CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The basic function of the economy is to allocate scarce resources to produce goods and services demanded by the society. The production of the goods and services require the transformation of the resources land, labor, capital, technology, managerial skill and information. Among these capital is considered as the most important and called as life blood of the business for the production of the goods and services. Capital formation and its proper utilization are essential for economic development on any country. In such a context, the players in the financial system (borrowers, depositors, and the intermediaries) play a prominent role. Financial institutions are business organization that acts as a mobilized and depositories of savings of and as suppliers of credit and finance. As a financial intermediary financial companies contribute for the economic development as they collect surplus fund from the nook and the corner of the country. And simultaneously making loan available to other customers who have cash shortage for investment and other usage by providing interest to the depositors and charging interest to the borrowers.

The slow growth and traditional attitude of commercial banks in mobilizing financial resources, lack of financial innovations and growing interest of public on Upahar or installment program are the major reasons among other for the establishment of financial companies. (Ghimire, 2006: 26)

After the government adopted the open and liberal policies in financial sector, among other institutions finance companies has been incorporated under company act 2053. Finance company is perhaps the fastest growing financial institutions in Nepal. The first of it was established in 1992 named Nepal Awash Development finance Co. Ltd. (NADF) but today there are 79 such finance companies. They are authorized to accept deposits under several schemes and to mobilize the funds in wide range productive

sectors like agricultural, industrial, trade and commerce. Finance companies are popular between low income and middle class people for financing which also perform the varying roles of providing specialized services to their clients offering higher rate of interest and revenue generation. The finance company is defined by the dictionary of modern economy as " A finance intermediary not a bank which may obtain fund from its own capital resources by accepting deposit (usually for fixed periods)of even by borrowing from other institution which then lends for variety of purpose, especially to finance hire purchase contracts but leasing.

Nepal is rich in natural resources which are remained unutilized because of lack of capital. The problem of brain drain is increasing. The obstacle of the capital can be wiped out by the collection of more deposit from the savers (household / business and government). A key factor in the development of an economy is the mobilization process of domestic resources. Finance companies produce loans and innovations to facilitate trade and transactions. Most of the rural parts of Nepal still operate a barter system. Economic development is only possible if it is monetized. So finance companies as an important part of financial market play major role to monetize the economy.

One factor that significantly influences and ties all of them together is the rate of interest. The rate of interest is the price a borrower must pay to secure scarce loan able funds from a lender for an agreed upon period. (Rose, 1999: 112) An appropriate interest rate structure greatly affects the collection of deposit, mobilization of savings (in productive sector and profit positions of any financial institutions, which in turn affects the economic upliftment of the whole country. Higher interest rate generally brings a greater volume of savings and stimulates the lending of funds. Lower rate of interest rate on the other hand tend to damp on the flow of savings and reduce lending activity. Interest rate sends price signals to borrowers, lenders savers and investors. So it is important to know and be familiar with interest rate charged on lending and interest provided on deposit and the factors influencing it.

Finance Companies in Financial System of Nepal

Finance companies in Nepal are licensed under the finance company act 1985 but recently they are incorporated under Company act, 2053 and the largest group of deposit taking financial institution after commercial banks and development banks. These commercial banks are the creation of early 1990's. Finance companies are established as public limited mainly for providing loans to procedure motor vehicles and other consumer durables on hire purchase terms, land acquisition and building construction and leasing plant and machinery. Finance companies lending operation have tended to complement the operation of commercial banks mainly on urban areas. These companies are not allowed to accept demand and saving deposit from public and have thus concentrated in mobilizing funds through fixed deposits. Thus finance companies are the institutions to perform non banking activities arrangement and operation of different schemes whereby they collect the fund under different arrangement they have made and disburse the funds to demanders of funds and meet their objectives.

Economic liberalization policy of the government has encouraged the establishment and growth of finance companies in the country. In 8th plan, it has been clearly stated that the vacuum in the present national financial system needs to be filled by institutionally developed capital market institutions like investment companies, finance companies, leasing and housing, finance in order to create healthy, competitive financial sector. In 10th plan it has been described that "encouragement will be made to establish finance companies in development regions where there are not yet established. At the same time the scope of service delivery will be expanded, where possible". In a situation when the existing financial institution, especially commercial banks to meet consumer need for credit, it is time to encourage the growth and operation of finance companies to meet individual credit needs, undertake fee / based merchant banking function and to gradually curtail the upahar and dhukuti programs which were run unofficial.

In purpose to government's economic liberalization policy, NRB took some policy majors for the healthy and completive development of commercial banks and finance companies dissuade hem from contracting in Kathmandu. The approval and permission of NRB to encourage the establishment and growth to finance companies started in Nepal after the

first amendment in finance company act, 1985(2042). Within the period of four years 1991/92 as per available data, there had been 79 finance companies of various capital sizes registered in Nepal Government company registered office.

But in the year 1994, the wave of establishing finance companies reached to the maximum number. Altogether 32 finance companies were registered as per official record in company register. Moreover, four additional finance companies were registered in 1995.

Out of the 79 finance companies, 23 finance companies were started operation in 1995. This finance company has authorized capital finance companies reached to 45 in mid January 1999. In the mid January 1999, the total resources of the finance companies amounted to Rs 9582 million. By the mid march 2003 the number of finance company licensed under the finance companies act 2042 BS totaled 55. The No. of finance companies reached 79 in mid April 2012 and they are already in operations.

In view of the growing numbers of finance companies registered and applying for license with NRB, a high level technical committee has been constituted for more serious and detailed study and analysis of feasibility report submitted by finance company under the management and leadership of NRB's deputy competitive environment in financial sector. Based on the recommendation of a high level committee, policy framework and guidelines will be published to help and direct the establishment and regulations of finance companies in the country.

The recommendation of this committee will also help to determine basic eligibility criteria to apply why issuing licensed to new finance companies and also in monitoring to those already established and had started operation. There is tremendous growth in the number of financial institutions in Nepal in the last two decades at the beginning of 1080's. It is where financial sector was not licensed there where only two commercial banks and two per basis performing banking activities in Nepal and there were no micro credit development, finance companies cooperatives and NGO's. Financial market has

made hallmark progress in terms of financial institution. By mid July 2012 NRB, license bank and non bank financial institution totaled 214 out of them 79 finance companies. It can be concluded that finance companies covers the large portions of the financial markets that collects the idle saving from the nook and corner of the country and make use of that in productive sector for the benefit of themselves and the welfare of the nation as a whole.

Interest Rate

The rate of interest is the price a borrower must pay to secure scarce loanable funds from a lender for an agreed upon time period. It is the price of credit. The rate of interest is the ratio of two quantities, the money cost of borrowing divided by the amount of money actually borrowed, usually expressed on an annual percentage basis. The cost of borrowing money, measured in Rupee per year per rupee borrowed, is the interest rate. Interest rate sends price signals to borrower, lenders, savers and investors. For example, higher interest rate generally brings forth a greater volume of saving and stimulates the lending of funds. Lower rate of interest, on the other hand, tend to dampen the flow of saving and reduce lending activity. Higher interest rates tend to reduce the volume of borrowing and capital investment, and lower interest rates stimulate borrowing and investment spending. (Rose, 1999: 164)

History of interest rate in Nepal

While observing the brief historical background of the interest rate structure of Nepal, frequent change can be noticed. In the beginning the interest rate charged and offered by banks and financial institution was mentioned at a lower level, which view to stimulate real income and employment. However, dramatic change had been made time to time. A study of the annual report of Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) avails the changes made, the objectives behind such changed and their justification.

On April 13, 1965 the interest of deposits was increased by 1% point which prevailed to August 30, 1966. Similarly, other two categories of fixed deposits 3 to 5 years and above five years were created and interest rates on those two types of deposits were 5% and 6% percent respectively. On the august 31, 1966 the interest rate on all type of deposits was

increased approximately by one percentage point. The interest structure was again raised on April 14, 1947 the rate of interest saving the deposit was raised to 5% but the rate of interest on 3 month & 6 month deposits was reduced however, the rate of fixed deposits having the maturities of more than one year was raised varying by 1 to 1.75 percentage points. Another change in interest in structure was introduced on July 16, 1974 the interest rate in saving deposit was fixed at 6.5 percentage that on fixed deposits of three and six month maturities were kept constant and interest rate on all categories of fixed deposits were raised by 2 percentage points. The lending rates of commercial banks were also revised respectively. The lending rates were lowered in some cases. However, the loans for unproductive purpose were made costlier by two percentage points. Giving different justifications, NRB issued directives to the bank and the financial institutions to apply new interest rates from April 18, 1975, which was a drastic change. The interest was increased from 6.5% to 8% on saving deposits and that on fixed deposits of 3 months to 6 months were increased to 4% and 10% respectively.

The interest rate on one year deposit was increased from 9.5% to 16% and all two year and above fixed deposit rate was increased from 9.75% to 16%. Perior to the revision there, were nine different categories of lending carrying the interest 8% to 15%. However the revision categorized the loan only in two categories 15% interest rate was applicable to the entire loan to small sectors, agriculture sector, industry, export credit against development bonds where as 18% minimum rate was fixed for other purpose. The interest rate on the loan against fixed deposits receipts was fixed 2% higher than on fixed deposits. On February 12, 1977 NRB revised interest rates again. The rate offered on saving 3 month fixed deposits was lowered to 9% (by one percent point). How ever, the interest rate on one year fixed deposits was lowered to 2% point to 12% and that on two years and above fixed deposits was also decline by 2% point. Next amendment in interest was made on June 15, 1982 and the interest rates on all type old deposit were increased by 0.5% Point.

And the lending rates on all type of loans by 1% point. NRB authorized the commercial bank and other financial institution to charge an add national 2.55 interest above the

specific rate on all over due loan and minimum of 17% interest on misutilized loan to agriculture. Industry and services sectors a provision of 1% rebate for timely repayment was also made, NRB further revised the interest on August 17, 1982 which was slight change on lending rate only giving right in offering the interest rate on saving and time deposit to the extent of 1.5% & 1% respectively above prevailing rate. NRB issued direction to the commercial bank. On May 29, 1986 commercial banks and financial institution were given freedom in fixing the interest on deposit and loans. However higher limit and lower limit were fixed by NRB. The minimum of 8.5% interest rate was fixed for saving deposits. The rate on fixed deposits of less than one year's maturity needed to be at least not less that the rate on saving deposits.

Minimum of 12% interest rate was fixed on one year's fixed deposits. The interest rate on more than one year's fixed deposits could be fixed by the banks and financial institutions were given freedom to fix lending rate subject to a minimum of 15% for the priority sector.

On August 31, 1989, commercial banks and financial institution were granted complete freedom in determining their own deposits and lending rates. However, on August 22, 1992 NRB issued some directive to banks and financial institution to clearly spell out the interest on deposits of at least up to one year, not create the range of percentage in interest rates on credits of some types and purpose and to stop fixing the interest rate of flat basic in addition to this, NRB also instructed the bank and financial institutions in to limit their interest rate on deposits and credits at 6% within mid-December 1993. Then after NRB has not regulated interest directly but has given instructions in to time regarding the interest rate and term and condition of lending and keeping account. A last instruction to the bank and financial institution was issued in 2002. Currently interest rate spread required to be maintained by bank and financial institutions has also been removed.

As previously stated, the interest rate structure in the beginning was purely central bank's matter of concern. However considering the needs of the country, NRB took a flexible approach in making some adjustments in interest rates by putting control on it. However,

the impact of economics liberalization in developing countries because of financial globalization began to influence Nepal. This ultimately brought be regulation in interest rate by leaving the interest rate to be determined by market forces.

1.2 Focus of the Study

The finance company perhaps the fastest growing financial institution, are currently viewed as catalyst in the process of economic growth of a country as they help in efficient transformation of idle savings into productive investment.

This organization survives who can make profit in the long run. The profit for the organization is the interest spread between sources and uses of funds. The focus of this study is to examine the influencing factors of interest rate of Nepalese finance companies taking seven institutions (Lumbini Finance & Leasing Company (LUFC), Union Finance Company Ltd (UFCL), Navadurga Finance Company Ltd. (NFC), Lalitpur Finance Company (LFC), United Finance Company Ltd. (UFC), Mahalaxmi Finance Ltd. (MFL/N) and Om Finance Limited (OFL)) taking as sample organization. Interest rate is believed as one of the most important factor for the development of finance companies and financial system as a whole. This study also attempts to analysis the methods used by various finance companies to calculate the interest. The study is also concentrate on whether the theories on interest rate propounded by various economists match in Nepalese context or not since interest rate is main concern of every individual who saves (deposits) and borrows money, it is important to study about interest rate. Therefore, this study focuses on the interest rate of different finance companies and the central bank's role regarding interest rates.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Lack of financing has led the natural resources of Nepal being utilized. Nepal is importing raw materials for producing goods and services from foreign countries. If finance is available, many factories could be established to take benefit from utilization of resources which would increase the employment, standers of living and status of country's economy. Financial companies in Nepal are committed to avail the capital for

different sectors. Different finance companies in Nepal are committed to avail the capital for different sectors. Different finance companies have been established targeting different groups. Interest charge and offered by the institution was regulated by central bank until before few years, but now these institutions are free to fix their interest rates. In various books of economics and financial institution, interest occupies a crucial part. While studying of the evolution of interest rate, many theories has been introduced as time spent and changes have taken place in market structures and expectations.

Assumptions of these theories were different and different factors were considered as crucial in different time. As a developing country, Nepalese market has not reached its maturity but in recent years institution is determining their interest rate themselves. Thus, it is important to know whether the interest rate is determined by market forces or by managerial discretion. Some of the previous researcher in their thesis had studied in the limited areas such as interest rate structure, impact of interest on portfolio of policies etc. these studies are also very old i.e. of 1980's . This type of study has not been found yet in current scenario. It seems to be not on public but also university graduates in commerce or business administration cannot calculate the true or effective rates. Bankers and other financial institutions use various methods of interest calculation. Correspondingly true affecting rates also differs. Therefore, this researcher has influenced analysis that what factors affect interest rates and what is the method used in interest calculation. More specifically this study is an attempt to answer the following questions:

1) What are the major qualitative factors that shape the interest rate finance companies of Nepal?
2) What is the relationship between the liquidity position and interest rates on deposit and lending?
3) What is the impact of liquidity position of organization on interest rate charged and offered by finance companies?
4) Is the interest rate charged and offered by finance companies affect by inflation?
5) Is the interest rate charged and offered by finance companies affected by maturity period and other economic factors?

1.4 Objective of the Study

To identify the influencing factors of the interest rate charged and offered by Nepalese finance companies through examination of the relation between influencing factors and interest rate is the main aim of this study. The following (supportive) objectives have been;

1. To trace out impact of interest rate on deposit and lending.
2. To know the interest rate determination factors of Nepalese finance company.
3. To identify impact of inflation on interest rate charged and offered by various Nepalese finance companies,
4. To find out the affect maturity period and other economic factors on the interest rates offered by Nepalese finance companies.
5. To explore the other major qualitative factors determining the interest rate charge and provided by finance companies.
6. To suggest and recommitted on the basis of major findings.

1.5 Importance of the Study

Nepalese finance companies of financial system perform a number of activities that are essential for a modern private venture economy. Two most important functions that financial system performs consists of providing the means by which payment for transactions are accomplished and saving are accumulated and channeled it to investment users. The financial system determines both the cost of credit and how much credit will be able to pay for thousand of goods and services we purchase daily.

Playing for a good and services, saving, lending, borrowing and investing all activities are carried out within the framework of financial system. Which credit becomes more costly (that is higher interest rate) and available total spending for goods and services falls. As s result, unemployment rises and economic growth slows as business cut back their production. In contrast, when the cost declines (i.e. lower interest rates) and the loanable funds become more reality available, total spending economy increase, more jobs are created and economic growth accelerates. (Kery and Donald, 1982: 66) Hence, economic growth depends upon circulation of money and financial system facilitates it.

In modern world, the expenditure of both government and private sectors is increasing investment is needed at any of economy. However, the private sectors, in most of the developing countries including Nepal, are suffering from financial crisis. People are less aware about banking system. Financial intermediates are insufficient to mobilize the saving of the saving of the country some established institutions are also based small amount of saving is also utilize in productive investments rather than spending in construction of house, luxuries foods, ornaments etc. But the question is why the financial institutions of the country could not attract more saving? Are the monetary authorizes in this country wrong in determining the rate of interest? Alternatively, what the rate of interest can do lend more. On the other hand, inflation is troubling developing countries like Nepal can Keynes and modern economist paid special attention to the role of interest rate in the economic field.

Nepalese interest rate varies time to time, region and sector to sector. The function in interest rate is a regular phenomenon in developing countries. Therefore, it is quite necessary to develop some ideas about the impact of interest rate to the economy. Further more, it is important to know the policies of financial institutions regarding rate of interest and its impact on various financial institutions. This study is also considered useful to various parties such as further researchers, students, teachers, financial institutions and general individuals etc.

The study of interest rate seems worthwhile in the con enough of Nepal as it is the only factor that significantly influences and ties all finance companies, the components of the financial systems.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Every works have its own restriction and limitation due to lack of time, resources and knowledge. Despite the enough effort of researcher, this thesis is also not free from limitation. The study is present just for the partial fulfillment of M.B.S. (Master's of Business Studies) degree. The researcher has come across many problems while presenting the thesis. Following are the major limitations of the thesis.

- This thesis is based on secondary data collected from concerned finance companies. Thus, the result of the analysis depends on the information provided by them
- As the samples have drawn at random for convenience there may exist some sampling errors.
- This study covered only 5 Fiscal years (2007/08 to 2011/12).
- Although there is other financial company's samples cover only few finance companies because of the unavailability of the data.
- Only determining factors of interest rates are considered. Impact of interest rate on other aspects has not been studied.
- The source of data i.e. published annual report and internet web site is assumed to be correct.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The study had organized in five chapters likewise

Chapter One:-It contains the introductory part and explains the major issues to be dealt with including background of study, statement of problem, objective of study, importance of study and limitation of study.

Chapter Two: - It examines the theoretical analysis and review briefly existing literature in the relevant areas and past studies.

Chapter Three: - It is about method used. It consists of data analysis, population sample, data processing procedure and tools and technique used for the analysis.

Chapter Four: - Its deals with presentation and analysis of relevant data through research methodology.

Chapter Five: - It comprises summary and conclusion of present study and recommendation for the further studies.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERTURE

Review of the literature is focused and directed towards specific purposes. It is a selective subject. A researcher has to select the kind of literature to be reviewed and determine the purpose. It starts with the selections of a problem for research, continues through the various stages of the research process and end with report writing.

Reviewing different available literature from various source are the major objective of this chapter. The prime focus for collecting external literacy information through various textbooks, research journals and research thesis. Various articles relating to different aspects of financial companies will help to the study smoothly. Review of literature is divided into two categories like; Theoretical Review (Review of related Books) and Review of Past Related Studies.

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Interest Rate

The rate of interest is the price a borrower must pay to secure scarce loanable funds from a lender for an agreed- upon time period. It is the price of credit. The rate of interest is the ratio of two quantities: the money cost of borrowing divided by the amount of money actually borrowed, usually expressed on an annual percentage basis. Interest rates send price signals to borrowers, lenders, savers and investors. For example, higher interest rates generally bring forth a greater volume of saving and stimulate the lending of funds. Lower rate of interest, on the other hand, tend to dampen the flow of saving and reduce lending activity. Higher interest rates tend to deduce the volume of borrowing and capital investment, and lower interest rates stimulate borrowing and investment spending.

The neo- classical economist, however, define it as a price for the user loanable funds but the modern economist in their effort to avoid these divergent and controversial views about the nature of interest, have explained it in terms of productivity, saving, liquidity

preference and money. In other words, interest is simultaneously the pure yield of capital for saving, for the going of liquidity and supply of money.

- **Gross and Pure Interest**

The payment which the borrower pays to the lender excluding in the principle is known gross interest. Net interest is the payment for the use of capital money only. It is normally the same during a period even in different markets.

- **Reward for Risk Taking**

The lender exposes him to risk when he or she lends money gross interest includes the reward for risk taking. The greater the risk element the higher will be the rate of gross interest.

- **Reward for Inconvenience**

When a lender lends money, he or she forgoes its use for the duration of the loan. He / she will have to go undergo the inconvenience of the arranging it from some other source. As such the rate of interest also includes the reward for such inconvenience.

- **Reward for Management**

The lender has to incur expenditure in keeping proper account to the borrowers. Therefore, the payment that the lender receives from borrowers includes the expenses for management. Pure interest is what remains with the lenders after deducting the reward for risk taking, management and inconvenience from gross interest.

2.1.2 Interest Rates as the Allocation Mechanism

In market-based economy, price is the allocating mechanism. When it is the market for allocating savings, interest rate becomes the price mechanism. (Johnson, 1993: 92) Borrowers with unusually productive investment opportunities, as measured in terms of risk and return, can pay a saver a higher income in the form of an interest rate on the savings they borrow than borrowers with less productive investors.

2.1.3 Function of the Interest rate in the Economy

The rate of interest performs several important functions in the economy:

1. It helps guarantee that savings will flow into investment to promote economic growth.
2. It rations the available supply of credit, generally providing loanable funds to those investment projects with the highest expected returns.
3. It brings the supply of money into balance with the public's demand for money.
4. It is an important tool of government policy through its influence on the volume of savings and investments. If the economy is growing too slowly and unemployment to raising the government can use its policy tools to lower interest rates in order to stimulate borrowing and investments. On the other hand, economy experiencing rap inflation has traditionally called for a government policy of higher interest rates to reduce borrowing and spending and encourage more savings.

2.1.4 Theories of Interest Rates

Various interest rates theories have been propounded by various economists, which describe how interest rate is determined in various situations. Some well-known theories of interest rates are as follows:

A. Classical Theories of Interest Rates

One of the oldest theories concerning the determinants of the pure or risk- free interest rate is the classical theory of interest rates, developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by a number of British economics and elaborated by Irving Fisher (1930) and others more recently. (1) The classical theory of saving derived mainly from households and (2) the demand for investment capital, coming mainly from the business sector.

) Saving by Households

Most saving in modern industrialized economies is carried out by individuals and families. For these households, saving is simply abstinence from consumption spending. Current savings, therefore, are equal to the difference between current income and current consumption expenditures.

In making the decision on the timing and amount of saving to be done, households typically consider several factors: the size of current and long term income, the desired saving target, and the desired proportion of income to be set aside in the form of savings.

Generally, the volume of households saving rises with income. Higher income families and individuals tend to save more and consume less relative to their total income than families with lower incomes.

Although income levels probably dominate saving decisions, interest rates also play an important role. Interest rates affect an individual's choice between current consumption and saving for future consumption. The classical theory of interest assumes that individuals have a definite time preference for current over future consumption. A rational individual, it is assumed, will always prefer current enjoyment of goods and services over future enjoyment. Therefore, the only way to encourage an individual or family to consume less now and save more is to offer a higher rate of interest on current savings. If more were saved in the current period as the high rate of return, future consumption would be increased. For example, if the current rate of interest is 10% and a households save $100 instead of spending it on current consumption, it will be able to consume $110 in goods and services 5 years from now.

The classical theory considers the payment of interest a reward for waiting the postponement of current consumption in favor of greater future consumption. Higher interest rates increase the attractiveness of saving relative to consumption, spending, encouraging more individuals to substitute current saving for some quantity of current consumption. This so called substitution effect calls for a positive relationship between interest rates and the volume of savings. Higher interest rates bring forth a greater volume of current savings.

) Saving by Business Firms

Not only households but also businesses save. Most businesses hold savings balances in the form of retained earnings (as reflected in their equity or net worth accounts). In fact,

the increase in retained earnings reported by businesses each year is a key measure of the volume of current business saving, which supplies most of the money for annual investment spending by business firms.

The critical element in determining the amount of business savings is the level of business profits. If profits are exposed to rise, businesses will be draw more heavily on earnings retained in the firm and less heavily on the money and capital markets for funds. The result is reduction in the demand for credit and a tendency toward lower interest rate. On the other hand when profit falls but firms but not cut back on their investment plans, they are formed to make heavier use of money and capital markets for investment funds. The demand for credit rises, and interest rates may rise as well.

Although the principle determinant of business saving in profits, interest rates also play a role in the decision of what proportion of current operation costs and long term investment expenditures should be financed internally and what proportion externally. Higher interest rates in the money and capital typically encourage firms to use internally generated funds more heavily in financing projects. Conversely, lower interest rates encourage greater use of external funds from the money and capital markets.

) Saving by Government

Governments also save, though less frequently than household and businesses. In fact, most government saving (i.e. a budget surplus) appears to be unintended saving that arises when government receipts unexpectedly exceed the actual amount of expenditures. Income flows in the economy (out of which government tax revenues arises) and the pacing of government spending programs are the dominant factors affecting government savings.

) The Demand for Investment Funds

The savings made by business, government and households are important determinants of interest rate but they are only one side of determinants. The factor is investment spending, made by business firms government and in some case households. Business

requires huge amount of funds each year to purchase equipment machinery and inventories and to support to construction of new buildings and other physical facilities. The majority of business expenditure for these purposes consists of what economist calls replacement investment. But according to the classical economist, interest rate and investable fund have inverse relationship. At low rate of interest more investment project becomes economically viable.

- **The Equilibrium Interest rate in the Classical Theory of Interest**

According to the classical economist, the interest in the financial markets was determined by the interplay of the supply of saving and demands for investment. Specially, the equilibrium rate of interest is determined at the point where the quantity of savings supplied to the market is exactly equal to the quantity of funds demanded for investment. The market rate of interest moves towards its equilibrium level. However, supply and demand forces change so fast that the interest rate rarely has an opportunity to settle in at a specific equilibrium level.

At any given time, is probably above or below its true equilibrium level but moving toward that equilibrium. If the market rate is temporarily above equilibrium, the volume of savings exceeds the demand for investment capital creating excess supply of savings. Savers will their fund at lower rates until the market interest rate approaches equilibrium. Similarly, if the market rate is temporarily below equilibrium**,** investment demand exceeds the quantity of saving available.

- **Liquidity preference or Cash Balance Theory of Interest Rates.**

During the 1930s British economist John Maynard Keynes (1936) developed a short-term theory of the rate of interest for that he, argued, was more relevant for policy makers and for explaining near term- changes in interest rates. This theory is known as the liquidity preferences (or cash balances) of theory of interest rates. (Rose: 1999: 298)

- **The Demand for Liquidity**

The rate of interest is really a payment for the use of a scarce resource, money. Businesses and individuals prefer to hold money for carrying out daily transactions and also a precaution against future cash needs even through money's yield is usually low or even nonexistent. Investors in fixed income securities, such as government bonds, frequently desires to hold money or cash balances as haven against declining asset prices. Interest rates, therefore, are the price that must be paid to induce money holders to surrenders a perfectly liquid asset and hold other assets that carry more risk. At times the preference for liquidity grows very strong. Unless the government explains the money supply, interest rate will rise.

In the theory of liquidity preference, only two outlets for investor funds are considered bonds and money or cash balances. Money provides perfectly liquidity. Bonds pay interest but cannot be spent until converted into cash. If interest rates raise, the market value of bonds paying a fixed rate of interest falls, the investor would suffer a capital loss if those bonds were converted into cash. On the other hand, a fail in interest rate results, higher bond prices: the bond holder will experiences a capital gain if his or her bonds are sold for cash.

) Motives for Holding Money

Public demands money for 3 different purposes. The transactions motive represents the demand for money to purchase goods and services. Some money also must be held as a motive for precautionary because future is uncertain and we cannot predict exactly what expenses or investment opportunities will arise in the future. The third motive is speculative motive that stems from uncertainty about the future prices of bonds.

) Total Demand for Money

The total demand for money or cash balances in the economy is simply the sum of transactions, precautionary and speculative demands. Because the principal determination of transactions and precautionary demand is income, not interest rates, these money demands are fixed at a certain level of national income.

) The supply of Money

The major element determining interest rates in liquidity preference theory is the supply of money. In modern economies, the money is controlled, or at least closely regulated by government. Because government decisions concerning the size of the money supply presumably are guided by the public welfare, not by the level of interest rates, the supply of cash balances is in elastic to the rate of interest.

) The Equilibrium Rate of Interest in Liquidity Preference Theory

The interplay of the total demand for the supply of money or cash balances determines the equilibrium rate of interest in the short run.

) Consumer (Household) Demand for Loanable Funds

Domestic consumers demand loanable funds to purchase a wide variety of goods and services on credit. Recent research indicates that consumers are not particularly responsive to the rate of interest when they seek credit focus instead principally on the non-price terms of loan, such as the down payment, maturity, and size of installment payments.

) Domestic Business Demand for Loanable Funds

The credit demands of domestic business generally are most responsive to changes in the rate of interest than in consumer borrowing. Most business credit is for such investment purpose as the purchase of inventories and new plant and equipment. The quantity of loanable funds demanded by business sector increases as the rate of interest falls.

) Government Demand for Loanable Funds

Government demand for loanable funds is a growing in the financial markets but doesn't depend significantly on the level of interest rates. Government decision on spending and borrowing depends in response to social needs and the public welfare, not the rate of interest. Moreover in case of central government, it has the power both to tax and to create money to pay its debts. State and local government demand on the other hand, is

slightly inelastic because many local governments are limited in their borrowing activities by legal interest rate ceilings. When open market rate rises

above the ceiling, some state and local government are prevented from offering their securities to the public.

- **Total Demand for Loanable Funds**

The total demand for the loanable fund is the sum of domestic consumer, business and government credit demands. These demand curves slopes downward and to the right with respect to the rate of interest. Higher rate of interest lead some business, consumers and government to curtail borrowing plans, lower rates brings forth more credit demand.

- **Supply of Loanable Funds**

The major sources of supply of loanable fund are from two sources: 1) The amount of saving by households, business, government, 2) The amount of new money created by the commercial banking system.

- **Domestic Savings**

Saving refers to the postponement of current consumption. The decision to save is decision to forget current consumption in order to have a larger quantity of consumption in the future. Individuals or households save for a variety of reasons but there is little evidence to suggest that the quantity of loanable funds supplied through saving is clearly influenced by the level of the interest rate. A higher interest rate represents a greater reward to saver for postponing current consumption and thus might be expected to produce a higher quantity of saving for some individuals. In general case, the quantity of savings supplied by individuals is principally determined by the level of income and it is influenced to lesser degree by the level of interest rates. Business saving refers to the net income after taxes of the firm, less any cash dividends i. e. retained earrings. There is little reason to believe of interest rates. For government, the volume of saving is defined as the difference between revenues and expenditures such that saving exists when revenues exceeded expenditure (A Budget Surplus).

) Creation of New Money

Although the volume of saving is the principle source of loanable fund in the financial markets, the supply of the loanable funds may be increased through the creation of new money beyond the amount made possible by current saving. The amount of new money created is determined jointly by the actions of the commercial banking system and the central bank. Commercial banks use any excess reserves to make loans and purchase securities and create money through the credit creation process. However, the ability of commercial bank to create money is limited by the central banks through the use of its monetary policy tools like open – market operations, reserve requirement changes, and discount rate changes.

) Total Supply of Loanable Funds

The total supply of loanable funds, including domestic saving, foreign lending dishoarding of money, and new credit created by the domestic banking system.

) The Equilibrium Rate of Interest in the Loanable Funds Theory

The two forces of supply and demand for loanable funds determine not only the volume of lending and borrowing going on in the economy but also the rate of interest. The interest rate tends towards the equilibrium point which the supply of loanable funds equals the demand for loanable funds.

) The Rational Expectations Theory

The rational Expectation Theory in new for the financial markets and institutions. This theory on a growing body of research evidence that the money and capital markets are highly efficient institutions in digesting new information affecting interest rates and security prices. This expectation theory assumes that business and individuals are rational agents who form expectation about the distributions of future assets prices and interest rates that do not differ significantly from optimal forecasts made from using all

the available information that the marketplace provides. Rational agents attempt to make optimal use of the resources at their disposal to maximize their return.

- **Under the Rational Expectations Theory**

Suppose in the above 2-10, SO & SF represents the actual supply and demand for loanable funds is the current period, while DF reflects the actual demand for loanable fund that will prevail in the next time. The supply of loanable funds is assumed to be the same in both time periods. (SO=SF).

Now imagine that during the current periods, the government makes unexpected announcement of its increased need to borrow more money in future period F due to an unusually large budget deficit. The result is new expected demand for loanable fund curve DE, projected to prevail in the next period F but as viewed by borrowers and lenders today in time periods 0.

In these cases, the equilibrium interest rate in the current period will not be IO, but rather IE, where expected demand curve (DE) intersects the actual supply curve SO. The equilibrium quantity of loanable funds traded in the current period then will be CE not CO. This is because, according to the rational expectations theory, borrowers and lenders will act as rational agents, using all the information them posses to assets today. When the future period arrives, the equilibrium interest rate will rise to rate IF and the quantity of loanable funds traded will CF. The equilibrium rate moves upward because the demand for loanable funds in period F is more that expected future loanable funds demand as seen by market participants, in period 0.

2.1.5 Interest Rate Movement and its Relevance

Interest rate movements affect the values of securities, and therefore affect the performance of all types of financial institutions. It is critical for managers of financial institutions (including portfolio managers) to understand why interest rate change, how

their movements affect performance, and how to manage according to anticipated movements.

Interest rate movements can affect the values of virtually all securities. They have a direct influence on the market values of debt securities such as money market securities, bond and mortgages. This is confirmed in the chapters on financial markets, when the main determinants of the markets value of each security are identified. Interest rate has an indirect effect on values of stocks and exchange rates. Since the price movements in derivatives are partially influenced by the price of the underlying instruments, interest rate movements affected the prices of derivatives representing debt securities to benefit from any expected movements in interest rate also effect the value of most financial institutions.

Interest rate movements affect both the cost of funds to depository institutions and the interest received on same loans. In additions, the market value of securities (such as bonds) held by depository institutions closely monitor interest rate movements so they can capitalize on favorable movements or reduce their institutions exposure to unfavorable movements.

2.1.6 Economics Factors That Affect Interest Rates

Although it is useful to identify those who supply or demand loanable funds, it is also necessary to recognize the underlying economics forces that causes a chance in the supply of or the demand for loanable funds and therefore influence interest rates.

2.1.6.1 Impact of Economics Growth on Interest Rates

Assume that because of more optimistic economic projections, most increase their planed expenditures for expansion, which translates into additional borrowing. The aggregate demand schedule would shift outward (to the right). The supply of loanable funds schedule may also shift, but it is more difficult to know how it should shift. It is possible that the increased expansion by business could lead to more income for constructing crew and other, who service the expansion. Thus the quantity of savings, and increase causing

on outward shift in the supply schedule. Yet, there is no assurance that the volume of savings will truly increase. Even if a shift were to occur, it would likely to be of a smaller magnitude than the shift in the demand schedule.

As an example we can consider how a slow down in economy would affect the demand and supply schedule of loanable fund and equilibrium interest rate.

The demand schedule would shift inward (to the left) reflecting less demand for loanable funds at any possible interest rate. The supply schedule could be possibly shifted a little, but it is questionable which way it would shift. One could argue that a slowdown should cause increased saving at any possibility of being laid off. Yet, the gradual reduction in labor income that occurs during an economic slowdown could reduce household's ability to save historical data support this later expectation. Any shift that occurs would likely to be minor relative to the shift in the demand schedule. Therefore, the equilibrium interest rate is expected to decrease.

2.1.6.2 Impact of Inflation on Interest Rates

One of the most serious problems confronting economics around the global in recent years is inflation. Inflation is defined as a rise in the average level of prices for all goods and services. Some prices of individual goods and services are always rising while others are declining. However, inflation occurs when an increase in some general index of price, such as the consumer price index or the broad based impact Gross Product Deflector, takes places.

There is a positive correlation between inflation and interest rate in the market. Since the inflation reduces purchasing power of consumer (investors) they must be compensated for the decreased purchasing power. Therefore, an increase in inflation leads to increase in quoted market interest rate is known as inflation premium. The implicit Gross National Product Deflector is sometimes referred to as the overall price index since it incorporated the prices on all components of the gross national product: consumption, investment, government spending and export.

- **The Fisher Effects**

A well-known economist Irving Fisher in 1996 developed a relationship between nominal and real rate of interest.

According to Fisher, if expected real interest rate is held fixed, changes in nominal rate will reflect shifting inflation premiums (i. e.changes in the public's view on expected real rate of return tends to stable over time because it depends upon the long term factors like productivity of capital, volume of savings in economy etc. in the short term, the nominal interest rate is only influenced by the change in the inflation premium. Therefore, rise in the expected inflation rate causes the same rise in the nominal interest rates.

- **The Harrod- Keynes Effect of Inflation**

A Fisher effect of inflation contradicts with the views developed by the British economist Sir Roy Harrods. Harrod's view is based on Keynesian liquidity preference theory of interest. According to him, real rate is affected by the inflation but nominal rate need not to be affected. Under liquidity preference theory rate is determined by the demand for and supply of money, the nominal rate must remain unchanged whatever may be the expectation will lower the real rate of interest.

There is less than one to one relationship between changes in expected inflation and nominal interest rates with the inflation caused wealth, income and depreciation effect. That is, a rise in expected inflation reduces the real rate of return to lender and derives to nominal interest rates higher but rise in nominal rate is less than the increase in expected inflation. Nevertheless, according to the inflation caused income tax effect, if investors desire to protect (i.e. hold constant) his or her expected real after tax rate of return, then nominal rate has to increase by a greater amount than any rise in the expected inflation rate because otherwise real after tax returns will decline when inflation increases.

2.1.6.3 Impact of Price Deflation

Deflation tends to force real interests rates higher even as nominal interest rates drop downward zero.

These elevated real interest rates tend to slow investment spending and decrease the development of new jobs. Real economic output will decline as factors come to produce less and business profit fall. At the same time lenders gain at an expense of borrowers because the formers purchasing power rises, and business trying to borrow money have to struggle to raise the capital they require to grow and put people back to work.

The price deflation can result lower output of goods and services, but forces real interest rates upward. However, business and the financial system are much better positioned to day deal with moderate deflation, in part because of the development of so many risk management tools (such as financial futures contracts, swaps and option).

2.1.6.4 Impact of Money Supply on Interest Rates

The central bank can affect the supply of loanable funds by increasing or reducing the total amount of deposit held by commercial banks or their depository institutions. When the central bank increases the money supply, which places downward pressure in interest rate. However, if the central bank's action affects inflator expectations, this would also increase the demand for loanable funds. Which could offset the effect of the increase in the supply of loanable funds? Assuming no change in demand, this action places upward pressure on interest rates.

2.1.6.5 Impact of Budget Deficit in Interest Rates

When the government enacts fiscal policies that result in more expenditure than tax revenue, the budget deficit is increased. How an increase in the government deficit would affect the interest rates, assuming no other changes in habits by consumers and firms occur a higher government deficit increases the quantity of loanable funds demand at any prevailing interest rates, causing an outward shift in the demand schedule. Assuming no offset increase in the supply schedule, interest rate will rise. Given a certain amount of loanable funds supplied to market (through savings), excessive government demand for these funds tend to “crowd out" the private demand for funds. The government may be willing to pay whatever is necessary to “crowding out effect."

The supply schedule might shift a counterargument outward, if the government creates more jobs by spending more funds than collects from the public (this is what causes the deficit in the first place). If this were to occur, the deficit might not necessarily place upward pressure on interest rates. Much research has investigated this issue (in USA) and, in general has shown that higher deficits place upward pressure on interest rates.

The increase in public debt refers in increase in the government's demand for loanable funds. However, because other factors can offset this increased demand for loanable funds by the government does not always result in higher interest rates.

2.1.7 Term Structure of Interest Rates

The relationship between the rates of return on financial instruments and their maturity is called the term structure on interest rates. This term structure may be presented visually by drawing a yield curve for all securities having the same credit quality. The yield curve considers only the relationship between the maturity or term of a lean or security and its yield at one movement in time. For example, we cannot draw a yield curve for securities bearing different degree of credit risk or subject to different tax laws because both risk and tax laws affect relative yields along with maturity.

2.1.7.1 Pure Expectation Theory

According to the pure expectation theory, the term structure on interest rates in determined solely by expectations of future interest rate to understand how interest rate expectations may influence the yield curve, assuming that the annualized yields of short term and long term securities are similar, that if the yield curve is flat. Then investors begin to believe that interest rates will rise. They will respond by investing their funds mostly in the short term so that they can soon reinvest their funds at higher yields after interest rates increase. When investors flood the short-term market and avoid the long-term market, they may cause the yield curve to adjust. The large supply of funds in short term markets will for annualized yield down. Meanwhile, the reduced apply of long term yields up.

Even though the annualized short-term yields become lower than annualized long yields, investors in short term funds are satisfied because they expect interest rates to rise. They will make up for the lower short term yield when the short term securities mature, and they invest at a higher rate at maturity.

Assuming that the borrowers who plan to issue securities also expect to increase, they would prefer to look in the present interest rate over a long period of time. Thus, borrowers would generally prefer to issue long-term securities rather than short-term funds. There is also an increase in the demand of long-term funds. Over all, the expectations of higher interest rates change eh demand for funds and the supply of funds in different maturity markets, which forces the demand for funds and the supply of funds in different maturity markets, which forces original flat yield curve to pivot upward and become upward sloping.

2.1.7.2 Liquidity Premium View of the Yield Curve

Security dealers who trade actively in the financial markets frequently argue that other factors besides interest rate expectations also exert a significant impact on the character and shape of the yield curve. Liquidity premium is one of them. Long-term securities tend to have more volatile market prices than short-term securities.

Therefore, the investors face greater a risk of capital loss when buying long term financial instruments. This greater risk of less will be important to an investor who is risk averse. To overcome the risk of capital loss, investors must be paid an extra return in the form of an interest rate (term) premium to encourage them to purchase long term financial instruments. This additional rate premium for giving up liquidity would tend to give yield curves a bias toward a positive slope. The liquidity premium view does not preclude the important role of interest rater expectations in influencing the shape of the yield curve. Rather, it argues that other factors, such as liquidity, play in important role as well.

Liquidity argument may help explain why yield curves tend to flatten out at the longest maturities. There are obvious differences in liquidity between a 1 Year and 10 Year bond, but it is not clear the major differences in liquidity exist between a 19 Year bond and a 20 Year bone, example. Therefore, size of eh required liquidity premium may decreases for securities bearing longer maturities.

2.1.7.3 The segmented Markets of Hedging Pressure Argument

A strong challenge to the expectations theory appeared in the 1950's in the form of the market segmentation argument or hedging pressure theory of the term structure of interest rates.

The underlying assumptions are that all securities are not perfect substitutes in the mind of investors. Maturity preference exist among some investor groups, and these investors will stay from their desired maturity range unless induced to do so by higher yields or their favorable terms on longer or shorter term securities.

- **Why would some investors prefer one, maturity of security to other?**

Market segmentation theorists find the answer in a fundamental assumption concerning investor behavior, especially the investment behavior of financial intermediaries, such as investment companies, pension funds, and banks. Some investor groups often act as risk minimizes rather than profit maximizes as assume under the expectations hypothesis. They prefer to hedge against the risk of fluctuations in the prices and yields of securities by balancing the maturity structure of their assets with the maturity structure of their liabilities. The portfolio strategy reduces the risks of fluctuating income and less of principal. The existence of maturity preferences among investors groups implies that the financial markets are not one large pool of loanable funds but rather are segmented into a series of sub market. Thus, the market for longer term securities the segmented markets or hedging pressure theory does not rule out of the possible influence expectation in shaping the term structure of interest rates, but it argues that other factors related to maturity specific demand and supply forces are also important.

2.1.7.4 Preferred habitat Theory

The preferred habitat theory of term structure accepts the expectation theory premise of substation and the segmentation theory premises that substitution is risky for borrowers and savers. However, this theory is not rigid as either of them. Simply but preferred habitat accepts the motion of maturity substitution, but only if the borrowers and savers are compensated with a more favorable interested rate. The additional return to the investor is known as liquidity premium.

The preferred habitat theory accepts the expectation theory but claims that the yield curve is not an accurate representation of market expectations. This is because he preferred habitat theory recognizes the existence of a liquidity premium built into the yields for bonds of certain maturities. (Thygerson, 2007: 226) This theory argues that investors seek at their preferred habitat along the scale of verifying maturities of securities that matches their risk preferences, tax exposure, liquidity need regulatory requirements and planned holding period. Thus, according to the preferred habitat theory, factors other than expectations along play a role in shaping the character of the yield curve. Proponents of preferred habitat argue that investors derive their expectations about future interest rates on the basis of historical experience the recent trend of interest rates an what history suggests is "normal" range for rates.

In the short term, the majority of investors expect current interest rate trends to persist into the future; thus, rising interest rates in recent weeks often lead to the expectation that rates will continue to rise in the nears term. However, investors generally expect that given sufficient time interest rate will return to their historical average.

2.1.8 Risk & Cost Factors Affecting Interest Rate

Though it is assumed deposit increases as interest rate increases but interest rate affected by numerous factors. In real world, different financial institution quotes different interest rate. It means that the same types of instrument carries different interest rate so there is presence of interest spread. For this difference, there are numbers of factors influencing the difference in interest rates.

- **Marketability**

One of the most important considerations for an investor is whether a market exists for those assets he or she would like to acquire. This is the question of marketability and financial instruments traded around the world vary widely in terms of the ease and speed with which they can be converted into cash. Marketability is positively related to the size (total sales or total assets) and reputation of the institution issuing the securities and to the number of similar securities understanding. Not surprisingly, stocks and bonds issued in large blocks by the largest corporations and government units tend to find acceptance more readily in the global financial markets, and a consistent market price can be sold in the secondary market only with difficulty must be compensated for this inconvenience by a higher promised rate of return.

) Liquidity

A desirable quality of assets that are to be part of precautionary reserve is liquidity. An asset is liquid if it can be turned into cash quickly without loss. Liquidity has two aspects. The second aspect might be called a well-behaved price. Even if an asset is marketable, it is not liquid if selling it immediately, rather than waiting to sell, involves an expected loss. Marketability is closely related to another feature of financial asset that influence their interest rate or yield; their degree of liquidity. A liquidity financial asset is readily marketable. In addition, its price tends to be stable over time and it is reversible, meaning the holder of the little risk of less. Because the liquidity feature of financial assets tends to lower their risk, liquid assets carry lower interest rates than illiquid assets.

) Default Risk

Another important factor causing interest rate to differ one from another is the degree of default risk carried by individual securities. Investor's securities face different kinds of risk, but one of the most important is default risk that a borrower will not make all promised payments at the agreed upon times. All securities except government securities are subject to varying degree of default risk. The yield on a risky security is positively related to the risk of borrower default as perceived by investor's yield on risky security.

The higher the default risk associated with a risky security, the required rate of return (yield) that must be attached to the security as demanded by investors in the market place. And if risk free rate remains unchanged, the security's risky yield must rise and the price must decline.

⁾ Taxability

The returns earned by investors on financial assets are greatly affected by the taxes imposed by government. The income form most securities interest or dividends and capital gains is subject to taxation at the stipulated rate. This treatment reduces the investor's real income.

⁾ Prepayment Risk

A newer from of risk affecting the relative interest rates confronting modem investors arises when they acquire so called loan backed securities.

These loan backed securities are usually created when a lending institution, such as a bank or mortage company, removes a group of similar loans from its balance sheet and places them with a trustee (such as a security dealer) who, using the loans as collateral sells securities to raise new capital for the lending institution. Each of these securities derives its value from the income earning potential of the pool of loans that backs the securities. As the loans in the pool generate interest and principle payments, these payments flow through to holders of the loan backed securities. In loan backed securities investors demand higher yields to compensate them for prepayment risk associated with it.

⁾ Exchange Rate Risk

As today's financial markets have become more global, there has been a significant growth in the borrowing manufacturing facility in Nepal might be inclined to issue shares and or bonds denominated in Nepalese rupees rather than U.S. Dollars. Investors also have available to them many investments involve exchange rate risk. This risk related to the potentiality that the rate of exchange between the domestic currency and foreign

denominated currency will change as a result of any numbers of factors. The primary risk for the borrowers is that the value of the currency borrowed raises n relation to the domestic currency. This result in an unexpected cost on the international loans, since the loan would have to be repaid in the foreign currency that has risen in value relative to the domestic. This potential chance in currency values must be reflected in computing the cost of borrowing.

2.1.9 How Open Market Operations affect Interest Rate?

Even though most interest rates are market determined the central bank has considerable authority and powerful mechanisms to affect the level of interest rates by controlling the supply of loanable funds.

The primary tool is open market operation. Through open market operation, the central bank purchases the securities it adds to the supply of loanable funds, the sellers of the securities the central bank purchased can reinvest in other loans and investments. When the central bank sells securities, the opposite occurs.

When the central bank uses open market operation to increase bank funds, banks have a larger supply of excess funds to lend out. Second, banks with excess funds may offer new loans at lower interest rates I order to make use of these funds. Third, these banks may also lower interest rates offered on deposits because they have more than adequate funds to conduct existing operations.

As bank deposit rates declining household with available fund may search for alternatives investment such as treasury securities or other debt securities, the yield will decline. Thus, open market operation used to increase bank funds influence not only bank deposits and loan rates but the yields on other debt securities as well. The reduction in yields on debt securities lowers the cost of borrowing for the issuers of new debt securities as well. The reduction in yields on debt securities lowers the cost of borrowing for the issuers of new debt securities. This can encourage potential borrowers to borrow and make expenditure that might not have made if interest rates were higher.

If open market operation is used to reduce banks funds by, selling the treasury securities by increasing the level of discount rate and by increasing the reserve requirements the opposite affect occurs. More banks have different funds and fewer banks have any excess funds. Thus, there is upward pressure on the interest rate offered to bank deposits. A bank deposit rate rises, some investors may be there by increasing the yield offered on the instruments.

The actions of the central bank also affect the level of aggregate employment and inflation. The central bank tends to faster simulative open market policies when the economy has slack resources and unemployment and restrictive during period of low employment and rising inflation.

2.2 Review of Previous Thesis

In this section some previous theses relevant to this study are reviewed. Some relevant theses regarding to this study are as follows:

A study done by Rajbhandary (2008) entitled *The Interest Rate Structure of Commercial Banks in Nepal*, the objective of his study was to show the relation of interest rate with saving and fixed deposits; with loans and advances; and with interest earning (i.e. interest received on loan minus interest paid on deposits).

His analysis concludes that the time deposits are positively and significantly correlated with the interest rates. There is significant correlation between the saving deposits and the rate of interest. But the relation between the interest rates and the loan and advances is less significant. Among al the sectors, the private sector seems most sensitive to interest rate change. Most of the loans too correlated positively if absolute cumulative figures are taken. But the growth rate of total loans and advances except investment on NG securities is negatively correlated more with the weighted average rate of interest since 1973.

The growth of loans to private sector is also negatively correlated with interest rate since 1971. Negative correlation between loans and interest rate meant that loans decrease at higher interest rate and vice versa.

The net interest earning is depended upon interest coverage. The total interest received and the total interest paid significantly correlated in the case of both of the banks i.e. Nepal Bank Limited and Rastriya Banizya Bank, the sample organizations of the study. He is in view that NRB can well monitor the credit flow and profits of the commercial banks in Nepal by manipulating the rates of interest. It can also manipulate the demand for and supply of money.

A study done by Neupane (1999) entitled *Money, Interest Rates, and Financial Development in Nepal* found that interest rate is one of the most important devices for resource mobilization and interest rate plays a major role in the financial development of Nepal. He viewed that institutional interest rates are lower in our country. This caused implances between credit demanded and supplied. This Fact derived proper people from getting enough credit facilities. On the other hand, commercial banks are providing credit facilities only for trade and commercial purposes. Finally he makes the conclusion that to mobilize the resources and to divert time in to productive work; institutional interest rate should be made higher.

A study done by Pandey (2011) entitled *Money Supply, Level of Prices and Interest Rate Structure* taking objective to show the relationship among money supply, price level and interest rate structure. She has analyzed the factor affecting money supply and price level But she has explained the interest-rate-history showing what NRB had done to interest rate rather than showing the relationship of interest with price level and money supply. It might be relevant because interest rate, at the time, was fully controlled by NRB.

A study done by Shrestha (2011) entitled *Interest Rate and its Impact upon Resource Mobilization and Utilization* also seems relevant to review here, Since his study is too

old, interest rate at the time was purely the central bank's phenomenon. He, in his study, has concluded that the frequent change in interest rates was disliked by customers except changing the interest rates as directed by NRB. Shrestha has suggested that the commercial banks to quote stable rate as far as possible. He also recommended that the method of calculating interest should be used in such a way that the previous customers and depositors who are already involved in banking transaction should not be affected adversely. He also suggested charging high interest rate on loan to luxury goods as in unproductive sectors and a lower rate on productive and small scale industries.

A study done by Bhusal (2009) entitled *An Analysis of Causes of Inflation in Nepal*. He has shown the relationship of inflation with various factors such as growth rate, income level, cost of holding money, Indian inflation and price level, deficit financing, but he failed to show the relationship between interest rate and inflation.

A study done by Bhandari (2010) entitled *The Impact of Interest Rate Structure on investment portfolio of commercial Banks of Nepal*, has concluded followings:

Rate of commercial Banks have been fluctuating. Deposits and lending rates were increased immediately after liberalization of the interest rate on August 31, 1989 but, however, started to decline which have helped in increasing the credit flow. Interest rate structure has direct influence on profitability of commercial banks. Decreasing lending rate helps to increase the profitability through increasing the credit. Deposits are more interest rate conscious and positively co-related. Loans and advances of commercial banks have been found to be continuously increasing with decline in interest rates. Loans and advances of commercial banks have been found to be continuously increasing with the decline in interest rate.

Effective interest rate structure helps in proper utilization of resources as measured by loan to deposit ratio. Most of the banks are having similar interest rate structure with lessens the importance of liberalization of interest rate.

A study done by Dongol (2012) entitled *Impact of Interest Rate on Financial Performance of Commercial Banks* concludes that most of the commercial banks contradict the general financial theories. The relation between amount of deposit and interest rate on deposit, in general concept, must be positive. But deposits are increasing despite the decrease in the general level of interest. The result of such phenomenon is that there are fewer investment opportunities for the banking sector as well as general investors. The relation between total amount of loan and the lending rate is negative and significant. However, the change in the total amount of loan flow is not proportionate with the change in the lending rate.

Correlation between interest rate and inflation is not significant. Not only interest rate is responsible to shape the profitability of banks but also the operating efficiency also has major influence on it.

A study done by Kshetry (2012) entitled *Interest Rate Structure and its Relation with Deposits Inflation and Credit in Nepal* shows the relationship between interest rate and other economic variables like deposit, inflation and credit flow. His study concludes the following:

Keeping other variables constant, the institutional interest rate is the important explanatory variable to influence the volume of deposits in Nepal. This means that the upward movement in the interest rate on deposit increases the volume of deposit. The relationship between income and interest rat and between inflation and interest rate could not come significant. He found that the price level of Nepal is linked with Indian prices and also found very high inflation (10-17%) during his study period and also found out the negative relationship between credit flow and loan rate.

His suggestion to commercial banks is to fix the concessional interest rate in order to promote the cottage and small scale industries; and to monetarists to consider the rate of inflation while determining the interest rate on deposits.

2.3 Research Gap

All the above studies are concerned with the research related to relationship between liquidity and interest rate. There is very limited study done on relationship between liquidity and interest rate on deposit and lending of Nepalese finance company by previous researchers. The most of the studies have been used as financial tools and secondary data. They have only included summary, findings and conclusion in their study but not recommend concrete suggestions to solve the findings problems.

Thus, to fill up the gap, researcher have been conducted this research topic through light on working on liquidity and interest rate on deposit and lending status to suggest the possible measures for the betterment and welfare of the finance sectors. Researcher have used financial as well as statistical tools like ratio analysis, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation, probable error, regression analysis . Almost all the ratios have been applied to cover the analytical part and fulfill the objectives of this study. It involves more recent data of selected banks for five years. Probably this study may be the first research of its kind in the area.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to the four various sequential steps to be adopted by a researcher in the studying a problem with certain objective in view. According to Dr. V. P. Michael, "Research is the process of systematic and in-depth study or search for any particular topic, subject, or area of investigation backed by collection, presentation, interpretation or relevant details or data." Research methodology describes the methods and process in the entire aspect of the study. In other words, research methodology is a systematize way to solve the research problem. It refers to the various sequential steps to be adopted by the researcher in studying problems with certain objects. It is the method of or process applied to solve defined research process. A focus is given to research design, sample selection and size, data collection procedure, data processing etc. This chapter highlights the research methodology used for the study of Influencing factory of interest rates of Nepalese finance companies.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is the plan structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control variances. In other words research design is the frame work for a study that helps the analysis of data related to study topic.

Research design is needed because it facilities the smooth scaling of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximum information with minimum expenditure of effort, time and money. (Donald, 2003: 39)

Descriptive cum explorative research design were used in this dissertation to analyze and interpretation of finding with collecting data. Descriptive research design was used for more information and elaborated on condition, characteristics/features of particular finance companies. This design explored quantitative fact about the finance company and

their interest rate, influencing factor. Explorative research design used especially for quantitative data on what was changed occurs in interest rate of finance company.

3.2 Research of Hypothesis

A quantitative statement about population parameter is called a hypothesis. It is an assumption that is made about population parameter and finally its validity is tested. The act of verifications involves testing the validity of such assumption which when undertaken on the basis of sample evidence is called statistical hypothesis. (Sharma and Chaudhary: 2012:171)

The hypotheses formulated for this study are as follows.

1. Is there any significance correlation coefficient between liquidity (Supply or deposits) and interest rate?
   - Null Hypothesis, H0: ∂ = 0, i.e. population correlation coefficient is zero. In other word interest rates on deposit and deposit amount are uncorrelated.
   - Alternative hypothesis, H1: ∂| | 0. The variable in population (amount deposited and market interest rate in deposit) are correlated.

2. Is there any significance co–relation in coefficient between interest rate on lending & lending amount?
   - Null Hypothesis, H0 : ∂|X 0 population correlation is zero which means that the variable in population i.e. Amount loaned and interest rate on lending of Nepalese finance companies are not correlated.
   - Alternative hypothesis; H1: ∂| | 0 amount loaned and interest rate on lending rates of Nepalese finance companies are correlated.

3. Is there any significance correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and lending?
   - Null Hypothesis: H0: ∂|X 0Ei.e. there does not exist any correlation between interest rate on deposit and lending of Nepalese Finance Companies.

- Alternative Hypothesis; H1: |∂| ⏐ 0, i.e. There existes correlation between interest rate on deposit and lending of Nepalese Finance Companies.

4. Is there any significance correlation between inflation rate and interest rate on deposit?
   - Null Hypothesis: H0: ∂|X 0, population correlation coefficient is zero which means that the variable in population (inflation rates interest rate of deposit) of Nepalese Financial Companies are not correlated.
   - Alternative Hypothesis; H1T∂| ⏐ 0, population correlation coefficient between inflation and interest rate on deposit are correlated.

5. Is there any significance correlation coefficient between inflation and lending rate?
   - Null Hypothesis: κ I T∂X|I E⇔⇓⇐A⇐⊋∅⇓⇒correlation coefficient is zero which means that variable in population (inflation and lending rate) are not correlated.
   - Alternative Hypothesis; H1: ∂| ⏐ 0, i.e. population correlation between inflation and lending rate of Nepalese Finance Companies are correlated.

6. Is there any significance correlation coefficient interest rate on deposit and risk free rate of interest?
   - Null Hypothesis: Ho: ∂ = O, i.e. the interest rate on deposit and risk free rate of interest in Nepalese Finance Companies are not correlated.
   - Alternative Hypothesis; H1: ∂| ⏐ 0, the interest rate on deposit and risk free rate by interest in Nepalese Finance Companies are correlated.

7. Is there any significance correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and risk free rate of interest?
   - Null Hypothesis: H0 :|∂= 0, i.e. the interest rate on lending and risk free rate of interest of Nepalese Finance Companies are not correlated.
   - Alternative Hypothesis; H1: ∂| ⏐ 0, the interest rate on lending and risk free rate of interest of Nepalese Finance Companies are correlated.

3.3 Population and Samples

A small portion chosen from the population for studying its properties is called a sample and the number of units in the sample is known as sample size. The method of selecting for study a small portion of the population to draw conclusion about characteristics of the population is known as sampling.

Sampling may be defined as the selection of part of the population on the basis of which a judgment or inference about the universe is made. (Sharma and Chaudhary: 2012:171)

Here only 7 samples financial companies are taken out of 79 Financial Companies. For selecting the samples, non- random sampling method is used here among different methods. They are:

1. Lumbini Finance & Leasing Company (LUFC)
2. Union Finance Company Ltd (UFCL)
3. Navadurga Finance Company Ltd. (NFC)
4. Lalitpur Finance Company (LFC)
5. United Finance Company Ltd. (UFC)
6. Mahalaxmi Finance Ltd. (MFL/N)
7. Om Finance Limited (OFL)

3.4 Source of Data and Data Collection Procedure

For this study, mainly secondary data are used. These secondary data are collected mainly from published sources like annual report, prospectus, balance sheet, newspaper, website, and other sources. Besides this in some case, if ceded, primary data can also be used. They can be collected through direct interview and observation.

Data are collected from various publications of financial companies, Nepal Rastra Bank, and even from websites of various financial companies.

3.5 Data Processing and Presentation

Data obtained from various sources cannot be directly used in their original form, as they are raw data. When data will not be presented in understand in understandable and easier way there would be no use of conducting research study of analysis of data.

Analysis part would be difficult to understand to the readers without processing the data. So, to make the study understand at the sight data should be processed.

At presentation of data means to keep raw data into understandable form by editing, rechecking and using various tools such as tables, charts, figures and trend lines. In this study also data are presented using all the above-mentioned tools so as to make understand the analysis part in proper and easier way.

3.6 Data Analysis Tools

In order to get the concrete result from the research, data are analyzed by different types of tools. As per the topic requirement, in this study statistical tolls are necessary. So for this study toe following statistical tools are going to be used.

Arithmetic Mean

Arithmetic mean of a given set of observations is their sum divided by the number of observations. (Gupta, 2002: 238) In such a case all the items are equally important. In this study simple arithmetic mean is used. It is computed by using following formulae:

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{X}) = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Where, $\bar{X}$ = Mean

$\sum x$ = Sum of all variable x

n= Variable Involved

Standard Deviation

The standard deviation is the best tools to measure fluctuation in any data. It is usually denoted by the Greek letter ð (small sigma). The standard deviation is defined as the positive square root of the arithmetic mean of the square deviations from their arithmetic mean of the square deviations from their arithmetic mean of a set of values. It is also known as 'Root Mean – Square Deviation'. (Sharma and Chaudhary: 2012:192)

$$SD\ (6) = \sqrt{\frac{\int x\, Z\bar{x}A^{2}}{n}}$$

Greater the magnitude of standard deviation higher will be the fluctuation in data and vice versa.

Correlation Coefficient

Correlation Coefficient is the statistical tool measures the degree of relationship of one variable with other variables.

Two or more variables are said to be correlated if change in the value of one variable appears to be related or linked with the change in the other variables. It refers the closeness of the relationship between two or more variables. Correlation says just degree of relationship between two or more variables. It does not tell us anything about cause and effect relationship. (Sharma and Chaudhary: 2012:405)

Correlation may be positive or negative ranges from –1 to +1. Simple correlation between interest rate on deposit and deposit amount, interest rate on lending or lending amount and interest rate and inflation in computed in this thesis.

The correlation between interest rate on deposit and deposit amount is positive interest rate on lending and lending amount is negative. When inflation increases, interest rate also increases in same direction and vice versa. For our study following reference is used. (Sharma and Chaudhary: 2012:306)

- Correlation may be positive or negative and ranges from –1 to +1, there is positive perfect correlation; r = 1, there is perfect negative correlation; when r = 0 there is no correlation and when r< then there is low degree of correlation.
- When 'r' lies between 0.7 to 0.999 (or –0.7 to –0.999) there is high degree of positive (or negative) correlation.
- When 'r' lies between 0.5 to 0.699, there is moderate degree of correlation.

The simple correlation coefficient ® is calculated by using following formulae.

Simple correlation coefficient $r = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{\left[n\sum x^2 - \left(\sum x\right)^2\right]\left[n\sum y^2 - \left(\sum y\right)^2\right]}}$

Where,

n= Total Number of Observations

x and y = Two variables, correlation between them are calculated.

x = Deposit amount, Interest Rate on Deposit, Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit.

y = Risk free Rate, Inflation Rate, Interest Rate on Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit.

Coefficient of Determination

The square of the simple correlation coefficient is called coefficient of determination and it is very useful in interpreting the value of simple correlation coefficient. The main significance of determines is to represent the portion of total variations due to independent variable. (Sharma and Chaudhary: 2012:118)

Coefficient of Determination: $(r^2_{12}) = (r_{12})^2$

t- Test for Significance of Simple Correlation Coefficient

If 'r' is the observed simple correlation coefficient of 'n' pairs of observation form bi-variate normal population, the test statistics for significance of correlation under null hypothesis is given by

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \text{ With df(n-2)}$$

Where,

‘n’ denotes the number of sampling

‘r’ denotes correlation of both variable.

‘t’ denotes significance simple correlation coefficient .

Coefficient of Multiple Determinations

The square of the multiple correlation coefficients is called coefficient of multiple determination and it is very useful in interpreting the value of multiple correlation coefficient. The main significance of the multiple determinations is to represent the proportion of variations is the two independent variables.

Coefficient of Multiple determinations (R 1.23 $)^2$: $\left(\sqrt{\frac{r_{12}^2 \Gamma r_{13}^2 Z 2 r_{12} r_{13} r_{23}}{1 Z r_{23}^2}}\right)^2$

X_1 = Interest Rate on Deposit, Interest Rate on Lending.

X_2= Deposit Amount, Interest Rate on Deposit Inflation Rate.

X_3 = Risk free Rate, Interest Rate on Lending, Loan Amount.

CHAPTER IV
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This part is core of any research study. Without this part the study remains incomplete in a sense that the above set objectives in chapter one cannot be met and conclusion and finance cannot be drawn. Ignoring this part is not possible to know what the real problems are and what factors are affecting those problems in the real world.

This chapter is the main body of the study which includes detailed presentation, analysis and interpretation of data relating to interest rate on deposit and lending, deposit collection and loan advance of each selected financial companies from Nepalese financial system. In this chapter relationship between variables i.e. between interest rate on deposit and deposit amount and lending interest rate and lending amount is presented analyzed and interpreted. This chapter consists of various calculations made for the analysis of interest rate and its impact on deposit amount, and inflation rate of the sample finance companies. To make our study effective and precise as well as easily understandable, this chapter is categorized into three parts; presentation, analysis and interpretation. The analysis is fully based on secondary data. Firstly data are presented in tabular and chart form according to the need. The presented data are then analyzed using various statistical tools as mentioned in chapter three according to the requirement of the study, at last following the analysis part and interpretation is made.

Two or more variable are set to be correlated if change in the value of one variable 1 appears to be related of linked with the change in other variables. Thus, the correlation analysis is generally used to describe the degree to which one variable is related to another it helps to identify whether a positive or negative relationship exist the relation is significant or not; and to established cause and effect relationship correlation analysis, statistical tool has been used here to the relationship between various variables assumed to be influencing factors of interest rate charged and offered by sample finance companies. Multiple correlation has also been computed to show the simultaneous effect of two factors on interest rate the coefficient of correlation is also tested using t-statistics

of hypothesis to show whether it is statistically significant or not. Details analysis of individual finance companies is presented in coming section.

4.1 Lumbini Finance & Leasing Company (LUFC)

Lumbini Finance & Company Ltd. Commonly known as LUFC is a public limited finance and leasing company promoted by a group of highly committed and innovative persons. A group of well experienced and professional managers having excellent leadership manage it. The company has the right combination of dedicated service – oriented staffs for which one can always trust for an excellent service. It is registered in the ministry of Industry and has obtained license from Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank of Nepal) under the sections 6. (A) Of finance companies act 2042. LUFC operating its business as per the guidelines of Nepal Rastra Bank, provinces of finance company act 2042, company act 2053 and other related Nepalese Law. LUFC has started its operation from 12/03/2052 and has shown a very encouraging in each nine years of operations. LUFC's share is listed in Nepal Stock Exchange NEPSE (Index). Quote (LUFC) and it is being traded in the market as a grade share. It was registered by the collective efforts of reputed industrial personalities in 2051 B.S. It has also obtained the license of financial transaction from NRB in 2052 B.S.

Table 4.1
Amount of Deposit and Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit And Lending Of LUFC and Inflation and Risk Free Rate

Fiscal Year	Deposit Amount (Rs in Million) "A"	Interest Rate on Deposit "B"	Loan Amount (Rs in Million) "C"	Interest Rate on Lending "D"	Inflation Rate "E"	Risk Free Rate "F"
2007/08	429.2	10	462	16.87	2.4	4.964
2008/09	499.7	10	475	16.87	2.9	4.71
2009/10	555.9	10	498.1	13.29	4.8	3.48
2010/11	633.09	6.46	515.48	13	4	2.93
2011/12	661.19	6.14	589.11	12.75	4.5	2.5

Source: - Annual Reports of LUFC & Various financial Statistics Published by NRB

Table 4.1 depicts data of LUFC consisting of amount deposited, interest rate on deposit and interest rate on lending from the year 2007/08 to 2011/12. This table also presents inflation and risk free rate for some fiscal years. To show the relationship between variables various correlation coefficients are presented in table 4.2.

- Interest rate on deposits is taken as the average of the rates on various reports.
- Interest rate on lending is taken as the average of quoted rates for various sectors.

Table 4.2

Correlation Analysis (LUFC)

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation	Coefficient Determination	T-Statistic	Table Value	Remarks
r_{ab}	-0.87	0.7569	3.06	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bd}	0.725	0.5256	1.82	3.182	Insignificant
r_{cd}	-0.777	0.6037	2.14	3.182	Insignificant
r_{be}	-0.477	0.2275	0.94	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bf}	0.851	0.7242	2.81	3.182	Insignificant
r_{de}	-0.932	0.8686	4.45	3.182	Significant
r_{df}	0.969	0.9389	6.79	3.182	Significant
Multiple Correlation Coefficient		$R_{b.ad}$ = 0.898	Coefficient of Multiple Determination		$R^2_{b.ad}$ = 0.806
		$R_{d.bc}$ = 0.788			$R^2_{d.bc}$ = 0.621
		$R_{b.ef}$ = 0.99			$R^2_{b.ef}$ = 0.998
		$R_{d.ef}$ = 0.986			$R^2_{d.ef}$ = 0.9722

Source: - Appendix B

Deposit amount and interest rate on deposit of LUFC are negatively correctly (r_{ab} = -0.87). The coefficient is statistically insignificant because calculated t-value is smaller than table (3.06 < 3.182) .This means that interest rate on deposit is not significantly affected by deposited amount. In security , saving pattern in Nepalese context might be the reason for such negative relation .In the same way amount loaned and interest rate on loan are also negatively correlated (r_{cd} =-0.777)and it is statistically insignificant because calculated t-value is smaller than table value (2.14 < 3.182). This means that

there is no any significant relation between interest rate on lending and lending amount. Of the total variation in amount loaned 60.37% is the effect of interest rate on lending shown by coefficient of determination.

Interest rate on deposit and lending re positively correlated ($r_{bd} = 0.725$). The coefficient of correlation is statistically insignificant because calculated t- value is significantly smaller than table value at 5% level of significance for 3 degree of freedom ($1.82 < 3.182$). This means that two rates are uncorrelated and change in interest rate on deposit does not affect interest on lending. 52.56% of total variation in interest rate on lending is the effect of interest rate on deposit as shown by the coefficient of determination, r^2_{bd}.

The relationship of inflation with interest rate on deposit and lending are both negative ($r_{bc} = -0.477$ & $r_{de} = -0.932$) the correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and inflation so insignificant because calculated t-value is significantly smaller which means that there does not exist any significant relation with these variables. However, the correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and inflation is statistically significant as the calculated t-value is greater than table value ($4.45>3.182$).

The another important factor affecting the interest rate charged and offered by the finance companies is risk free rate on 91 days Treasury Bills rate. The relationship of risk free rate with interest rate of deposit and lending are positive ($r_{bf} = 0.851$ & $r_{df} = 0.969$). This shows that an increment in risk-free rate brings increment in the interest rate on deposit and lending and vice versa. But correlation coefficient between risk free rate and interest on deposit is statistically insignificant because the calculated t-value is smaller than table value ($2.81<3.182$). Similarly interest rate on lending and the risk free rate are significantly correlated. This shows that there exists significant relationship between these variables which have been explained by coefficient of determination, r^2df.

Combined effect of independent variables at once on dependent variables has been analyzed through multiple correlations. The coefficient of multiple determination assuming interest rate on deposit as dependent and interest rate on lending and amount

deposited as independent, $R^2_{b.ad}$, is 0.806 which means that 80.6% of total variation in dependent variable is the effect of other two independent variables. Similarly the coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on deposit as dependent factor and inflation and risk free rate as independent variables, R^2_{dbc}, is 0.621. Which shows that 62.1% of total variation in dependent variables is explained by two independent variables? Similarly, the coefficient of multiple determinations taking interest rate on lending as independent and, inflation and risk free rate as independent variables, R^2_{def}, is 0.9722 which means that two independent variables are responsible to the total variation in dependent variable by 97.22%.

4.2 Union Finance Company Ltd (UFCL)

Union Finance Company Limited (UFCL) is the first non-banking financial institution to introduce the leasing business in Nepal. It was established on 1993 in technical collaboration with BALL EQUIPMENT OF UECIC BANKS OF FRANCE whose leasing expertise is widely recognized throughout France. UFC was registered with company registrar office on March 25, 1993 with an authorized capital of Rs. 120 Million and issued and paid up capital of Rs. 60 Million and Rs 45 Million respectively. Its operation came into effect on December 12, 1994 after obtaining license on September 17, 1994 from Nepal Rastra Bank; its office is located at Kamaladi, Kathmandu.

Table 4.3
Amount of Deposit and Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit And Lending Of UFCL and Inflation and Risk Free Rate

Fiscal Year	Deposit Amount (Rs in Million) "A"	Interest Rate on Deposit "B"	Loan Amount (Rs in Million) "C"	Interest Rate on Lending "D"	Inflation Rate "E"	Risk free Rate "F"
2007/08	241.2	9	238.7	16.43	2.4	4.96
2008/09	303.5	7.5	288.1	15.25	2.9	4.71
2009/10	308.4	7.25	245.8	13.8	4.8	3.48
2010/11	518.78	6	213.48	13.7	4	2.93
2011/12	538.73	5.6	243.6	14.95	4.5	2.5

Source: - Annual Reports of UFCL and various financial statistics published by NRB.

Table 4.3 shows that the amount deposit collected interest rate on such deposits, amount loaned and interest on loan of UFCL for five fiscal years 2007/08 to 2011/12. Inflation rate risk free rate for the same period has also been presented. Simple and multiple correlation coefficients, coefficient of determination and t-values are presented in the table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Correlation Analysis (UFCL)

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation	Coefficient Determination	T-Statistic	Table Value	Remarks
r_{ab}	-0.945	0.8930	5.003	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bd}	0.938	0.8798	4.69	3.182	Insignificant
r_{cd}	0.318	0.1011	0.58	3.182	Insignificant
r_{be}	-0.747	0.5580	1.94	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bf}	0.929	0.8630	4.35	3.182	Insignificant
r_{de}	-0.930	0.8649	4.37	3.182	Significant
r_{df}	0.963	0.9274	6.18	3.182	Significant
Multiple Correlation Coefficient		$R_{b.ad} = 0.971$	Coefficient of Multiple Determination		$R^2_{b.ad} = 0.943$
		$R_{d.bc} = 0.697$			$R^2_{d.bc} = 0.485$
		$R_{b.ef} = 0.973$			$R^2_{b.ef} = 0.877$
		$R_{d.ef} = 0.814$			$R^2_{d.ef} = 0.662$

Source: - Appendix B

Correlation coefficient between amount deposit and interest rate on deposit is negative (r_{ab} = -0.945) which shows that when amount deposited increases, interest rate on deposit will decrease vice versa. The coefficient of correlation is statistically significant because calculated t-values is greater than tabulated value for 3 d.f at 5% level of significance. Thus, interest rate on deposit of UFCL is affected by the amount of deposit collected. The correlation coefficient between that interest rate on lending and amount loaned is positive (r_{cd} = 0.318) which shows that when interest rate on lending increases the amount loaned will also increase and vice versa. But theoretically the amount loaned decreases when the interest on lending increases.

The coefficient is statistically insignificant as the calculated t-value, 0.58 is relatively smaller that table value, 3.182. This means that amount loaned has least significant

relation with the interest rate on lending as expressed by the coefficient of determination, r^2_{cd}.

The correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and lending is positive (r_{bd} = 0938. The coefficient is statistically significant since calculated t-value is greater than table value (4.69>3.182). This means both the rates are significantly correlated and since in interest rate on deposit also bring change in interest rate on lending the same direction. The coefficient of determination between both the rates in 0.8798 which means 87.98 of variation in interest rate on lending has been explained by interest rate on deposit.

The relationship of inflation with interest rate on deposit, r_{be}, and with interest rate on lending, r_{de}, is negative i.e., -0.930 respectively. But the correlation coefficient, r_{be}, is statistically insignificant since, calculated t-value is less than table value (1.94<3.182). Hence, it can be said that interest rate on deposit of UFCL is not influenced by inflation and there exists inverse relationship between these variables. At this point it can be said that general theories of interest rate contradict. There exists a significant influence of inflation on interest rate on lending which has been explained by coefficient of determination.

On the other hand the relationship of risk free rate on deposit rate and lending rate is positive (r_{bf} = 0.929 and r_{df} = 0.963). Both the correlation coefficient are statistically significant because their calculate t-values are greater than table values (6.16>4.35>3.182). Hence, the interest rate on deposit and lending of UFCL are affected by risk free rate. The coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on deposit as dependent and amount deposited and lending rate as independent, $R^2_{b.ad}$, is 0.971 which means that 97.1% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

On the other hand the coefficient of multiple determination assuming interest rate on lending as dependent and amount loaned and interest rate deposit as independent, $R^2_{d.bc}$, o.485 which means that effect of two independent variables on the total variation in

dependent variables is 48.5%. Similarly, the coefficient of multiple determination, $R^2_{d.ef}$, of 0.662 assuming interest on lending as dependent and inflation and risk-free rate as independent means that 66.2% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables (inflation and risk free rate).

4.3 Navadurga Finance Company Ltd. (NFC)

Nabadurga Finance Co. Ltd. Is the oldest Finance Co. of Bhaktapur district situated at Itachhen-15, which has its registered office in Bhaktapur. It is established with the aim of providing financial assistance especially the inhabitants of Bhaktapur district. In the years that NFC has been in business, it has provided financial solution to small and mid-sized.

Companies have both traditional & commercial finance markets. NFC has played a great role in channelizing savings into investment by the collection of scattered fund from the nook and corner. It authorized capital is 100 Million out of which 50 Million is the issued capital. Its share comprises of only ordinary share.

Table 4.5
Amount of Deposit and Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit And Lending Of NFC and Inflation and Risk Free Rate

Fiscal Year	Deposit Amount (Rs in Million) "A"	Interest Rate on Deposit "B" *	Loan Amount (Rs in Million) "C"	Interest Rate on Lending "D" **	Inflation Rate "E"	Risk free Rate "F"
2007/08	121.76	8.75	101.67	17	2.4	4.96
2008/09	148.45	7.77	122.02	15.75	2.9	4.71
2009/10	169.67	6.48	143.04	11.25	1.8	3.48
2010/11	208.76	6.48	153.20	11.25	4	2.93
2011/12	215.76	6.28	162.89	11	4.5	2.5

Source :- Annual Reports of NFC and Various Financial Statistics Published by NRB.

* Interest rate on deposit is taken as the average of the rates on various types of deposits which has been shown in Appendix A.

** Interest rate on lending is taken as the average of quoted rates for various sectors and is shown in Appendix A.

Table 4.5 shows the amount collected interest rate on such deposits, amount loaned and interest on loan of NFC for 5 fiscal years from 2007/08 to 2011/12. Inflation rate and risk free rate for the same period has also been presented.

Simple and multiple correlation coefficients, coefficient of determination and t-values are presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Correlation Analysis (NFC)

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation	Coefficient Determination	T-Statistic	Table Value	Remarks
r_{ab}	-0.98	0.964	8.53	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bd}	0.816	0.6659	2.4	3.182	Insignificant
r_{cd}	-0.995	0.9120	5.56	3.182	Insignificant
r_{be}	-0.663	0.4396	1.53	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bf}	0.904	0.8172	3.75	3.182	Insignificant
r_{de}	-0.961	0.9235	6.02	3.182	Significant
r_{df}	0.954	0.9101	5.51	3.182	Significant
Multiple Correlation Coefficient		$R_{b.ad}$ = 0.986	Coefficient of Multiple Determination		$R^2_{b.ad}$ = 0.972
		$R_{d.bc}$ = 0.984			$R^2_{d.bc}$ = 0.968
		$R_{b.ef}$ = 0.997			$R^2_{b.ef}$ = 0.954
		$R_{d.ef}$ = 0.991			$R^2_{d.ef}$ = 0.982

Source: - Appendix B

Relationship Between Rates of NFC Deposit amount and interest rate on deposit are negatively correlated (r_{ab} =0.98) which shows that when an amount deposited increases, interest rate on deposit will decrease and vice versa. But the coefficient of correlation is statistically significant because calculated t-values is greater than tabulated value for 3 d.f. at 5% level of significance. Thus, interest rate on deposit of NFC is significantly

affected by the amount of deposit collected. The correlation coefficient between interest rate lending and an amount of deposit collected. The correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and amount loaned is also negative (r_{cd} = -0.995) which shows that when interest rate on lending decreases the amount loaned will increase and vice versa.

The coefficient is statistically significant as the calculated t-value, 5.56, is greater than table value, 3.182. This means that amount loaned and interest rate on lending are significantly correlated which has been expressed by the coefficient of determination, r^2_{cd}.

But the correlation coefficient between interest rate deposit and lending is positive (r_{bd} = 0.816). The coefficient is statistically insignificant since calculated t-value is smaller than table value (2.4<3.182). This means that both the rates are not significantly correlated. The coefficient of determination between both the rates is 0.6659 which means 66.59% of variation in interest rate on lending has been explained by interest rate on deposit.

The another variable in economy that affects interest rate is inflation. The relationship of inflation with interest rate on deposit, r_{be}, and with interest rate on lending, r_{de}, is negative i.e. -0.663 and -0.961 respectively. The correlation coefficient, r_{be}, is statistically insignificant since, calculated t-value is less than table value (1.53<3.182). But the correlation coefficient r_{de} is significant.

Hence, it can be said that interest rate on lending of NFC is influenced by inflation and there exists indirect relationship between these variables. The coefficient of determination, 0.9325 shows that 92.35% of total variation in interest on lending is the effect of inflation.

The next variable that is considered to be affecting factors of interest rate in financial market is the risk free rate. The relationship of risk free rate on deposit rate and lending rate is positive (r_{bg} = 0.904 & r_{df} = 0.954).

Both the correlation coefficient are statistically significant because their calculated t-values are greater than table value (5.51>3.7>3.182). Hence, the interest rate on deposit of NSC is significantly affected by risk free rate. Therefore, interest charged and offered by NFC on deposit and lending are affected by the risk free rate.

The coefficient of multiple determination assuming interest rate on deposit as dependent and amount deposited and lending rate as independent R^2_{bad}, is 0.972, which means that 97.2% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

On the other hand the coefficient of multiple determination assuming interest rate on deposit as dependent and amount deposited and lending rate as independent,R^2_{dbc}, 0.968 which means that effect of two independent variables on the total variation in dependent variables is 96.8%.

Similarly, the coefficient of multiple determination, R^2_{def}, of 0.982 assuming interest rate on lending as dependent and inflation and risk free rate as independent means that 98.2% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

4.4 Lalitpur Finance Company (LFC)

Lalitpur Finance Limited (Bittiya Sanstha) is the first Finance Company of Lalitpur District owned by private sector. Established under the finance Company Act 2042 and Company Act 2053 LFC has been performing its function effectively under the guidance of Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank).

The financial result of the company reflects its strong strength. The company was listed in the Nepal Stock Exchange on September 18, 1998 (2055/06/02). Transparency, accountability, information disclosures and stringent ethics practiced at Lalitpur Finance Ltd. (LFC), have now become its hallmark. The aforementioned principles have not only proven to be winning formulae, but in the years have also helped us win investor's

confidence. LFC helps people in diverse business and family offering them innovative financial products and solution. And of course, helping them materializes their dreams.

Table 4.7
Amount of Deposit and Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit And Lending Of NFC and Inflation and Risk Free Rate

Fiscal Year	Deposit Amount (Rs in Million) "A"	Interest Rate on Deposit "B"	Loan Amount (Rs in Million) "C"	Interest Rate on Lending "D"	Inflation Rate "E"	Risk free Rate "F"
2007/08	335.31	11.4	333.55	16.9	2.4	4.96
2008/09	334.22	9.5	295.78	15.5	2.9	4.71
2009/10	407.58	8.85	392.52	14.93	4.8	3.48
2010/11	545.24	8.42	415.56	13.28	4	2.93
2011/12	607.03	6.73	566.43	13	4.5	2.5

Source: - Annual Reports of LFC and various financial statistics published by NRB.

Table 4.7 depicts data of LFC consisting of amount of deposit collected, interest rate on such deposits, amount loaned and interest on loan for 5 fiscal years from 2007/08 , 2008/09 to 2010/11 / 2011/12. Inflation rate and risk free rate for the same period has also been presented. Simple and multiple correlation coefficients, coefficient of determination and t-values are presented in table 4.8.

Table 4.8
Correlation Analysis (LFC)

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation	Coefficient Determination	T-Statistic	Table Value	Remarks
r_{ab}	-0.874	0.7639	3.15	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bd}	0942	0.8874	4.86	3.182	Insignificant
r_{cd}	-0.794	0.6304	2.26	3.182	Insignificant
r_{be}	0.809	0.6545	2.38	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bf}	0.916	0.8391	3.96	3.182	Insignificant
r_{de}	-0.754	0.5685	1.99	3.182	Significant
r_{df}	0.952	0.9063	5.39	3.182	Significant
Multiple Correlation Coefficient		$R_{b.ad} = 0.943$	Coefficient of Multiple Determination		$R^2_{b.ad} = 0.889$
		$R_{d.bc} = 0.942$			$R^2_{d.bc} = 0.888$
		$R_{b.ef} = 0.917$			$R^2_{b.ef} = 0.841$
		$R_{d.ef} = 0.963$			$R^2_{d.ef} = 0.928$

Source: - Appendix B

Relationship Between Rates of LFC The correlation coefficient between deposit amount and interest rate on deposit are negatively correlated (r_{ab} = -0.874) the negative relationship shows that when amount deposited increases i.e. the supply of fund, interest rate (return on deposit) on such deposits decrease and vice versa. But the coefficient of correlation is statistically insignificant because calculated t-values is smaller than tabulated value for 3 d.f. at 5% level of significance. Thus, interest rate on deposit of LFC is not affected by the amount of deposit collected. The coefficient of determination between these two variables r2ab is 0.7639 which means that total variation in interest rate on deposit has been explained by the supply of deposit to the extent of 76.39% and remaining is the effect of other factors. The correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and amount loaned is also negative (r_{cd} = -0.794) which means that when interest rate on lending decreases the amount loaded will increase and vice versa. The coefficient is statistically insignificant as the calculated t-value, 2.26, is smaller than table value, 3.182. Hence, we conclude that the variables, interest rate on lending and amount loaned are not significantly correlated.

But the correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and lending is positive (r_{bd} = 0.942). The coefficient is statistically significant since calculated t-value is greater that table value (4.86>3.182). This means that both the rates are significantly correlated and since in interest rate on deposit also brings changes in interest rate on lending in the same direction. The coefficient of determination between both the rates is 0.942 which means 94.2% variation in interest rate on lending has been explained by interest rate on deposit.

The relationship of inflation with interest rate on deposit, r_{be}, and with interest rate on lending, r_{de}, is 0.809 and -0.754 respectively. But the correlation coefficient, r_{be}, and r_{de} are statistically insignificant since, calculated t-value is less than table value (1.99< 2.38<3.182).

Hence, it can be said that interest rate on lending of LFC isn't influenced by inflation and there exists inverse relationship between the variables (interest rate on landing and

inflation). The coefficient of determination 0.6545 shows that 65.45% of total variation in interest on deposit is the effect of inflation.

The relationship of risk free rate on deposit rate and lending rate is positive (r_{bf} = 0.916 and r_{df} = 0.952). Both the correlation coefficient are statistically significant because their calculated t-values are greater than table value (5.39>3.96>3.182). Therefore, interest charged and offered by LFC on deposit and lending are affected by the risk free rate.

To know the effect factors at once on interest rate, multiple correlations has been computed and presented at the lower part of the table 4-8. The coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on deposit as dependent and amount deposited and lending rate as independent and amount deposited and lending rate as independent $R^2_{b.ad}$ is 0.889 which means that 88.9% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

On the other hand the coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on lending as dependent variables has been explained by two independent variables. On the other hand the coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on lending as dependent and amount loaned and interest rate deposit as independent, R^2_{dbc}, 0.888 which means that effect of two independent variables on the total variation in dependent variables is 88.8. Similarly, the coefficient of multiple determinations, R^2_{def} of 0.928 assuming interest on lending as dependent and inflation and risk free rate as independent means that 92.8% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

4.5 United Finance Company Ltd. (UFC)

United Finance Company (UFC) started its operation in 1994 as the 9th finance company of the country and has been able to establish itself as a leading finance company. The company is promoted by Chaudhary Group, a conglomerate of the country with a global presence. The group has investment outlay of more than $250 Million at present. The company has an authorized capital of NPR. 120 Million and paid up capital of 60

Million. The company is listed in Nepal Stock Exchange and its share are actively traded well above par value, Led by a team of young and enthusiastic professionals with sound knowledge of the financial sector, United Finance Company has laid unprecedented emphasis on the safety of the customer's deposits,, confidently, professionalism, transparency, good governance and sound business growth. The company has envisaged excellence in the field of consumer financing with a wide range of innovative products.

Table 4.9
Amount of Deposit and Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit And Lending of UFC and Inflation and Risk Free Rate

Fiscal Year	Deposit Amount (Rs in Million) "A"	Interest Rate on Deposit "B"	Loan Amount (Rs in Million) "C"	Interest Rate on Lending "D"	Inflation Rate "E"	Risk free Rate "F"
2007/08	207.9	8.5	182.88	16.9	2.4	4.96
2008/09	182.28	7	151.26	15.5	2.9	4.71
2009/10	164.6	6.75	192.51	14.93	4.8	3.48
2010/11	286.78	6.5	314.50	13.28	4	2.93
2011/12	332.64	6.25	529.43	13	4.5	2.5

Source: - Annual Reports of UFC and Various Financial Statistics Published by NRB.

Table 4.9 shows the amount deposit collected, interest rate on such deposits, amount loaned and interest rate on loan of UFC for 5 fiscal years from 2007/08 to 2011/12. Inflation rate and risk free rate for the same period has also been presented. Simple and multiple correlation coefficients of determinations and t-values are presented in table 4.10.

Table 4.10
Correlation Analysis (LFC)

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation	Coefficient Determination	T- Statistic	Table Value	Remarks
r_{ab}	-0.485	0.2352	0.96	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bd}	0.887	0.7867	3.3	3.182	Insignificant
r_{cd}	-0.841	0.7072	2.69	3.182	Insignificant
r_{be}	-0.815	0.6642	2.44	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bf}	0.884	0.7123	2.73	3.182	Insignificant
r_{de}	-0.787	0.6194	2.21	3.182	Significant
r_{df}	0.979	0.9584	8.31	3.182	Significant

Multiple Correlation Coefficient	$R_{b.ad}$ = 0.957	Coefficient of Multiple Determination	$R^2_{b.ad}$ = 0.915
	$R_{d.bc}$ = 0.967		$R^2_{d.bc}$ = 0939
	$R_{b.ef}$ = 0.860		$R^2_{b.ef}$ = 0.740
	$R_{d.ef}$ = 0.987		$R^2_{d.ef}$ = 0974

Source: - Appendix B

Correlation coefficient between amount deposited and interest rate on deposit, r_{ab} is -0.7916 which shows that there is positive relationship. In other words when amount deposited increases, interest rate on deposit will also increase and vice-versa. But the coefficient of correlation is statistically insignificant because calculated t-values is smaller than tabulated value for 3 d.f.at 5% level of significance. Thus, interest rate on deposit of UFC is not affected by the amount of deposit collected. The correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and amount loaned is negative (r_{cd} = 0.841) which shows that when interest rate on lending decreases the amount loaned will increase and vice-versa. The coefficient is statistically insignificant as the calculated t-value, 2.69 is smaller than table value, 3.182. This means that lending amount and interest on lending are not significantly correlated.

The correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and lending is positive (r_{bd} =0.887). The coefficient is statistically significant since calculated t-value is greater than table value (3.3>3.182). This means that both the rates are significantly correlated and since in interest rate on deposit also brings change in interest rate on lending in the same direction. The coefficient of determinations between both the rates is 0.7867 which means 78.67% of variation in interest rate on lending has been explained by interest rate on deposit.

The relation of inflation with interest rate on deposit, r_{be} and with interest rate on lending, r_{de}, is negative i.e. -0.815 and -0.787 respectively. In general the increase in inflation brings positive changes on both interest rates. The correlation coefficient, r_{be} and r_{de} are statistically insignificant since, calculated t-values are less than table values (2.44<2.21<3.182). Hence, it can be said that interest rate on lending of UFC has inverse relationship with the inflation. The coefficient of determinations, 0.6194 shows that 61.94% of total variation in interest on lending is the effect of inflation.

On the other hand, the relationship of risk free rate on deposit rate and lending rate is positive (r_{bf} = 0.884 and r_{df} = 0.979). But the correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and risk free rate ids statistically insignificant which means that there is no any significant relation between these variables. The correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and inflation rate, r_{de} is statistically significant as the calculated t-value is greater than table value. Therefore, interest charged by UFC on lending is affected by the risk free rate.

The coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on deposit as independent and amount deposited and lending rate as dependent, $R^2_{b.ad}$, is 0.915, which means that 91.5% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

On the other hand the coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on lending as dependent and amount loaned and interest rate deposit as independent, $R^2_{d.bc}$, 0.939 which means that effect of two independent variables on the total variation in dependent variables is 93.9%. Similarly, the coefficient of multiple determinations, $R^2_{d.ef}$, of 0.974 assuming on lending as dependent and inflation and risk free rate as independent means that 97.4% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

4.6 Mahalaxmi Finance Ltd. (MFL/N)

MFL/N was established in 1992 with an objective of improving the living standard of minority group/underprivileged community by providing easy excess to loans in order to increase production and productivity in rural sectors. MFL has been lending to individuals farmers and co-operative societies for agriculture production, farm improvement, irrigation and allied purposes like business and industrial projects based on agriculture. MFL is the largest vehicle providing agriculture credit and has a wide network all over the country. It collects public deposit through its commercial bank

branches. It has adopted reform measures to speed up its loan repayment for the last few years.

Table 4.11
Amount of Deposit and Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit And Lending of UFC and Inflation and Risk Free Rate

Fiscal Year	Deposit Amount (Rs in Million) "A"	Interest Rate on Deposit "B"	Loan Amount (Rs in Million) "C"	Interest Rate on Lending "D"	Inflation Rate "E"	Risk free Rate "F"
2007/08	855.15	8	570.25	16	2.4	4.96
2008/09	945.91	7.75	531.96	15	2.9	4.71
2009/10	1183.73	7.5	633.44	14.5	4.8	3.48
2010/11	745.94	7.04	765.09	13	4	2.93
2011/12	747.26	5.375	717.20	10.8	4.5	2.5

Source: - Annual Reports of MFL/N and Various Financial statistics Published by NRB.

Table 4-11 shows the amount deposit collected interest rate on such deposits, amount loaned and interest on loan of MFL/N for 5 fiscal years 2007/08 to 2011/12 inflation rate and risk free rate for the same period has been presented. Simple and multiple correlation coefficients, coefficient of determinations and t-values are presented in table 4-12.

Table 4.12
Correlation Analysis (MFL/N)

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation	Coefficient Determination	T-Statistic	Table Value	Remarks
r_{ab}	0.497	0.2470	1.7	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bd}	0.967	0.9351	2.7	3.182	Insignificant
r_{cd}	-0.785	0.6162	2.19	3.182	Insignificant
r_{be}	-0.614	0.3767	1.35	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bf}	0.843	0.7106	2.71	3.182	Insignificant
r_{de}	-0.681	0.4637	1.61	3.182	Significant
r_{df}	0.917	0.8408	3.98	3.182	Significant
Multiple Correlation Coefficient		$R_{b.ad} = 0.976$	Coefficient of Multiple Determination		$R^2_{b.ad} = 0.952$
		$R_{d.bc} = 0.990$			$R^2_{d.bc} = 0.990$
		$R_{b.ef} = 0.876$			$R^2_{b.ef} = 0.767$
		$R_{d.ef} = 0.987$			$R^2_{d.ef} = 0985$

Source: - Appendix B

From the above table it can be known that deposit amount and interest rate on deposit are positively correlated ($r_{ab} = 0.497$) which shows that when amount deposited increases,

interest rate on deposit will also increase and vice versa. But the coefficient of correlation is statistically insignificant because calculated t-value is smaller than tabulated value for 3.d.f at 5% level of significance. Thus, interest rate on deposit of MFL/N is not affected by the amount of deposit collected.

The correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and amount loaned is negative (rcd = -0.785) which shows that when interest rate on lending decreases the amount loaned will increases and vice versa.

The coefficient is statistically insignificant as the calculated t-value, 2.19, is smaller than table value, 3.812. This means that Null hypothesis (H0) is accepted which means that there is no significant difference between sample mean and population mean.

But the correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and lending is positive (r_{bd} = 0.967). The coefficient is statistically insignificant since calculated t-value is smaller than table value (2.7<3.182). This means that both the rates are not significantly correlated.

The relationship of inflation with interest rate on deposit r_{be}, and with interest rate on lending, r_{de}, is negative i.e., -0.614 and -0.681 respectively. The correlation coefficient, r_{be} and r_{de} are both statistically insignificant since, calculated t-values are less than table value (1.35<1.61<3.182). Hence, it can be said that interest rate on lending of MFL/N is not influenced by inflation an there exist inverse relationship between these variables.

The interest rate on deposit on 91 days TB is known as risk free rate. The relationship of risk-free rate on deposit rate are lending rate is positive (r_{bf} = 0.843 and r_{df} = 0.917). The correlation coefficient between risk free rate and interest rate on deposit is statistically insignificant because calculated t-value is smaller than table value (2.71<3.182). Hence, the interest rate on deposit of MFL/N is not affected by risk free rate, the correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and risk free rate, r_{df}, is statistically

significant as the calculated t-value is greater than table value. Therefore, interest charged by MFL/N on lending is affected by the risk free rate.

To examine the combined effect of independent variables on interest rate on lending, the multiple correlations have been computed. The coefficient of multiple determinations assuming interest rate on deposit as dependent and an amount deposited and lending rate as independent, $R^2_{b.ad}$, is 0.9760, which means that 97.6% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

On the other hand, the coefficient on multiple determinations assuming interest rate on lending as dependent and amount loaned and interest rate deposit as independent, $R^2_{bd,bc}$, 0.9904 which means that effect of two independent variables on the total variation in dependent variables is 99%.

Similarly, the coefficient of multiple determinations, $R^2_{d.ef}$, of 0.8950 assuming interest on lending as dependent and inflation and risk free rate as independent means that 89.5% of total variation in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variables.

4.7 Om Finance Limited (OFL)

Om Finance Co. Ltd is established in Pokhara. This finance co. has come into operation from 2057. Specially provides the financial assistance to the inhabitants of Birjung. It accepts deposits and provides loans. Till now it has 15 branch office. It has established its contact office in Kathmandu at Kamaladi. Its authorized capital is 64 Million. The issued capital and paid up capital is Rs. 42 Million.

Table 4.13
Amount of Deposit and Lending, Interest Rate on Deposit And Lending of OFL and Inflation and Risk Free Rate

Fiscal Year	Deposit Amount (Rs in Million) "A"	Interest Rate on Deposit "B"	Loan Amount (Rs in Million) "C"	Interest Rate on Lending "D"	Inflation Rate "E"	Risk free Rate "F"
2007/08	141.83	10.14	126.43	16	2.4	4.96
2008/09	190.70	9.67	176.69	16	2.9	4.71
2009/10	199.49	9.67	196.57	16	4.8	3.48
2010/11	208.69	8.04	197.37	14.6	4	2.93
2011/12	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5	2.5

Source: - Annual Reports of OFL & Various Financial Statistics Published by NRB.

Table 4.13 shows the amount deposit collected interest rate on such deposits, amount loaned and interest on loan of OFL for fiscal years from 2007/08 to 2009/07. Inflation rate and risk free rate for the same period has also been and t-values are presented in table 4.14.

Table 4.14
Correlation Analysis (OFL)

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation	Coefficient Determination	T-Statistic	Table Value	Remarks
r_{ab}	0.898	0.8064	3.54	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bd}	0.994	0.9880	15.71	3.182	Insignificant
r_{cd}	0.921	0.848	3.65	3.182	Insignificant
r_{be}	-0.489	0.2391	0.96	3.182	Insignificant
r_{bf}	0.737	0.737	1.9	3.182	Insignificant
r_{de}	-0.443	0.1962	0.85	3.182	Significant
r_{df}	0.676	0.45662	1.59	3.182	Significant
Multiple Correlation Coefficient		$R_{b.ad}$ = 099	Coefficient of Multiple Determination		$R^2_{b.ad}$ = 0.998
		$R_{d.bc}$ = 0.997			$R^2_{d.bc}$ = 0.994
		$R_{b.ef}$ = 0.974			$R^2_{b.ef}$ = 0.949
		$R_{d.ef}$ = 0.999			$R^2_{d.ef}$ = 0.998

Source: - Appendix B

The relationship of amount deposited with the interest rate n deposit is positive (r_{ab} = 0.898) which means that when amount deposited increases, interest rate on deposit will increase and vice versa. The coefficient of correlation is also statistically significant because calculated t-value is greater than tabulated value for 3.d.f at 5% level of

significance. Thus, interest rate on deposit of OFL is affected by the amount of deposit collected. The correlation coefficient between interest rate on lending and an amount loaned is also positive (r_{cd} = 0.921) which shows that when interest rate on lending increases the amount loaned will increase and vice-versa. The coefficient is statistically significant of determinations; r^2_{cd} is 0.848 which means that 84.8% of total variation in dependent variable amount loaned has been explained by interest rate on lending. The correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and lending is positive (r_{bd} = 0.994) which means that the variable are highly correlated and relationship is positive.

The coefficient is statistically significant since calculated t-value is greater than table value (15.71>3.182). This means that both the rates are significantly correlated and since interest rate on deposit also brings change in interest rate on lending in the same direction. The coefficient of determinations between both the rates is 0.988 which means 98.80% of variation in interest rate on lending has been explained by interest rate on deposit.

Inflation is also considered as an affecting factor of interest rate. However the effect of inflation has also been analyzed the relationship of inflation with interest rate o deposit, r_{be}, and with interest rate on lending, r_{de} is negative i.e., -0.489 and -0.443 respectively. But both the correlation coefficient r_{be} and r_{de} are statistically insignificant since, calculated t-values are less than table values (0.85<0.97>3.182). Hence, it means that the change in inflation has no any significant impact on interest rate on deposit and lending.

Another factor affecting interest rate is risk free rate of interest on 91 days TB rate. Whether the impact of risk free rate on interest on lending and deposit are significant or not have been analyzed. The correlation between variables, r_{df}, shows a positive coefficient of 0.676 which shows that there exist the positive correlation between these variables is the affect of risk free rate and remaining as the effect f other factors, the test statistics (t-tables) for testing significance of correlation coefficient is 1.59 which is a smaller than table value at 5% level of significance for 3 degree of freedom 3.182, since the calculated value is smaller than tabulated value, the correlation coefficient is not

significant. Even if analysis shows a positive correlation, we can says that variables are not significantly correlated and risk free rate of interest has not any significant impact on interest rate on lending changed by OFL because the coefficient of correlation is statistically insignificant. Similarly the risk free rate has no any significant impact upon the interest on deposit as there exist significant relationship between these variables.

To know the effect of two factors at once on interest rate, multiple correlations has been computed and presented at the lower part of table 4.18. The multiple correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and an amount deposited and interest on lending taking interest rate on deposit as dependent and other two as independent, $R_{b.ad}$ and 0.999. The coefficient of multiple determinations, $R^2_{b.ad}$ is 0.998 which shows that variation to the extent of 99.8% in dependent variable has been explained by two independent variable and remaining is by other factors. Similarly, the multiple correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit as dependent and other two as independent, $R_{b.ef}$ is 0.974. The coefficient of multiple determinations, $R^2_{b.ef}$ is 0.949 which shows that 94.9% of total variation in dependent variables is the effect of independent variables remaining is the effect of other factor.

On the other hand, the multiple correlation coefficients between interest rate on lending and amount loaned and interest rate on deposit assuming interest rate on lending as dependent variables and other two as independent variables, $R_{d.bc}$ is 0.997. The coefficient of multiple determinations $R^2_{d.bc}$, is 0.004 means that 99.4% of variation in interest rate on lending has been explained two independent variables, and remaining is due to the effect of other variables, similarly, the multiple correlation coefficient between interest on lending, inflation rate and risk free rate, assuming interest rate on lending $R_{d.cf}$ 0.999. The coefficient of multiple determinations, $R_{2d.cf}$ is 0.998 which means that 99.8% of total variation in dependent variable is the effect of other two independent variables and remaining is the effect of other factors.

Table 4.15
Deposit Amount of Sample Organization

Rs. In Million					
Fiscal year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12

UFC	121.76	148.45	169.97	208.76	215.76
UFC	241.2	303.5	308.4	518.78	538.73
LFC	335.31	334.22	407.58	545.24	607.03
LUFC	429.2	499.7	555.9	633.09	661.9
MFL/N	855.15	945.99	1183.72	745.94	747.26
UNFC	207.09	182.28	164.60	286.78	332.64
OFL	141.83	190.70	199.49	208.69	NA

Source: - Appendix C

The above table depicts the deposited amount of 7 financial companies. The deposits of sample organizations are seen in increasing trend. However, the deposited amount of LFC has decreased in the year 2007/08, 2008/09 from 335.31 Million to 34.22 Million similarly the size of deposit of MFL/N Is relatively smaller for the F/Y 2010/11 & 2011/12. But the size of deposit of MFL/N is the highest among the sample organizations while NFC has smallest size of deposit. It has also been presented in figure.

Table 4.16
Amount of Loan Disbursed by sample Organization

					Rs. in Million
Fiscal year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
UFC	101.67	122.02	143.04	153.20	162.89
UFC	238.7	288.1	245.8	213.48	243.60
LFC	335.55	295.7	392.52	415.46	243.60
LUFC	462	475	498.1	515.48	566.43
MFL/N	570.25	531.96	633.44	765.09	589.11
UNFC	182.88	151.26	192.51	314.50	717.20
OFL	126.43	176.67	196.67	197.37	NA

Source: - Appendix C

The table 4.16 shows the amount of loaned by different sample financial companies. The amount loaned is found in increasing trend of almost all the sample organizations. However, the amount of loan of UFC has decreased in the Fiscal year 2008/09 from 288.1m to 245.5m and 213.48 in FY 2010/11. Similarly the size of loan amount of MFL/N has decreased from 182.88min FY 2007/08 to 151.26 min FY 2009/10. The increasing and decreasing trend of amount loan is because of various qualitative and quantitative factors. This has been presented in the following figure.

Table 4.17
Interest Rates on Deposit of Sample Organizations

					In %
Fiscal year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12

UFC	8.75	7.77	6.48	6.48	6.28
UFC	9	7.5	7.25	6	5.6
LFC	11.4	9.5	8.85	8.42	6.73
LUFC	10	10	10	6.46	6.14
MFL/N	8	7.75	7.5	7.04	5.375
UNFC	8.5	6.75	6.75	6.5	6.25
OFL	10.14	9.67	9.67	8.04	NA

Source: - Appendix C

The above table 4.17 shows the interest rate on deposit of all sample organizations. The interest rate on deposits of all sample organization is found in decreasing trend. The decreasing of the interest rate on deposit is because of various qualitative factors which will be discussed in coming section. The main reason behind the decline of interest rate is the increment in the supply of fund, due to the insecurity, violence, increasing social crimes. Among the sample organizations LFC has the highest rate of interest i.e.11.4% in FY 2007/08 and MFL/N has the least interest rate in FY 2008/09 i.e. 8%. The interest rate on deposit of OFL for the FY 2011/12 is not available because when the date was collected the financial statement was unaudited. The interest rate on deposit of MFL/N has remained the same during the fiscal year from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

Table 4.18
Interest Rates on Lending of Sample Organizations (In percent)

					In %
Fiscal year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
UFC	17	15.75	11.25	11.25	11
UFC	16.43	15.25	13.8	13.7	14.95
LFC	16.9	15	14.93	13.28	13
LUFC	16.87	16.87	13.29	13	12.75
MFL/N	16	15	14.5	13	10.8
UNFC	16.5	15.5	14.5	13	12.5
OFL	16	16	16	14.6	NA

Source: - Appendix C

The above table 4.18 depicts the interest rate on lending different sample financial companies from FY 2007/08 to 2011/12. According to the table the interest rate on lending are seen to be in decreasing trend as the decrement in interest rate on deposit brings the change interest rate on lending in the same direction. In the FY 2007/08 the interest rate on lending of NFC is the highest i.e.17% that of MFL/N is the least i.e.10%.

The interest rate on lending of NFC is more volatile than that of UFC the interest rate on lending of UFC has increased to 14.95% from 13.7% from FY 2008/09 to FY 2009/10. The interest rate on lending of OFL has greatly decreased from 16% to 14.6% in the FY 2009/10 & 2010/11. The interest rate on lending of OFL for FY 2011/12 is not available as the financial statement of FY of 2011/12 was unedited at the time of collection of data.

4.8 Major Findings

- The liquidity positioning is one of the important factors to determine interest rate. The interest rate is in declining trend as in increase deposit balance showing negative relation of interest rate with the increase in liquidity position. The decrease in interest rate in lending over the years with increase in lending amount might be over liquidity.
- The correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and lending are found highly negative indicating that whatever may be deposit accepted or amount loan, they are inversely related with the interest rate.
- The relation between the two interest rate on deposit and lending ranges from 0.725 to 0.994 which means that the interest pattern in savings and borrowings both moves in the same direction.
- Interest rate on both deposit and lending has found to move in the opposite direction with the inflation rate which contradicts with the general principle. The reason might be saving patterns and lack of investment opportunities due to political instability, lack of security, etc.
- Risk free rate taken as foundation of interest is found to be positively related with the market rate which supports or general principle of scaling up the interest from risk free rate as the premium is charged on risk free rate according to the special characteristics of individual assets.
- Interest rate charged and offered by Nepalese Finance Companies is shaped by the competition among Finance Companies to a large extent as known by the direct interviews with the concerned persons of the Finance Companies.

- Negotiation between customers and the Finance Company may make the quoted rate according to the sector differ.
- Political instability, violence, open boarder with India are responsible for economic slackness which ultimately affects interests rate through influencing demand and supply force.
- Various policies and directives (Fiscal & Monetary) are also the responsible factors for determining the interest rate charged and offered by Nepalese Finance Companies.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is the last part of the study which is the most important chapter for the research because this chapter extracts of all the previously discussed chapters. This chapter comprises summary, conclusion and recommendations. Summary part includes revision of all four chapters. Conclusion part contains the summary of the result from the research an eventually in recommendations part suggestions or recommendations are made base on the result and experience of thesis. Recommendation is made to the concerned authorities and further researcher to improve or solve the problem on the basis of findings.

5.1 Summary

Nepal a small country sandwiched between two economically powerful countries China & India has the pace of economic development still in its infant stage. Rich natural resources are lying under the earth due to the lack of technical knowhow and financing. As the economic development of the country depends upon efficient transformation of savings from the hands of surplus units into deficit units in productive ways; this transformations takes largely through the intermediation of financial institutions. Financial institutions are business organization that acts as mobilizes and depositories of savings and as suppliers of credits and finance sector, among other institutions, Finance Companies has been incorporated under company Act, 2053. Finance Companies are perhaps, the fastest growing financial institution in Nepal. The growth of finance companies may be due to its flexibility and benefit to adjust the demand of the borrowers and the depositors of the growing economy of the country. They are authorized to accept deposits under several schemes and to mobilize the funds n wide range of productive sectors like agriculture, industrial, trade and commerce. They perform the varying of providing specialized service to their clients, offering higher rate of interest, employment and revenue generation.

Finance companies of Nepal, licensed under the Finance Company act 1985, are the third largest group of deposit taking financial after commercial banks and development banks. These finance companies act the creation of early 1910's. Finance companies are recently incorporated under company act 2053. Finance companies are the institutions that are incorporated under company act to perform non-banking activities arrangements and operation of different schemes. These institutions collect the funds under different arrangements they have made and disburse the funds and meet their objectives. The finance companies survive by making profit which is the interest spread i.e. difference between interest received and interest charged.

Interest is the payment made for the use of money and interest rate is the amount of interest paid per unit of time expressed as a percentage of the amount borrowed. What are the responsible factors for the determine the interest of Nepalese financial companies was the main purpose of this study.

First chapter is followed by theoretical review in second chapter. Different views of interest and theories determining interest rate. Interest rates have been reviewed in this chapter which offers insights into the functioning of the financial system. The classical theory of interest emphasizes saving and investment demand as interest rate determining forces, while the liquidity preference theories points to the demands and supply of cash balances.

Loanable fund theory views interest rate as determine by the total demand for and supply of credit while the rational expectations theory emphasizes the role played by public expectations regarding interest rate, economy and the impact of new information on the movement of interest rates to a new equilibrium. According to the fisher effect, if expected inflation rate rises, the nominal interest rate on a financial asset must also rise by exactly by the same amount, point for point.

The yield curve or team structure of interest rate expresses the relationship between the annual rate of return on a financial company and its term to maturity when all other

factors are held constant. Regardless of which theory is valid yield curve can play a key role in management of financial companies, which borrow a substantial portion their funds are the short end of the maturity spectrum and lend heavily at longer maturities the price of security and its yield are inversely related. We have examined four different methods of calculating effective interest rate in chapter two. Interest rate is also affected by economic growth budget deficit, servicing cost exchange rate risk etc. Even the study on this topic is not available some thesis and independent studies relating to some aspect of the study have been reviewed in this chapter.

The factors affecting interest rate charged and offered by Nepalese financial companies are analyzed using statistical tools mentioned in chapter three. Out of the total financial companies only seven are taken as samples. Primary data are collected using questionnaire interview and secondary data are collected from various publications, websites, and annual reports of respective organizations. Collected are presented in tabular and graphic form and analyzed using various statistical tools like mean, correlation coefficient, t-statistics and coefficient of determinations in chapter four.

5.2 Conclusion

From the analysis of relevant data of simple finance companies under study using various statistical tools following conclusions have been drawn out which also has been expressed in tabular form in "Appendix c".

- When the correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and amount of deposit (rab). The correlation coefficient ranges from -0.98 to -0.497 the correlation coefficient of LUFC, LFC, UFC & MFL/N are statistically insignificant. General theories of interest contradict here as there should be positive relationship between these variables meaning that higher interest rate attracts more deposit. Hence the negative correlation shows that when supplies increase, price (interest rate) also decreases. The negative relationship shows that saving is increasing even if the rate of such deposit is decreasing.
- The amount of loan is the affecting interest rate on leading. The relation between these variables has been analyzed through correlation coefficient (rcd) between

amount of loan and interest rate on lending of selected companies expect UFCL are found highly negative ranging the values from -0.995 to -0.777 but correlation coefficient of UFCL is observed to be positive which means that less amount is loaned at lower rate. The contradict relationship of lending of fund with interest rate of six different finance companies might be due to the several factors like unsecured investment opportunities saving pattern of individuals households etc.

- The relationship between interest rate on deposit and on lending (rbd) for all sample organizations is highly positive. The correlation coefficient ranges from 0.725 to 0.994 among sample finance companies. These coefficients are statistically significant for four sample organizations. It means both rates are depended to each other the insignificant correlation of three sample organizations contradicts with general theory.
- The relationship between interest rate on deposit and inflation rate (r_{be}) except for LFC is negative which among the organizations ranges from -0.815 to 0.477. The correlation coefficient for all samples statistically insignificant theoretically there should be positive correlation between these two variables. This seems that fisher's effect is not properly functioning in Nepalese Financial market. Even increase in inflationary rates individuals is willing to save more funds causing the lower in market interest rate.
- The correlation between interest rate on lending and inflation rate r_{de} is negative which lies between -0.961 to -0.443. Most of the coefficients are insignificant and some of them are statistically significant r_{de} for LUFC, UFCL and NFC are significant. There should be a positive and perfect relationship between interest rate on lending and inflation rate but Nepalese financial market is affected by inflation by some extent. It may be due to the higher liquidity position cause by either Nepalese individual's savings pattern of lack of investment opportunities.
- Correlation coefficient between interest rate on deposit and risk free rate (r_{bf}) of selected sample organizations is highly positive. The statistical insignificant relationship of LUFC, UFC, MFL/N & OFL mean that the nominal interest rate on deposit of Nepalese Financial Companies is not significantly affected by risk free rate of interest.

- The relationship between interest rate and lending with risk free rate is highly positive for all the organizations but for OFL relationship is moderate. The coefficient of correlation ranges from coefficient of correlation ranges from 0.676 to 0.979. The correlation coefficient is statistically for six finance companies which mean that the interest rate on lending is affected by risk free rate. However the correlation coefficient of OFL is insignificant.
- Competition among the Financial Companies is most significant factor to determine interest charged and offered by such companies. Each Finance Company has targeted specific group of customers.
- Maturity period of loan seems not so significant factor to affect interest rate on lending but interest rate on deposit is influenced by the maturity period. Generally institution do not prove long term loan rather they renew frequently according to the borrowers credit worthiness.
- In spite of different interest rate quoted by Finance Companies for different sector loan, it is not as significant in determining interest rate as the rate may be higher or lower than quoted through the negotiation.
- Political instability and violence in country has great and significant impact on amount of deposits lending as well as interest charged and offered by Nepalese Finance Companies. From the questionnaire and direct interviews it is concluded that frequently changing governments are affecting overall operation of Finance Companies including interest rate. Similarly violence is also reducing investments opportunities.
- Open border with India is not significant factor to affect the interest rate directly charged and offered by the Finance Companies.
- The deposit amount all the sample finance company is in increasing trend through the interest rate on deposit is in decreasing trend. This is due to unavailability of investment opportunities. Because the high supply of saving deposit reduces the cost of borrowing.
- The interest rate on lending is decreased by more percentage point in comparison to deposit interest rate. Finance Companies are willing to lend even in lower rate due to over liquidity.

- Seasonal impact has nothing to do with the interest rate charged and offered by Nepalese Finance Companies.
- Various regulatory and promotional roles played through various monetary measure and directives issued by NRB from time to time affect the interest rate to large extent. CRR, refinance rate, bank rate, buying & selling of foreign currencies and treasury securities are some of the measures use by NRB to influence interest rate.
- Performance of the borrowing company, collateral base goodwill and reputation of borrower, loyalty, size of business, volume of loan bargaining power etc are some of the specific factors influencing interest rate on lending. Beside it reduction in lending opportunity due to terrorism, conflict insecurity etc according to the respondent are some long term economic factors that affects interest rate. The study shows that there is over liquidity with the Financial Companies which is shown by increasing trend of deposit.

5.3 Recommendations

Financial market, the major part of which is occupied by financial companies, is growing with the snail's speed. It existing operational problems, fragile legal frame work and unnecessary political intervention and control of NRB and government are the responsible factors for it's under development.

The role of Financial Companies (The important component of Financial Market) should be efficient towards transformation of funds between savers and users from nook & corner for the productive uses. Capital and investment is essential as it is considered as the key to success of any organizations for good financial system. For the purpose proper decision making in the field of determining interest is very crucial. It is possible only by proper decision making of interest. So, all finance companies are suggested to set proper and practical interest rate policy.

Based on analysis, interpretation & conclusions the following recommendations can be made which would be helpful in near future for the finance companies, researchers and academicians.

- NRB, the information house for public and other concerned parties, has authority to control and stimulate the financial system. Financial information is a strong power. Therefore, NRB is suggested to provide and improve its mechanism in information dissemination activities so that all the concerned parties can make the correct decision at the right time and at the right place. Further more NRB directives and policies issued at different times are fragile and contradict sometime in it. Therefore, NRB suggested developing stable legal frame work to formulate solid policies.
- There is inconsistency in payment and charging of interest rates. This may create misconception about the organizations regarding its financial position and profit. So, finance companies are suggested to fix concessional rates on lending so that it can increase investments opportunities and promote industrial sector.
- The concerned persons of the organizations under study hesitate to co-operate the researcher in providing necessary financial data and information. So, the concerned persons are suggested to co-operate with further researchers. Further more, institutions are suggested to include their interest rate structure in their annual reports. Government and NRB should aim at promulgating suitable policies to enhance the development of economy and motivate financial intermediaries in canalizing the idle funds into productive sectors.
- Finance Companies are authorized to accept deposits under several schemes and to mobilize the funds in wide range of productive sectors like agricultural, industrial, trade and commerce. So, such organizations should perform varying roles of providing specialized services to their clients, introduce new schemes, offering higher rate of interest which may solve the problem of over liquidity.
- Financial Companies are suggested to consider inflation rate while quoting the interest rate on deposit. So that the depositors real rate of return comes in positive. Because the negative real rate of return hurts the deposit holder.

- There should be fair competition amount the Financial Companies aiming at providing quality services but in the name of competition the financial companies are suggested not to exploit the customers. Similarly the clients are suggested to be aware about the fact that the effective interest rate differs with the quoted interest rate.
- The increasing trend of deposit that pressures down the interest rate shows that financial companies are facing over liquidity problem due to insecurity, lack of investment opportunities and political instability finance companies are suggested to mange the over liquidity through the application of various techniques of liquidity management.
- The economic activities are slacking down due to the political activities prevailing in the country for which the government has to provide security and develop infrastructure. Investment opportunities are curtailed and every financial company is facing over liquidity problem. To boost up the economy, the stable policies, sustainable peace in the country is the present need. So, the government should give a solid outlet to violence faced by the country for the last decade through proper arms management, peace talks under the keen monitoring of UNO.
- The other aspects other than discussed in this study are suggested to be by further researchers.

Appendix A

Calculation of Average Interest on Deposit of NFC

Rate in Percentage

Year	Saving	Average	Fixed Deposit								
			3M	6M	9M	1 YR	2 YR	3 YR	4 YR	5 YR	6 YR
2007/08	7	8.75	6.5	7	7.5	8.5	9	9..5	10	10.5	11
2008/09	6	7.77	5.5	6	6.5	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
2009/10	6	7.77	5.5	6	6.5	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
2010/11	5	6.48	4.5	5	5.5	6.5	7	7.5	7.75	8	8
2011/12	5	6.48	4.5	5	5.5	6.5	7	7.5	7.75	8	8

Average (**2011/12**) = (5+4.5 + 5+5+5.5+6.5+7+7.5+7.5+8+8)/10
= 6.48

Credit of NFC

Sectors	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**
Business Loan	17 – 18	16-17	16-17	13-14	13-14
Industrial Loan	16-17	16-17	16-17	13-14	13-14
Housing Loan	18	17	17	13-14	13-14
Hire Purchase Loan	16-18	15-17	15-17	13-14	13-14
13-14Agriculture Business Loan	18	17	17	13-14	13-14
Miscellaneous	18	17	17	13-14	13-14
Government Bonds	12	11	11	13-14	13-14
Loan Against Share Certificate	18	15	15	13-14	13-14
Loan Against FDR	(+) 3	(+) 2	(+) 2	(+) 2	(+) 2
Average	17.61	16.63	16.33	12.5	12.5

Average (**2011/12**) = [(13 + 14) / 2 + (13 + 14) /2 + (13 + 14)/2 + (13 + 14) / 2 + (13 + 14) / 2 + (13+14) / 2 + 9 +8 + 2] / 8

Appendix B

Calculation Of Correlation Coefficient ON Deposit Amount (A) &
Average Interest Rate One Deposit (B) of NFC

Year	a	b	ab	a^2	b^2
2007/08	121.76	8.75	1065.4	14825.4976	76.5625
2008/09	148.5	7.77	1153.845	22052.25	60.3729
2009/10	169.67	7.77	1318.3359	28787.9089	60.3729
2010/11	208.76	6.48	1352.7648	43580.7376	41.9904
2011/12	215.76	6.48	1398.1248	46552.3776	41.9904
	a X864.45	*b* X37.25	*ab* X6288.4705	a^2 X155798.7717	b^2 X281.2891

$$r\ ab\ \ X\ \frac{n\quad ab\ \ Z\quad a\quad b}{\sqrt{n\quad a^2\ Z\ (\quad a)^2}\sqrt{n\quad b^2\ Z\ (\quad b)^2}}$$

$$X\ \frac{5\,x\,6288\quad .4705\quad Z\ 864\quad .45\ x\,37\quad .25}{\sqrt{5\,x\,155798\quad .7717\quad Z\ (864\quad .45\ )^2}\sqrt{5\,x\,281\quad .2891\quad Z\ (37\quad .25\ )^2}}$$

$$X\ \frac{31442\quad .3525\quad Z\ 32200\quad .7625}{\sqrt{31720\quad .56}\sqrt{180883}}$$

$$X\ \frac{758\quad .41}{\sqrt{31720\quad .56}\sqrt{180883}}$$

$$X\ Z0\,.98$$

r^2 ab = 0.9643

The Test Of Significance Of Correlation Coefficient Between Deposit Amount Deposit Rate.

T Statistic Under Null Hypothesis.

$$t \text{ X } \frac{r\ ab}{\sqrt{1 \text{ Z } r^{2}\ ab}} \sqrt{n \text{ Z } 2}$$

$$\text{X } \frac{0.98}{\sqrt{1 \text{ Z } (\text{Z}0.98)^{2}}} \sqrt{5 \text{ Z } 2}$$

$$\frac{0.98}{\sqrt{0.0396}} x 1.732$$

$$\frac{\text{Z } 0.98 \ \ x 1.732}{0.199}$$

$$\text{X Z}8.529$$

$$[t] \text{ X } 8.53$$

Calculation of Correlation Coefficient Between Deposit Rate & Lending Rate.

Year	B	D	bd	B^2	d^2
2007/08	8.75	17	148.75	76.5625	289
2008/09	7.77	15.75	122.3775	60.3729	248.0625
2009/10	7.77	11.25	87.4125	60.3729	126.5625
2010/11	6.48	11.25	72.9	41.9904	126.5625
2011/12	6.48	11	71.28	41.9904	121
	b X37.25	*d* X66.25	*bd* X502.72	b^2 X281.2891	d^2 X911.1875

$$\text{X } \frac{5 x 502 \ .72 \ \text{Z } 37 \ .25 \ x 66 \ .25}{\sqrt{5 x 281 \ .2891 \ \text{Z } (37 \ .255)^{2}} \sqrt{5 x 911 \ .1875 \ \text{Z } (66 \ .25)^{2}}}$$

$$\text{X } \frac{45 \ .7875}{56 \ .1287}$$

$$\text{X } 0.816$$

$$t \text{ Z } test$$

$$t \text{ X } \frac{0.816 \ \ x 1.732}{\sqrt{1.0.6659}}$$

$$\text{X } \frac{0.816 \ \ x 1.732}{0.59}$$

$$t \text{ X } 2.4$$

Calculation of Correlation Coefficient between Lending Amount & Average Lending Rate Of NFC.

Year	c	D	cd	c^2	d^2
2007/08	101.67	17	1728.39	101336.7889	289
2008/09	122.02	15.75	1921.815	14888.8804	248.0625
2009/10	143.04	11.25	1609.2	20460.4416	126.5625
2010/11	153.20	11.25	1723.5	23470.24	126.5625
2011/12	162.89	11	1791.79	26533.1521	121
	c X682.82	*d* X66.25	*cd* X8774.695	c^2 X95689.503	d^2 X911.1875

$$cd \quad X \frac{n \quad cd \quad Z \quad cx \quad d}{\sqrt{n \quad c^2 \; Z(\quad c)^2}\sqrt{5\,x911\;.1875 \quad Z(66\;.25)^2}}$$

$$X \frac{43872 \;\; .475 \;\; Z\, 44523 \;\; .825}{\sqrt{12204 \;\; .2346}\;\sqrt{166\;.875}}$$

$$X \frac{Z1363 \;\; .35}{110\;.472\;\; x12\;.918}$$

$$X\, Z0\,.955$$

$$t \; Xtest$$

$$t \; X \frac{^{r}cd\sqrt{n\,Z2}}{\sqrt{1\;Zr^2cd}}$$

$$X \frac{Z0.955x1.732}{\sqrt{1\;Z(0.955)^2}}$$

$$X[Z5.576]$$

$$X5.576$$

Calculation of Correlation Coefficient Between Average Interest Rate On Deposit & Inflation Rate On NFC.

Year	b	E	be	b^2	e^2
2007/08	8.75	2.4	21	76.5625	5.76
2008/09	7.77	2.9	22.533	60.3729	8.41
2009/10	7.77	4.8	37.296	60.3729	23.04
2010/11	6.48	4	25.92	41.9904	16
2011/12	6.48	4.5	29.16	41.9904	20.25
	b X37.25	e X18.6	be X135.909	b^2 X281.2891	e^2 X73.46

$$r\ be\ \mathrm{X}\frac{5x135.909\ \mathrm{Z}37.25x18.6}{\sqrt{5x281.2891\ \mathrm{Z}(37.25)^2}\sqrt{5x73.46\ \mathrm{Z}(18.6)^2}}$$

$$\mathrm{X}\frac{\mathrm{Z}13.305}{4.345\ x\,4.619}$$

$$\mathrm{X}\,0.663$$

$$t\ \mathrm{Z}\,test$$

$$t\ \mathrm{X}\frac{\mathrm{Z}\,0.663\ x1.732}{\sqrt{1\ \mathrm{Z}\,(0.663)^2}}$$

$$\mathrm{X}\frac{1.1483}{0.7485}$$

$$\mathrm{X}\,\mathrm{Z}1.534$$

$$\mathrm{X}[t]\ \mathrm{X}[\mathrm{Z}1.534]$$

$$1.53$$

Calculation Of Correlation Coefficient Between Average Interest Rate On Deposit & Risk Free Rate Of NFC.

Year	b	E	bf	b^2	f^2
2007/08	17	2.4	40.8	289	24.6016
2008/09	15.75	2.9	45.675	248.0625	22.1841
2009/10	11.25	4.8	54	126.5625	12.1104
2010/11	11.25	4	45	126.5625	8.5849
2011/12	11	4.5	4935	121	6.25
	b X37.2	f X18.58	bf X142.2227	b^2 X281.2891	f^2 X3.731

$$r\,bf\ \mathrm{X}\frac{5x142.2227\,\mathrm{Z}37.25x118.58}{\sqrt{5x281.2891\,\mathrm{Z}(37.25)^2}\sqrt{5x73.731\,\mathrm{Z}(18.58)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{711.113\,\mathrm{Z}692.105}{\sqrt{18.883}\sqrt{23.4386}}$$

= 0.904

Calculation of Correlation Coefficient between Average Interest Rate on Lending & Inflation Of NFC.

Year	d	E	de	d^2	e^2
2007/08	17	2.4	40.8	289	5.76
2008/09	15.75	2.9	45.675	248.0625	8.41
2009/10	11.25	4.8	54	126.5625	23.04
2010/11	11.25	4	45	126.5625	16
2011/12	11	4.5	49.5	121	20.25
	d X66.25	e X18.6	de X234.975	d^2 X911.1875	e^2 X73.46

$$r\,de\ \mathrm{X}\frac{5x234x975\,\mathrm{Z}66.25x18.67.25x118.58}{\sqrt{5x73.46\,\mathrm{Z}(18.6)^2}\sqrt{5x911.1875\,\mathrm{Z}(66.25)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{57.375}{4.619x12.918}$$

= -0.961

t-test

$$t = \frac{^{r}de\sqrt{5Z2}}{\sqrt{1Z(Z0.961)^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{Z0.961x1.732}{\sqrt{1.0924}}$$

$$X\frac{0.961x1.732}{0.076}$$

XZ6.02

= ‘ X6.02

Calculation of correlation coefficient between averages Interest Rate on Lending & Risk Free Rate

Year	d	F	df	d^2	f^2
2007/08	17	4.96	84.32	289	24.6016
2008/09	15.75	4.71	74.1825	248.0625	22.1841
2009/10	11.25	3.48	39.15	126.5625	12.1104
2010/11	11.25	2.93	32.9625	126.5625	8.5849
2011/12	11	2.5	27.5	121	6.25
	d X66.25	*f* X18.58	*df* X258.115	d^2 X911.1875	f^2 X73.731

$$R^{2}b.ad \;\; X\,(Rb.ad)^{2} \;\; X\,(0.986)^{2} \;\; X\,0.972$$

Multiple Correlation Coefficient

$$X\ Rd\ .ab\ \ X\ \sqrt{\frac{(0.815\ )^2\ \Gamma\ (0.955\ )^2\ Z\ 2\ x\ 0.815\ \ Z\ 0.955\ \ x\ Z\ 0.93}{1\ Z\ (Z0.93\ )^2}}$$

= 0.984

Multiple Determinations

$$R^2 dbc\ \ X\ (\ Rd\ \ .bc\ )^2\ X\ (\ 0.984\ \ )^2\ X\ 0.968$$

Multiple Correlation Coefficient

$$X\ Rb\ .ef\ \ X\ \sqrt{\frac{(Z0.663\ )^2\ \Gamma\ (0.904\ )^2\ Z\ 2\ x\ Z\ 0.663\ \ x\ 0.904\ \ x\ Z\ 0.893}{1\ Z\ (Z0.893\ )^2}}$$

= 0.977

Multiple Determination

$$R^2 b.ef\ X(Rb.ef)^2\ X0.977^2\ X0.954$$

Multiple Correlation Coefficient

$$X\ Rd\ .ef\ \ X\ \sqrt{\frac{(Z0.961\ )^2\ \Gamma\ (0.954\ )^2\ Z\ 2\ x\ Z\ 0.961\ \ x\ 0.954\ \ Z\ 0.893}{1\ Z\ (Z0.893\ )^2}}$$

= 0.991

Multiple Determinations

$$R^2 d.ef\ \ X\ (Rd\ .ef\ )^2\ X\ 0.991^2\ X\ 0.982$$

Calculation for Other Sample Finance Companies is also in same wa

Appendix C

C.C.R/ MD	LUFC	UFCL	NFC	LFC	UFC	NMBF	OFL
rab	-0.87 insignificant	-0.945 Significant	-0.98 Significant	-0.874 Insignificant	-0.485 Insignificant	-0.497 Insignificant	-0.898 Significant
rbd	0.725 Insignificant	0.938 Significant	0.816 Insignificant	0.942 Significant	0.887 Significant	0.967 Insignificant	0.994 Significant
rcd	-0.77 Insignificant	0.318 Insignificant	-0.995 Significant	-0.794 Insignificant	-0.841 Insignificant	-0.785 Insignificant	0.921 Insignificant
rbe	-0.77 Insignificant	-0.747 Insignificant	-0.663 Insignificant	0-809 Insignificant	-0.815 Insignificant	-0.614 Insignificant	-0.489 Insignificant
rbf	0.851 insignificant	-0.929 Significant	0.904 Significant	0.916 Significant	0.884 Insignificant	0843 Insignificant	0.737 Insignificant
rdf	0.969 Significant	0.963 Significant	0.954 Significant	0.952 Significant	0.979 Significant	0.917 Significant	0.676 Insignificant
R2b.ad	0.806	0.943	0.972	0.889	0.915	0.952	0.998
R2d.bc	0.0621	0.485	0.968	0.888	0.939	0.99	0.994
R2 d.ef	0.9722	0.662	0.982	0.928	0.974	0.895	0.998

SOURCES & USES OF FUNDS OF FINANCE COMPANIES (AGGREGATE)

(Rs in million)

Sources & Uses	Mid July						
	2005/06	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**
1 Capital Fund	**1,174.0**	**1,489.5**	**1,928.9**	**266.1**	**3,205.2**	**3,653.8**	**4,250.0**
a Paid Up Capital	837.7	945.1	1,220.6	1,522.6	1,947.4	2,155.8	2,411.5
b General Reserve	96.8	186.0	424.6	303.2	339.1	405.5	481.1
c Other Reserves	26.3	72.5	70.6	182.7	43.3	99.9	129.6
d Loan Loss Provision	213.2	285.9	395.1	653.6	875.4	992.6	1,227.8
2. Deposits	**8036.6.**	**9748.6**	**11,654.0**	**13,453.9**	**16,510.3**	**19,391.7**	**22,341.6**
3. Borrowings	82.8	175.9	215.0	244.8	134.3	1,306.5	990.8
a NRB					13.9	0.0	0.0
b Commercial Banks	82.8	175.9	215.0	244.8	120.4	1,306.5	990.8
c Others							
4. Others	1,339.6	1,392.5	1,665.1	1,825.5	1,788.5	2,231.2	1,945.6
5. P/L Accounts		243.2	334.2	260.4	478.2	615.5	908.7
Total Sources of Funds	**10633.0**	**13,049.7**	**15,797.. 2**	**18,452.7**	**22,116.5**	**27,198.7**	**30,436.7**
Total Uses of Funds	10633.0	13,049.7	15,797.2	18,452.7	22,116.5	27,198.7	30,436.7
1 Liquid Funds	**1,133.6**	**1,728.6**	**2,048.5**	**2,862.4**	**2,674.0**	**4,469.8**	**3,904.9**
a Cash in Hands	110.3	95.6	139.9	170.4	109.0	132.1	125.9
b Balance with NRB	12.6	20.1	17.2	31.2	178.9	430.1	440.9
c Balance with Com Banks	1,010.7	1,612.9	1,891.4	2,660.8	2,386.1	3,907.6	3,338.1
							3,904.9
2 Investments	**1,262.1**	**1,728.6**	**2,048.5**	**2,862.4**	**2,674.0**	**4,469.8**	**567.5**
a Govt. Securities	932.1	842.8.	837.2	1,120.0	702.4	1,270.0	1,843.7
b. Others	330.0	286.4	430.8	503.4	1,690.0	1,240.5	
3. Loans & Advances	**7,218.8**	**9,062.8**	**10,865.3**	**11.949.6**	**14473.7**	**17,540.8**	**21,223.3**
a. Hire Purchase Loan	1,304.2	1,640.4	2,151.6	2,435.9	2,477.4	3,049.9	3,591.0
b. Housing Loan	**2007/08**.	2,340.4	2,965.4	3,144.4	4,211.1	5,286.5	6,807.5
c. Term Loan	2	4,239.4	4,704.3	5,292.6	6,806.5	7,954.8	9,448.9
d. Lease Finance	3,104.6	235.3	277.8	363.6	148.8	138.2	247.2
e. Fixed Deposit	260.1	474.7	464.2	479.1	586.3	713.2	784.9
Receipts f. Others		133.0	302.0	234.0	243.6	398.2	343.8
	545.7						
4. Others		**1,129.1**	**1,615.4**	**2,017.3**	**2,576.3**	**2,677.6**	**2,897.3**
	1,018.5						

Figures in pahahthesis show the number of finance companies.

Sources & Uses of Funds of Finance Companies Within and outside Kathmandu Valley
Mid – July, 2012

Sources & Uses	Within Ktm Valley (38)	Out of Ktm Valley (21)	Total (C)	Percentage Share	
				A	B
1 Capital Fund	2948.5	1301.5	4250.0	69.4	30.6
I Core Capital	2067.5	887.2	2954.7	70.0	30.0
a Paid Up Capital	1668.5	743.0	2411.5	69.2	30.8
b General Reserve	344.1	137.0	481.1	71.5	28.5
c. Retained Earnings	54.9	7.2	62.1	88.4	32.6
II. Supplementary	881.0	414.3	1295.3	68.0	32.0
Capital	7.2	399.9	1227.8	67.4	32.6
a. Loan Loss	827.9	14.4	67.5	78.7	21.6
Provision	53.1	6908.4	2234.6	69.1	30.9
b. Others Than	15433.2	21.0	990.8	97.9	2.1
Reserves	696.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Deposits	0.0	21.0	990.8	97.9	2.1
3. Borrowings	969.8	0.0			
a NRB	0.0				
b Commercial Banks		619.7	1945.6	68.1	31.9
c Others	1325.9	312.8	990.4	68.4	31.6
4. Others	677.6				
5. P/L Accounts					
Total Sources of Funds	21355.0	9163.4	30518.4	70.0	30.0
Total Uses of Funds	21355.0	9163.4	30518.4	70.0	30.0
1 Liquid Funds	2779.5	1125.4	3904.9	71.2	28.8
a Cash in Hands	82.2	43.7	125.9	65.3	34.7
b Balance with NRB	254.8	186.1	440.9	57.8	42.2
c Balance with Com	2442.5	895.6	3338.1	73.2	26.8
Banks	1995.4	415.8	2411.2	82.8	17.2
2 Investments	445.0	122.5	567.5	78.4	21.6
a Govt. Securities		293.	1843.7	84.1	15.9
b. Others	1550.4	6912.3	21223.3	67.4	32.6
3. Loans &	14311.0	1254.3	3591.0	65.1	34.9
Advances	2336.7	2247.7	6807.5	67.0	33.0
a. Hire Purchase Loan	4559.8	3143.4	9448.9	66.7	33.3
b. Housing Loan	535.5	0.0	247.2	100.0	0.0
c. Term Loan	247.2	1.7	119.3	98.6	1.4
d. Lease Finance	117.6	0.0	0.0		
e. Merchant Banking	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0
i. i. Underwriting	0.6	0.0	0.0		
ii. Bridge Finance	0.0	1.7	118.7	98.6	1.4
iii. Venture Capital	117.0	239.4	784.9	69.5	30.5
iv. Others	545.5	25.8	224.5	88.5	11.5
f. Fixed Deposit	198.7				
Receipts	2205.2	692.1	2897.3	76.1	23.9
g. Others	63.9	17.8	81.7	78.2	21.8
4. Others					

Figures in Paranthesis show the Numbers of Finance Companies.

SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS OF FINANCE COMPANIES (AGGREGATE)

Rs. In Million

Deposit		Mid -July						
		2005/06	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**
1	Govt. Corporations & Companies	444.9	504.4	616.2	740.1	1198.8	1134.9	12801.1
2.	Non- Govt. Corporations & Companies	1006.2	1243.2	1587.4	2292.1	2788.2	2736.8	3082.6
3	Non – Profit Organizations	319.7	455.5	630.3	669.5	580.2	750.5	836.4
4.	Individuals	6055.4	7372.8	8579.6	9381.2	11479.2	13784.3	16117.5
5.	Municipalities & Dev. Committees	3.2	2.8	2.9	26.3	54.1	35.1	26.9
6.	Others	207.2	169.9	237.8	344.7	409.8	950.1	998.1
Total		**8036.6**	**9748.6**	**11654.2**	**13453.9**	**16510.3**	**1939**	**22341.6**

Figures in Paranthesis show the Nos of Financial Institutions.

CREDIT FLOWS OF FINANCE COMPAIES (PURPOSEWISE) (AGGREGATE)

Rs. In Million

Deposit		Mid -July						
		2005/06	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**
1	Hire Purchase Loan	1304.2	1640.0	2151.6	2435.9	3477.4	30.499	3591.0
2.	Housing Loan	**2007/08**.2	2340.0	2965.4	3144.4	4211.1	5286.5	6807.5
3	Term Loan	3104.6	4239.4	4707.3	5292.6	6806.5	7954.8	9448.9
4.	Lease Finance	260.1	235.3	277.8	363.6	148.8	138.2	247.2
5.	Merchant Banking i) Underwriting ii) Bridge Finance iii) Venture Capital iv) Others	19.0 19.0	58.2 48.3 9.9	160.3 64.7 95.6	150.3 144.0 6.3	73.6 63.9 2.5 7.2	99.1 24.1 75.0	119.3 0.6 118.7
6.	Loan Against Fixed Deposit Receipts & Govt. Securities	497.8	474.7	464.2	479.1	586.3	713.2	784.9
	Others	**28.9**	**74.8**	**141.7**	**83.7**	**170.0**	**299.1**	**224.5**
Total		**7218.8**	**9062.8**	**10865.3**	**11949.6**	**14473.7**	**17540.8**	**21223.3**

Figures in Paranthesis show the Nos of Financial Institutions

Rs. In Million

	SOURCES & DEPOSIT	Mid -July						
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
1	**Capital Fund**	**1,174.0**	**1,489.5**	**1,928.9**	**266.1**	**3,205.2**	**3,653.8**	**2,411.5**
	a. paid Up Capital	837.7	945.1	1,220.6	1,522.6	1,947.4	2,155.8	2,411.5
	b. General Reserve	96.8	186.0	242.6	303.2	339.1	405.5	481.1
	c. Other Reserves	26.3	72.5	70.6	182.7	43.3	99.9	129.6
	d. Loan Loss Provision	213.2	285.9	395.1	653.6	875.4	992.6	1,227.8
2.	**Deposits**	**8036.6**	**9748.6**	**11,654.0**	**13,453.9**	**16,510.3**	**19,391.7**	**22,341.6**
3.	**Borrowings**	**82.8**	**175.9**	**215.0**	**244.8**	**134.3**	**1,306.5**	**990.8**
	a. NRB					13.9	0.0	0.0
	b. Commercial Banks	82.8	175.9	215.0	244.8	120.4	1,306.5	990.8
	c. Others							
4.	**Others**	**1,369.6**	**1,392.5**	**1,665.1**	**1,852.5**	**1,788.5**	**2,231.2**	**1,945.6**
5.	**P/L Accounts**		**243.2**	**334.2**	**260.4**	**478.2**	**615.5**	**908.7**
	TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS	**1.633.0**	**13,049.7**	**15,797.2**	**18,452.7**	**22,116.5**	**27,198.7**	**30,436.7**
	TOTAL USE OF FUNDS	1.633.0	13,049.7	15,797.2	18,452.7	22,116.5	27,198.7	30,436.7

1	**Liquid Funds**	**1133.6**	**1728.6**	**2048.5**	**2862.4**	**2674.0**	**4469.8**	**3904.9**
	a. Cash in Hands	110.3	95.6	139.9	170.4	109.0	132.1	125.9
	b. Balance with NRB	12.6	20.1	17.2	31.2	178.9	430.1	440.9
	c. Balance with Com Banks	1010.7	1612.9	1891.4	2660.8	2386.1	3907.6	3338.1
2.	**Investment**	**1262.1**	**1728.6**	**2048.5**	**2862.4**	**2674.0**	**4469.8**	**3904.9**
	a. Govt. Securities	932.1	842.8	837.2	1120.0	702.4	1270.0	567.5
	b. Others	330.0	286.4	430.8	503.4	1690.0	1240.5	1843.7
3.	**Loan & Advances**	**7218.8**	**9062.8**	**10865.3**	**11949.6**	**1473.7**	**17540.8**	**21223.3**
	a. Hire Purchase Loan	1304.2	1640.0	2151.6	2435.9	2477.4	3049.9	3591.0
	b. Housing Loan	**2007/08**.2	2340.4	2965.4	3144.4	4211.1	5286.5	6807.5
	c. Term Loan	3104.6	4239.4	4504.3	5292.6	6806.5	7954.8	9448.9
	d. Lease Finance	260.1	235.3	277.8	363.6	148.8	138.2	247.2
	e. Fixed deposit Receipts		474.4	464.2	479.1	586.3	713.2	784.9
	f. Others	545.7	133.0	302.0	234.0	243.6	398.2	343.8
4.	**Others**	**1018.5**	**1129.1**	**1615.4**	**2017.3**	**2576.3**	**2677.6**	**2897.3**

SOURCES & USES		HFSC	YETI	INVESTA	LUMBINI	SFL	MFL	BFSCO	LFCL	ILFCO	UNITED	NSMB	GENERAL	MFC	ALPIC	NMBF	NFCL	PkFL	JaFCL	CFCL	PrFCO
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	CAPITAL FUND	40.8	71.7	51.0	142.5	74.9	91.8	35.0	86.1	167.9	74.6	161.0	47.3	26.6	83.8	192.8	32.3	92.4	66.2	37.3	33.3
I	Core Capital	36.0	33.6	28.9	66.3	65.5	68.1	24.6	49.0	137.9	65.0	100.0	26.4	18.6	47.6	163.9	23.2	69.5	44.0	29.6	23.2
	(a) Paid Up Capital	36.0	20.0	24.0	54.4	60.0	50.0	21.0	33.8	120.0	60.0	100.0	20.0	18.0	40.0	100.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	24.0	20.0
	(b) General Reserve	0.0	11.1	4.9	16.1	5.5	18.1	3.6	15.2	17.9	5.0	0.0	3.4	0.6	7.6	53.9	3.2	16.2	8.9	4.3	3.2
	(c) Retained Earnings	0.0	2.5	0.0	-14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	15.1	1.3	0.0
II	Supplementry Capitals	4.8	38.1	22.1	86.2	9.4	23.7	10.4	37.1	30.0	9.6	61.0	20.9	6.9	36.2	38.9	9.1	32.9	21.2	7.7	10.1
	(a) Loan Loss Provision	4.8	38.7	11.8	84.5	9.4	15.8	10.4	37.1	30.0	9.6	61.0	20.7	6.1	30.9	38.9	9.0	32.5	21.2	7.7	10.1
	(b) Other than Reserves	0.0	1.4	10.3	1.7	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	DEPOSITS	166.7	285.1	22.1	661.2	379.4	586.9	173.8	607.0	709.6	332.6	697.1	203.7	146.2	561.6	747.3	215.8	629.1	315.3	321.6	244.3
3	BORROWINGS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.8	164.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	551.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(a) NRB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(b) Commercial Banks		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.8	164.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	551.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(c) Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	OTHERS	8.2	57.1	6.6	76.1	13.0	16.2	20.2	39.6	47.7	38.7	103.1	14.3	16.4	72.7	63.9	15.3	36.6	65.9	30.7	12.8
5	P / L ACCOUNT	0.0	6.7	7.0	58.9	22.1	22.8	6.3	36.6	26.0	22.6	14.1	1.0	0.0	22.8	58.7	12.7	31.0	0.0	12.6	13.9
	TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS	216.7	420.6	85.7	938.7	489.4	716.7	235.3	769.2	1118.9	632.6	975.3	266.3	188.1	742.9	1604.0	276.1	789.0	446.4	4.2.0	304.3
	TOTAL USES OF FUNDS	216.7	420.6	85.7	938.7	489.4	716.7	235.3	769.2	1118.9	632.6	975.3	266.3	188.1	742.9	16.4.0	276.1	789.0	446.4	4.2.0	304.3
1	LIQUID FUNDS	14.3	95.6	3.4	133.8	125.8	91.1	18.1	30.5	158.1	19.8	82.6	36.3	19.4	39.6	266.2	35.0	96.8	41.7	76.3	60.3
	(a) Cash in Hand	7.9	0.4	0.3	2.3	1.1	3.4	0.4	1.1	3.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	5.1	1.6	3.7	2.7	0.4	5.0	1.6	0.7
	(b) Balance With NRB	1.6	50.0	0.2	26.2	7.0	6.0	2.6	0.3	8.7	5.7	7.0	2.5	1.6	14.0	14.3	2.9	6.4	3.6	4.3	2.6
	(c) Balance With Dom Bank	4.8	45.2	2.9	105.3	117.7	81.7	15.1	29.1	146.3	13.7	74.7	31.9	12.7	24.0	248.2	29.4	90.0	33.1	70.2	57.0
2	INVESTMENTS	14.6	18.8	0.0	30.8	60.1	63.7	20.3	138.4	172.6	36.0	119.4	0.1	2.5	27.6	494.0	54.7	2.9	0.0	13.2	3.1
	(a) Govt. Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	8.8	12.5	10.0	0.7	167.8	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	1.6
	(b) Others	14.6	18.8	0.0	17.2	41.3	51.2	10.3	137.7	4.7	3.1	119.4	0.1	2.5	27.5	494.0	54.7	2.9	0.0	0.7	1.5
3	LOANS & ADVANCES	116.1	215.5	79.9	659.3	286.9	531.1	161.0	566.3	761.4	543.0	617.6	210.3	110.6	600.3	763.6	162.9	660.4	376.6	-297.1	215.3
	(a) Hire Purchase Loan	21.9	40.0	55.9	120.3	51.5	195.0	26.9	36.2	241.5	409.3	0.0	18.1	31.2	47.3	91.3	23.0	59.6	29.9	95.4	82.2
	(b) Housing Loan	33.3	55.0	8.9	234.3	69.3	129.8	60.8	196.3	64.5	112.8	89.7	73.9	34.1	245.0	163.1	57.8	155.5	101.4	85.1	68.0
	(c) Term Loan	29.0	101.2	15.1	294.0	107.0	194.2	69.9	3.14.3	296.5	14.3	464.9	104.7	39.8	292.5	469.1	67.1	436.3	225.1	98.9	57.5
	(d) Lease Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(e) Merchant Banking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(i) Under Writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(ii) Bridge Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(iii) Venture Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(iv) Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(f) Fixed Deposit Receipts	31.9	15.8	0.0	10.7	10.7	11.4	2.1	17.0	12.9	606.0	7.3	13.6	5.5	15.5	30.0	15.0	9.0	17.7	17.7	6.2
	(g) Others	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.4
4	OTHERS	51.5	90.4	2.4	114.8	114.8	30.8	35.9	34.0	36.9	33.8	166.7	19.6	84.0	76.6	90.3	23.5	28.9	28.2	16.4	25.6
5	P / L ACCOUNT	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

21 HFSC = Himalaya Finance & Saving Company
22 YETI =Yeti Finance Company
23 INVESTA = Investa Finance Limited
24 LUMBINI = Lumbini Finance & Leasing Company
25 SFL= Standard Finance Limited
26 MFL = Mahalaxmi Finance Limited
27 BFSCO = Bhajuratna Finance & Saving Co. Ltd
28 LFCL = Lalitpur Finance Co. Ltd
29 ILFCO = International Leasing & Finance Co. Ltd
30 UNITED = United Finance Co
31 NSMB = Nepal Srilanka Merchant Banking
32 GENERAL = General Finance Co
33 MFC = Merchant Finance Co
34 ALPIC = Alpic Everest Finance Ltd
35 NMBF = Nepal Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd
36 NFCL = Navadurga Finance Company Ltd
37 PkFL =
38 JaFCL = Janaki Finance Company Ltd
39 CFCL = Central Finance Co. Ltd
40 PrFCO = Premier Finance Company Ltd

Contd.. 3

SOURCES & USES	NHDFCO	NFSCO	NFCO	AFCO	NIDCCM	NSMCO	PFCO	KAFAL	UFCO	MTFCO	NAFCO	PAFCO	GORKH	SMFCO	NHMFC	UF-CMC	SIFC	SIDDH	GFC	ACE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 CAPITAL FUND	**82.10**	**62.00**	**160.40**	**109.20**	**135.30**	**182.40**	**70.80**	**60.50**	**98.90**	**26.00**	**63.70**	**101.20**	**38.30**	**34.10**	**88.10**	**68.90**	**71.30**	**74.90**	**62.90**	**147.30**
I Core Capital	**66.50**	**29.80**	**81.60**	**78.60**	**71.30**	**125.10**	**47.60**	**41.40**	**83.70**	**23.00**	**49.90**	**62.50**	**28.60**	**24.00**	**62.90**	**42.90**	**65.60**	**46.60**	**37.00**	**120.80**
(a) Paid Up Capital	48.40	20.00	43.20	50.00	60.00	120.00	40.00	30.00	72.60	18.00	35.50	44.00	25.00	22.20	49.50	31.50	40.00	40.00	31.10	90.00
(b) General Reserve	18.10	9.80	37.20	28.60	11.30	5.10	7.60	10.60	10.40	5.00	10.20	18.50	3.60	1.80	13.40	11.40	15.60	6.60	5.90	24.70
(c) Retained Earnings	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.10
II Supplementry Capitals	**15.60**	**32.20**	**78.90**	**30.60**	**64.00**	**57.30**	**23.20**	**19.10**	**15.20**	**3.00**	**13.80**	**38.70**	**9.70**	**10.10**	**25.20**	**26.00**	**15.70**	**28.30**	**25.90**	**26.60**
(a) Loan Loss Provision	15.00	32.20	46.30	30.60	64.00	57.30	22.20	18.90	15.20	1.30	13.80	38.70	9.50	10.10	23.40	25.90	15.70	28.30	25.70	25.80
(b) Other than Reserves	0.60	0.00	32.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.20	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.80	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.70
2 DEPOSITS	**391.70**	**290.30**	**671.90**	**814.40**	**450.90**	**1167.00**	**337.60**	**248.30**	**538.70**	**15.70**	**411.70**	**566.00**	**160.60**	**209.40**	**####**	**456.90**	**572.70**	**340.90**	**315.60**	**779.40**
3 BORROWINGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.70	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
(a) NRB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Commercial Banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.70	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4 OTHERS	**34.70**	**73.30**	**60.70**	**31.20**	**117.80**	**64.20**	**17.80**	**34.60**	**28.30**	**2.90**	**19.60**	**88.50**	**6.50**	**23.30**	**24.60**	**26.10**	**29.40**	**36.80**	**68.10**	**77.70**
5 P / L ACCOUNT	**25.70**	**38.00**	**44.00**	**64.30**	**31.10**	**43.70**	**12.30**	**13.00**	**10.60**	**4.80**	**18.90**	**22.80**	**6.50**	**0.00**	**26.10**	**29.00**	**29.80**	**20.60**	**12.80**	**31.30**
TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS	**534.20**	**463.60**	**827.00**	**1019.10**	**816.10**	**1467.30**	**438.50**	**366.40**	**676.50**	**49.40**	**514.20**	**768.50**	**211.70**	**266.80**	**749.70**	**579.90**	**704.80**	**473.10**	**459.40**	**1036.70**
TOTAL USES OF FUNDS	**534.20**	**463.60**	**827.00**	**1019.10**	**815.10**	**1467.30**	**438.50**	**366.40**	**676.50**	**49.40**	**514.20**	**768.50**	**211.70**	**266.80**	**749.70**	**579.90**	**704.80**	**473.10**	**459.40**	**1036.70**
1 LIQUID FUNDS	**53.60**	**30.70**	**201.60**	**64.00**	**58.70**	**236.00**	**42.80**	**34.10**	**89.40**	**19.30**	**28.50**	**92.60**	**20.90**	**38.60**	**38.10**	**105.60**	**84.40**	**62.70**	**40.10**	**80.50**
(a) Cash in Hand	0.30	0.90	2.30	1.60	0.20	10.10	2.40	1.50	0.30	0.90	1.00	5.70	0.60	4.40	1.90	8.20	3.20	1.30	6.60	2.20
(b) Balance With NRB	5.70	3.00	7.20	8.80	6.80	14.10	2.50	2.60	5.70	0.20	0.00	32.20	1.70	3.23	6.30	10.00	21.20	36.60	5.00	9.20
(c) Balance With Dom Bank	47.60	26.80	192.10	53.60	51.70	211.80	37.90	30.00	83.40	18.20	27.60	54.60	18.60	31.00	29.90	87.40	60.00	47.80	28.30	39.10
2 INVESTMENTS	**47.60**	**90.90**	**26.70**	**24.00**	**81.20**	**15.50**	**3.00**	**31.20**	**80.60**	**0.60**	**61.00**	**46.00**	**0.30**	**1.30**	**70.20**	**4.80**	**30.60**	**0.00**	**42.80**	**221.60**
(a) Govt. Securities	15.00	0.00	0.00	18.30	12.50	3.90	0.00	0.00	42.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.40	127.00
(b) Others	32.50	90.90	26.70	5.70	68.70	11.60	3.00	31.20	7.90	0.60	61.00	45.00	0.30	1.30	42.70	4.80	30.60	0.00	7.40	94.60
3 LOANS & ADVANCES	**396.70**	**248.40**	**####**	**899.90**	**474.00**	**1016.90**	**356.00**	**246.60**	**255.30**	**26.20**	**376.60**	**536.80**	**180.10**	**192.20**	**585.20**	**438.70**	**543.80**	**369.40**	**325.00**	**678.30**
(a) Hire Purchase Loan	0.00	23.80	31.80	224.40	34.20	321.00	21.00	27.50	70.60	5.90	36.90	65.80	44.50	22.80	54.60	14.50	11.80	73.40	70.30	59.00
(b) Housing Loan	393.60	93.50	173.20	299.30	134.80	332.40	131.20	93.50	50.50	2.00	120.60	206.50	69.00	48.60	221.90	172.70	212.80	136.00	112.30	262.70
(c) Term Loan	0.00	126.90	277.90	360.20	178.40	336.50	193.00	121.60	37.80	10.80	210.20	245.60	60.00	101.60	239.90	245.30	305.90	145.80	106.40	291.80
(d) Lease Finance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(e) Merchant Banking	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**116.30**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.70**	**0.00**
(i) Under Writing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Bridge Finance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) Venture Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iv) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.00
(f) Fixed Deposit Receipts	**2.10**	**3.90**	**7.30**	**15.90**	**6.30**	**27.00**	**6.30**	**4.00**	**9.70**	**7.50**	**8.90**	**17.90**	**6.60**	**10.60**	**60.80**	**6.20**	**11.40**	**14.20**	**34.30**	**31.80**
(g) Others	**0.00**	**0.30**	**2.10**	**0.10**	**4.00**	**0.00**	**4.50**	**0.00**	**16.30**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**8.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**33.00**
4 OTHERS	**37.40**	**93.60**	**106.40**	**31.20**	**201.20**	**188.90**	**36.70**	**44.50**	**281.30**	**3.30**	**48.00**	**95.20**	**10.40**	**31.80**	**66.20**	**30.80**	**46.30**	**51.00**	**51.60**	**88.30**
5 P / L ACCOUNT	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.90**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

1 NHDFCO = Nepal Housing Dev & Finance Co
2 NFSCO = Nepal Finance & Saving Co. Ltd
3 NFCO = National Finance Co. Ltd
4 AFCO = Annapurna Finance Co. Ltd
5 NIDC CM = NIDC Capital Market Ltd
6 NSMCO = Nepal Share Market Co. Ltd
7 PFCO = Peoples Finance Co. Ltd
8 KAFL = Kathmandu Finance Ltd
9 UFCO = Union Finance Co
10 MI FCO = Mercantile Finance Co
11 Na FC = Narayani Finance Co
12 Pa FCO = Paschimanchal Finance Co
13 GORKHA = Gorkha Finance Ltd
14 Sm FCO = Samjhana Finance Co
15 NHMFCO = Nepal Housing & Merchant Finance Co
16 UF- CMCO = Universal Finance & Capital Markets
17 SIFC = Shree Investment & Finance Co
18 SIDDHA = Siddhartha Finance Limited
19 GFC = Goodwill Finance Company
20 ACE = ACE Finance Company

Contd

	SOURCES & USES	AFSL	MS&IFCO	BUTWAL	NBF&LC	SFL	OM	COSMIC	WORLD	CAPITAL	CRYSTAL	ROYAL	GUHESH	PATAN	KIST	FEWA	EVEREST	BIRGUNJ	PRUDENT	ICFC	TOTAL
		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
1	**CAPITAL FUND**	**39.7**	**5.4**	**73.8**	**97.9**	**8.5**	**29.0**	**99.4**	**79.9**	**82.0**	**43.1**	**40.3**	**36.6**	**49.4**	**55.8**	**25.1**	**21.9**	**62.4**	**26.8**	**27.6**	**4250.0**
I	**Core Capital**	**9.5**	**3.2**	**55.2**	**53.0**	**7.0**	**22.9**	**66.0**	**72.1**	**71.1**	**31.0**	**30.4**	**27.6**	**30.3**	**51.0**	**22.0**	**20.3**	**60.1**	**26.5**	**26.3**	**2954.7**
	(a) Paid Up Capital	9.0	3.0	50.0	50.0	6.0	20.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	30.0	30.4	19.5	30.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	25.5	26.3	**2411.5**
	(b) General Reserve	0.5	0.2	5.2	3.0	0.2	2.9	6.0	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	481.1
	(c) Retained Earnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1
II	**Supplementry Capitals**	30.2	2.2	18.6	44.9	1.5	6.1	33.4	7.8	10.9	12.1	9.9	9.0	19.1	4.8	3.1	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.2	1295.3
	(a) Loan Loss Provision	30.1	2.1	18.6	44.9	1.5	6.1	33.4	7.8	10.8	12.1	9.9	9.0	19.1	4.8	3.1	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.2	1227.8
	(b) Other than Reserves	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5
2	**DEPOSITS**	**65.1**	**24.2**	**590.0**	**236.8**	**20.7**	**376.7**	**654.9**	**426.7**	**408.7**	**461.3**	**287.6**	**179.5**	**296.3**	**450.1**	**236.3**	**95.0**	**174.9**	**81.1**	**147.6**	22341.6
3	**BORROWINGS**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	**990.8**
	(a) NRB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(b) Commercial Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	990.8
	(c) Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	**OTHERS**	24.0	5.9	52.7	46.2	1.4	17.7	30.7	22.1	21.2	48.2	15.6	10.8	11.7	16.7	10.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	5.1	1945.6
5	**P / L ACCOUNT**	0.0	0.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	22.7	18.6	13.8	7.4	10.0	11.1	0.0	2.1	9.4	7.5	3.2	5.0	1.0	0.0	990.4
	TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS	128.8	36.3	734.7	379.9	30.6	446.1	706.6	541.5	519.3	562.6	354.6	226.9	359.5	532.0	281.5	122.8	244.6	111.8	180.2	30518.4
	TOTAL USES OF FUNDS	128.8	36.3	734.7	379.9	30.6	446.1	706.6	541.5	519.3	562.6	354.6	226.9	359.5	532.0	281.5	122.8	244.6	111.8	180.2	30518.4
1	**LIQUID FUNDS**	5.5	5.3	186.1	67.7	5.4	62.3	106.8	62.3	51.5	49.8	79.5	13.1	40.8	174.2	21.5	28.8	43.2	10.8	43.4	3904.9
	(a) Cash in Hand	1.4	2.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	125.9
	(b) Balance With NRB	0.6	0.0	65.4	2.4	0.0	4.0	6.5	0.1	13.0	5.0	3.8	1.9	3.1	10.7	2.5	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.5	440.9
	(c) Balance With Dom Bank	3.5	2.6	116.7	65.0	5.4	57.2	97.0	81.5	36.3	43.8	75.2	9.8	35.3	161.7	18.8	27.0	40.0	9.2	41.2	3338.1
2	**INVESTMENTS**	0.0	0.0	2.7	25.5	0.0	5.6	40.4	38.8	15.2	63.5	12.8	8.3	48.1	7.5	12.7	0.0	2.5	16.3	0.0	2411.2
	(a) Govt. Securities	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	567.5
	(b) Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	5.6	40.4	38.8	15.2	63.5	0.6	8.3	48.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	2.5	16.3	0.0	1843.7
3	**LOANS & ADVANCES**	55.9	26.8	506.5	207.9	21.4	363.8	516.7	399.3	429.5	392.8	246.7	196.6	243.6	337.5	240.9	90.9	191.3	81.1	123.7	21223.3
	(a) Hire Purchase Loan	52.0	0.0	135.8	20.0	0.0	52.6	120.9	39.1	12.1	8.0	23.2	11.3	19.8	33.5	51.7	14.4	67.2	6.4	32.7	3591.0
	(b) Housing Loan	0.0	0.0	160.7	24.9	0.0	144.3	193.9	148.6	118.0	171.7	99.7	69.2	74.6	105.7	92.2	36.1	16.5	31.2	12.5	6807.5
	(c) Term Loan	0.0	0.0	203.9	161.1	16.0	160.2	196.2	198.2	287.1	123.4	90.0	105.9	136.6	139.4	95.1	33.0	104.3	30.4	55.2	9448.9
	(d) Lease Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	247.2
	(e) Merchant Banking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	119.3
	(i) Under Writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(ii) Bridge Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
	(iii) Venture Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(iv) Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.7
	(f) Fixed Deposit Receipts	3.3	0.0	7.0	1.9	0.3	6.7	5.7	11.3	12.3	88.2	5.0	10.2	12.6	8.6	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.3	784.9
	(g) Others	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	28.8	0.0	0.0	50.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.9	22.4	224.5
4	**OTHERS**	29.4	4.2	39.4	61.0	3.8	14.4	42.7	21.1	23.1	56.5	15.6	8.9	27.0	12.8	6.4	3.1	7.6	3.6	10.9	2897.3
5	**P / L ACCOUNT**	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	81.7

41 AFSL = Arun Finance & Saving Ltd
42 MS&IFCO = Multipurpose Saving & Finance Co. Ltd
43 BUTWAL = Butwal Finance Ltd
44 NBF&LC = Nepal Bangladesh Finance & Leasing Co.
45 SFL = Srijana Finance Ltd
46 OM = Om Finance Ltd
48 WORLD = World Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd
49 CAPITAL = Capital Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd
50 CRYSTAL = Crystal Finance Ltd
51 ROYAL = Royal Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd
52 GUHESH = Guheshwori Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd
53 PATAN = Patan Finance Co. Ltd
55 FEWA = Fewa Finance Co. Ltd
56 EVEREST = Everest Finance Co. Ltd
57 BIRGUNJ = Birgunj Finance Ltd
58 PRUDENT = Prudential Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd
59 ICFC = Investment Credit & Finance Ltd