of KBL was slightly increased over the study period except the FY 2011/12 which stands at 3.27 at the end of study period. These ratios indicate the capacity of mobilizing its fixed deposit to loan and advance. From the study, it is fund that the bank has been mobilizing it's fixed deposit quite satisfactory.
- The loan and advance to saving deposit ratio of the bank is in increasing trend in the whole study period. These ratios implies that the bank either able to mobilize its saving deposit or not. As per the study, the bank is in satisfactory position over the study period.
- Interest earned to total assets ratio of any organizations indicates the profitability ratio. This ratio of the bank is quite fluctuating. It was 6.16 percent at FY 2007/08, which is fluctuating in further FY by 5.85 percent, 5.62 percent, 5.84 percent, and 6.5 percent in FY 2008/09, 2009/10/ 2010/11 and 2011/12 accordingly. It stands at average 6.01 percentage over the study period. From the study, it is concluded that the interest earned to total assets ratio of KBL is not so much satisfactory. It means, the bank could not be able to use its total assets properly to earn interest.
- Net profit to total assets ratio of KBL is in increasing trend over the study period. It was 1.42% in the beginning of the study period. But at the end of FY 2011/12 it reached to 2.25%. It stands at average 1.83 over the study period. The study shows that the bank could not able to utilized its total assets to generate profit.

- Net profit to total deposit ratio of the bank was in increasing trend over the study period, which stands at 1.56% at the end of FY 2007/08. It stands at 2.55% at the end of FY 2011/12. It stands at average 2.09 over the study period. This ratio is used to find out whether the bank could able to mobilize outsider's funds properly or not. The efficient mobilization of deposit indicates the better performance of the bank. Therefore, the bank should mobilize its deposits as efficiently as possible. But for the analysis of KBL, we can easily found that the bank could not able to mobilized its total deposit efficiently.
- Net profit to shareholders equity ratio is in increasing trend over the study period except the FY 2011/12. The average ratio stands at 24.72%. This ratio is calculated to evaluate the effectiveness of the owners investment, which indicates how well the firm has used the resources of the owners. For the study, it can be conclude that the net profit to shareholders equity of the KBL is in satisfactory level.
- Long term debt to net worth ratio of KBL is in decreasing trend over the study period. It is gradually decreased 399.43%, 346.51%, 329.66%, 290.83% and 268.41% over the FY 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12. The average ratio stands at 326.97% over the study period. If the ratio is high, it indicates the risky and aggressive capital structure for the study, it can be easily shows that the proportion of outsiders claim in total capitalization is higher in KBL.
- Net fixed assets to long term debt ratio of KBL was in increasing trend over the period except FY 2011/12. The average ratio stands at 7.17% over the study period. For the consideration of these ratio, it can be concluded that the KBL net fixed assets covers very low portion of long term debt. In other words, large portion of long term debt is used in current assets of the bank.
- The coefficient of correlation between investment on government securities and total deposit is - 0.71, which is not insignificant over the study period.

- The coefficient of correlation between loan and advance and total deposit stands at 0.9994, which is significant. It means there is positive relationship between loan and advances and total deposit of the bank i.e. perfectly correlated.
- The coefficient of correlation between cash and bank balance and current liabilities of KBL is 0.95. Which shows the positive relationship between the factor. By considering the probable error (PEr). We can say that the value of 'r' is highly significant.
- The coefficient of correlation between loan and advance and net profit is 0.9966. It means high degree of positive relationship between the loan and advance and net profit, which is highly significant

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter is used to summarize the whole study, to draw the conclusions of the study and forward the applicable recommendations for more better and efficient management of working capital of Kumari Bank Limited.

5.1 Summary

Commercial banks are established to improve people's economic welfare and facility, to provide loan to the agriculture, industry and commerce and to offer banking services to the people and the country. The modern banking system that we have today has passed the several stages before reaching the present stage. Because of the liberal economic policy adopted by the Nepalese government a number of commercial banks are operating today in Nepal. There are 31 commercial banks (including government owned, private and joint venture) are operating in Nepal. Among various commercial banks established in Nepal, Kumari Bank Limited is one of them. The main objectives of the study were to evaluate the working capital position as well as financial performance of Kumari Bank Ltd. The other objectives of this study are to throw light on the importance of the proper management of working capital and to make suggestion about how to manage working capital of Kumari Bank Limited from the long range view point. Commercial bank is income oriented, thus proper financial decision making is more important in banking transaction for its efficiency and profitability. Most of the financial decisions of a bank are concerned with current assets and current liabilities. Working capital management is concerned with current assets and current liabilities. Generally, working capital refers to the difference between current assets and current liabilities. Thus, working capital management has been regarded as one of the conditioning factor in the decision making issue of commercial banks. The term working capital management closely relates with short

term financing; it is concerned with collection and allocation of resources. Working capital management relates to problems that arise in attempting to manage the current assets, the current liabilities and interrelationships that exist between them. To fulfill the objectives of this study and other specific objective as described in chapter one, an appropriate research methodology has been developed which includes the ratio analysis as financial tools and trend analysis, correlation coefficient as statistical tools. The major ratio analysis consists of the liquidity ratio, activity or turnover ratio, profitability ratio and capital structure or leverage ratio. Under these main ratios and their trend position are studied in the chapter four. In order to test the relationship between the various components of working capital, coefficient of correlation 'r' is calculate and analyzed. The necessary data are derived from the balance sheet and profit and loss A/C of the bank for the period of five years from fiscal years 2007/08 to 2011/12. Now in, this chapter an attempt has been made to present summary, conclusions and some suggestions and recommendations.

5.2 Conclusion

On the basis of the research, the researcher came to the conclusion that the interest was the major sources of income. From the analysis of the financial position of the KBL from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12 the collection of deposits and loan investment are increasing satisfactorily and there are also increasing in operating profit.

The CR of the bank over the five year is 1.07 times on an average. It indicates that the margin for safety for customers has been maintained satisfactorily. The average of the cash and bank balance to current assets ratio is 8.42 percent which indicates that the cash and bank balance proportion with respect to the current assets is moderate. The average cash and bank balance to total deposit ratio stands at 12.84 percent. It is not so satisfactory level over the study period. The saving deposit to total deposit ratio of bank over the five year period is 41.73 percent. This ratio of KBL seems satisfactory

level over the study period. Hence, in general the liquidity position of the bank is good enough to meet the short-term obligation.

Large amount of loans and advances are given out of total deposits. The KBL net fixed assets covers very low portion of long term debt. In other words large portion of long term debt is used in current assets of the bank. Loan term debt to net worth ratio of the bank is in satisfactory condition. This ratio also implies that the proportion of outsiders claim in total capitalization is higher in KBL. The researcher found that the operating efficiency of the bank is in satisfactory condition. Interest earned in comparison to total assets is not fair enough. Net profit earned in comparison to the total assets and total deposit is relatively low. The bank has been earning 1.83 percent on its total assets during the study period. The researcher found that the EPS of the bank is quite good as its average stands at 46.38 percent during the study period.

5.3 Recommendations

- Working capital is essential to meet short-term obligation. But high level of working capital increased idle fund which affects the profitability of the bank. Therefore, the bank should maintain sound working capital position. It means neither more nor less. The working capital of KBL has been following increasing trend. Thus, the bank should try to maintain sound working capital.
- The services provided by KBL are similar to those provided by other commercial banks. Therefore, it is recommended to KBL to formulate new schemes and techniques in order to attract more and more people towards the bank.
- The current ratio of the bank is more than one. It means the bank has sufficient liquidity to remain solvent. It is true that such higher ratios supposed by the greater ability of bank to pay its bills. But if a bank has more than sufficient current assets is indication of unfavorable of distribution of current assets than current liabilities. Therefore, there is quite higher idle fund which may result

unproductive for bank. Thus, the bank should try to reduce its current assets to increase its profitability.

- The loan and advances to total deposit ratio indicates the capacity of bank to mobilize its deposit into loan and advances. It also majors the efficiency of management to utilize their available resources. As found in the above study, he bank could not able to mobilize its total deposit through loan and advances. Therefore, the bank should disburse its total deposit as much as possible by means of loan and advances.
- From the above study the researcher easily found that the bank's interest earned to total assets ratio is not satisfactory so far. It indicates the bank could not able to utilize its total assets to earned interest. Therefore, the bank should utilize its available assets as properly as possible to earned interest.
- The net profit to total assets ratio of the banks is not also satisfactory, from the above study it is easily found that the bank could not able to utilized its available sources properly to earn profit. Therefore, the bank should utilize its total assets as possible as much.
- Although, the cost of services to total assets ratio has been decreasing, it is not in so satisfactory level. Therefore, the bank should try to decline its cost of services as possible as it can.
- Expansion of more branches is necessary to collect more deposit. If the services are expanded in most part of the nation, it can collect deposits from different area and can invest that funds in productive sector for generating income. So, KBL should also expand its branches in rural and urban area as it is doing so that it can provide its services to the people of the different part of the county as well as it is benefit for the bank also.
- Further studies can be conducted by using other banks (financial institutions) an other organization as sample, by using other financial and statistical tools by increasing sample period.

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Appendix One

KUMARI BANK LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As on Asadh End 2067 (16 July 2010)

(Revised according to study need)

Capital and Liabilities	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12 Unaudited**
Shareholders' Equity	720.74	839.73	981.98	1,342.07	1,741.59
Long Term Debt	2,878.87	2,909.75	3,237.17	3,903.18	4,674.62
Total Deposits (Excluding FD)	8,942.75	10,485.36	12,388.93	15,833.74	18,083.98
Short Term Loans	6.00	553.18	730.00	100.00	100.00
Bills Payable	19.87	11.62	25.78	51.58	51.12
Misc. CL	167.77	188.43	243.42	194.53	319.30
Total Liabilities	**12,736.00**	**14,988.07**	**17,607.28**	**21,425.10**	**24,970.61**
Assets	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12 Unaudited**
Net fixed assets	95.23	110.75	320.85	387.27	417.04
Other Assets	2,995.63	2,810.54	3,128.22	3,588.58	4,411.59
Cash and Bank Balance	740.52	728.70	1,315.91	1,440.46	2,182.11
Loan and Advances	5,912.58	7,259.08	9,399.33	12,462.64	14,647.30
Government Securities	2,146.62	2,658.37	2,332.03	2,113.22	1,744.75
Misc. Current Assets	845.42	1,420.63	1,110.94	1,432.93	1,567.82
Total Assets	**12,736.00**	**14,988.07**	**17,607.28**	**21,425.10**	**24,970.61**

Radhesh Pant	**Shiva Ratan Sarada**	**Amir Pratap J.B. Rana**	**Santoo Shrestha**
Samson J.B. Rana			
Chief Executed Officer	**Chairman**	**Director**	**Director**
Director			

Geha Nath Dhungana	**Jagadish P. Chaudhary**	**Dr. Shova Kanta Dhakal**	**Rashendra**
Malla			
Chief Operations Officer	**Director**	**Director**	**Director**

Madan K.

Sharma

Partner,

CSC & Co.

Chartered

Accountants

Appendix Two

Coefficient of Correlation between Investment on Government Securities and Total Deposit

(in Million)

Year	Inv. Sec. (x)	Deposits (Y)	X^2	Y^2	XY
2007/08	2146.62	8942.75	4,607,977.42	79,972,777.56	19,196,686.01
2008/09	2658.37	10485.36	7,066,931.06	109,942,774.33	27,873,966.46
2009/10	2332.03	12388.93	5,438,363.92	153,485,586.54	28,891,356.43
2010/11	2113.22	15833.74	4,465,698.77	250,707,322.39	33,460,176.04
2011/12	1744.75	18083.98	3,044,152.56	327,030,332.64	31,552,024.11
	10994.99	**65734.76**	**24623123.73**	**921138793.5**	**140974209**

Calculated by excel spreadsheet

$r = \frac{n\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}\sqrt{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}} = -0.710439213$

$P.E. = \frac{0.6745\ (1-r^2)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.15$

6 P.E. = 0.89

Coefficient of Correlation between Loan and Advance and Total Deposits

(in Million)

Year	Loan and Advance (x)	Deposits (Y)	X^2	Y^2	XY
2007/08	5912.58	8942.75	34,958,602.26	79,972,777.56	52,874,724.80
2008/09	7259.08	10485.36	52,694,242.45	109,942,774.33	76,114,067.07
2009/10	9399.33	12388.93	88,347,404.45	153,485,586.54	116,447,641.42
2010/11	12462.64	15833.74	155,317,395.77	250,707,322.39	197,330,201.47
2011/12	14647.3	18083.98	214,543,397.29	327,030,332.64	264,881,480.25
	49680.93	**65734.76**	**545861042.2**	**921138793.5**	**707648115**

Calculated by excel spreadsheet

$r = \frac{n\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}\sqrt{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}} = 0.9994$

$P.E. = \frac{0.6745\ (1-r^2)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.00036$

6 P.E. = 0.0022

Coefficient of Correlation between Cash and Bank Balance and Current Liabilities

(in Million)

Year	Cash and Bank Balance (x)	Current Liabilities (Y)	X^2	Y^2	XY
2007/08	740.52	9136.39	548,369.87	83,473,622.23	6,765,679.52
2008/09	728.7	11238.59	531,003.69	126,305,905.19	8,189,560.53
2009/10	1315.91	13388.13	1,731,619.13	179,242,024.90	17,617,574.15
2010/11	1440.46	16179.85	2,074,925.01	261,787,546.02	23,306,426.73
2011/12	2182.11	18554.4	4,761,604.05	344,265,759.36	40,487,741.78
	6407.7	**68497.36**	**9647521.752**	**995074857.7**	**96366982.72**

Calculated by excel spreadsheet

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}\sqrt{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}} = 0.951495182$$

$$P.E. = \frac{0.6745\,(1-r^2)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.029$$

6 P.E. = 0.18

Coefficient of Correlation between Loan and Advance and Net Profit

(in Million)

Year	Loan and Advance (x)	Net Profit (Y)	X^2	Y^2	XY
2007/08	5912.58	139.53	34,958,602.26	19,468.62	824,982.29
2008/09	7259.08	202.44	52,694,242.45	40,981.95	1,469,528.16
2009/10	9399.33	262.39	88,347,404.45	68,848.51	2,466,290.20

2010/11	12462.64	361.5	155,317,395.77	130,682.25	4,505,244.36
2011/12	14647.3	461.73	214,543,397.29	213,194.59	6,763,097.83
	49680.93	**1427.59**	**545861042.2**	**473175.9295**	**16029142.83**

Calculated by excel spreadsheet

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}\sqrt{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}} = 0.996669431$$

$$P.E. = \frac{0.6745\,(1-r^2)}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.002$$

6 P.E. = 0.012

Appendix Three

Trend Analysis of Total Deposit (in Million)

Year (t)	Mid-Value (m)	x = m-2008.5	Actual Value (y)	x^2	xy	x = m-2008.5	Trend Value = 13146.952 + 2363.084 x
2007/08	2006.5	-2	8942.75	4	-17885.5	-2	8420.784
2008/09	2007.5	-1	10485.36	1	-10485.36	-1	10783.868
2009/10	2008.5	0	12388.93	0	0	0	13146.952
2010/11	2009.5	1	15833.74	1	15833.74	1	15510.036
2011/12	2010.5	2	18083.98	4	36167.96	2	17873.12
2012/13	*2011.5*					*3*	*20236.204*
2013/14	*2012.5*					*4*	*22599.288*
2014/15	*2013.5*					*5*	*24962.372*
2015/16	*2014.5*					*6*	*27325.456*
2016/17	*2015.5*					*7*	*29688.54*
		0	**65734.76**	**10**	**23630.84**		

Calculated by excel spreadsheet:
b = 2363.084
a = 13146.952

Trend Equation
y = 13146.952 + 2363.084 x

Trend Analysis of Loan and Advance (in Million)

Year (t)	Mid-Value (m)	x = m-2008.5	Actual Value (y)	x^2	xy	x = m-2008.5	Trend Value = 9936.186 + 2267.3 x
2007/08	2006.5	-2	5912.58	4	-11825.16	-2	5401.586
2008/09	2007.5	-1	7259.08	1	-7259.08	-1	7668.886
2009/10	2008.5	0	9399.33	0	0	0	9936.186
2010/11	2009.5	1	12462.64	1	12462.64	1	12203.486
2011/12	2010.5	2	14647.3	4	29294.6	2	14470.786
2012/13	*2011.5*					*3*	*16738.086*
2013/14	*2012.5*					*4*	*19005.386*
2014/15	*2013.5*					*5*	*21272.686*
2015/16	*2014.5*					*6*	*23539.986*
2016/17	*2015.5*					*7*	*25807.286*
		0	**49680.93**	**10**	**22673**		

Calculated by excel spreadsheet:

Trend Equation

b = 2267.3 y = 9936.186 + 2267.3 x
a = 9936.186

Trend Analysis of net profit (in Million)

Year (t)	Mid-Value (m)	x = m-2008.5	Actual Value (y)	x^2	xy	x = m-2008.5	Trend Value = 285.518 + 80.346 x
2007/08	2006.5	-2	139.53	4	-279.06	-2	124.826
2008/09	2007.5	-1	202.44	1	-202.44	-1	205.172
2009/10	2008.5	0	262.39	0	0	0	285.518
2010/11	2009.5	1	361.5	1	361.5	1	365.864
2011/12	2010.5	2	461.73	4	923.46	2	446.21
2012/13	*2011.5*					*3*	*526.556*
2013/14	*2012.5*					*4*	*606.902*
2014/15	*2013.5*					*5*	*687.248*
2015/16	*2014.5*					*6*	*767.594*
2016/17	*2015.5*					*7*	*847.94*
		0	**1427.59**	**10**	**803.46**		

Calculated by excel spreadsheet: Trend Equation
b = 80.346 y = 285.518 + 80.346 x
a = 285.518