

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In this modern competitive era, finance is the important prerequisite for establishing and developing any business organization. Finance helps to bring together all the factors of production in industrial unit. Therefore financing is a critical element for success of a business. In the absence of adequate finance, even the business having high potentiality may fail. Financial decision impacts on the long range. Financial strategies of the firm thereby putting affect on the value of the firm. Financial institutions provide the requisite funds to the business firms. Therefore, financial institutions in the economy play a crucial role in the process of economic growth of the country.

For the development of a country, economic development is the major requisite. For economic development, financial sector plays a very important role, where they collect funds from customers by paying some percent interest and invest it to large industries and other business sector by taking some percent interest. The participation of private financial institutions play even more important role for the economic development. Beside the economic sector, social culture, industrial and technology sector are also should be strong for the development and progress of a country.

Since, this is the era of globalization; rapid development in information technology and the advancement in transportation facilities have made the world as narrow as a village. The present world economy has been more competitive and complicated due to globalization of economies and market. Every sort of change occurring in one sector of the world affects the other. Healthy economy is dependent on efficient transfer of funds from people who are net savers to firms and individuals who need capital. Without efficient transfer the economy simply cannot function. Economic efficiency is simply impossible without a good system for allocating capital within the economy. Nepal has predominantly a subsistent agricultural economy, which contributes about 40 percent of GDP and provides employment to more than 80 percent of the economically active population.

Investment means the sacrifice of current rupees for the future rupees in which two different attributes are generally involved i.e. time and risk. The sacrifice takes place in the present and is certain. The reward comes later, if any and the magnitude it's generally uncertain. In some cases the element of time predominates (for example government bonds). In other cases risk is the dominant attribute (for example call options on common stocks). In yet others, both time and risk are important (for example shares of common stock).

Initial Public Offering (IPO), also referred to simply as a "public offering", is when a company issues common stock or shares to the public for the first time. They are often issued by smaller, younger companies seeking capital to expand, but can also be done by large privately-owned companies looking to become publicly traded.

For the investors Initial Public offering (IPO) is also an option. An Initial Public Offering (IPO) occurs when a security is sold to the general public for the first time, with the expectation that a liquid market will develop. An IPO can be of any debt or equity security.

In an IPO, the issuer may obtain the assistance of an underwriting firm, which helps it determine what type of security to issue (common or preferred), best offering price and time to bring it to market.

IPO can be a risky investment. For the individual investors, it is tough to predict what the stock or share will do on its initial day of trading and in the near future since there is often little historical data with which to analyze the company. Also, most IPO are of companies going through a transitory growth period, and they are therefore subject to additional uncertainty regarding their future value.

Primary market of securities which originates new issues of stocks and bonds avails cash to the issuer which may be invested in the business. Generally companies start out their business by raising equity capital from the small number of investors, and with the increment of the business activities it needs additional equity capital and desires to "go public" by selling to the general public. This kind of public offering includes cost that may direct or indirect. The direct costs include legal, auditing, and underwriting fees. And the indirect costs include management of time and efforts as well as dilution of selling shares at below the price prevailing in the market. These kinds of direct and indirect costs affect the cost of capital for firms going public.

The people or institutions responsible for finding out investors for the IPO of the securities sold in the primary market are called the investment bankers or issue managers. Investment bankers are also called underwriters; they purchase new issues from security issuers and arrange for their resale to the investing public. IPO generally involve one or more investment banks as "Underwriters". The company offering its shares called the "issuer" enters a contract with an underwriter to sell its shares to the public. The underwriter then approaches investors with offers to sell these shares.

In Nepal, the first public issue of ordinary shares took place with the public issue of Biratnagar Jute Mills and Nepal Bank Limited in 1973 A.D. But the development of the capital market started in 1976 A.D. after the establishment of Security Exchange Center with the objective of facilitating and promoting the capital market in Nepal. It was the only capital market institution which undertook the job of brokering, underwriting and managing public issue, market making for government bond and other financial services. Security Exchange center dealt in the securities as a broker as well as a regulatory body. The center used to take, buy and sale only on orders from interested investors and confirm them if a price and quantity matched. There was no time limit within which a deal took place. It normally took one day to three weeks. Due to this, general public faced problems while buying-selling shares. Although the secondary market was non-functional and public were not fully aware of on the working of the capital market. The public response to the new issues of the shares of selected companies like bank and finance companies were overwhelming.

Security Exchange Center was converted into Stock Exchange Limited in 1993 and with this broker system for secondary market came in existence. The basic objective of Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd is to impart free marketability and liquidity to the government bonds and corporate securities. With the establishment of full fledged stock exchange. The shares which the public held for the decades became liquid.

Prior to the establishment of Securities Ordinance 2005, companies were required to get approval of their prospectus from Company Registrar's Office and then to receive approval from the SEBON in accordance with Securities Exchange Act, 1983 and the Companies Ordinance, 2005. This new ordinance which came into effect since September 23, 2005, has incorporated a provision that requires the public companies to register with the SEBON all securities before their issuance. The ordinance also made mandatory for issuing companies to prepare prospectus, and publish it for the public after getting SEBON's approval.

Capital Market is gaining business attention since last few years. The NEPSE index, which shows the stock price trend of all the listed securities in the stock market, has been increasing in the recent fiscal years. Hence, the general investors are very keen to make investment in the securities of the companies through both secondary and primary markets. In primary market, the investment is made through public issues of ordinary shares, preference shares, debentures and right shares as well as mutual fund and unit scheme.

To sum up, an initial Public Offering is the first sale of corporation's common shares to public investors. The main purpose of an IPO is to raise capital for the corporation. While IPO are effective at raising capital, they also impose heavy regulatory compliance and reporting requirements.

1.2 Focus of the Study

The study mainly focuses on the responses towards Initial Public Offering by individual investors. It also focuses on what they actually want in IPO before they actually invest their sector preference, their knowledge level, and performance of issue managers. It also focuses in the distribution process of IPO, restriction on margin lending as IPO funding via financial institutional loans is not a healthy practice as it does not reveal the true picture of the company. Single investors apply hundreds of application showing dummy names. As a result they can capture large number of shares and can influence the company management and stock price too.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Still more than half of Nepalese Citizens are under the line of literacy. And among the literate ones as well maximum do know nothing about the practice of stocks. They do not know what the securities mean at all. How can we expect them to invest in the securities? And even among the aware people there is still lack of confidence level. They do not want to take risk. In developing country like Nepal, IPO is still new phenomenon.

IPO's can be a risky investment. For the individual investor, it is tough to predict what the stock will do on its initial day of trading and in the near future because there is often little historical data with which to analyze the company. Also, most IPO's are of companies going through a transitory growth period, which are subject to additional uncertainty regarding their future values.

But in recent trend, the investor investing in the IPO many times more than the issue. The reason for this is that only limited investors are applying for the IPO by using other citizenship certificate. Due to the un education people are giving their power of attorney to other for IPO, Which affect the financial system badly. These people are creating an artificial crisis, which in turn, the share price is more than their book value.

To control this activity, Security Board of Nepal (SEBON) is updating the criteria required for applying IPO, in order to make the IPO transparent. Among them, the latest updated criteria is that the investor should disclose the banking detail if he wants to apply for more the Rs 10,000; the investor should be present while submitting the form along with the original citizenship certificate; the issuing company must give the interest for the applied money during the period between applying date and allotment date; the issue manager must give the account payee cheque while refunding the money for applying more than Rs 10000 and the issue manager must allot the share within 45 days.

The problem towards which this study is directed is to identify the investor's responses towards the IPO of financial as well as non-financial sector in Nepalese market, how is primary market growing in Nepal, how are the issue managers performing in IPO, generally what an investor expects from his or her investment, how to invest in IPO and how to manage fund for IPO. Etc.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study focuses on the investor's response to the Initial offering or primary issue of shares in perspective of Nepal. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:-

-) To identify the performance of the investment bankers (issue managers) in the process of IPO.
-) To analyze the growth of primary share issue market in Nepal.
-) To evaluate the investors response to IPO.
-) To identify the information effect on the investors response to IPO.
-) To identify the impact of the financial institutions loans for Primary issue of share funding.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study seems to be helpful to the prospective investors and the organization in the field of public Offering as there is still lack of study regarding IPO in Nepal. This study will assist in the formulation of policy and will assist the policy makers to get the practical knowledge of existing rules and regulations.

From this study, investors will have more clear conception over their investment and they will be able to make a right choice. It will also be helpful to the students who want to make research in IPO.

Here it is clearly mentioned about the investors response towards different financial sectors i.e. Commercial Bank, Development Bank etc. and non-financial sectors like Hotels, Trading Company etc which will assist the company to get the practical knowledge about it and issue the shares and other securities in the market with more confidence.

From this study, reader, investors as well as company will be benefited to get the knowledge about the effects of public offering i.e. over subscription, under subscription and constant.

This study will be significant to analyze the legal provision, possibilities, problems and prospects of IPO in Nepal. It will also be helpful to know the investors response to IPO of different industries. The prospective offering company may also get significant knowledge from this study.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study of public response regarding IPO has some limitations as well. They are:-

-) This study takes the secondary data also, so the accuracy of research depends upon the reliability of the data.
-) The data are used only up to 2007.
-) The information regarding the same questionnaire is different from different sources.

1.7 Organization of the Study

Chapter I-Introduction

This chapter contains introductory part. It describes the general background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the Study and organization of the study.

Chapter II- Review of Literature

This chapter contains brief review of past research works and studies. It describes the conceptual framework of the subject matter as well.

Chapter III- Research Methodology

This chapter explains about the methods to collect the data, the sample size used and about the methods used to analyze the data.

Chapter IV- Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter presents the collected data in tabular form and in different pictures, so that it could be easy to analyze them.

Chapter V- Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter finally summarizes the study in few paragraphs and tries to conclude the whole study; that is the result of the research. And finally depending upon the summary and conclusion, recommendations have been given.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

Review of literature is done by researcher after the selection of topic to develop concepts and ideas about the selected topic by reviewing all the relevant materials. It deals with a literature survey of the existing volumes of similar or related subjects. Generally, review of literature means reviewing research studies or other relevant propositions in the related area of the study so that all the past studies, their conclusions and deficiencies may be known and further research can be conducted. It is an integral and mandatory process in research works.

This part has been divided into conceptual framework and past research works review.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Financial Market

Market in which long term as well as short term loan is provided is called financial market. It provides forum in which supplier of funds and user of funds transact. Transactions in short term debt instruments, or marketable securities take place in the money market. Long term securities (like bonds and stocks) are traded in the capital market. Capital market further can be divided into primary market and secondary market.

All securities, whether in the money or capital market are initially issued in the primary market? This is the only market in which the company or government is directly involved in the transaction and receives direct benefit from the resale of securities. Once the securities began to trade among individuals, business, government, or financial institutions, savers and investors, they become part of the secondary market. The primary market is where "new securities are sold" and the secondary market can be viewed as a "used" or "preowned" securities market.

In short, we can divide financial market into money market and capital market. And these markets can be further divided into primary and secondary market.

2.1.2 Money Market

Money market is the market for the short term securities like treasury-Bills, Government bonds, certificates of deposits, banker's Acceptances and commercial paper or promissory notes. It includes both primary and secondary market activities. The money market exists because certain individuals, businesses, governments and financial institutions have temporarily idle funds that they wish to place in some kind of liquid assets or short term interest earning instrument. Like this other individuals, businesses, governments and financial institutions are in need of seasonal or temporary financing. Thus the money market provides the platform for the supplier (who have idle funds for some period) and demand makers of short-term liquid funds.

In theory, we found money market different from the capital market. In practice, however in most countries with efficient financial markets, where money and capital market is combined, the merchant banks are active in both. This is because negotiable money market instrument for all practical purposes is simply a short term capital market instrument. Therefore, the techniques and facilities needed to operate money market are almost same as those needed to operate the capital market.

2.1.3 Capital Market

The capital market is the market for securities, where companies and governments can raise long term funds. The capital market includes the stock market and the bond market. The capital market consist of the primary market, where new issue are distributed to investors, and the secondary market, where existing securities are traded. Capital market can play vital role to mobilize the market follows capital to invest on the corporate sectors by the means of securities.

Capital market includes:

-) Activities relating to the organization, distribution and trading of securities.
-) Organizations, which facilitate these activities.
-) Individuals and institutions, which buy and sell securities.
-) Rules and regulations, customs and practices that control the organization and conduct the business in the market.

The capital market is a financial relationship created by a number of institutions and arrangements that allows the supplier and demanders of long term funds (funds with maturities of more than one year) to make transactions. Included among long term funds are securities issue of business and government. The backbone of the capital market is formed by the various securities exchanges that provide a forum of debt and

equity transactions. The smooth functioning of the capital market, which is enhanced through the activities of investment bankers, is important to the long-run growth of business (Gitman, 1992:456). The capital market is the trading center for the financial instrument. In capital market different types of financial securities such as ordinary share, preference share, treasury bills, and debenture are traded. This market can be further divided into two parts:

- i) Non-securities market
- ii) Securities market

2.1.3.1 Non-Securities Market

Non-securities market is a market where financial needs of the borrower (demanders) are fulfilled for a longer period of time without issuance of any securities like shares, bonds and debenture. Financial transactions between the lending institutions such as banks, business houses, saving institutions or individuals come under this non-securities market.

2.1.3.2 Securities Market

The securities market is known as the market where all types of securities are traded. Security market is a broad term embracing a number of markets in which securities are bought and sold. Securities markets includes how an individual investor goes about the business of placing any order to buy or sell, how the order is executed, the process of setting the payment and transfer costs, and one hopes the payment of federal personal income taxes on the profits from the transaction.

Security market sets a price for the securities it trades and makes it easy for people to trade them. Securities market facilitates the sale and resale of transferable securities. The security market can be defined as the mechanism for bringing together buyer and seller of financial assets to facilitate trading. Securities market is classified into two, the market in new securities are sold is called primary market and the market in which existing securities are resold is called the secondary market. Secondary markets are created by brokers, dealers and market makers. Brokers bring buyer and seller together with themselves actually buying and selling; dealers set price at which they themselves are ready to buy and sell (bid and ask price respectively). Broker and dealer come together in organized market or in stock exchange (Gitman, 1992: 457).

The securities market may also be divided into two parts:

- Primary Market
- Secondary Market

2.1.3.3 Primary Market

The primary market is that part of the capital market that deals with the issuance of new securities. Companies, governments or public sector institutions can obtain funding through the sale of new stock or bond. This is typically done through a syndicate of securities dealers. The process of selling new issues to investors is called underwriting. In the case of a new stock, the sale is an initial public offering (IPO), though it can be found in the prospectus.

Features of Primary market:

-) Market for new long term capital.
-) The securities are sold for the first time.
-) The securities are issued by the company directly to investors.
-) Used by the companies for the purpose of setting up new business or for expanding or modernizing the existing business.
-) Facilitates capital formation in the economy.

2.1.3.4 Secondary Market

In the secondary market the share once issued in the primary market are traded. So, the secondary market liquidates the shares and provides the opportunity between the investor and seller of the securities. The company must list the securities in the security market for the transaction purpose. Secondary market provides no capital to the original issuer.

In the secondary market existing securities are traded and thus enabling disposal of these securities whenever the owners wish. An active secondary market is therefore a necessary condition for an effective primary market, as no investor wants to fell 'locked in' to an investment.

2.1.4 Investment consideration to the potential investors in the Primary Market

Rules and regulations alone would not be able to protect the interest of investors. They should be able to analyze and evaluate following aspects of the company before taking their investment decision.

Investors should select those companies share which are regarded as well operating and good future prospects, reliable management, beneficial sectors or higher growth. Investing in the shares of these companies is less risky than others. The investors who

invest in stock, they must compare the price and the value of the share in the market and should select the share which has lower market price in comparison to its value.

The investors should take information regarding company's promoters, size, growth, environment, board of directors, past statements and as well as budgeted statements, which can be obtained from memorandum, prospectus, articles of the concerned company.

2.1.5 Investment consideration to the potential investors in the Secondary Market

Investors should be informed about the following matters before investing in the secondary market.

-) Keep information of the companies return to the shareholders in the form of cash dividends, stock dividends, bonus shares etc. they should also be informed about Earning per share (EPS), book value of share (BVS), price earning ratio (P/E Ratio), future plan, growth expectancy of the company through the annual, quarterly and half-yearly performance reports, profit and loss account (P/L a/c), balance sheet (B/S) and annual reports.
-) Analyze the price related information provided by SEBON and NEPSE about the listed companies.
-) Study the trading statements and financial analysis of the listed companies published by NEPSE.
-) Study articles related to the trading of shares and economic matters published in different newspapers and magazines.
-) Study the annual report of SEBON.
-) Study the act and regulation concerning to the shareholder's right.

Once the investors think of making investment, he approaches to the broker to choose a firm that is suitable for his needs of investments and to select a representative of the firm with whom he can work. The representative should be able to furnish the investor at all times, on reasonable choice, information on any specific company's securities.

2.1.6 Pricing Differences

We may have found that there can be large differences between the price of an Initial Public offering (IPO) and the price when the IPO shares start trading in the secondary market.

The pricing disparities occur most often when an IPO is "hot" or appeals to many investors. When an IPO is "Hot", the demand for the securities far exceeds the supply of shares. The excess demand can only be satisfied once trading in the IPO shares begins. This imbalance between supply and demand generally causes the price of each share to rise dramatically in the first hours or days of trading. Many times the price falls after this initial flurry of trading subsidies.

2.1.7 IPO by Private Company to the Public

IPO's are often issued by smaller, younger companies seeking capital to expand and also can be done by large privately owned companies looking to become publicly traded.

In an IPO, the issuer obtains the assistance of an underwriting firm, which helps it determine what type of security to issue (common or preferred), best offering price and time to bring it to market.

2.1.8 Risky Investment

IPO's can be risky investment. For the individual investor, it is tough to predict what the stock will do on its initial day of trading and in the near future since there is often little historical data with which to analyze the company. Also, most IPO's are of companies going through a transitory growth period, and they are therefore subject to additional uncertainty regarding their future value.

Pricing

Initially, IPOs have been under-priced. The effect of under-pricing an IPO is to generate additional interest in the stock when it first becomes publicly traded. This can lead to significant gains for investors who have been allocated shares of the IPO at the offering price. However, under-pricing an IPO results in "money left in the table", lost capital that could have been raised for the company had the stock been offered at a higher price.

The danger of over pricing is also an important consideration. If a stock is offered to the public at a higher price than what the market will pay, the underwriters may have trouble meeting their commitments to sell shares. Even if they sell all of the issued shares, if the stock falls in value on the first day of trading, it may lose its marketability and hence even more of its value.

Investment banks therefore take many factors into consideration when pricing an IPO, and attempt to reach an offering price that is low enough to stimulate interest in the stock, but high enough to raise adequate amount of capital for the company. The process of determining an optimal price usually involves the underwriters ("syndicate") arranging share purchase commitments from lead institutional investors.

Why Go Public?

Going public raises cash and usually a lot of it. Being publicly traded also opens many financial doors. Because of the increased scrutiny; public companies can usually get better rates when they issue debt. S long as there is market demand, a public company can always issue more stock. Thus mergers and acquisitions are easier to do because stock can be issued as part of the deal.

Trading in the open markets means liquidity. This makes possible to implement things like employee stock ownership plans, which helps to attract top talent.

How does an IPO get valued?

The price of a financial asset traded on the market is set by the force of supply and demand. Newly issued stocks are no exception to this rule- they sell for whatever price a person is willing to pay for them. The best analysts are experts at evaluating stocks. They figure out what a stock is worth, and if the stock is trading at a discount from what they believe it is worth, they will buy the stock and hold it until they can sell it for a price that is close to or above, what they believe is a fair price for the stock. Conversely, if a goal analyst finds a stock trading for more than he or she believes it is worth, he or she moves on to analyzing another company, or short sells the overpriced stock, anticipating market correction in the share price.

What are some good methods for analyzing IPO's?

Initial public offerings (IPO) are unique stocks because they are newly issued. The companies that issues IPO's have not been traded previously on an exchange and are less thoroughly analyzed than those companies that have been traded fro long time.

Some people believe that the lack of historical share price performance provides a buying opportunity, while others think that because IPO's have not yet been analyzed and scrutinized by the market, they are considerably riskier than stocks that have a history of being analyzed. A number of methods can be used to analyze IPO's, but because these stocks do not have a demonstrated past performance, analyzing them using conventional means becomes a bit trickier.

If we are lucky enough to have a good relationship with our broker, we may be able to purchase oversubscribed new issues before their clients. These tend to appreciate considerably in price as soon as they become available on the market: because demand for these shares is higher than supply, the price of oversubscribed IPO's tends to increase until supply and demand come into equilibrium.

Here are some points that should be evaluated when looking at a new issue:

1. Why has the company elected to go public?
2. What will be the company doing with the money raised in the IPO?
3. What is the competitive landscape in the market for the business's products or services? What is the company's position in this landscape?
4. What are the company's growth prospects?
5. What level of profitability does the company expect to achieve?
6. What is the management like? Do the people involved have previous experience running a public-trading company? Do they have a history of success in business ventures? Do they have sufficient business experience and qualifications to run the company? Does the management itself own any shares in the business?
7. What is the business or company's operating history, if any?

IPO is first sale of stock by a company. Broadly speaking, companies are either private or public. Going public means a company is switching from private ownership to public ownership. Going public raises cash and provides many benefits for the company. Many startups went public without any profits and little more than a business plan. For those getting in on a hot IPO is very difficult, if not impossible. The process of underwriting involves raising money from investors by issuing new securities. Companies hire investment banks to underwrite an IPO.

It's hard enough to analyze the stock of an established company. An IPO company is even trickier to analyze since there will not be a lot of historical information. Look for the usual information, and at the same time pay special attention to the management team and how they plan to use the funds generated from the IPO. At the same time we should analyze the underwriters as well. Successful IPO's are typically supported by the brokerages that have the ability to promote a new issue well. Be more wary of smaller investment banks because they may be willing to underwrite any company.

2.1.9 The Underwriting Process

Underwriting is an agreement between the issuing company and financial institution like bank, merchant banks, broker or other person, providing for their taking up the shares or debentures to the extent specified in the agreement. Getting a piece of hot IPO is very difficult, if not impossible. To understand why, we need to know how an IPO is done, a process known as underwriting.

When a company wants to go public, the first thing it does is hire an Investment Bank. A company could theoretically sell its shares on its own, but realistically, an investing bank is required. Underwriting is the process of raising money by either debt or equity. We can think of underwriters as middlemen between companies and the investing public. The biggest underwriters in our Nepal are Nepal Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd. Co.(NMBL), Citizen Investment Trust (CIT), NIDC Capital Market Ltd. (NCML), etc.

The company and the investment bank will first meet to negotiate the deal. Items usually discussed include the amount of money a company will raise, the type of securities to be issued and all the details in the underwriting agreement. The deal can be structured in a variety of ways. For example, in a firm commitment, the underwriter guarantees that a certain amount will be raised by buying the entire offer and then reselling to the public. In a best efforts agreement, however, the underwriter sells securities for the company but does not guarantee the amount raised. Also, investment bank does not bear all the risk of offering. Instead, they form a syndicate of underwriters. One underwriter leads the syndicate and the others sell a part of the issue. Only a limited number of broker-dealers are invited into the syndicates as underwriters and some of them do not have individual investors as clients. Moreover, syndicate members themselves do not receive equal allocation of securities for sale to their clients.

The underwriters in consultation with the company decide on the basic terms and structure of offering well before trading starts, including the percentage of shares going to institutions and to individual investors. Most underwriters target institutional investors as wealthy investors in IPO distributions. Underwriters believe that institutional and wealthy investors are better able to buy large blocks of IPO shares, assume the financial risk, and hold the investment for the long term.

Once all sides agree to a deal, the investment bank puts together a registration statement to be filed with the SEC. The document contains information about the offering as well as company info such as financial statements, management background, any legal problems, where the money is to be used and insider holdings. The SEC then requires a cooling off period, in which they investigate and make sure all material information has been disclosed. Once the SEC approves the offering, a date (the effective date) is set when the stock will be offered to the public.

During the cooling off period the underwriter puts together what is known as the Red-herring. This is an initial prospectus containing all the information about the company except for the offer-price and the effective date, which are not known at the time. The company act has made mandatory that any institution going into public offering must issue the prospectus before issuing the securities to the public. With the Red-herring in hand, the underwriter and company attempt to hype and build up interest for the issue. They go on a road-show, also known as the "dog and pony show"- where the big institutional investors are courted.

As the effective date approaches, the underwriter and the company sit down and decide on the price. This is not an easy decision: it depends on the company, the success of the road-show and, most importantly, current market conditions. Of course, it's in both parties interest to get as much as possible. Finally, the securities are sold on the stock market and the money is collected from investors.

2.2 Review of Related Thesis

The investment consideration begins from the selection of the broker to assist the trading in the securities market. Most investors have access to investment information in the form of oral and written from their brokers. Brokers subscribe to well-known investment information sources that can be used by the customers. Brokers are most active trading agents of capital market. Stockholders are backbone of stock market growth and its smooth functioning.

Paudel (2006), who has done research on "Public Response to IPO in Nepal", with the objective of: identify the dealing process of IPO, analyze the pace of IPO and analyze the public response to the IPO. He use primary and secondary data both.

He has concluded that general investors in Nepal do not have sufficient information regarding the primary market and in spite of this they are interested in investing money in the primary market. They are more interested in financial sector than non-financial sector.

He has also summarized that pace of initial public offering in Nepal seems to be irregular. Even though the organization's process of public offering is quite long, the service provided to the investors seems to be satisfactory. Public response in stock market is high due to lack of opportunities for investment in other sector. Despite this, public are attracted towards shares to increase their value of investment.

Pandey (2001), who has done research on "Public Response to Primary Issuer of Shares in Nepal", with the objective of: identifying the problems of primary share issue market, assess the growth of primary issue market, analyze the pattern of public response to shares and find the reasons for variation. He has the following findings from his research:

- i) Public response in primary market is high due to lack of opportunities for investment in other fields.
- ii) No public are attracted towards shares than other securities basically to increase their value of investments, be it dividend gain or bonus shares.
- iii) It can be seen that public response to primary issues on Banking and financial Sectors is normally higher than that of the manufacturing and services sector. There was poor response in the period 1995-1998 because interest rates were higher as compared to dividend yield, the public companies were not performing well, and people were unaware about the importance of investing in securities. Now the response is highly positive because people are aware, money flow in the market is higher, people have seen that most companies are distributing dividends, share prices are increasing for most companies and a lack of better alternatives for investment. Now that the average interest rates have gone down, more can be obtained from investment in stock.

Shrestha (1996), "Public response to Primary issue of Shares in Nepal". His study reveals the fact that the scope of primary market is recent days in booming. Even the general investors heavily invest their saving in the new issue of shares causing over subscription to a great deal. Shrestha here asserts that the growth of the primary market is encouraging since many public limited companies including joint venture banks have been successful in tapping capital through the floatation of shares to the general public. The positive response of the investors to the companies is a direct manifestation of the growing public confidence in the primary market. The general public simply taps everything that comes on their way, regardless of the promoter's background and company feasibility. Each company come into the market has been successful in tapping the capital from the market and the issue closed within the minimum stipulated time of seven days with huge over subscriptions.

He further adds that the public response varies from one business sector to another business sector. The mismanagement that follows when the subscription list is open and the subsequent deal in the allotment of shares tend to undermine the confidence of the investors thereby hindering the future growth of the primary market. Primary market is affected by the projected dividend, ROI through prospectus and issue managers, etc. on the contrary; there exist other uncontrollable forces, which hinder the smooth functioning of the primary market. Economic policy, capital formation, investor's attitude, alternative investment opportunities, legal provisions and foreign investment policy belong to this category.

Well informed and speculating investors, when they know that the shares being floated are highly under-priced, approach various financial institutions for loans to place their share applications. Banks tend to be reluctant to offer small size loans for IPO's; especially when they have bigger players can avail of loans from such financial institutions and apply for a large number of shares. So it is also possible that the big players may avail of loans from financial institutions in the name of their relatives, friends and families and make more than one application thus increasing the possibility of allotment for more shares to enjoy the short run over performance of IPO's. Uniformed investors and small players, who also want to enjoy some benefits of the IPO's rarely, approach the financial institutions for funding and even if they do so, the possibility of these players being funded is low mainly due to their lack of relationship with such financial institutions and their not-to-big funding requirements. As a consequence, most shares are allotted to the handful of big investors though in different names and lesser shares are allotted to smaller investors. In this way, bigger

players tend to enjoy more from IPO's than small players, which go against the principles of stock market where investors need to have a level playing field.

IPO's are also supposed to signal the health of companies making the IPO's. There are two ways in which IPO's, after being announced, provide important signals about the company; one when they are announced and the other at the start of trading. Oversubscription of IPO's after announcement signals a reasonably good health of the company and under-pricing of shares as more and more investors try and take benefit of IPO. However, due to availability of loans from financial institutions, the true picture of the company may no longer prevail. This could be due to asymmetric information as even those who know little about stock valuation(primarily speculators rather than rational investors) may approach financial institutions for loans so that they could enjoy more from a short run performance of IPO's. Besides, more shares being allotted to bigger players in the market, informal buy sell deals happen even before the start of trading (because they could not win allotment during IPO), the price generally paid by the investors is more and the start of the trading day, we could well observe that the share prices are more than the normally expected and unrealistic (New Business Age, March 2006:49).

2.3 Research Gap

However there are many researches related to public response to IPO in Nepal, they do not have analyze the basis for distribution of shares, performance analysis of Issue Managers in the process of IPO and response for the margin lending restriction. For the primary data analysis this research has tried to involve more and more people from various sectors like bank, university, business. As in Nepal maximum investors are risk averters, this thesis also analyze whether people prefer personal fund or loan for investment. Today's practice is that most investors apply with many names so that they could get more and more shares in IPO, so this research also takes individual investors responses whether they would prefer pro-rata basis for distribution or lucky-draw, which is also missing in other related researches to IPO.

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research means to search or study about a phenomenon. The word research is composed by 're' and 'search' where re means repeatedly or again and again, and search means to investigate or find. Thus to search again and again is research. Generally, research is an effort to search new fact, knowledge, and principle in scientific manner. Any systematic research study requires a proper methodology to achieve the set objectives. Research is a careful investigation or inquiry into any subject matter, which is an attempt to discover to find out proposed information or relationship that would be useful for further application. Research methodology is a systematic way of finding solution to a research problem i.e. systematic collection, recollection, recording, analysis, interpretation, and reporting of information. This chapter deals with the research methodology by which the collected data are analyzed to get the results. In other words it describes the methods and processes applied in the entire aspect of the study. This chapter provides the methodology followed to achieve the objectives stated in this research work. Detail research methods are described in the following headings. It refers to the various sequential steps to be adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objectives in view. In other words, research methodology describes the method and process to be followed during the research work (Kothari C.R., 1990:10).

Certain methods and processes are applied in the entire study of this research. This study follows sequential steps. A focus is given to research design, sample selection and size, data collection procedure, data processing, definition of variables, meaning and definition of statistical tools used.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the conceptual structure, plan or strategy of investigation within which research is conducted. Before making a research, the researcher needs to plan which help as a path in order to achieving goal. Research design helps researcher to enable him to keep track of his action and to know whether he was moving in the right direction to achieve his goal. This study covers quantitative methodology in a greater extent and also uses the descriptive part based on both technical aspect and logical aspect. This research study attempts to analyze the public response to IPO,

performance of investment bankers (issue managers) in IPO, source of relating information on the public response to IPO. Thus descriptive as well as analytical research design has been used. This study attempts to analyze the relation between different variables relating to IPO and public responses. It also tries to analyze what factors actually motivate the investors to invest, what is their goal behind investment, their response sector wise.

3.2 Population and Sample

A population refers to any collection of specified group of human beings or non human entities such as objectives, educational institutions, geographical areas, prices of wheat or salaries drawn by individuals. In other words, population refers not only to all items that have been chosen for study. In sampling theory, the population means the large group from the samples are drawn. For example, the populations are all the employees of Nepal Bank limited; all the whiskey in the vat, average per capita income of the Nepalese people, and all the students of commerce faculty of T.U.

The population may be either finite or infinite. A population containing a finite number of objects or items is known as finite population. In other words, a finite population is one in which the number of items is countable. For examples, total number of students of T.U., population of Nepal etc. is finite population. On the other hand, a population having an infinite number of objects is called an infinite population. For examples, the population of stars in sky is an infinite population. Hence, an infinite population is that in which the number or items are uncountable. The population may further be classified as existent or hypothetical. A population having concrete objects is known as existent population. For examples, the books in a library, all army forces in Nepal etc. are concrete population. On the other hand, a population consisting imaginary

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 the sample size. The method of selecting for study a small portion of the population to draw conclusion about the characteristics of the population (universe) 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. It says, rather, taking a small portion of the population and considering it to be representative. Thus sampling procedures provide generalizations on the basis of a relatively small proportion of the population.

The large group about which the generalization is made is called the population under study. Because of the large group size, it is fairly difficult to collect detail information from each member of population. Rather than collecting detail information from each number, the small portion is chosen as representation of the population is called the sample. Population for this research is the total number of listed companies up to fiscal year 2006/2007. There are 135 listed companies as per below table:-

Table 3.1
Population and Sample of the Study

Sector	Population of the study	Sample of the study	Percentage (%)
Financial Sector			
Commercial Bank	15	6	40%
Development bank	8	4	50%
Finance companies	50	8	16%
Insurance companies	15	5	33.33%
Total	88	23	
Non-financial Sector			
Mfg. & Pro. Co.	29	4	13.79%
Trading co.	8	2	25%
Hotel	4	2	50%
Others	6	1	16.67%
Total	47	9	

In the above table, in the financial sector, it is shown that out of 15 commercial banks, only 6 (40%) are taken as sample. Similarly 4(50%)development bank, 8(16%)finance companies, and 5(33.33%)insurance companies are taken as sample out of 8 development banks,50 finance companies and 15 insurance companies respectively.

In the non financial sector, altogether 47 companies are taken as samples. Out of 29 ‘Manufacturing and Production Company’ only 4(13.79%) are taken as sample. Likewise out of 8 ‘Trading Company’, 4 ‘Hotel’, 6 ‘Others’ , 2(25%), 2(50%) and 1(16.67%) are taken as sample respectively.

For the primary data collection 150 respondents from bank, business, university, and brokerage firm have been taken as sample.

3.3 Sample Characteristics

Among the 150 respondents for the primary data collection, 20%(30) are students, 40%(60) are businessman, 16.67%(25) are bankers, 3.33%(5) are brokers and rest 20%(30) are others.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

As per the requirement of the research a questionnaire was designed for the primary data collection. And then that was distributed to 150 respondents (students, businessman, bankers, brokers, and others) for their responses. For the secondary data collection data from Nepal Merchant Bank & Finance company Ltd., NIDC Capital Market, Citizen Investment Trust, have been approached. At the same time data from Annual report of Security Board Nepal has also been taken.

3.5 Analysis of Data

After the collection of data, an analysis of the data and the interpretation of the results are necessary because data collected from various sources might be in raw form. So, they cannot be used directly. Further, they need to be verified and simplified for the purpose of analysis. The obtained data should be classified and tabulated in the required format according to the nature of data and requirement of the study. As both data primary as well as secondary has been used, analysis techniques for the both have been used. Data analysis helps to make the reader more clear about the research and helps to draw conclusions. This part contains several statistical tools.

3.6 Pretesting

The pretesting of the questionnaire was done on a sample of 15 respondents. Different difficulties were faced during that and depending on the difficulties encountered by them in giving responses; its initial format was suitably modified.

3.7 Statistical Tools

Different statistical tools like Bar Diagrams, line charts, and pie-charts have been used to analyze the data. These tools are used to show the relation between different variables and public response. For pie charts given data are shown in terms of percentage, in which total is 100%.

The main motto of using different statistical tools is to make the effective representation of the collected data in a attractive form. Due to these tools it will be easier to reader to understand about the main theme of this thesis.

These statistical tools can be explained in the following ways:

Bar Diagram :

Bar diagrams are one of the simplest, easiest and commonly used diagrammatical methods of presenting business, economic, and managerial data. Bars are simply the vertical lines where the heights of the bars are proportional to their corresponding given numerical data. They are one dimensional diagrams since only one dimension (i.e. length or height) of the bars are taken into consideration. One can draw bars having the convenient same width for each bars under consideration . The distance between one bar to another bar should be equal. All the bars should be constructed on the same base line. Bars can be drawn vertically or horizontally depending upon the convenience.

Graph Of Time Series:

Like diagrammatic presentation of data another method of presenting this is a graphical presentation so that the information regarding the presented data can be easily understandable. It facilitates to interpret and analysis the data.

Graph of time series is a graphic presentation of varying according to time data. Time variable is kept in x-axis and other variable is kept in y-axis.

Pie Diagram:

Pie diagram is another popular and widely used method for diagrammatical presentation. It is a two dimensional diagram. It is also known as pie-chart, circular diagram or angular diagram. In this method all the values are converted in terms of angles so that the sum of these all angles equal to 360° and further it is converted into percentage where 360° is equal to 100%.

CHAPTER - IV

DATA PRESENTATION & ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with data presentation, analysis and interpretation following the research methodology presented in the third chapter. Data presentation and analysis are the central steps of the study. The main purpose of this chapter is to analyze and elucidate the collected data to achieve the objective of the study following the conversion of unprocessed data to an understandable presentation. The chapter deals with the main body of the study.

Data presentation is the interpretation of the study. Data analysis summarizes the collected data and its interpretation presents the major findings of the study. Analysis is not complete without interpretation and interpretation cannot proceed without analysis. In this course of analysis, data gathered from various sources have been inserted in the tabular form and shown in diagram form. The data have been analyzed by using financial and statistical tools. The results of the computation have also been summarized in appropriated tables. The samples of computation of each model have been included in annexes. This chapter includes presentation of data and analysis of that data to reach at a conclusion. The primary data are used to analyze the investor awareness, response, expectation, choice for investment etc. The secondary data are use to analyze the investor response to the initial investor offering per year and sector wise along with under subscription and oversubscription, growth of public offering and the behavior of general investors. Collected data have been analyzed by using appropriate statistical and financial tools.

4.1 Growth of Initial Public Offering

Growth of initial public offering has been analyzed in terms of amount of issue approved, no. of issue approved, over and under subscription, performance of issue manager and investor's response toward IPO.

4.1.1 Amount of Issue Approved

Securities Exchange Act, 1983 has made mandatory that the issuing company should register the securities in SEBON and get approval before going to public. From the fiscal year 1993/94 to 2006/07 SEBON has approved 196 issues of securities amounting to Rs. 11892.98million. The details has been presented in Table 4.1 :

Table 4.1
Amount of Issue Approved

(Rs. in million)

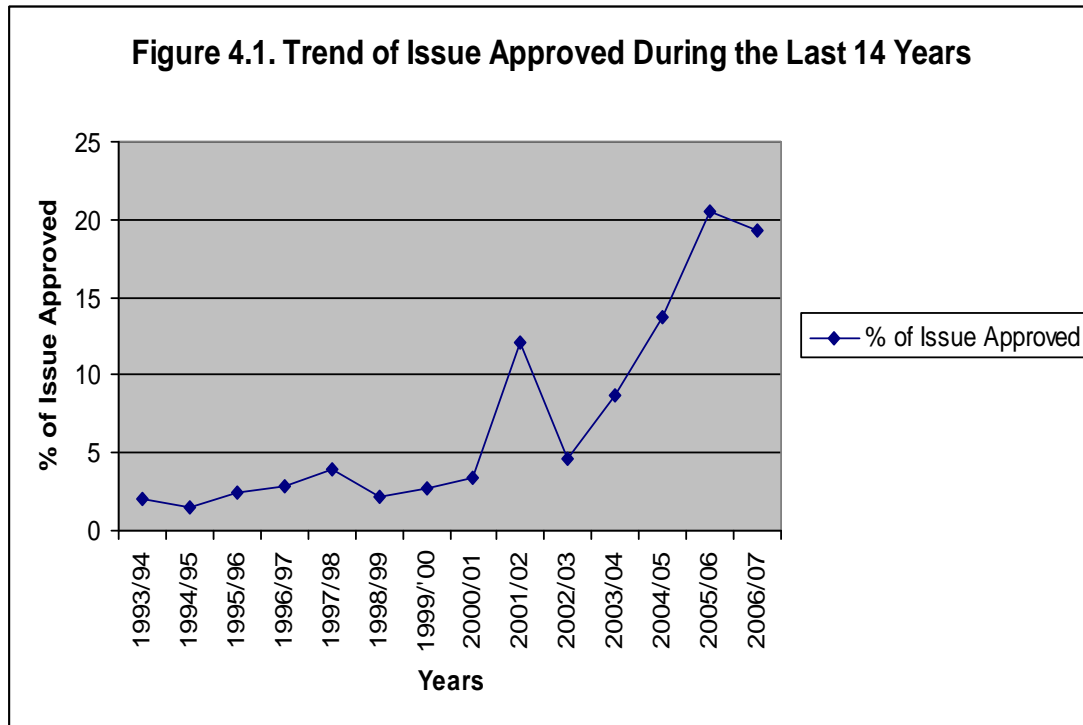
Year	Amount of Issue Approved (Rs.)	% of Issue Approved
1993/94	244.40	2.05
1994/95	173.96	1.46
1995/96	293.74	2.47
1996/97	332.20	2.8
1997/98	462.36	3.88
1998/99	258.00	2.17
1999/00	326.86	2.74
2000/01	410.49	3.45
2001/02	1441.33	12.12
2002/03	556.54	4.68
2003/04	1027.50	8.64
2004/05	1626.82	13.7
2005/06	2443.28	20.54
2006/07	2295.5	19.30
Total	11892.98	100.00

Source: SEBON Annual Report (2006/2007)

Table 4.1 revealed that there is the variation of issue amount approved during the fiscal year from 1993/94 to 2006/07. In the fiscal year 1993/94, the approved issued amount was Rs. 244.4 million (2.05%) and in the next fiscal year 1994/95, it was decreased to Rs. 173.96 million (1.46%). From the fiscal year 1995/96 to 1997/98, the approved issued was increased to 293.74 (2.47%), Rs.332.20 million (2.80%), and then Rs. 462.36 million (3.88%) respectively. Again in the fiscal year 1998/99 it decreased to Rs. 258 million (2.17%).

Gradually, from the fiscal year 1999/00 to 2001/02 the approved issued amount was increased to Rs. 326.86 million (2.74%), Rs. 410.49 million (3.45%), Rs. 1441.33 million (12.12%) respectively. Again in the fiscal year 2002/03 it decreased to Rs. 556.54 million (4.68%). From the fiscal year 2003/04 to 2005/06 it increased to 1027.50 million (8.64%), Rs. 1626.82 million 13.7% and Rs. 2443.28 million i.e.20.54% respectively. But in the fiscal year 2006/07, the trend decreased to Rs. 2295.50 million (19.30%).

In conclusion, the highest approved issued amount was Rs. 2443.26 million (20.54%) in the fiscal year 2005/06 and the lowest approved issued amount was Rs. 173.96 million (1.46%) in the fiscal year 1994/95. The pattern of issue has been presented in the following figure 4.1:



As depicted by Figure 4.1 the peak point was in the year 2005/06 which shows that the highest amount of issued approved (20.54%). And the lowest point was in the year of 1994/95 (1.46%).

4.1.2 Analysis of Number of Issue Approved

The number of issue approved from the fiscal year of 1993/94 to 2006/07 has been presented in table 4.2 :

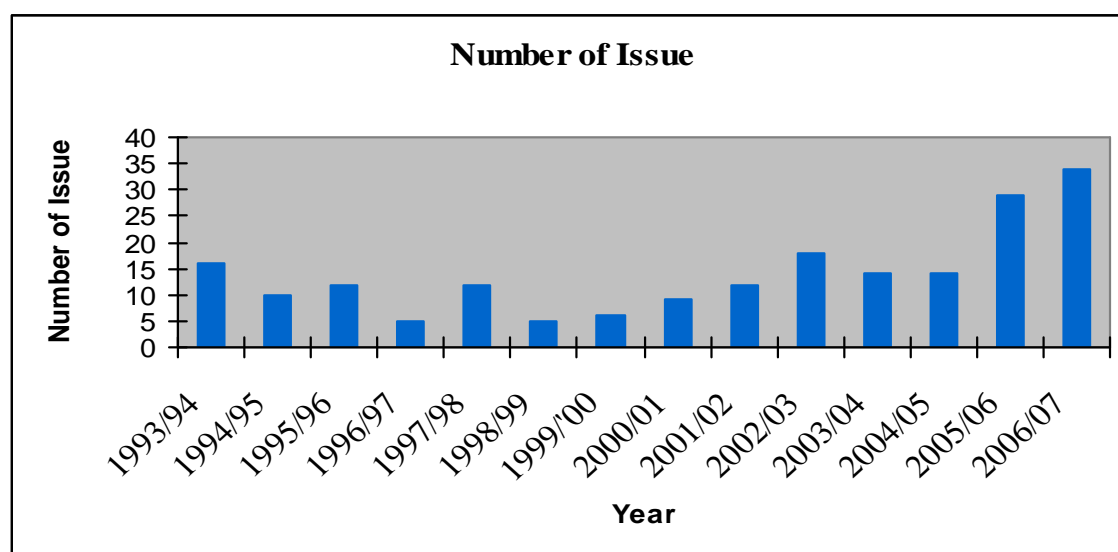
Table 4.2

Number of Issue Approved		
Year	Number of Issue Approved	% of Issue Approved
1993/94	16	8.16
1994/95	10	5.10
1995/96	12	6.12
1996/97	5	2.55
1997/98	12	6.12
1998/99	5	2.55
1999/00	6	3.06
2000/01	9	4.6
2001/02	12	6.12
2002/03	18	9.2
2003/04	14	7.14
2004/05	14	7.14
2005/06	29	14.8
2006/07	34	17.34
Total	196	100.00

Source: SEBON Annual Report (2006/2007)

Table 4.2 shows that from 1993/94 to 2006/07 SEBON has approved 196 issues in total. Out of the total, the highest number of issue approved was in the year 2006/07 and the lowest issue approved was on the year 1996/97 and 1998/1999 respectively. Simultaneously 16 (8.16%) issues were approved in 1993/94, 10 issues (5.10%) in 1994/95, 12 issues (6.12%) in 1995/96 and in 1997/98, 6 issues (3.06%) in 1999/2000, 9 issues (4.6%) in 2000/01, 12 issues (6.12%) in 2001/02, 18 issues (9.2%) in 2002/03, 14 issues (7.14%) in 2003/2004 and in 2004/05, 29 issues (14.8%) in 2005/06 and 34 issue in 2006/07. The growth trend of such issue has been presented in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2
Number of Issue Approved



In conclusion, the higher number of issues approved was 34 approved in the fiscal year 2006/07 and the lowest number of issue approved is only 5 which was approved in the fiscal year 1996/97 and 1998/99.

4.1.3 Analysis of Subscription Rate for Securities

The subscription rate for securities has been analyzed in terms of over subscription, under subscription uniform subscription. The status of subscription has been stated in table 4.3:

Table 4.3

Over And Under Subscription of Securities

Year	No. of Issue	Over Subscribed		Under Subscribed		Constant	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993/94	16	16	100	0	0	0	0
1994/95	10	7	70	1	10	2	20
1995/96	12	6	50	6	50	0	0
1996/97	5	2	40	0	0	3	60
1997/98	12	5	41.67	5	41.67	2	16.67
1998/99	5	3	60	1	20	1	20
1999/00	6	4	66.67	1	16.67	1	16.67
2000/01	9	8	88.89	1	11.11	0	0
2001/02	12	5	41.67	4	33.33	3	25

2002/03	18	14	77.78	3	16.67	1	5.55
2003/04	14	12	85.71	2	14.29	0	0
2004/05	14	6	42.86	7	50	1	7.14
2005/06	29	17	58.62	10	34.48	2	6.90
2006/07	17	17	100	0	0	0	0
Total	179	122		41		16	

Source: SEBON Annual Report (2006/2007)

When the number of shares applied for by the public is less than the number of shares offered by the company for subscription, it is called under subscription of shares. When a company receives more applications for shares than its issued number of shares, such situation is called over subscription of shares. In this case, a company can not allot shares more than that issued for subscription. It means a company can not allot its shares to applicants in full. Under such condition, the following three conditions are found to deal with the situation:

- Rejection of excess application
- Pro-rata allotment
- Mixed allotment

Table 4.3 shows that condition of oversubscription, under subscription and constant of securities from the fiscal year 1993/94 to 2006/07. Here, the total no of issues were 179 between 1993/94 to 2006/07.

Above table also shows that in the fiscal year 1993/94 the number of issues were 16 and oversubscribed were also 16 (100%), undersubscribed and constant were 0. Likewise, from the fiscal year 1994/95 to 2006/07, no of issues were 10, 12, 5, 12, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 14, 14, 29, 17 respectively out of which over subscribed were 7, , 6, 2, 5, 3, 4, 8, 5, 14, 12, 6, 17, 17 and under subscribed were 1, 6, 0, 5, 1, 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, 7, 10, 0 and constant were 2, 0, 3, 2, 1, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0 respectively .

In conclusion, it shows that from the 179 issues between 1993/94 to2006/07 most of the issues i.e.122 issues were over subscribed, 41 issues were constant .In the fiscal year 1993/94 and 2006/07, all the issues were oversubscribed (100%)

4.1.4 Performance of the Issue Managers

In the primary market, issue of securities is managed by the issue managers. There were 9 issue managers during the last 14 years, out of which only 5 issue managers performed the issue. The issue managers and their issue management from the year 1993/94 to 2006/07 has been stated in table 4.4:

Table 4.4

Number and amount of Issue Managed by Issue Managers

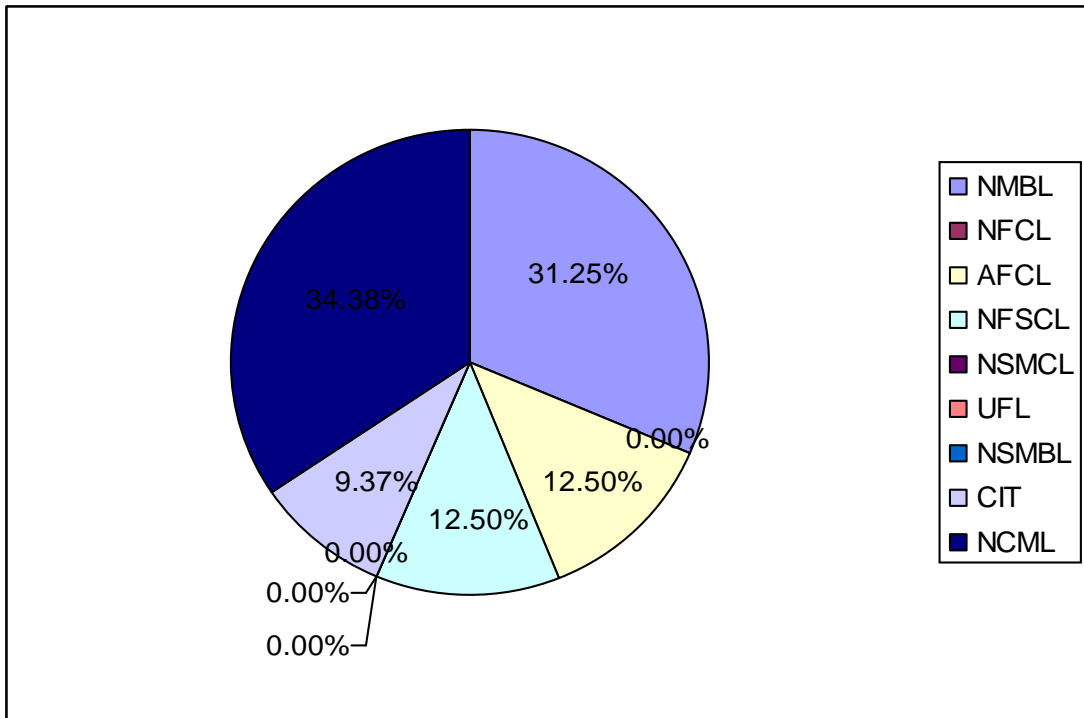
S.N	Issue Managers	Issue Management (2006/07)			
		No. of Issue Managed	%	Amount of Issue Management (Rs. In million)	%
1	NMBL	10	31.25%	338	11.84%
2	NFCL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	AFCL	4	12.5%	530	18.57%
4	NFSCL	4	12.5%	72.5	2.54%
5	NSMCL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
6	UFL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7	NSMBL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
8	CIT	3	9.37%	1184	41.50%
9	NCML	11	34.38%	729.3*	25.55%
TOTAL		32	100%	2853.8	100%

Source: Annual Report of SEBON (2006/07)

Above table shows that, among the nine issues manager, only five has managed the no of issue and amount of issue in the fiscal year 2006/07. Among them, NMBL managed 10 issues and Rs. 338 million amount of issue. Likewise, AFCL, NFSCL, CIT and NCML managed 4 issues and Rs. 530 million amounts of issues, 4 issues and Rs. 72.5 million amounts of issue, 3 issues and Rs. 1184 million amount of issue, 11 issues and Rs. 729.3 million amounts respectively.

To sum up, highest number of issue was managed by NCML i.e. 11 issues (34.38) and second highest was managed by NMBL i.e.10 issues (31.25%). In terns of amount of issue managed, highest amount of issue managed by CIT (41.50%) and then second highest NCML Rs729.3million (25.55%) but lowest no of issue was managed by CIT i.e.3 issues (9.37%) and lowest amount of issue was managed by NFSCL i.e.(2.54%). The proportion of issue management has been depicted by the following Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4:

Figure 4.3
Number of Issue Managed



Above figure shows that among the nine issue manager only five issue manager managed the number of issues in the fiscal year 2006/07. Above figure shows that NMBL managed 31.25% of total issues. Likewise, issue manager, AFCL, NFSCCL, CIT and NCML managed 12.5%, 12.5%, 9.37%, and 34.38% total issues respectively. It shows that the highest number of issues managed by NCML and lowest number of issues managed by CIT i.e.9.37%

Figure 4.4
Amount of Issue Managed

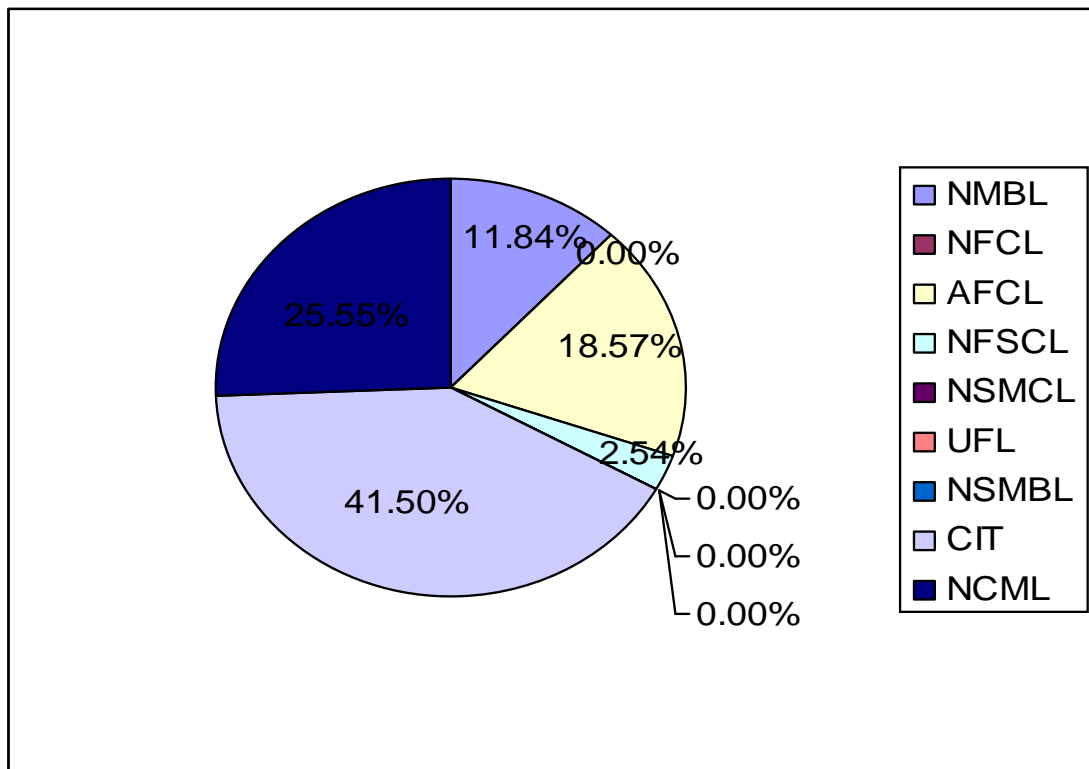


Figure 4.4 shows that among the nine issue manager only five issue manager managed the amount of issues in the fiscal year 2006/01. It shows that NMBL managed 11.84% of total amount of issues. Similarly, issue managers AFCL, NFSCS, CIT and NCML managed 18.57%, 2.54%, 41.50% and 25.55% of total amount of issues respectively. In a nutshell, it shows that the highest amount of issue was managed by CIT i.e. 41.50% and lowest amount 0 of issue was managed by NFSCS i.e. 2.54%

4.2 Investor Response toward IPO

The investor response determines the shape of securities market. In Nepalese perspective, the response of investors toward different sector has been analyzed here.

4.2.1 Financial Sector

Financial Sector includes commercial bank, development banks, finance companies & insurance companies.

4.2.1.1 Investor Response toward Commercial Banks

There are 24 commercial banks among which only 15 are listed in the stock exchange. From the population of all total of 17 only 6 commercial banks have been taken as sample. The investor's response toward these selected banks has been presented in Table 4.5:

Table 4.5
Investor Response to Commercial Banks

S. No.	Name of Company	Share Issued ('000)	Applied	Year	Subscription Rate	Result
1.	SBL	1500	27979950	2005	18.65	Over Subs.
2.	GBL	3000	99000000	2007	33	Over Subs.
3.	NICBL	1750	14278600	1999	8.16	Over Subs.
4.	MBL	1650	3272775	2003	1.98	Over Subs.
5.	LBL	1925	4838488	2003	2.51	Over Subs.
6.	LUBL	1500	10818600	2004	7.21	Over Subs.

Source: Annual report of NCML, CIT, NMB

Above table 4.5 shows the issued shares of commercial bank along with applied shares. In all the six cases we have found applied number of shares is higher than the issued one, i.e. all the issues are over subscribed. Over subscription ranges between 33 to 1.98 times. For the 3000000 shares issued by Global Bank Ltd. 99000000 shares have been applied that means it was over subscribed 33 times. Similarly 18.65 times subscription in the case Siddhartha Bank Ltd., 8.16 times in Nepal Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., 1.98 times in Machhapuchhre Bank Ltd., 2.51 in Laxmi Bank Ltd., 7.21 times in Lumbini Bank Ltd. case.

From above it is clear that commercial banks share issues are getting good response from Investor. Investor found to be interested in shares of commercial banks.

Figure 4.5
Investor response to Commercial Banks

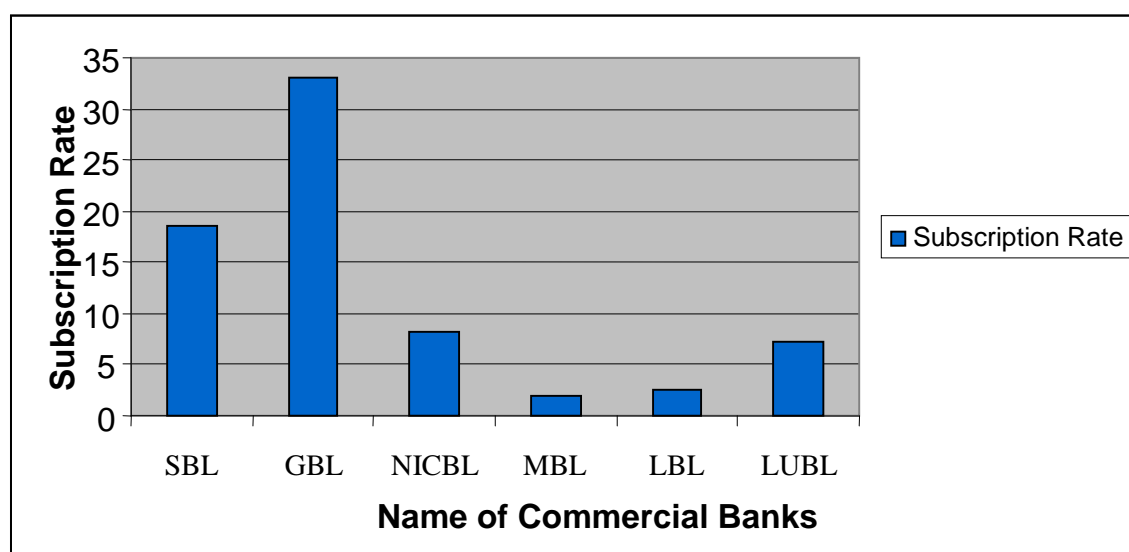


Figure 4.5 shows that Siddhartha Bank Ltd. was over subscribed by 18.65 times. Likewise GBL, NICBL, MBL, LBL and LUBL were oversubscribed by 33, 8.16, 1.98, 2.51 and 7.21 times respectively. By this figure, it is clear that highest subscription was in the case of GBL i.e. 33 times with highest bar where as the lowest subscription was in the case of MBL i.e. 1.98 times with lowest bar.

4.2.1.2 Investor Response to Development Bank

Among the 16 development banks, only 6 are taken as sample for the purpose of the study. The response of investors toward development bank has been presented in Table 4.6:

Table 4.6
Investor Response to Development Bank

S. No.	Name of Bank	Shares Issued	Shares Applied	Issued Year	Subscription times	Result
1.	SBB	60000	5773800	2007	96.23	Oversubs.
2.	GDBL	960000	103987200	2007	108.32	Oversubs.
3.	HBBL	120000	16034400	2007	133.62	Oversubs.
4.	ABBL	294000	10307640	2007	35.06	Oversubs.
5.	SBBL	960000	38697600	2006	40.31	Oversubs.
6.	SABBL	60000	1150200	2006	19.17	Oversubs.

Source: Annual report of NCML, NMB, CIT, SABON

In all the issues of development banks we found over subscription at all the time. That means investor is also interested toward development banks shares. Among them Himchuli Bikas Bank Ltd (HBBL) was highly subscribed, the Subscription was 133.62 times. For the 1,20,000 shares issued, there was application for 1,60,34,400 shares. Similarly Sanima Bikas Bank Ltd (SBBL) was over-subscribed by 40.31 times, Gorkha Development Bank Ltd (GDBL) by 108.32 times, Swabalamban Bikas Bank(SBB) by 96.23 times, Annapurna Bikas Bank Ltd (ABBL) Ltd. by 35.06 times and the least subscribed but still over-subscribed was in the case of Sahayogi Bikas Bank Ltd (SABBL) Ltd. by 19.17 times. The average subscription rate is 72.12 times.

Figure 4.6
Investor's Response to Development Bank

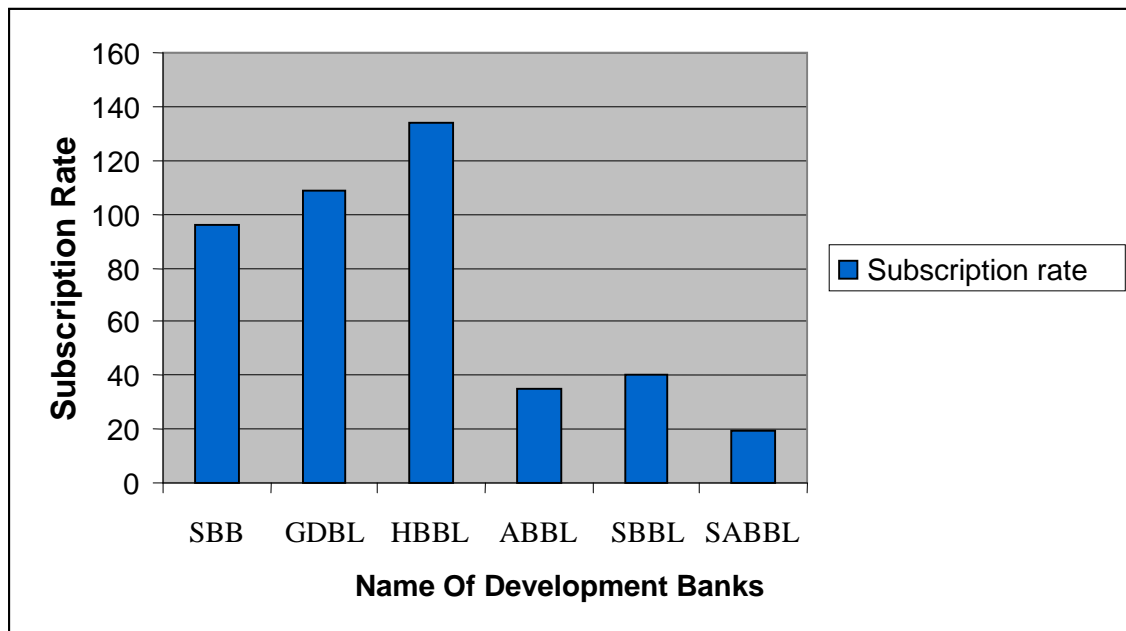


Figure 4.6 shows that SBB was over subscribed by 96.23 times. Likewise GDBL, HBBL, ABBL, SBBL and SABBL were oversubscribed by 108.32, 133.62, 35.06, 40.31 and 19.17 times respectively. By this figure, it is clear that highest subscription was in the case of HBBL i.e. 133.62 times with highest bar where as the lowest subscription was in the case of SABBL i.e. 19.17 times with lowest bar.

4.2.1.3 Investor Response toward Finance Companies

There are altogether 53 listed finance companies from which 6 are taken as sample for the research which has been stated in Table 4.7:

Table 4.7
Investor Response toward Finance Companies

S. No.	Name of Company	Shares Issued	Shares Applied	Issued Year	Subscription rate	Result
1.	ICFC-FI	244000	8554640	2007	35.06	Oversubs.
2.	CMFI	200000	3000000	2007	15	Oversubs.
3.	NEFL	150000	1173000	2007	7.82	Oversubs.
4.	EFI	195000	5007600	2007	25.68	Oversubs.
5.	RMBFL	175000	495775	2006	2.83	Oversubs.
6.	PFL	200000	232120	2006	1.16	Oversubs.

Source NCML, NMB, CIT, SABON

All the issues of finance companies were found to be over Subscribed. That means investor is also interested in finance companies shares. Highest over subscription of 35.06 times is in the case of ICFC Financial Institution (ICFC-FI) where 85,54,640 shares were applied for only 2,44,000 shares. There was 15 times subscription in case of Civil Merchant Financial Institution (CMFI), 7.82 times in case of Nepal Express Finance Ltd (NEFL), 25.68 times in Emporial Financial Institution (EFI), 2.83 times in Royal Merchant Banking & Finance Ltd (RMBFL), the least subscribed but still over-subscribed was in the case of Patan Finance Ltd (PFL) by 1.16 times. The average subscription time is 14.60 times.

Figure 4.7

Investor Response toward Finance Companies

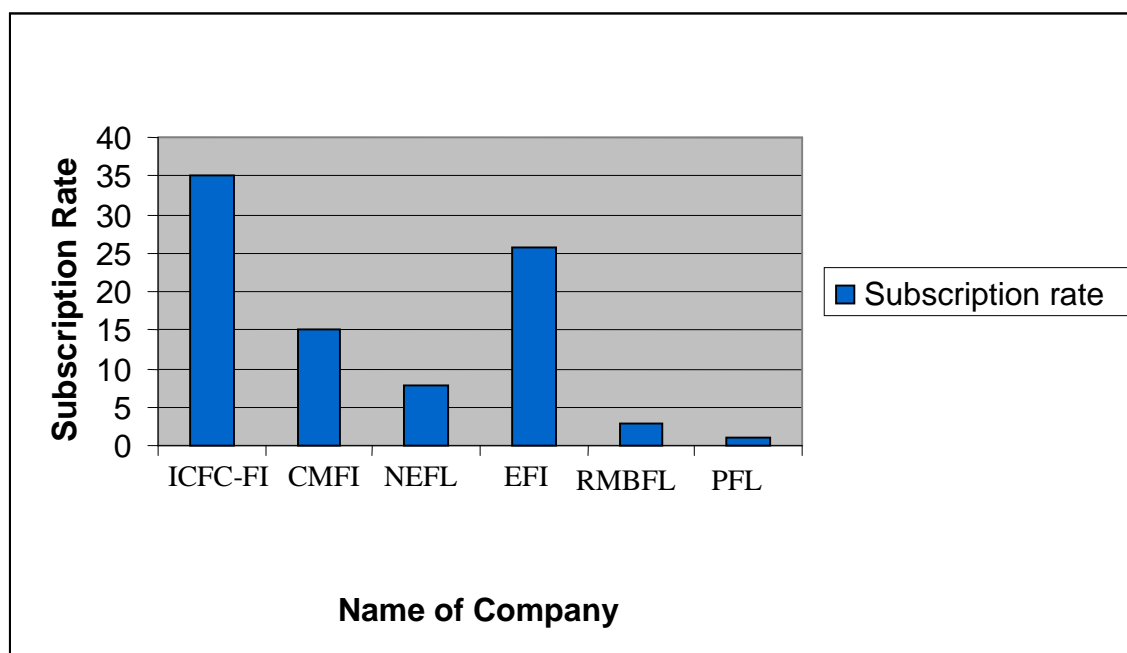


Figure 4.7 shows that ICFC-FI was over subscribed by 35.06 times. Likewise CMFI, NEFL, EFI, RMBFL and PFL were oversubscribed by 15, 7.82, 25.68, 2.83 and 1.16 times respectively. By this figure, it is clear that highest subscription was in the case of ICFC-FI i.e. 35.06 times with highest bar whereas the lowest subscription was in the case of PFL i.e. 1.16 times with lowest bar.

4.2.1.4 Investor Response to Insurance Companies

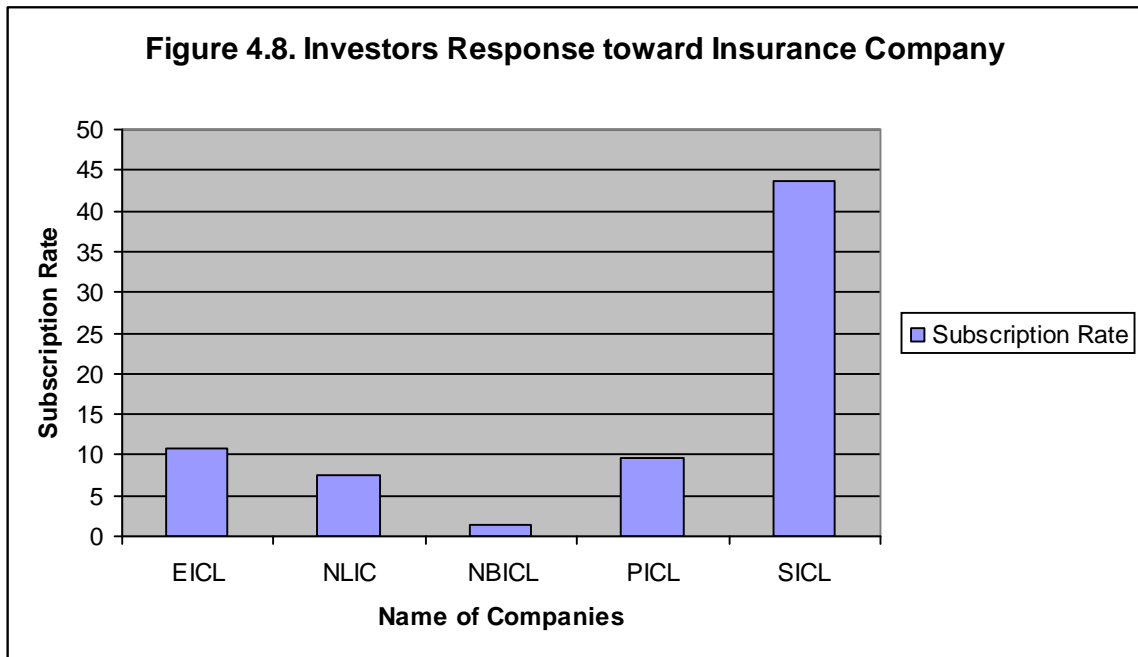
For the research 5 insurance companies are taken as sample from the population of 16 insurance companies.

Table 4.8

Investor Response toward Insurance Companies

S. No.	Name of Company	Shares Issued	Shares Applied	Issued Year	Subscription Rate	Result
1.	EICL	120000	1301570	1994	10.85	Oversubs.
2.	NLIC	500000	3780400	2002	7.56	Oversubs.
3.	NBICL	200000	265380	2003	1.33	Oversubs.
4.	PICL	200000	1913620	2004	9.57	Oversubs.
5.	SICL	250000	10939650	2006	43.76	Oversubs.

Source NCML, NMB, CIT



Above table and figure shows that the investor response toward insurance companies ranges from 7.33 Subscription times to 43.76 times. For 120000 shares issued 1301570 shares are applied in the case of Everest Insurance Co. Ltd. (EICL), which means 10.85 times over Subscription. Same in case of Nepal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.(NLICL) with 7.56 times over Subscription, in NB Insurance Co. Ltd (NBICL) with 1.33 times oversubscription; in Prudential Insurance Co. Ltd.(PICL) 9.57 times oversubscription. Here highest Subscription of 43.76 times is in the case of Shikar Insurance (SICL) where 10939650 shares have been applied for 250000 shares.

All this shows that people are highly interested to invest in Insurance Companies and they are also a good option to invest.

4.2.2 Non-financial Sector

Non-financial sector includes manufacturing and processing companies, trading companies, hotels and others. Up to the fiscal year 2006/07, there were 47 non-financial sector companies listed in the Nepal Stock Exchange. From those, 9 were taken as sample. The relevant data has been presented in Table 4.9:

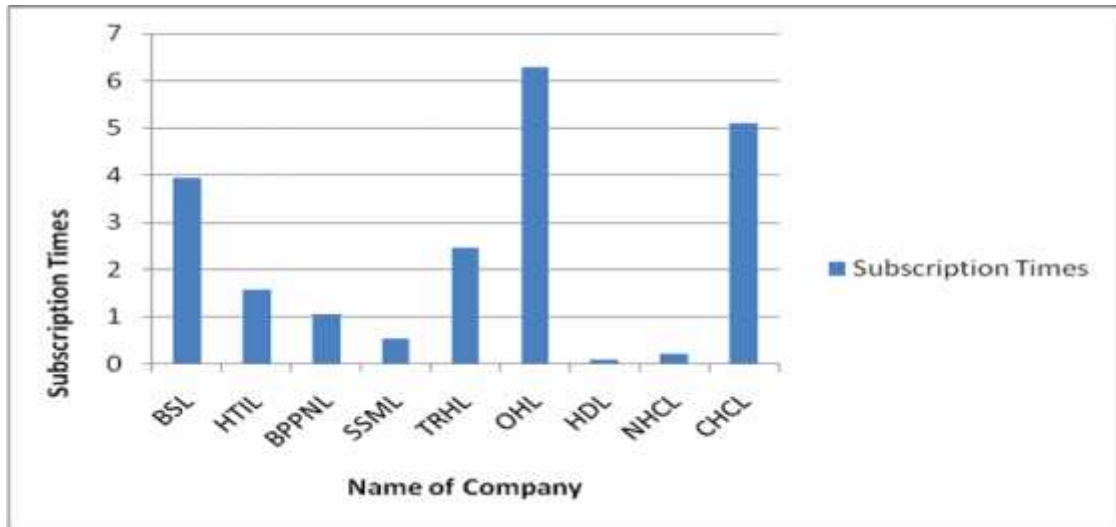
Table 4.9
Investor Response to Non-financial Sector

S. No.	Name of Company	Issued Shares	Applied Shares	Issued Year	Subscription times	Investor Response
1.	BSL	50000	197150	1994	3.94	Over subs.
2.	HTIL	192000	301152	1994	1.57	Over subs.
3.	BPPNL	1050000	1101135	1996	1.05	Over subs.
4.	SSML	465000	245985	1997	0.53	Under subs.
5.	TRHL	1200000	2965440	1999	2.47	Over subs.
6.	OHL	1500000	9429000	2000	6.29	Over subs.
7.	HDL	17344600	183347	2001	0.11	Under subs.
8.	NHCL	1400000	301700	2004	0.22	Under subs.
9.	CHCL	2374100	12104112	2005	5.10	Over subs.

Source: NCML, NMB, CIT

From table 4.9, 3 companies were found to be under-subscribed and rest 6 companies to be over-subscribed. And at the same time over-Subscription ranges from 1.05 to 6.29 only which is seen to be lower than other financial sectors response. Investors of Shreeram Sugar Mills Ltd., Himalayan Distillery Ltd. & National Hydropower Co. Ltd., have the Subscription of 0.53, 0.11 and 0.22 times respectively. Oriental Hotels has high Subscription of 6.29 times. Birat Shoe Ltd., Himgiri Textile Industries Ltd., Brikuti Pulp & Paper Nepal Ltd., Taragaon Regency Hotels Ltd. and Chilime Hydro Power Co. Ltd. have Subscription of 3.94, 1.57, 1.05, 2.47 and 5.10 times respectively.

Figure 4.9
Investor Response to Non-financial Companies



From above figure 4.9, it is clear that OHL was highly subscribed with 6.29 times subscription while Himalayan Distillery Ltd was least subscribed with 0.11 times among the non financial companies.

4.3 Analysis of Primary Data

Primary data are also taken to give more reliable outlook to the research. Questionnaire method has been used to get the primary data. Response from 150 respondents has been obtained.

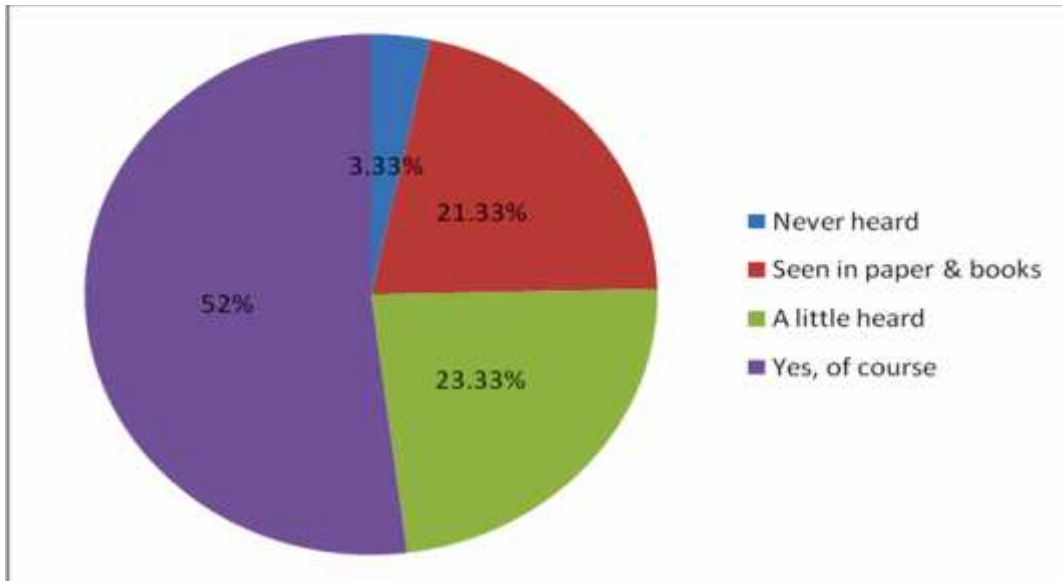
4.3.1 Knowledge about IPO

While getting information about if people had heard about IPO from 150 respondents 3.33% said they have never heard about IPO, 21.33% said seen in papers & books, 23.33% said that they have heard a little about it and rest 52% said that they are well-known about IPO. Their response has been tabulated as below:

Table 4.10
Investors Knowledge about IPO

S.No.	Response	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Never heard	5	3.33%
b.	Seen in paper & books	32	21.33%
c.	A little heard	35	23.33%
d.	Yes, of course	78	52%
Total		150	100%

Figure 4.10
Knowledge about IPO



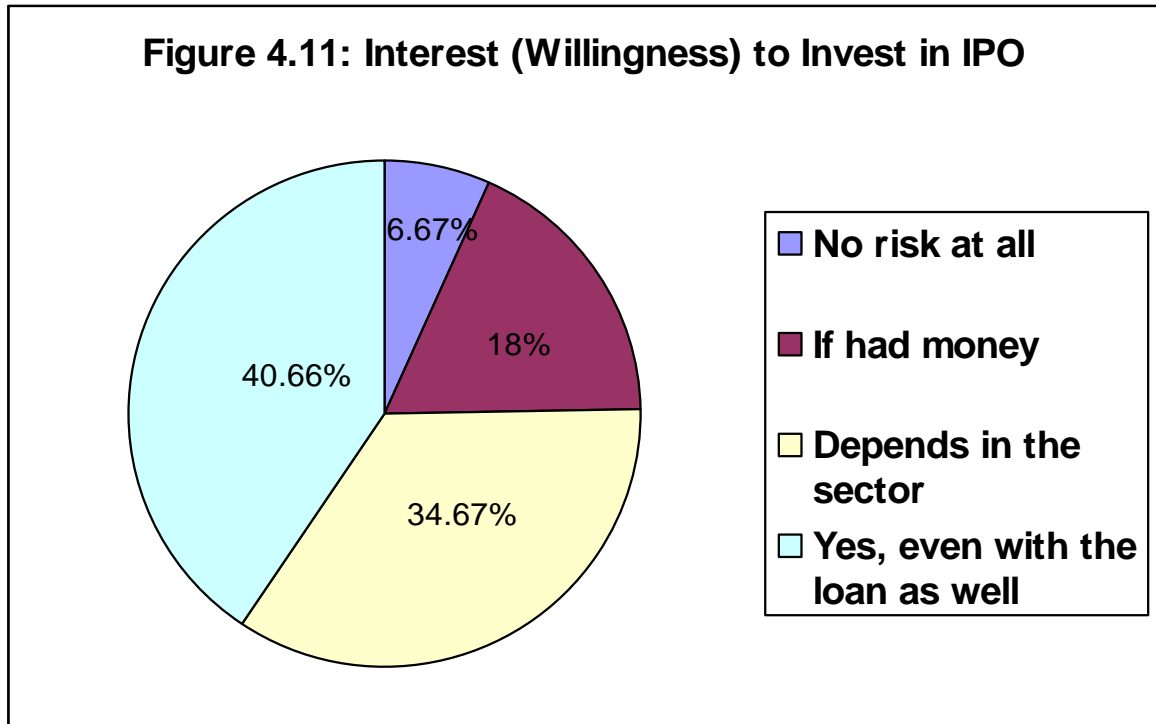
Above fig.4.10 shows that most of the people i.e.52% are knowledge about IPO while least 3.33% are unknown about the IPO that means they never had heard about this.21.33% have seen about in papers and books while 23.33% have heard very little about IPO.

4.3.2 Investors Interest (Willingness) toward IPO

Only 10 respondents (i.e.6.67%) are found to be risk averter, they do not want to take risk at all from investing in IPO. 18% stated they want to invest if had money (hard cash). 52 respondents (34.67%) stated that there interest to invest depends upon the sector. Rest 40.66% stated that they are willing to invest in IPO even with the loan if not the hard cast.

Table 4.11
Interest (Willingness) to invest in IPO

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	No risk at all	10	6.67%
b.	If had money	27	18%
c.	Depends in the sector	52	34.67%
d.	Yes, even with the loan as well	61	40.66%
	Total	150	100%



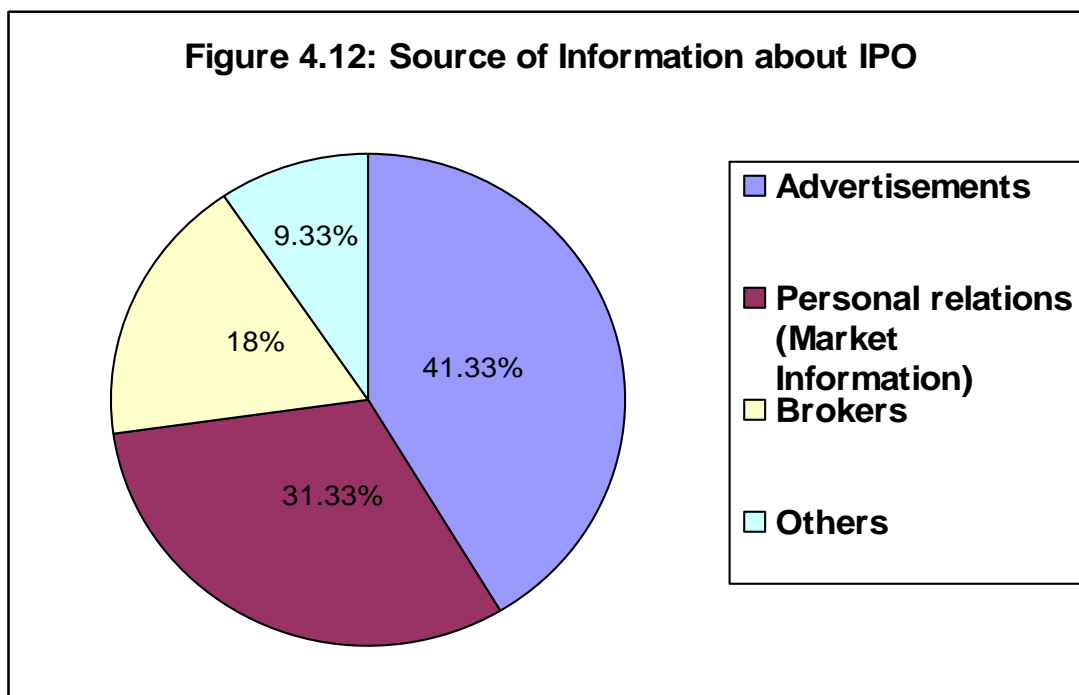
From fig 4.11 it is clear more than 40% people are interested to invest in IPO even with the loan and the least 6.67% do not want to take risk. Interest of 34.67% lies on the related sector of IPO. While 18% want to make only cash investment.

4.3.3 Source of Information about IPO

Out of 150 respondents, 41.33% said that they get information about IPO from Advertisements, 31.33% people said from personal relations or from market. Similarly 18% respondents said that they get information from. There are 9.33% people who find other way of getting information.

Table 4.12
Source of Information about IPO

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Advertisements	62	41.33%
b.	Personal relations (Market Information)	47	31.33%
c.	Brokers	27	18%
d.	Others	14	9.33%
Total		150	100%



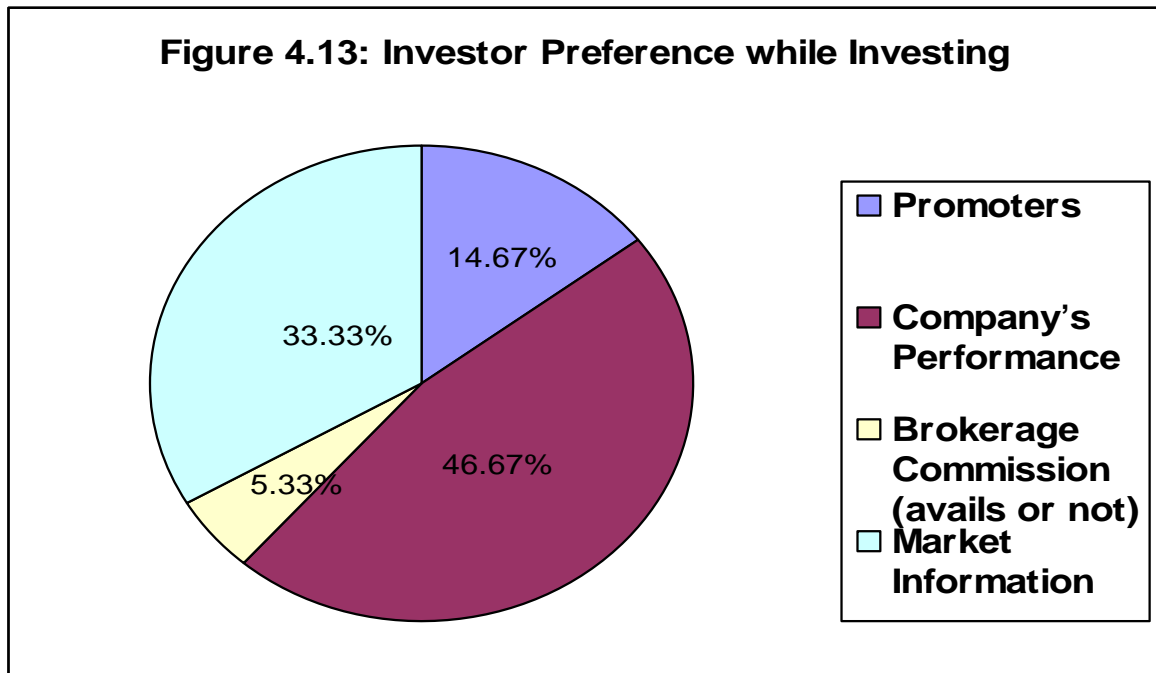
In the above fig 4.12 highest pie is covered by advertisements regarding the response on source of information i.e.41.33% and only 18% are informed by the brokers and 31.33% get information from their relatives.

4.3.4 Investors Preference While Investing

While asking about the things that come first in their mind, their preferences were totally different from each other. 14.67% people said they are interested to know promoters name first, 46.67% people give preference to the relative company's performance. 5.33% are sensitive about the brokerage commission whether it avails or not. Rest 33.33% first wants to know what the market says.

Table 4.13
Investors Preference While Investing

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Promoters	22	14.67%
b.	Company's Performance	70	46.67%
c.	Brokerage Commission (avails or not)	118	5.33%
d.	Market Information	50	33.33%
	Total	150	100%



Above fig 4.13 makes clear that most of the investors (46.67%) prefer to know about the company's performance rather than any other thing before investing and least (5.33%) concern about the brokerage commission.

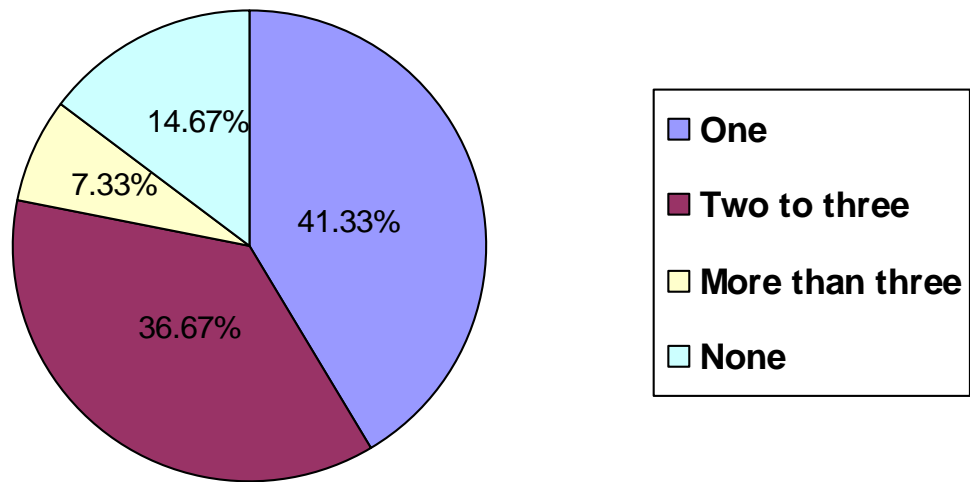
4.3.5 Number of Companies Invested

Out of 150 respondents 41.33% said that they have invested in only one company, 36.67% said two to three company, and 7.33 said that they have invested in more than three companies and 14.67% were found to invest in none of the organization.

Table 4.14
Number of Companies Invested

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage%
a.	One	62	41.33%
b.	Two to three	55	36.67%
c.	More than three	11	7.33%
d.	None	22	14.67%
	Total	150	100%

Figure 4.14: Number of Company Invested



Being back in share investment in Nepal 7.33% has been found to have invested in more than three companies. Most (41.33%) have invested in only one company and 14.67% have invested in none.

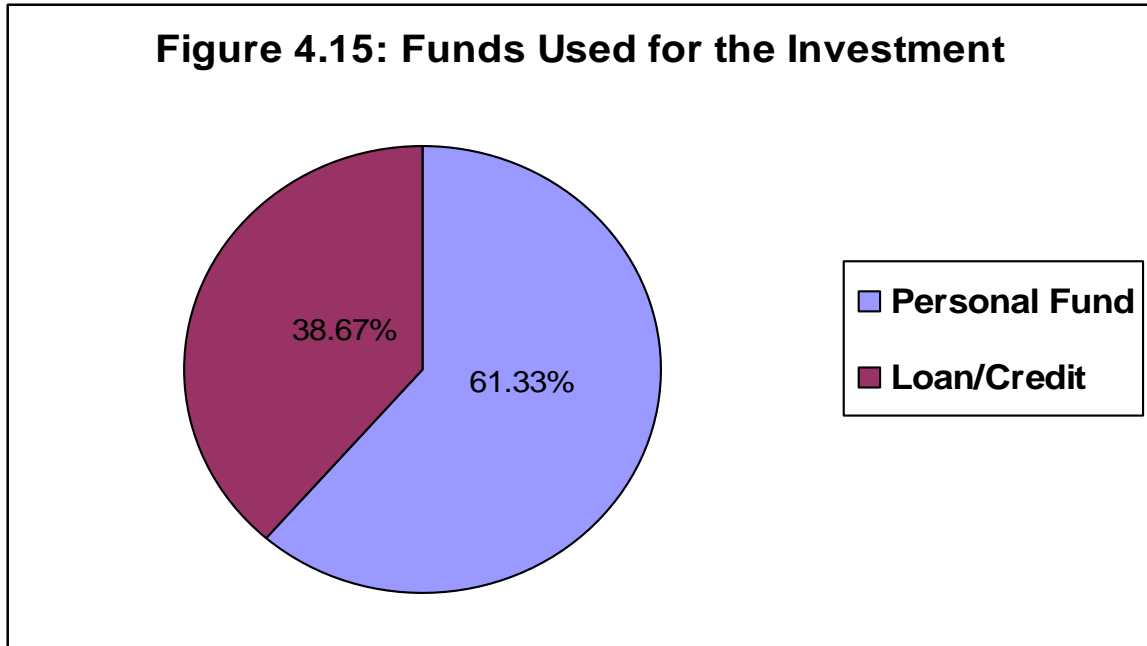
4.3.6 Sources of Fund for the Investment

In the question of fund used in IPO investment, 92 respondents i.e. 61.33% answer personal fund while rest 38.67% answer loan/credit fund.

Table 4.15

Fund Used for the Investment

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Personal Fund	92	61.33%
b.	Loan/Credit	58	38.67%
Total		150	100%



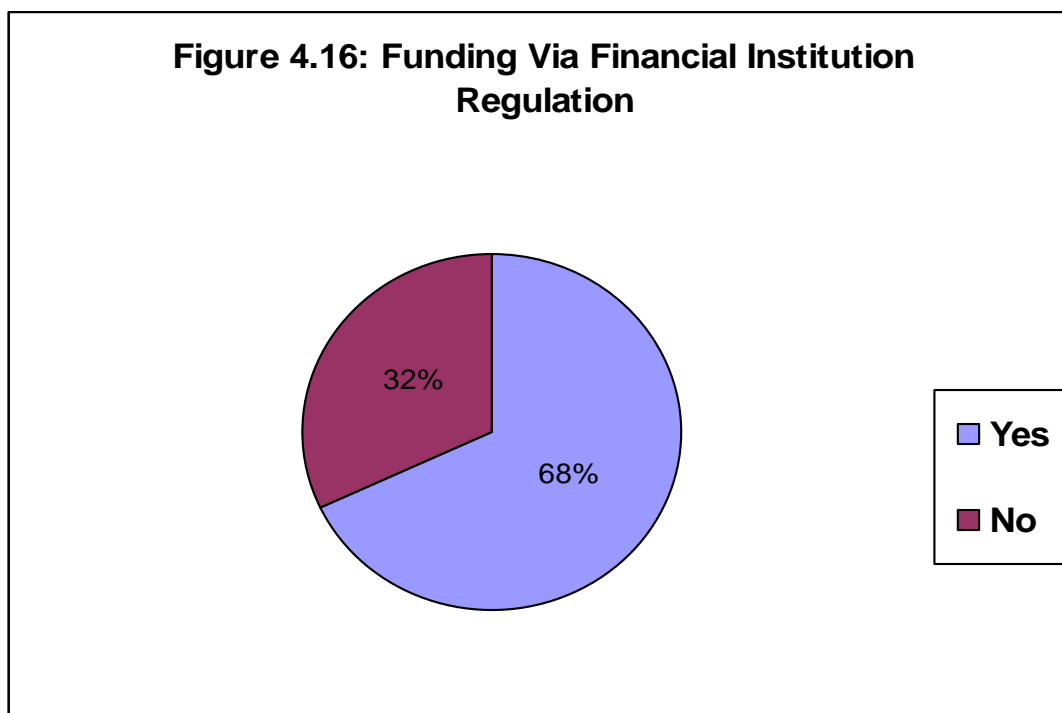
Above Figure shows that more than half i.e. 61% wants to use their personal fund rather than credit.

4.3.7 Response toward Financial Institution Regulation

In the question whether IPO funding via financial institution should be regulated or not, out of 150 respondents, 102 respondents i.e. 68% found to be in favor and rest 32% in against of it, they said it should not be regulated by NRB as middle class also can invest in it.

Table 4.16
Funding Via Financial Institution Regulation

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Yes	102	68%
b.	No	48	32%
		150	100%



Above figure shows that 68% that is 102 respondents out of 150 respondents in favour of public offering funding through financial institution and rest of them i.e. 32% respondents are against of it.

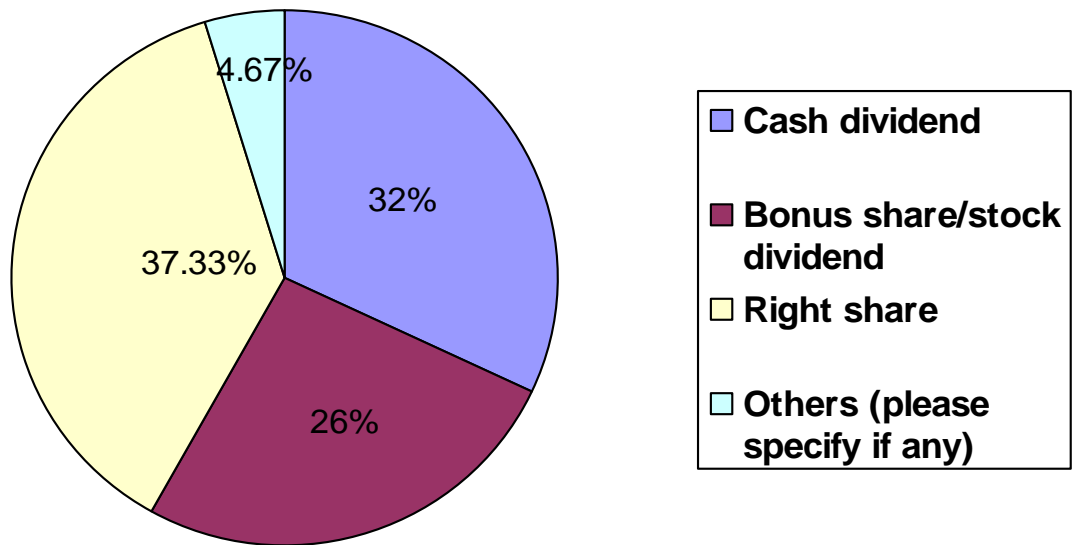
4.3.8 Expectation behind Investment in IPO

Different people have different expectation behind investing in IPO. For the question regarding these responses is as follows:

Table 4.17
Expectation behind Investment in IPO

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Cash dividend	48	32%
b.	Bonus share/stock dividend	39	26%
c.	Right share	56	37.33%
d.	Others (please specify if any)	7	4.67%
Total		150	100%

Figure 4.17: Expectation behind Investment in IPO



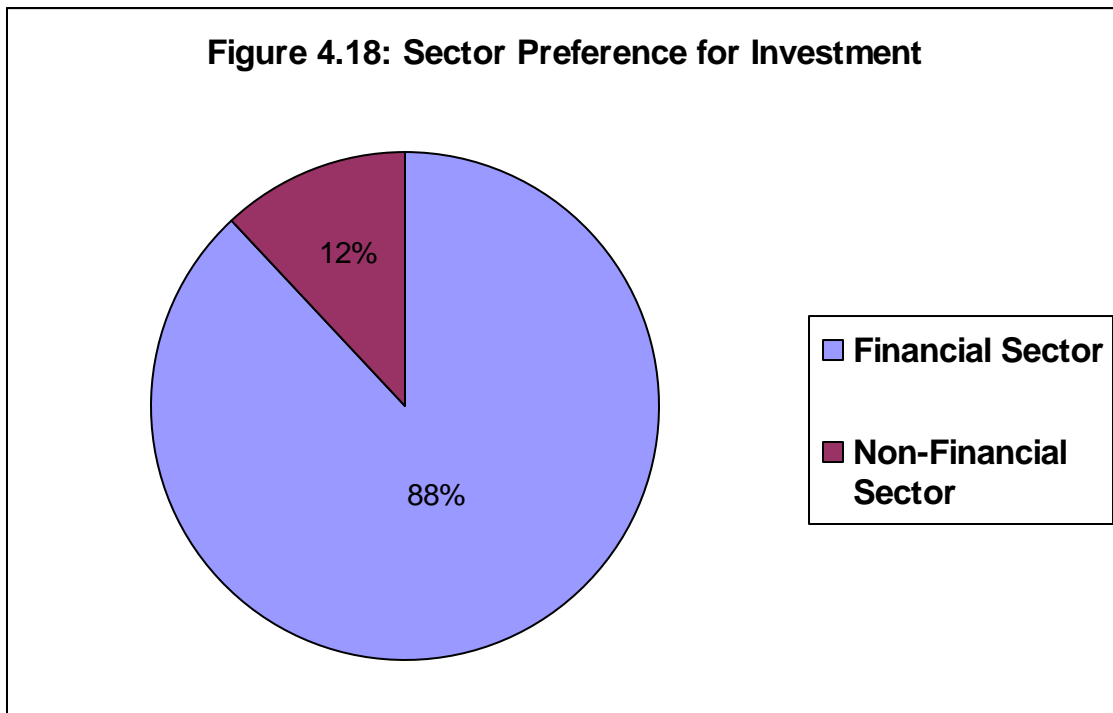
Here, 32% expects cash dividend, 26% expects bonus share, 37.33% states to be favor or right share while rest 4.67% seen to be interested in other than these matters.

4.3.9 Sector-wise Preference for Investment

For the question whether to choose financial sector to invest or non-financial sector, 88% choose financial sector and rest 12% choose non-financial sector which have been clearly shown in the Table 4.18:

Table 4.18
Sector Preference for Investment

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Financial Sector	132	88%
b.	Non-Financial Sector	18	12%
	Total	150	100%



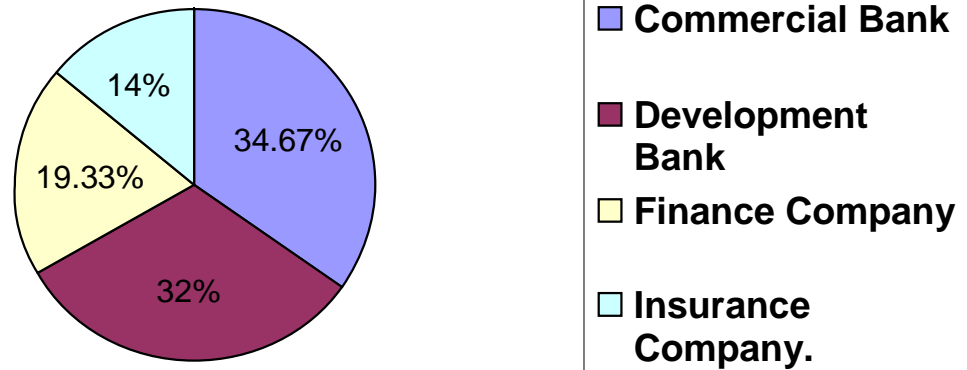
4.3.10 Preferred Financial Sector

From among the 150 respondents 52 prefer commercial bank, 48 prefer development bank, 29 prefer finance company and only 21 prefer Insurance Company for investment in financial sector.

Table 4.19
Preferred Financial Sector

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Commercial Bank	52	34.67%
b.	Development Bank	48	32%
c.	Finance Company	29	19.33%
d.	Insurance Company.	21	14%
	Total	150	100%

Figure 4.19: Preferred Financial Sector



In the figure 4.19, 34.67% or most of the investors give preference to Commercial Bank for IPO investment. 32% give to Development Bank, 19.33% are found to be in favor of Finance Company and remaining 14% are in favor of Insurance Company. Among the investors least are in favor of insurance company.

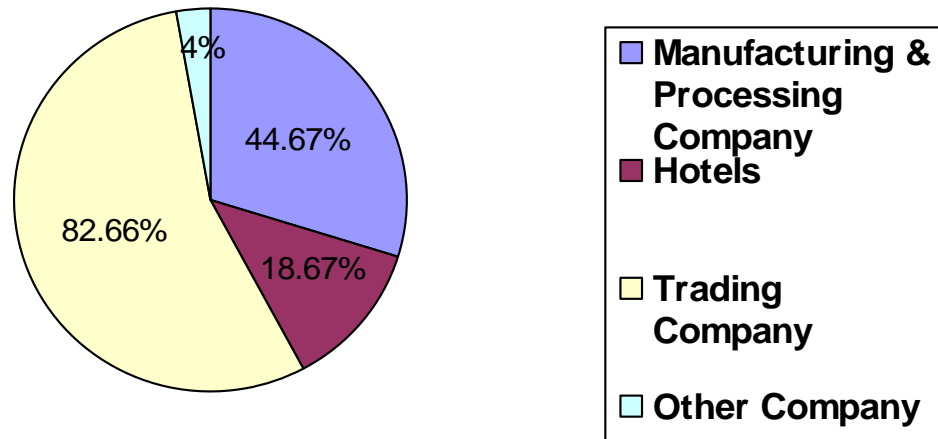
4.3.11 Preferred Non-Financial Sector

From among the 150 respondents for the question which non- financial would you prefer to invest the responses were as follows:

**Table 4.20
Preferred Financial- Sector**

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Manufacturing & Processing Company	67	44.67%
b.	Hotels	28	18.67%
c.	Trading Company	49	82.66%
d.	Other Company	6	4%
	Total	150	100%

Figure 4.20: Preferred Non-Financial Sector



Above table and fig 4.20 show that for non-financial sector, 44.67% seems to be interested in Manufacturing & Processing Company, 18.67% are interested in Hotels while 32.66% interested in Trading Companies. And the least i.e. 4% only are interested in other sector.

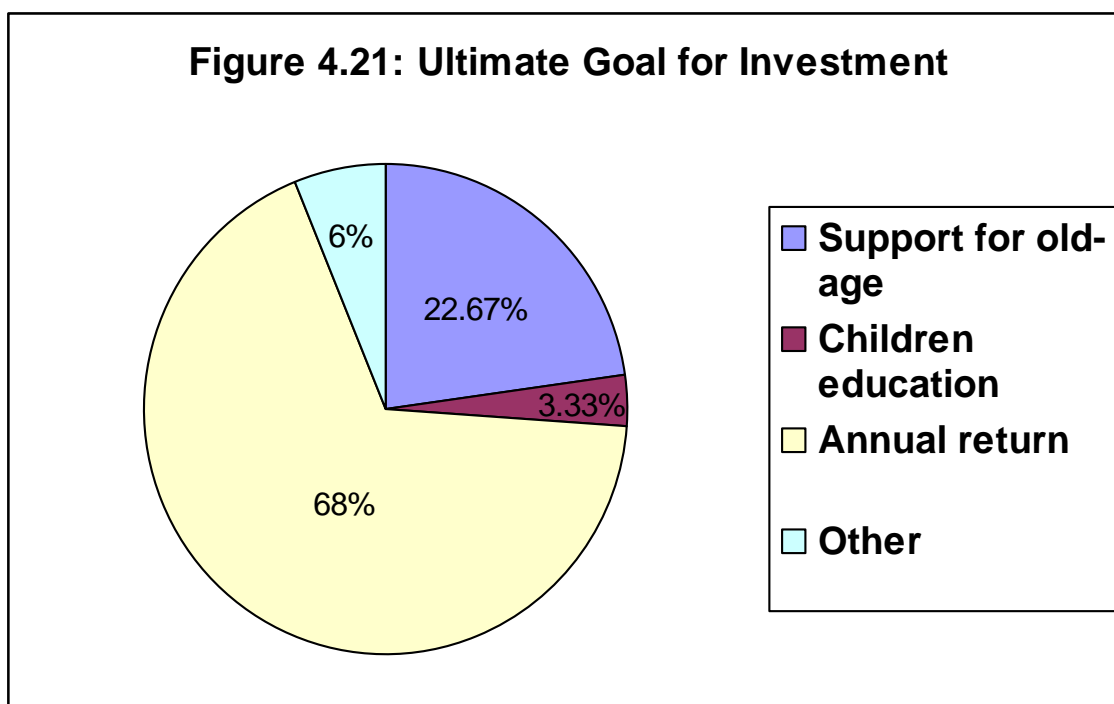
4.3.12 Ultimate Goal for Investment in IPO

Different people have different goal for investment. 22.67% have goal of support for old-age, 3.33% want to invest for children education, 68% want to invest for fulfilling the goal of getting annual return and rest 6% have other than these goals.

Table 4.21

Ultimate Goal for Investment

	Alternatives	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Support for old-age	34	22.67%
b.	Children education	5	3.33%
c.	Annual return	102	68%
d.	Other	9	6%
Total		150	100%



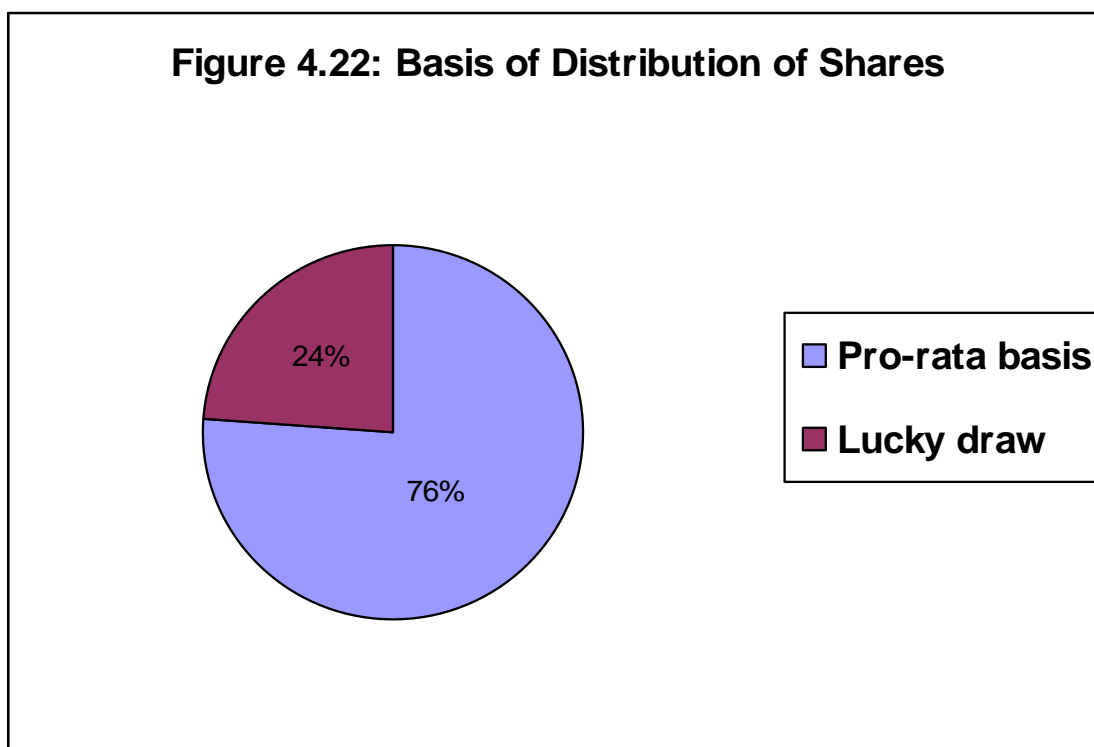
In the above fig 4.21 68% think the ultimate goal behind invest in IPO is the annual return from that , 22.67% want to invest for the support for old-age, only .33% want to invest for children education and than left 6% think other reasons to invest in IPO.

4.3.13 Basis for distribution of Shares

While questioning about the basis for distribution of shares to investor 76% (114 respondents) were found to be in favor of pro-rate basis and the rest 24% (36 respondents) were in favor of lucky draw.

Table 4.22
Basis for Distribution of Shares

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Pro-rata basis	114	76%
b.	Lucky draw	36	24%
	Total	150	100%



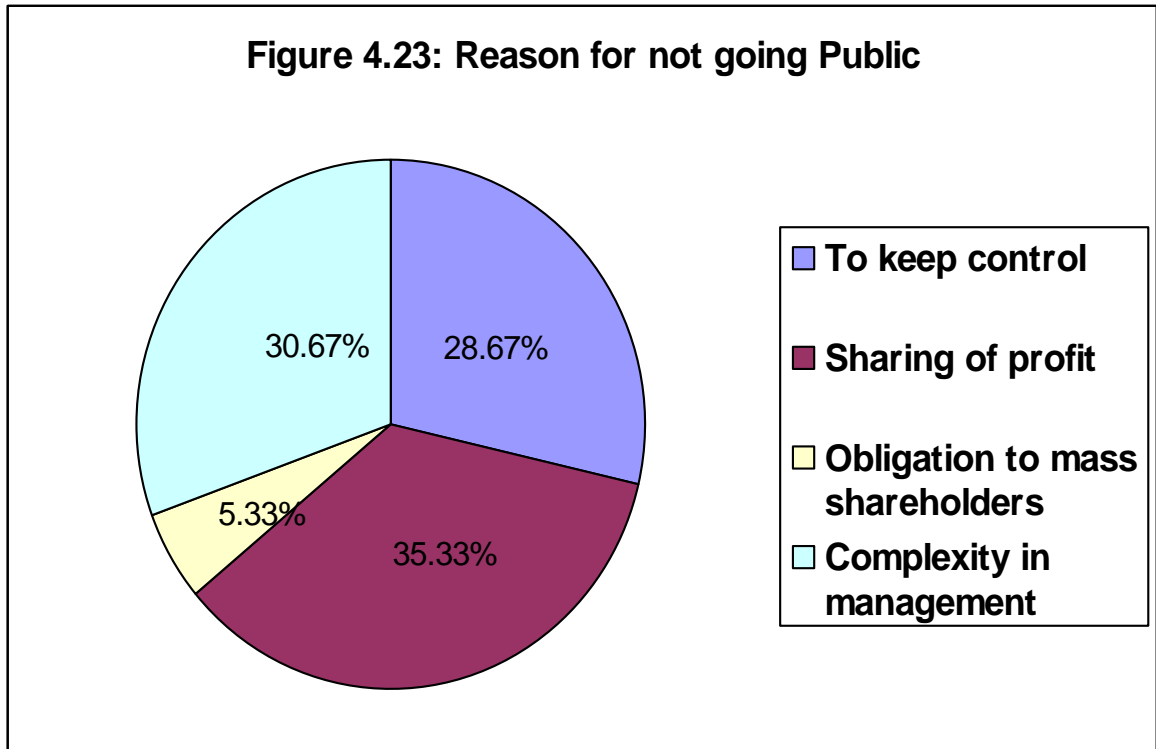
In the fig 4.22 it is clear that 76% people prefer pro-rata basis while only 24% prefer lucky draw basis for share distribution.

4.3.14 Reason for not going Public

All companies do not want to go Public. 28.67% think control is the only reason for it. Companies do not want to loose the control by going Public. 35% think they do not want to share profit, 5.33% think they do not want to bear the obligation to mass shareholders and remaining 30.67% think they do not want to make the management complex by going Public.

Table 4.23
Reason for not going Public

	Alternatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	To keep control	43	28.67%
b.	Sharing of profit	53	35.33%
c.	Obligation to mass shareholders	8	5.33%
d.	Complexity in management	46	30.67%
Total		150	100%



Above fig 4.23 and table 4.23 clearly show that the reason behind most of the companies not going public is they do not want to share profit (35.33%), 30.67% believe company fears complexity in management, 28.67% believes it simply because companies want to keep full control, only 5.33% believes that companies do not want to increase obligation to mass shareholders.

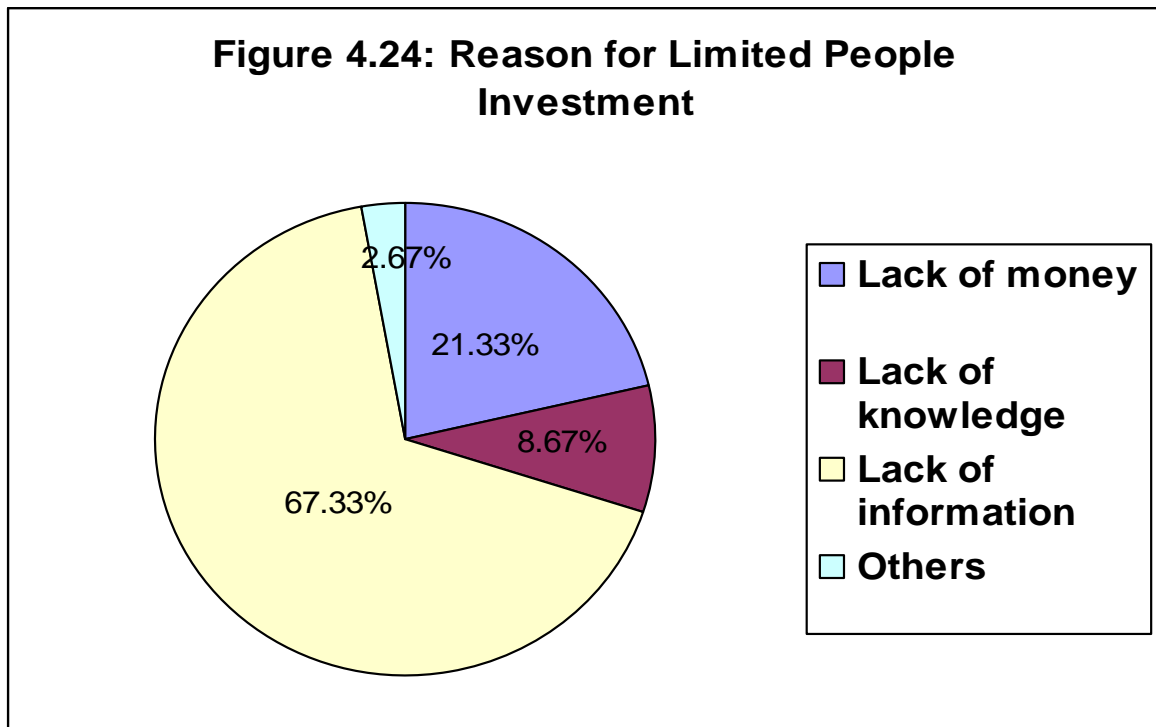
4.3.15 Reason for limited people investing in primary market

Only limited people invest in the primary market. For the reason asked 21.33% stated this is due to lack of money, 3.67% stated due to lack of knowledge, 67.33% said people lacks information and only 2.67% stated other reasons.

Table 4.24
Reason for limited people investment

S.N	Alternatives	Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Lack of money	32	21.33%
b.	Lack of knowledge	13	8.67%
c.	Lack of information	101	67.33%
d.	Others	4	2.67%
Total		150	100%

Figure 4.24: Reason for Limited People Investment



In the above fig 4.24 highest parts is covered by lack of information i.e. 67.33%, which means most people do not invest in primary market due to lack of information. 21.33% shows the reason of lack of money, 8.67% shows lack of knowledge and least 2.67% do not invest due to other reasons than these.

4.4 Major Findings

The major findings of this study are as follows:

-) Investor's response to the financial institutions and insurance sectors is higher than non-financial sector. In case of financial sector among the 23 sample all are oversubscribed i.e. 100 % only whereas in non-financial sector 3 are undersubscribed i.e. 33.33% among the 9 samples.
-) Among the financial sector people about 34.67% chooses commercial banks and in non-financial sector 44.67% choose manufacturing and processing company.
-) Among the 9 issues managers in the year 2006/07 only 5 have managed the issue. And even among them NCML and NMBL are seems to be the dominant one as they both rank first and second respectively in terms of highest number of issue managed (34.38% and 31.25%) and highest amount of issue is managed by CIT and NCML (41.5% and 25.55%).

-) Most of the people (76%) prefer pro-rata basis for allotment not the lucky-draw (24%) as pro-rata basis assure the investor about getting the share.
-) 46.67% are interested in company's performance while 14.67% are eager about reputed promoters. Most are seen to invest in company if performing well. And less give preference to the company's promoters.
-) As most of the companies do not want to share the profit with investor they do not go publicly. 35.33% believes that most of the companies do not want to go public as they do not want to share profit. 30.67% believes companies do not want complexion in the management. 28.67% thinks companies do not want to loose control, as 5.33% thinks they do not want to bear obligation towards shareholders.
-) Still most of the people (67.33%) lack information regarding stock so limited number of people are investing in primary market. 21.33% do not invest as they lacks money.
-) Most of the investors (68%) expect annual return from the investment in IPO, 22.67% wants to invest as they think it will be support for old-age, 3.33% invest for children education.
-) Nepalese investors are risk averter so they do not like to invest from credit/loan. Only 32% like to invest from the financial institution loan.
-) Pace of public offering is also increasing as amount of in approved continuously increase from 1993/94 (244.4 million) to 2001/2002 (1441.33 million) then decreased one time and again started increasing and reached at 2443.28 million in 2005/2006 and again decreased at 2295.5 million in 2006/07.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

IPO is the selling of securities to the general public for the first time. Primary market which avails fund to the issuer provides opportunity to invest to the small investors as well. This kind of public offering includes different kinds of cost like legal fee, auditing fee, underwriting fee & time cost.

Companies going public involve one or more investment banks or issue managers as "underwriters". They enter into a contract for primary issue. As the underwriters and the company that issues control the IPO process solely, we find problems in this underwriting.

This study focuses on Investor response to IPO, problems and growth of primary market in Nepal, role of investment bankers, the pace of IPO, impact of loans from financial institutions for IPO funding.

Even first public issue was in 1973 A.D., secondary market come into existence only in 1993, after the conversion of Security Exchange Center in Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd. With the enactment of Securities Ordinance 2005, all companies going public must be registered at the SEBON before issuance of securities and must publish prospectus after getting SEBON's approval.

Most of the investors in Nepal lack the knowledge about IPO and if even they know, they do not want to take risk at all. For this prevailing situation of the country can be another reason. Loans from financial institution for IPO funding is breaking the healthy practice as single man applies from different names and captures large number of shares which ultimately influence company management and stock price too.

IPO can be a risky investment as historical data of the issuing company affects it. As IPO's are generally under priced which attracts more investors. And if IPO's are

overpriced, this may create problems to underwriters as they may not meet their commitment to issuing company.

From 1993/94 to 2006/2007 SEBON has approved 196 issues amounting Rs. 11892.98 million. The highest number of issues is in the year 2006/2007 which is 34 and the lowest is in 1996/1997 and in 1998/1999 which is 5 only. In the 196 issues 122 were oversubscribed, 41 were undersubscribed and 16 were constant.

While analyzing the Investor response in financial sector, in average 11.92 times Subscription found in Commercial Bank. For the development bank Subscription time of 72.12 in average is found, for the finance companies average Subscription is 14.6 times. For the Insurance Companies average Subscription is 14.61 times. From all this it is clear that most desirable financial sector is development bank sector, 28.31 Times Subscription for the whole financial sector.

Similarly, only 2.36 times Subscription was found in case of non-financial sector. It gives the clue that public are more attracted toward financial sector than non-financial sector.

NCML and NMBL are seems to be the dominant one as they both rank first and second respectively in terms of highest number of issue managed (34.38% and 31.25%) and highest amount of issue is managed by CIT and NCML(41.5% and 25.55%).

From the primary data analyzes it is clear that most of the public are aware about the IPO, only 3.33% do not have heard about IPO. 6.67% people do not want to take risk while 40.66% want to invest in IPO even with the loan. Most of the respondents (41.33%) seen to be informed about IPO from advertisements. Among the investors 46.67% people give preference to company's performance before investment while only 5.33% give preference to brokerage commission if that avails or not. 14.67% are interested in the promoter's recognition.

Most of the respondents (41.33%) have invested in only one company; only 7.33% have invested in more than three company. 14.67% have not invested in any organization. More than 50% respondents prefer personal fund than credit/loan. 68% of the respondents are in favor that IPO funding through financial intuitions should be regulated by NRB. About 37.33% expects right share from the investment, 32% expects cash dividend at the year end.

About 88% are interest to invest in financial sector and only 12% are in non- financial sector. From among the financial sector 34.67% are interested in commercial bank, 32% in development bank, 19.33% in finance companies and only 14% in insurance companies. In the case of non- financial sector highest 44.67% are interested in manufacturing and processing company, 18.67% in hotels & 32.66% in trading company. For 68% people annual return is the ultimate goal for investing, 22.67% thinks supports for old-age. 76% prefer pro-rata basis for share allotment rather than lucky draw. 35.33% people think that most companies do not go public as they do not want to share profit with public, whereas 28.67% think it's because they want to keep control with themselves, 30.67% thinks as it may bring complexity in management. Most of the people (67.33%) show the reason of lack of money for limited people investing in primary market and only 21.33% think its due to lack of money.

From the study, it is clear that if get opportunity maximum are eager to invest in IPO as in Nepal there lacks alternate for investment.

5.2 Conclusion

In spite of the long period of securities prevailing in the Nepalese market, most of the public do not know about IPO. Even in the knowledge one most are interested in financial sector than non- financial sector. Even among the financial sector most are interested in Commercial Bank. But among the financial sector Development Bank has the highest subscribed one. While 28.31 times Subscription for financial sector, only 2.36 times for non- financial sector.

Vast deviation is found in the primary market of Nepal during 1993/1994 to 2006/2007 period, number of issue approved ranges from 34 at highest in 2006/2007 to 5 at lowest in 1996/97 and 1998/1999.

Most people are in favor of regulation by NRB for IPO funding via financial institutions as it lessens the equal chance of getting allotment. Most of the shares go in part of big investors. This kind of mismanagement in allotment discourages the investors. Contract between the issue manager and the issuing company highly affects the whole IPO process, so make this as the people need, it should also be regulated. People are eager to know the promoter, company's performance before investment. IPO's handled by bigger brokerages are found to be more successful.

Even though the whole IPO process is very long, Nepalese investors are interested to invest in this sector.

5.3 Recommendations

After the research following recommendations are made for better IPO:

-) As investment bankers play a vital role in the IPO process, they should try to give more transparent, fast, hassles free service so that more public involve in the IPO.
-) Before investing in any company, all the investors must go through that company's financial details, prospectus, or they will be in difficulty if only go with the market rumors.
-) Small investors are also the part of primary market, so IPO funding through financial institution should be strictly regulated to discourage the big investors who apply in names of relatives, friends etc.
-) For getting IPO "hot", more and more advertisements need to be promoted, and true picture should be showed to the public. So that price does not fall after issue at the time of trading.
-) Most underwriters target institutional or wealthy investors in IPO distribution, which is ethically as well as logically very wrong. The allotment process must be pro-rata basis rather than lucky-draw, so that all investors may get shares.
-) Investors are becoming speculators rather than rational investors due to asymmetric information. They should know the whole stock valuation process and only then initiate to invest.
-) While choosing the issue Manager Company should choose that are in which general investors could believe freely.
-) Application from each corner of the country should be asked so that all interested candidates could apply. As it is found that most of the IPO's are concentrated in the valley only.

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APPENDIX-I

Knowledge about IPO	No	%
Never Heard	5	3.33
Seen in Books & Paper	32	21.33
Little Heard	35	23.33
Yes, Of course	78	52
Total	150	100

Preferred Financial Sector	NO	%
Commercial Bank	52	34.67
Development Bank	48	32
Finance Company	29	19.33
Insurance Company	21	14
Total	150	100

Interest (willingness) to invest in IPO	No	%
No risk at all	10	6.67
If had money	27	18
Depends in the sector	52	34.67
Yes, Even with the loan	61	40.66
Total	150	100

Preferred Non-Financial Sector	No	%
Manufacturing & Processing Company	67	44.67
Hotels	28	18.67
Trading Company	49	32.66
Other Company	6	4
Total	150	100

Source of information	No	%
Advertisements	62	41.33
Personal Relations(market information)	47	31.33
Broker	27	18
Others	14	9.33
Total	150	100

Ultimate Goal For investment	No	%
Support fro Old-age	34	22.67
Children Education	5	3.33
Annual Return	102	68
Other	9	6
Total	150	100

Investors Preference while investing	No	%
promoters	22	14.67
Company's Performance	70	46.67
Brokerage Commission (Avails or not)	118	5.33
Market Information	50	33.33
Total	150	100

Basis for Distribution of Shares	No	%
Pro-rata Basis	114	76
Lucky Draw	36	24
Total	150	100

Number of Companies invested	No	%
One	62	41.33
Two to Three	55	36.67
More than three	11	7.33
None	22	14.67
Total	150	100

Reason For Not Going Public	No	%
To keep Control	43	28.67
Sharing for profit	53	35.33
Obligation to Mass Shareholders	8	5.33
Complexity in Management	46	30.67
Total	150	100

Fund Used for the Investment	No	%
Personal Fund	92	61.33
Loan/Credit	58	38.67
Total	150	100

Reasons For Limited People Investing	No	%
Lack of Money	32	21.33
Lack of Knowledge	13	8.67
Lack of Information	101	67.33
Others	4	2.67
Total	150	100

Funding Via Financial Institution Regulation	No	%
Yes	102	68
No	48	32
Total	150	100

Sector Preference for Investment	No	%
Financial Sector	132	88
Non-Financial Sector	18	12

Expectation Behind Investment	No	%
Cash Dividend	48	32
Bonus Share/ Stock Dividend	39	26
Right Share	56	37.33
Others	7	4.67
Total	150	100

Total	150	100
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APPENDIX-II

Questionnaire

Dear respondents I will be very grateful if you kindly fill-up this questionnaire which is the requirement of our Master level thesis.

Name:

Occupation:

Address:

1) Have you ever heard about IPO?

- a) Never heard
- b) Seen in papers and books
- c) A little
- d) Yes, of course

2) Would you like to invest in IPO?

- a) No risk at all
- b) If had money
- c) Depends on the sector
- d) yes, even with the loans

3) How do you come to know about IPO of any company?

- a) Advertisements
- b) Personal relations (market info)
- c) Brokers
- d) others

4) What comes first in your mind while investing?

- a) Promoters
- b) Company's performance
- c) Brokerage Commission (avails or not)
- d) market information

5) In how much company do you have invested?

- a) One
- b) Two to three
- c) More than three
- d) none

6) Which fund would you like to invest in IPO?

- a) Personal Fund
- b) Loan/ Credit

- 7) Do you think it is good that NRB has prohibited IPO funding via financial institutions loans?
- a) yes
 - b) no
- 8) What expectation led you to invest?
- a) Cash dividend
 - b) Bonus share/ stock dividend
 - c) Right share
 - d) others (please specify if any).....
- 9) Would you prefer financial sector or non-financial sector for investment?
- a) Financial sector
 - b) Non-financial sector
- 10) If you like to invest in financial sector than in which type?
- a) Commercial Bank
 - b) Development bank
 - c) Finance company
 - d) Insurance company
- 11) If you are interested in non-financial sector than in which type?
- a) Manufacturing and Processing Company
 - b) Hotels
 - c) Trading Company
 - d) Other Company (Please specify).....
- 12) What ultimate goal led you to invest in IPO?
- a) Support for Old-age
 - b) Children Education
 - c) Annual Return
 - d) others (please specify if any).....
- 13) Would you prefer pro-rata basis or lucky draw for the distribution of shares?
- a) Pro-rata basis
 - b) Lucky draw
- 14) Why most of the companies do not like going in public?
- a) To keep control
 - b) Sharing of Profit
 - c) Obligation to mass shareholders
 - d) Complexity in management
- 15) What do you think the reason that the limited number of people invest in the primary market?
- a) Lack of money
 - b) Lack of Knowledge
 - c) Lack of Information
 - d) others (please specify if any).....

APPENDIX-III

Security Issue (Fiscal Year 1993/94-2006/07)

(Rs. In Millions)

S.N	Issuer	Type of security	Issue Amount	Issue Date	Subscription (%)	Issue Manager
1	Nepal Med ltd	Ordinary share	2.7	30/08/1993	111.47	CIT
2	Nepal share market & Finance	Ordinary share	4	6/10/1993	495.3	NCML
3	Himalayan General Insurance co ltd	Ordinary share	12	9/12/1993	188.13	NCML
4	Nimrod pharmaceuticals	Ordinary share	18	19/12/1993	188.31	CIT
5	Harisiddhi Brick & Tile Factory Ltd	Ordinary share	53.2	19/12/1993	289.83	NCML
6	Nepal Liver Ltd	Ordinary share	13.8	5/1/1994	653.51	NCML
7	Necon Air Ltd	Ordinary share	16.5	20/01/1994	356.61	CIT
8	Necon Air Ltd	Pref. share	14	20/01/1994		CIT
9	United Insurance co(Nepal)	Ordinary share	24	9/2/1994	440.15	NCML
10	Nepal Sbi Bank Ltd	Ordinary share	36	3/3/1994	1404.56	CIT
11	People Finace Ltd	Ordinary share	9.8	30/05/1994	1620.69	CIT
12	Annapurna Finance Ltd	Ordinary share	2	22/05/1994	2803.95	NSML
13	Nepal Film Development CO Ltd	Ordinary share	21.9	19/06/1994	506.22	NCML
14	Agro Nepal Ltd	Ordinary share	9	26/06/1994	859.06	CIT

15	Birat Shoe Ltd	Ordinary share	5	3/7/1994	394.3	NCML
16	Birat Shoe Ltd	Pref. share	2.5	3/7/1994	194.3	NCML
	Total		244.4			
	Fiscal Year 1994/95					
17	premier insurance co Ltd	Ordinary share	12	30/08/1994	1936.45	NCML
18	Ace Laboratories (Nepal) Ltd	Ordinary share	12.26	14/09/1994	100	NFCL
19	Everest Insurance co ltd	Ordinary share	12	18/10/1994	1084.64	NCML
20	Nepal Bangladesh Bank	Ordinary share	36	26/10/1994	2219.62	NCML
21	Hingiri Textile Industries	Ordinary share	19.20.	24/11/1994	156.85	CIT
22	Balaju Textile Industries	Ordinary share	7.5	4/12/1994	100	NSML
23	Kathmadu Finance Ltd	Ordinary share	8	10/2/1995	772.26	NCML
24	Leatherage Bansabari Tannery & shoe Factory	Ordinary share	15	27/03/1995	71.15	NCML
25	Citizen Investment Trust	Ordinary share	16	27/04/1995	331.13	NFCL
26	Everest Bank Ltd	Ordinary share	36	7/6/1995	514.35	NCML
	Total		173.96			
	Fiscal Year 1995/96					
27	Nepal Awas Bikas Bit co ltd	Ordinary share	20	29/08/1995	94.925	RBB
28	Narayani Finance co ltd	Ordinary share	4	29/10/1995	220.25	NFCL
29	Nepal Finance & saving co ltd	Right share	2	1/12/1995		
30	Brikuti Pulp & paper	Ordinary	105	21/02/1996	104.87	CIT

	Nepal ltd	share				
31	Colour scan Nepal ltd	Ordinary share	14.34	11/4/1996	7.19	CIT
32	HISEF finance ltd	Ordinary share	24	14/04/1996	104.16	NCML
33	Yeti finance co ltd	Ordinary share	8	28/04/1996	106.09	NCML
34	Ace finance co ltd	Ordinary share	12	7/5/1996	120.73	NSML
35	Universal finance & Capital market ltd	Ordinary share	15	14/05/1996	44.96	CIT
36	Fleur himalayan co ltd	Ordinary share	12.28	14/05/1996	63.38	NCML
37	Samjhana finance co ltd	Ordinary share	10.12	25/06/1996	88.93	RBB
38	Seti cigarette factory ltd	Right share	67	11/7/1996	77.9	
	Total		293.74			
	Fiscal Year 1996/97					
39	Nepal Housing & merchant finance ltd	Ordinary share	12	22/09/1996	117.2	NSML
40	Bank of kathmandu ltd	Ordinary share	45	17/11/1996	536.33	NCML
41	Himalayan General Insurance co ltd	Right share	30	0	0	AFC
42	Bottlers Nepal ltd	Right share	225.2	14/04/1997	0	CIT
43	Nepal share market & Finance	Right share	20	6/7/1997	100	AFC
	Total		332.2			
	Fiscal Year 1997/98					
44	Nepal Bitumin & Barrel udyog ltd	Ordinary share	7.4	8/9/1997	99.4	NSML
45	General finance ltd	Ordinary share	8	16/09/1997	100	NSML

46	Shreeram sugar mill ltd	Ordinary share	46.5	20/11/1997	52.9	NCML
47	Shreeram sugar mill ltd	Debenture	93	20/11/1997	18.42	NCML
48	Neco insurance ltd	Ordinary share	20	23/11/1997	121.05	CIT & RBB
49	Nepal united co ltd	Right share	3.01	18/02/1998	44.41	NFCL
50	Nepal bank ltd	Right share	241.95	25/12/1997	0	CIT
51	Mahalaxmi finance limited	Ordinary share	10	18/01/1998	188.52	NFCL
52	paschimanchal finance ltd	Ordinary share	8	25/01/1998	171.8	NSML
53	Annapurna Finance Ltd	Right share	5	3/3/1998	81.72	NFCL
54	Lalitpur finance co ltd	Ordinary share	9.5	4/5/1998	146.75	NCML
55	Goodwill finance & investment co ltd	Ordinary share	10	26/06/1998	116.06	NCML
	Total		462.36			
	Fiscal Year 1998/99					
56	Alliance insurance co ltd	Ordinary share	20	11/11/1998	62.63	CIT
57	Taragaon Regency hotels ltd	Ordinary share	120	31/01/1999	247.12	NCML & NMB
58	Taragaon Regency hotels ltd	Pref. share	80	31/01/1999	135.17	NCML & NMB
59	Pokhara finance ltd	Ordinary share	8	4/4/1999	265.75	CIT
60	Nepal share market & Finance	Right share	30	9/6/1999	0	AFC
	Total		258			
	Fiscal Year 1999/2000					

61	Universal finance & Capital market ltd	Ordinary share	3.26	28/09/1999	451.84	CIT
62	Nepal Industrial & commercial Bank	Ordinary share	175	2/12/1999	815.92	NCML & NMB
63	Necon Air Ltd	Right share	89.6	3/3/2000	95.31	CIT
64	Lumbini fin & Leasing co ltd	Ordinary share	24	30/04/2000	1156.29	NSML
65	paschimanchal finance ltd	Right share	20	14/03/2000	129.65	NSML
66	Ace finance co ltd	Right share	15	11/4/2000	100	NSML
	Total		326.86			
	Fiscal Year 2000/2001					
67	Oriental hotels ltd	Ordinary share	150	25/07/2000	628.6	NCML
68	Sagarmatha insurance co ltd	Ordinary share	10.2	17/08/2000	3322.17	NCML
69	Siddhartha finance ltd	Ordinary share	8	5/12/2000	1771.88	NMB
70	Nepal merchant banking & Finance ltd	Ordinary share	50	15/01/2001	4705.09	NCML
71	Alpic everest finance ltd	Ordinary share	5	5/2/2001	4217.62	NEFINSCO
72	Nepal bangladesh finance & leasing	Ordinary share	7.5	14/03/2001	3257.12	NSML & NSMB
73	Narayani Finance co ltd	Right share	12.58	28/03/2001	122.02	NSML
74	Nepal development bank	Ordinary share	48	3/7/2001	2906.35	NMB & CIT
75	Everest Bank Ltd	Right share	119.21	11/7/2001	27.17	CIT
	Total		410.49			
	Fiscal Year					

	2001/2002					
76	Bank of kathmandu ltd	Right share	234	31/08/2001	98.3	NCML
77	Himalayan Distillery ltd	Ordinary share	173.46	13/09/2001	10.57	NCML
78	Nepal Housing & merchant finance ltd	Right share	15	7/1/2002	100	NSML
79	Union finance co ltd	Ordinary share	24	15/01/2002	878.39	NCML
80	Development credit bank ltd	Ordinary share	48	23/02/2002	1409.71	NMB
81	Ace finance co ltd	Right share	45	25/02/2002	100	NSML
82	Nepal Sbi Bank Ltd	Right share	287.87	25/03/2002	97.26	NMB
83	Nidc capital market ltd	Right share	40	8/4/2002	95	CIT
84	United finance ltd	Ordi. share	24	30/05/2002	1055.73	NMB
85	Himalayan Bank ltd	Debenture	360	18/06/2002	0	NMB
86	Nepal Life insurance co ltd	Ordinary share	50	24/10/2002	756.08	NMB
87	Everest Bank Ltd	Pref. share	140	28/10/2002	141.68	NSML
	Total		1441.33			
	Fiscal Year 2002/2003					
88	International leasing & finance	Ordinary share	30	29/07/2002	2170.67	NMB
89	Nirdhan utthan bank	Ordinary share	3.3	5/8/2002	388.12	CIT
90	Life insurance corporation(Nepal)	Ordinary share	50	5/8/2002	1743.44	NCML
91	Nepal sri lanka merchant bank	Ordinary share	40	28/08/2002	615.41	NCML
92	Shree investment &	Ordinary	16	2/9/2002	1868.89	CIT

	finance co ltd	share				
93	Gorkha finance ltd	Ordinary share	10	15/09/2002	864.45	NSML
94	Janaki finance co ltd	Ordinary share	8	21/09/2002	1583.89	NEFINSCO
95	Nepa investment bank ltd	Right share	57.24	27/09/2002	97.42	NCML
96	Central finance co ltd	Ordinary share	8	15/11/2002	852.41	NCML
97	Nabadurga finance co ltd	Ordinary share	8	19/12/2002	1451.55	NEFINSCO
98	premier finance co ltd	Ordinary share	8	6/1/2003	1026.36	NCML
99	Machhapuchere bank ltd	Ordinary share	165	13/01/2003	198.35	NMB
100	Nepal share market & Finance	Right share	60	29/01/2003	85.35	CIT
101	Mahalaxmi finance limited	Right share	25	28/02/2003	0	NFCL
102	N.B insurance co ltd	Ordinary share	20	29/04/2003	132.69	CIT
103	People Finace Ltd	Right share	20		56.69	NCML
104	Butwal finance ltd	Ordinary share	20		803.74	NMB
105	Om finance co ltd	Ordinary share	8		1637.83	NEFINSCO
	Total		556.54			
	Fiscal Year 2003/2004					
106	Laxmi bank ltd	Ordinary share	192.5	4/8/2003	251.35	CIT
107	Standard finance ltd	Ordinary share	24	7/8/2003	362.54	NMB
108	Alpic everest finance	Right	20	4/9/2003	100.51	NEFINSCO

	ltd	share				
109	Nepal investment bank ltd	Debenture	300	3/11/2003	102.28	AFC
110	Cosmic merchant bankung & fin ltd	Ordinary share	24	11/11/2003	717.83	NMB
111	kumari bank ltd	Ordinary share	150	18/12/2003	811.35	CIT & NCML
112	Siddhartha finance ltd	Right share	20	9/12/2003	88.84	NEFINSCO
113	Fewa finance co ltd	Ordinary share	8	23/02/2004	2355	NMB
114	Nepal credit & commercial bank ltd	Ordinary share	210	31/03/2004	122.1	CIT & NCML
115	Prudential insurance co ltd	Ordinary share	20	14/04/2004	956.84	NMB
116	NB finance & leasing co ltd	Right share	30	15/06/2004	66.84	NSMB
117	Chhimek bikas bank ltd	Ordinary share	3	3/6/2004	139.27	NMB
118	Pachhimanchal dev bank ltd	Ordinary share	6	10/6/2004	2023.28	NCML
119	Kist merchant banking & finance ltd	Ordinary share	20	21/06/2004	179.6	NMB
	Total		1027.5			
	Fiscal Year 2004/2005					
120	Nepal bangaladesh bank ltd	Right share	359.92	16/07/2004	95.26	NSMB
121	Lumbini bank ltd	Ordi. share	150	26/07/2004	721.24	CIT
122	World merchant banking & fin ltd	Ordinary share	24	3/9/2004	965.17	NMB
123	National hydro power co ltd	Ordinary share	140	3/9/2004	21.55	NCML & NSML
124	Annapurna Finance	Right	20	5/11/2004	97.33	NCML

	Ltd	share				
125	Birgunj finance ltd	Ordinary share	24	22/11/2004	704.48	NMB
126	Deprose development bank ltd	Ordinary share	3.48	27/01/2005	259.34	NMB
127	Everest Bank Ltd	Debenture	300	20/04/2005	100	CIT
128	Nirdhan utthan bank	Right share	15	25/04/2005	65.92	NMB
129	Nepal Sbi Bank Ltd	Right share	215.93	3/5/2005	96.5	NMB
130	Nepal investment bank ltd	Right share	295.29	13/05/2005	99.04	AFC
131	Everest finance ltd	Ordinary share	8	17/05/2005	540.46	NMB
132	Capital Merchant banking & finance ltd	Ordinary share	28	6/6/2005	202.49	CIT
133	National finance co ltd	Right share	43.2	15/06/2005	97.06	NCML
	Total		1626.82			
	Fiscal Year 2005/2006					
134	Chilime hydro power co ltd	Ordinary share	237.41	28/08/2005	509.84	CIT
135	Development credit bank ltd	Right share	80	24/08/2005	95.87	NMB
136	Prudential Bittiya santha ltd	Ordinary share	24.5	11/9/2005	113.34	NCML
137	Siddhartha bank ltd	Ordinary share	150	15/09/2005	1865.33	NMB & NCML
138	Bank of kathmandu ltd	Debenture	200	22/09/2005	133.31	NMB
139	Srijana Finance Ltd	ordinary share	4	22/09/2005	121.08	NCML
140	Kumari Bank Ltd	Right Share	125	21/12/2005	153.46	NCML
141	Gandaki Development	ordinary	15	13/01/2006	397.51	NMB

	Financial institution	share				
142	Fewa Finance Co .Ltd	Right Share	30	18/01/2006	397.51	NMB
143	Business Dev. Financial Inst.	ordinary share	12	22/01/2006	2188.34	NCML
144	Om Finance co Ltd	Right Share	30	18/01/2006	99.66	NMB
145	Royal Merchant Banking and Finance	Ordinary share	17.5	27/02/2006	283.3	CIT
146	Goodwill Finance ltd	Right Share	25	3/3/2006	94.96	NCML
147	Janaki Finance co Ltd	Right Share	10	15/03/2006	98.33	NEFINSCO
148	Central Finance Ltd	Right Share	12	26/03/2006	98.32	NCML
149	Taragaun Regency Hotel	Right Share	446.45	26/03/2006	57.456	NCML
150	Bhajuratna Finance & Saving Co .Ltd	ordinary share	10.5	26/03/2006	274.36	NCMI
151	Guheshwari Merchant Banking & finance	ordinary share	20	2/4/2006	213.54	NCML
152	Siddhartha Bikas Bank	ordinary share	20	7/5/2006	222.43	NMB
153	IME Financial Institution	ordinary share	17.5	16/05/2006	458.46	NMB
154	Shikahar Insurance co.L	ordinary share	25	22/05/2006	4375.86	NMB&NCML
155	Bhrikuti Development Bank	ordinary share	6.42	21/05/2006	214.42	NCML
156	Machhapuchere Bank	Right Share	165	25/05/2006	87.13	NMB
157	Kist Merchant Bank	Right Share	50	30/05/2006	78.01	NMB
158	Nepal Share Market & Finance Ltd	Right Share	40	4/6/2006	90.94	CIT

159	Nepal Investment Bank	Debenture	250	9/6/2006	100	AFC
160	Nepal Industrial & Commercial Bank	Debenture	200	12/6/2006	100	AFC
161	Patan Finance Ltd	ordinary share	20	3/7/2006	116.06	NEFINSCO
162	Nepal SBI Bank	Debenture	200	4/7/2006	101.2	CIT
	Total		2443.28			
	Fiscal Year 2006/2007					
163	Pokhara Finance Ltd	Right Share	20	20/07/2006	99	NMB
164	Narayani Industrial Bikas Bank	ordinary share	6	27/07/2006	614	NEFINSCO
165	Sanima Bikas Bank	ordinary share	96	9/8/2006	4031	NMB
166	Lumbini Bank	Right Share	100	13/08/2006	100	NCML
167	Paschimanchal Bikas Bank	Right Share	28	20/08/2006	76	NCML
168	Bageswori Bikas Bank	Ordinary share	9	27/08/2006	448	NMB
169	Alpic Everesr Finance	Right Share	20	7/9/2006	96	NMB
170	Peoples Finance ltd	Right Share	40	28/09/2006	56	NCML
171	Sahayogi Bikas Bank	ordinary share	6	10/10/2006	1917	NCML
172	Chhimek Bikash Bank	Right Share	20	27/10/2003	81	NMB
173	Nepal Development Bank	Right Share	160	25/12/2006	54	NCML
174	Gorkha Development Bank	ordinary share	96	12/1/2006	10832	NCML & NMB
175	Ace Finance Co	Right	194	31/01/2007	99	NCML

		Share				
176	Navadurga Finance Co Ltd	Right Share	11	2/2/2007	99	NEFINSCO
177	Annapurna Finance Co . Ltd	Right Share	80	9/2/2007	99	NCML
178	Emporial Financial Institution	ordinary share	19.5	20/02/2007	2568	NMB
179	Swabalamban bikas bank	Ordinary share	6	4/3/2007	9623	NMB
180	Himchuli bikas bank	Ordinary share	12	5/3/2007	13362	NCML
181	ICFC financial institution ltd	Ordinary share	24.4	6/5/2007	3506	NMB
182	Annapurna bikas bank ltd	Ordinary share	29.4	11/3/2007	2194	NEFINSCO
183	Laxmi bank ltd	Right share	122	25/04/2007	98	NMB
184	Civil merchant finance institution	Ordinary share	20	26/04/2007	1500	NEFINSCO
185	Capital Merchant banking & finance ltd	Right share	84	27/04/2007	80	CIT
186	Yeti finance co ltd	Right share	6.3	29/04/2007	83	NCML
187	Business development bank ltd	Right share	30	11/5/2007	100	AFC
188	Nepal express finance ltd	Ordinary share	15	11/5/2007	782	NCML
189	Kist merchant banking & finance ltd	Right share	100	23/05/2007	99	NCML
190	Siddhartha bank ltd	Right share	100	4/6/2007	99	AFC
191	Biratlaxmi bikas bank	Ordinary share	20	10/6/2007	1340	NCML
192	Nepal investment bank	Debenture	250	12/6/2007	100	AFC

193	malika bikash bank	Ordinary share	15	15/06/2007	5484	NMB
194	Lunbini bank ltd	Right share	150	19/06/2007	0	AFC
195	Excel development bank ltd	Ordinary share	6	24/06/2007	1897	NMB
196	Everest Bank Ltd	Pref. share	400	4/7/2007	147.37	CIT
	Total		2295.5			
	Grand Total		11893.2			

Source: Security Board of Nepal (Annual Report: 2006/07)