A STUDY ON DETERMINANTS OF PROFITABLITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN NEPAL

A Thesis

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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis

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DETERMINANTS OF PROFITABLITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN NEPAL

has been prepared as approved by this Department in the prescribed format of the Faculty of Management. This thesis is forwarded for examination.

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VIVA-VOCE SHEET

We have conducted the viva -voce of the thesis presented

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The thesis to be the original work of the student and written according to the prescribed format. We recommend the thesis to be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

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Certificate of Authorship

I hereby declare that this- submission of **Determinants of Profitability of Commercial Banks in Nepal** is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree of a university or other institution of higher learning, expect where due acknowledgement is made in the acknowledgements

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Despite of sincere efforts made, the chance of human error cannot be ruined out.

Therefore, I would also like to take full responsibility of any kind of deficiency

presented in the Study.

Tulsi Karki

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Executive Summary

Profitability is simply the difference between total revenue and total cost. Thus, the factors which affect commercial bank profitability would be those which affect banks' revenue and costs. Hence, the impact of the internal and external determinants of commercial bank profitability is analyzed with a view to show their impact on bank revenue and costs. This theoretical study focuses on the dependent variable namely bank profitability. This is followed by the internal determinants of commercial bank profitability.

This study investigates the determinants of profitability of commercial banks in Nepal with respect to firm specific variables. The specific objectives of this study were to analyze the relationship and impact of capital adequacy ratio, bank size, liquidity, quality of asset and operating cost efficiency on return on asset and return on equity.

The research was based on primary and secondary data. The methods used for secondary data analysis included financial analysis, and analysis by forming portfolio, correlation analysis and regression analysis. The methods used for primary data analysis included percentage frequency distribution, mean scores of responses to 5 point Likert scale items.

The results of from the financial analysis concluded that profitability of SCBL, Nabil Bank and EBL is higher than other sampled banks. Additionally, HBL, NIBL, NSBI, BOK, NIC Bank, NCC Bank's profitability is average and lastly, Laxmi, SBL, KBL, and LBL does not have satisfactory level of profitability of commercial bank in Nepal. Furthermore, from correlation analysis, portfolio analysis and regression analysis of secondary data shows that credit to deposit ratio, non performing loan and cost efficiency ratio has shown consistently significant explanatory power in negative manner in a ROA model indicating that return on asset decreases with increase in credit to deposit ratio, nonperforming loan ratio and cost efficiency ratio. In contrast, the study documents that capital adequacy ratio and firm size as insignificant in explaining the variations in return on asset of commercial banks in Nepal. Furthermore, cost efficiency ratio has shown consistently significant explanatory power in ROE model indicating that return on equity decreases with increase in cost

efficiency ratio. Whereas, the study documents that capital adequacy ratio, firm size, credit to deposit ratio and non performing loan ratio as insignificant in explaining the variations in return on equity of commercial banks in Nepal. Furthermore, the study also concluded that the effect of a growing size on profitability has been proved to be positive to a certain extent. However, for banks that become extremely large, the effect of size could be negative due to bureaucratic and other reasons. Similarly the study also concluded that current profitability of commercial banks of Nepal is not sufficient in order to survive for the long run.

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List of Abbreviation

ADF : Augmented Dickey Fuller

BOK : Bank of Kathmandu Limited

CAR : Capital Adequacy Ratio

CBK : Central Bank of Kenya

CBS : Central Bureau of Statistics

CDR : Credit to Deposit Ratio

CE : Cost Efficiency

DSE : Dhaka Stock Exchange

EBL : Everest Bank Limited

ER : Efficiency Ratio

EU : European Union

FY : Fiscal Year

GDP : Gross Domestic Product

HBL : Himalayan Bank Limited

IFS : IMF Financial Statistics

IMF : International Monetary Fund

IRR : Internal Rate of Return

KBL : Kumari Bank Limited

KSE : Karachi Stock Exchange

LAXMI : Laxmi Bank Limited

LBL : Lumbini Bank Limited

NABIL : Nabil Bank Limited

NBC : National Bank of Commerce

NCC : Nepal Credit and Commerce Bank Limited

NEPSE : Nepal Stock Exchange Limited

NIBL : Nepal Investment Bank Limited

NIC : Nepal Industrial and Commercial Bank

NMB : National Microfinance Bank

NPA : Non-performing Assets

NPL : Non performing Loan

NPV : Net Present Value

NRB : Nepal Rastra Bank

NSBI : Nepal SBI Bank

OLS : Ordinary Least Square

PI : Profitability Index

ROA : Return on Asset

ROCE : Returns on Capital Employed

ROE : Return on Equity

ROI : Return on Investment

SBI : State Bank of India

SBL : Siddhartha Bank Limited

SCBL : Standard Chartered Bank Limited

SCP : Structure-Conduct Performance

SEBON : Security Board of Nepal

SEE : South Eastern European

SPSS : Statistical Package of Social Science

Std.Dev : Standard Deviation

SSA : Sub- Saharan Africa

T.U : Tribhuvan University