

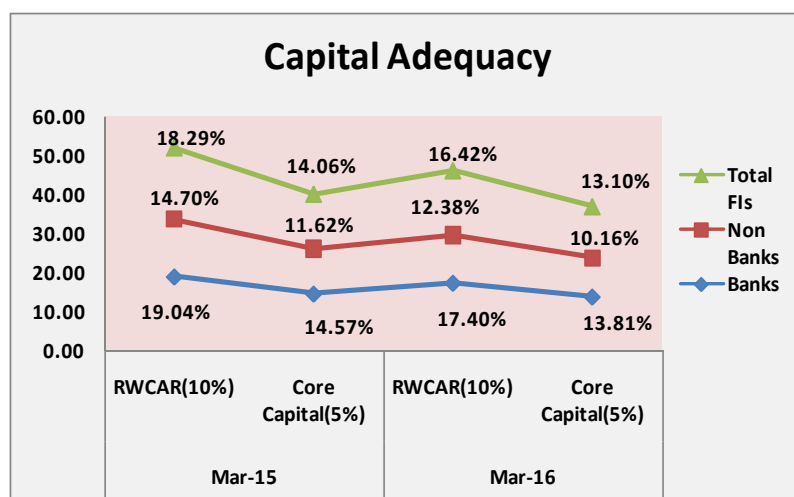
Overview

The financial system in Bhutan is dominated by the banking sector which accounted for 81.61% of the total asset during the period under review. Non-banking sector performed well in terms of the profit earned as compared to banks. The banks have incurred a loss of Nu.437.52million whereas, the non banks has earned a net profit of Nu.33.70 million. The financial sector’s total credit to the economy amounted to Nu.79.02 billion as compared to Nu.67.08 billion indicating a growth of 17.80% (Nu.11.94 billion). In terms of lending by sectors, the increase in total credit was mainly attributable to a strong demand towards the Housing sector loan with Nu. 18.76 billion (23.74%) followed by Trade/commerce sector with Nu.16.16 billion (20.45%), thus, leading the other sectoral exposures. Regarding the asset quality, the financial sector registered a gross NPL ratio of 11.38% in March 2016 as compared to 10.21% in March 2015. Both Capital Adequacy ratio and Statutory Liquidity ratio was maintained above the minimum regulatory requirement during the period under review.

Capital and Reserves

Capital is the main source of financial support and acts as a buffer that enables financial institutions to absorb a level of losses without the interest of creditors and depositors being adversely affected, and thus protects the interest of the creditors and depositor in the event of liquidation. The capital fund of the financial sector has increased by 10.05%, from Nu.18.66 billion to Nu.20.54 billion in 2015. In terms of the capital composition of the bank, the tier 1 capital consists of 79.77%, which can absorb the unexpected losses without the bank being required to cease trading.

The total Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (RWCAR) of the financial sectors has decreased from 18.29% in March 2015 to 16.42% in March 2016, mainly due to increase in total risk weighted assets by Nu.23.04 billion which has offset an increase in the capital fund of Nu. 1.88 billion. The increase in the risk weighted assets was because of the Housing, Trade/ Commerce, Service & Tourism and Transport Sector wherein its exposures to the total loans had exceeded 20% which requires an additional risk weight of 50%.



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The RWCAR of Banks has decreased from 19.04% in March 2015 to 17.40% in March 2016. Similarly the RWCAR of non banks has also decreased by 2.32%, from 14.70% in March 2015 to 12.38% in March 2016. Although, the RWCAR of Financial Sectors has decreased by 1.87%, it is still maintained above the minimum regulatory requirement of 10%.

The core capital ratio measures the minimum value of personal risk undertaken by the shareholders and it decreased from 14.06% in March 2015 to 13.10% in March 2016 for the overall financial sector. However, it is maintained well above the minimum requirement of 5%.

Further, the Leverage ratio for 2016 stood at 11.37%, maintaining 6.37% higher than the regulatory requirement of 3%.

Asset

Quality of asset is one of the most important factor and determinants of the performance and profitability of the institution. The deterioration in the quality of assets has a negative effect on the profit, its liquidity and ultimately on the capital

The total asset of the financial sectors has increased by 25.69%. The total asset amounted to Nu.130.58 billion in March 2016 as compared to Nu.103.58 billion in the corresponding previous year's quarter. As reflected in Table 1, the assets of both bank and non-bank sectors

Table 1 : Consolidated statement of condition - March 2015-2016					Figures in Million(nu.)				
ASSETS	Banks		Non Banks		Total		% Change	% Holding	
	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-16			
Cash & Bank Balances	30,317.00	42,770.12	2,364.68	1,800.25	32,681.68	44,570.37	36.38	34.13	
RGOB/RMA Securities	5,340.13	8,565.17	0.00	0.00	5,340.13	8,565.17	60.39	6.56	
Loans & Advances (net of prov)	53,938.63	60,715.90	9,056.53	13,345.25	62,995.15	74,061.16	17.57	56.72	
Equity Investments	228.39	307.55	159.22	189.68	387.61	497.23	28.28	0.38	
Fixed Assets	799.23	1,153.43	170.39	189.54	969.62	1,342.97	38.50	1.03	
Other Assets	562.76	879.62	948.14	598.53	1,510.89	1,478.15	-2.17	1.13	
Total Assets	91,186.14	114,391.80	12,698.95	16,183.25	103,885.08	130,575.05	25.69	100.00	
LIABILITIES								% Change	% Holding
Paid-up Capital	6,097.79	6,305.39	1,400.00	1,400.00	7,497.79	7,705.39	2.77	5.90	
Reserves	9,979.04	11,216.23	1,188.92	1,621.70	11,167.96	12,837.93	14.95	9.83	
Deposit Liabilities	69,303.42	90,992.91	0.00	0.00	69,303.42	90,992.91	31.30	69.69	
Bonds/Debentures	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	1.91	
Borrowings/Funds/Grants	948.19	809.79	1,443.68	2,907.31	2,391.88	3,717.10	55.41	2.85	
Provisions	2,147.14	2,462.39	9.23	14.16	2,156.37	2,476.54	14.85	1.90	
Current & Other Liabilities	2,710.55	2,605.08	6,157.11	7,740.09	8,867.66	10,345.17	16.66	7.92	
Total Liabilities	91,186.14	114,391.80	12,698.95	16,183.25	103,885.08	130,575.05	25.69	100.00	

have increased during the period under review. The banking sector's asset has increased from Nu. 91.19 billion in March, 2015 to Nu 114.39 billion in March, 2016, and for non-banks, it has also increased from Nu. 12.70 billion to Nu.16.18 billion in March 2016. In terms of the percentage growth of the total assets of banks and non-banks, it has increased by 25.45% and

27.44% respectively compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The banking sector continues to dominate the share of the total assets of financial sector with 81.61% of the total assets. The remaining 12.39% of total assets is held by the non-banks.

The increase in the total assets of the banking sector was mainly contributed by the following:

- ✓ increase in Cash and bank balances by Nu.12.45 billion, particularly the balances with RMA which has increased by Nu.8.72 billion.
- ✓ the increase in loans and advances (net of specific provision and interest in suspense) by Nu.6.78 billion during the period under review.
- ✓ increase in bank's investment in corporate bonds and RMA bills by Nu.3.22billion, from Nu.5.34 billion in March 2015 to Nu.8.57 billion in March 2016.

Similarly, for non-banks, the reasons for increase in asset were due to the following:

- ✓ increase in loans and advances(net of specific provision and interest in suspense) by Nu.4.29 billion
- ✓ Investment in corporate bond by Nu.60 million.
- ✓ The increase in equity investments by Nu.30 million.

Liability

The total liabilities in the financial sector amounted to Nu.130.58 billion; out of which bank's liability consists of Nu.114.39 billion and non bank liability consist of Nu.16.18 billion during the period under review.

The increase in the total liability of the banking sector was mainly contributed by the following:

- ✓ Deposit liabilities increased by Nu.21.69billion from Nu.69.30 billion in March 2015 to Nu.90.99 billion in March 2016.
- ✓ Reserves increased by Nu.1.24 billion.

The increase in the total liability of the non bank sector was mainly contributed by the following:

- ✓ Borrowing from both commercial banks and non bank financial institutions have increased by Nu.1.46 billion
- ✓ Reserve increased by Nu.432.77 million during the period under review.

Sectoral Credit Analysis

The financial sectors' total loans (including specific provision and interest in suspense) to the economy reached to Nu. 79.02 billion from Nu.67.08 billion in March 2015 indicating a growth of 17.80%. The growth in the total loans was attributable to strong demand towards the Housing and Trade/Commerce sector.

As depicted in Table 2, the analysis on the sectoral exposures to total loans of the financial sector of March 2016 reveals

that the Housing Sector has the highest loan with Nu. 18.76 billion (23.74%) followed by Trade/commerce sector with Nu.16.16 billion (20.45%) and ¹Personal sector with Nu.12.23 billion (15.48%). However, in terms of absolute growth by sector;

- ✓ loans to Trade/Commerce sector experienced the highest sectoral growth by Nu.5.42 billion
- ✓ loans to Service/Tourism sector by Nu.2.06 billion in March 2016.

Sectoral Loan	Total FI's Loans		% Change	Figures in Million(Nu.)	
	Mar-15	Mar-16		Absolute Change	Holding (March 2016)
Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	3,139.08	4,347.05	38.48%	1,207.96	5.50%
Trade/Commerce	10,737.68	16,158.08	50.48%	5,420.40	20.45%
Manu/Industry	10,515.80	10,200.38	-3.00%	-315.42	12.91%
Service/Tourism	9,323.80	11,388.47	22.14%	2,064.68	14.41%
Housing	16,907.07	18,757.90	10.95%	1,850.83	23.74%
Transport	2,502.09	3,678.97	47.04%	1,176.89	4.66%
Loan Against Share	655.33	646.37	-1.37%	-8.95	0.82%
Personal Loan	11,670.77	12,230.17	4.79%	559.40	15.48%
Government (short term)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00%
Credit Card	9.21	10.55	14.54%	1.34	0.01%
Others	1,621.21	1,606.51	-0.91%	-14.70	2.03%
Totals	67,082.04	79,024.47	17.80%	11,942.42	100%

Out of the total credit of Nu. 79.02 billion, 82.48% (Nu. 65.18 billion) were provided by banks and 17.52% (Nu. 13.84 billion) by non-banks. The total loans and advances provided by the banks increased from Nu. 57.60 billion to Nu. 65.18 billion indicating a growth of 13.17%. Similarly, the total loans and advances of non-banks increased by 45.91%, from Nu. 9.49billion to Nu.13.84 billion during the period under review.

¹ For the purpose of this report, Govt. Employee loan (GE) and Loan Against Fixed Deposit (LAFD) has also been included in the Personal sector. However, for the risk-weighting of loans, the GE and LAFD bears a different risk weight and computed separately from the Personal sector loans. The Personal sector comprises of 6.45% of total loans after excluding GE and LAFD.

Credit Quality

Total Non Performing Loans (NPL) of the financial institutions increased from Nu.6.85billion in March 2015 to Nu. 8.99 billion in March 2016 indicating an increase of Nu.2.15 billion. The gross NPL ratio (NPL to total loans) stood at 11.38% in March 2016 as compared to 10.21% in March 2016.

Out of the total financial sector's loans and advances of Nu. 79.02 billion, Nu.70.03 billion (88.62%) are performing Loan and Nu.8.99billion (11.38%) are non performing loan. In March 2016, the highest NPL in both the banks and non banks was seen in substandard category.

From the total NPL of Nu.8.99 billion, NPL classified under the Substandard category comprises of 50.95% amounting to Nu.4.58 billion followed by NPL classified under loss category (which includes the term expired loans and loans under litigation cases) and Doubtful category with 36.15% (Nu.3.25billion) and 12.90% (Nu.1.16 billion) respectively during the period under review.

NPL of the banks increased to Nu. 7.70 billion from Nu.5.85 billion as against the increase in the total loans from Nu. 57.60 billion to Nu. 65.18 billion during the period under review. The gross NPL ratio of banks stood at 11.82%

Details	Banks		NBFIs		TOTAL		% Change
	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-16	
	(Nu. in million)						
Performing loans	51,742.80	57,477.37	8,493.16	12,550.48	60,235.96	70,027.85	16.26
Standard	45,179.03	51,469.44	6,918.41	10,821.37	52,097.44	62,290.82	19.57
Watch (up to 90 days)	6,563.77	6,007.93	1,574.75	1,729.10	8,138.52	7,737.03	-4.93
Non-performing loans	5,852.21	7,704.32	993.87	1,292.31	6,846.08	8,996.62	31.41
Substandard (91 to 180 days)	2,398.07	3,753.98	670.47	829.61	3,068.55	4,583.59	49.37
Doubtful (181 to 540 days)	1,164.37	1,104.56	82.90	55.87	1,247.26	1,160.43	-6.96
Loss (541 days & above)	2,289.77	2,845.78	240.50	406.83	2,530.27	3,252.61	28.55
Total Loan	57,595.01	65,181.69	9,487.03	13,842.78	67,082.04	79,024.47	17.80
Gross NPL Ratio	10.16%	11.82%	10.48%	9.34%	10.21%	11.38%	

as compared to 10.16% in March 2015. Similarly, the NPL for non-banks has also increased from Nu. 993.87 million to Nu.1.29 billion as against the increase in the total loans from Nu.9.49 billion to Nu. 13.84 billion during the period under review. The NPL ratio of non-banks stood at 9.34% in March 2016 as compared to 10.48% in March 2015.

The provision to NPL ratio, which indicates the percentage of loan loss provisions to total NPL has slightly decreased to 45.78% in March 2016 compared to 50.59% in March 2015. This was due to the major movement of NPLs from the Doubtful to Substandard category, which requires provisioning of 15%.

In terms of credit concentration limit, consolidated Single Largest Borrower's exposure of financial sectors in March 2016 stood at 14.58% and ten largest borrower's limit stood at 16.45%, with none of the financial institution violating the maximum allowable limit of 30 percent of capital fund and 30% total loan portfolio respectively. (Annexure I).

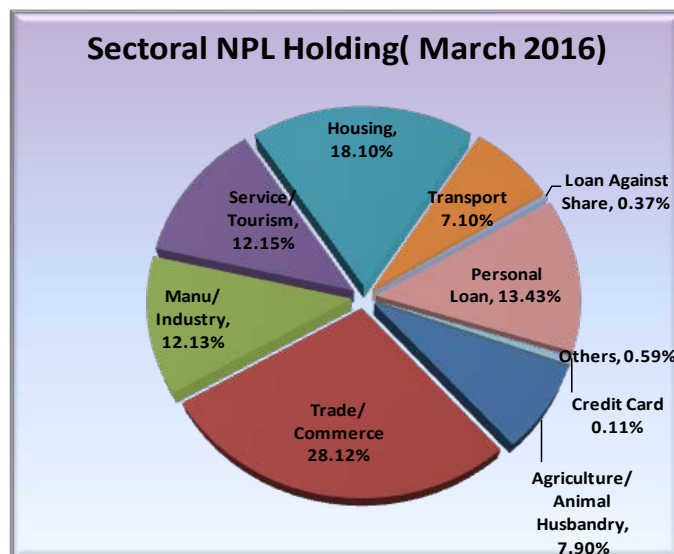
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The diagram represents sector wise NPL holding of the financial sectors for the period under review. The analysis of NPL by sector reveals the following:

- ✓ Trade/Commerce Sector have the highest NPL with Nu. 2.53 billion (28.12% of total NPL)
- ✓ the Housing Sector with Nu.1.62 billion (18.10%) and
- ✓ Personal Sector² with NPL of and Nu.1.21 billion (13.43%)

However, in terms of absolute increase in NPL by sector,

- ✓ Trade/Commerce Sector by Nu.691 million
- ✓ Housing Sector by Nu.487 million
- ✓ Service/tourism sector by Nu.407 million
- ✓ Although the Personal Sector has the third highest NPL, the NPL in this sector has contracted by Nu.19 million, from Nu.1227.41million in March 2015 to Nu.1208.31 million in March 2016.



For the period ended March 2016, the highest concentrated sectoral loan was seen in Housing and Trade & Commerce and Personal Sectors showing a total of 59.66%. In the same way the highest NPL exposure was also seen in these three sectors showing a total of 59.65%.

² For the purpose of this report, NPL of Govt. Employee (GE) and Loan Against Fixed Deposit (LAFD) has also been included in the Personal sector. In March 2016, the Personal sector comprises of 11.52% of total NPL after excluding GE and LAFD

EARNINGS

One of the important parameters to assess the performance of the bank is the earning trends. The continued viability of the financial institutions depend on its ability to earn an appropriate return on its assets which enables the institution to fund expansion and remain competitive.

Financial institutions have incurred a loss of Nu.376.53 million for the first quarter 2016. The banks have incurred a loss of Nu. 437.52 million as compared to a profit of Nu.50.54 million in

March 2015. However, the non banks have performed well compared to the banks recording a net profit of Nu.33.70 million during the period under review. The net profit of the non banks has increased by Nu.52 million after payment of corporate tax of Nu.14.44 million.

Table 4: Summary of consolidated Profit/Loss account - March 2015-2016					(Nu. In Million)		
Particulars	Banks		Non-Banks		Total FIs		% Change
	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-16	
Interest Income	1,567.48	1,877.33	271.38	387.04	1,838.85	2,264.37	23.14
Interest Expenses	750.01	886.77	215.60	199.32	965.61	1,086.09	12.48
Net Interest Income	817.47	990.56	55.77	187.72	873.25	1,178.28	34.93
Net Operating Income	579.38	711.18	80.76	259.13	660.14	970.31	46.99
Provisions	525.84	735.17	207.60	236.69	733.44	971.86	32.51
Profit after Tax	(45.20)	437.52	101.58	33.70	(51.03)	376.53	637.81

The interest income increased by 23.14%, from Nu.1.84 billion in March 2015 to Nu.2.26 billion in March 2016. The increase was mainly due to the increase in interest income from loans and advances by Nu. 2.08 billion. Similarly, the interest expense has also increased by Nu. 120 million out of which Nu.648 million was paid as interest on time deposits, Nu.210 million as interest on demand deposits and remaining Nu.227 million as interest on bonds and borrowings.

Most of the banks have incurred loss during the 1st quarter 2016 which has resulted in loss in the overall financial institutions. The reason for loss incurred by financial sector was mainly attributed to the increase in NPL by Nu.2.15 billion which required the financial institutions to provide high provisioning of Nu.971.86 million.

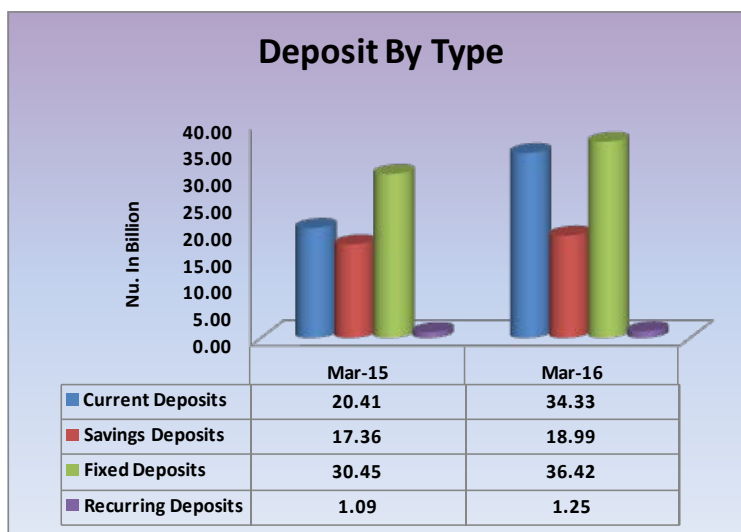
Deposits

The deposit liabilities are the main source of fund for financial institutions especially for the banks. The total deposit base of bank increased from Nu.69.30 billion in March 2015 to Nu.90.99 billion indicating a growth of 31.30%.

The figure below shows the deposit trend by deposit type. The total deposit base of the banking sector showed a growth of 31.30% amounting to Nu.21.69 billion. The increase in the overall deposit base was mainly due to increase in both the Demand Deposits and Time Deposits by 41.20% and 19.44% respectively.

As a share of total deposits, Demand Deposits (Current and Saving) accounted for 58.60% and Time Deposits (Fixed and Recurring) of 41.40%.

Demand Deposits have increased by Nu.15.56 billion, from Nu.37.76 billion to Nu. 53.32 billion during the period under review as detailed below:



- ✓ Current Deposit increased from Nu.20.41billion in March 2015 to Nu.34.33 billion in March 2016.
- ✓ Savings Deposit increased from Nu.17.36 billion in March 2015 to Nu. 18.99 billion in March2016.

Similarly, the Time Deposit has also increased from Nu.31.54 billion to Nu.37.67 billion during the period under review:

- ✓ Fixed Deposit Account increased from Nu.30.45 billion in March 2015 to Nu.36.42 billion in March 2016
- ✓ Recurring Account has slightly increased from Nu. 1.09 billion to Nu.1.25 billion.

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In terms of deposits by customer type, out of the total deposits of Nu.90.99 billion in March 2016, Retail Deposits accounts for 54.81% (Nu. 49.87 billion) and remaining 45.19% (Nu. 41.12

Table 5: Consolidated Deposit by Customer - March 2015-2016			Nu.in million	
Deposits by Customer	Total Deposits		% Change	% Holding
	Mar-15	Mar-16		
Corporate deposits	39178.43	41119.12	4.95	45.19
Government	10945.04	9811.94	-10.35	10.78
Government Corp.	11357.47	11460.76	0.91	12.60
Public Companies	246.35	339.38	37.76	0.37
Private Co.	3019.84	3471.64	14.96	3.82
Commercial Banks	7434.30	9658.26	29.91	10.61
NBFIs	6175.42	6377.16	3.27	7.01
Retail deposits	30125.00	49873.79	65.56	54.81
Individuals	28908.64	48590.68	68.08	53.40
Foreign Currency	1216.36	1283.11	5.49	1.41
Total	69303.42	90992.91	31.30	100.00

billion) constitutes Corporate Deposit. For the 1st Quarter 2016, Retail Deposits dominated the deposit holding pattern of the banks. Out of the total Retail Deposits of Nu.49.87 billion, individual deposits consists of Nu.48.59 billion (53.40%) and Nu.1.28 billion (1.41%) comprises of foreign currency deposits.

Similarly, Out of the total Corporate Deposits of Nu.41.12 billion,

Government Corporation deposit constituted the highest with 12.60% (Nu.11.46 billion) followed by Government deposit and deposit by commercial banks with 10.78% (Nu.9.81 billion) and 10.61% (Nu.9.66 billion) respectively during the period under review.

Liquidity

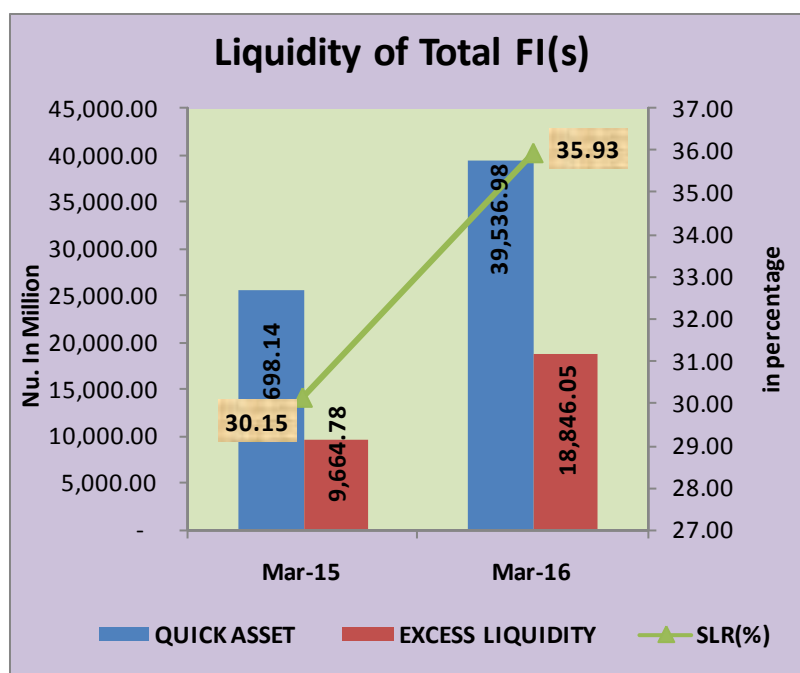
Liquidity is required for all the financial institutions to meet its obligation as and when they fall due. Financial institutions with access to reliable funding sources are likely to expose to low liquidity risk than those having to depend on volatile sources of fund. Further, the Prudential Regulations 2002 requires all the FIs to maintain a minimum liquidity in the form of quick assets, in the ratio not less than 20% of its total liabilities excluding capital fund and liabilities to the RMA for banks and not less than 10% for non banks.

For the period under review, the financial institutions are in comfortable liquidity position with Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR) of 35.93% which is 15.93% above the regulatory requirement, thereby, leading to the excess liquidity of Nu.18.85 billion for the period under review.

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The excess liquidity of the financial sector has increased significantly to Nu. 18.85 billion in March 2016 as compared to Nu.9.66 billion in March 2015.

The increase liquidity in the financial sector is mainly due to the increase in the quick assets of banks by Nu.14.40 billion which has offset the decrease in the quick asset of non banks by Nu. 564 million, during the period under review. The increase in the quick asset was mainly because of the increase in the financial sector's balances with the RMA by Nu.8.57 billion followed by the increase in Time Deposits with



commercial banks in Bhutan maturing less than 1year by Nu.2.51 billion and demand deposit with commercial banks in Bhutan by Nu.1.57 billion.

The Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR) of the financial sector stood at 35.93% in March 2016 as compared to 30.15% in March 2015, with both banking and non-banking sectors maintaining SLR position in excess to the minimum SLR of 20% and 10% respectively. The SLR of the banks stood at 38.96% in March 2016 as compared to 31.07% in March 2015. Similarly, the non-banks' SLR position for the March 2016 stood at 13.67% as compared to 23.38% in March 2015. The increase in quick asset of financial sectors by Nu.13.84 billion has led to increase in overall SLR position of the financial sector.

Further, the other indicators of fund based liquidity improved as the Credit to Deposit ratio of the banking sector decreased from 83.11% in 2014 to 71.63% indicating a improvement of 11.47% during the period under review (Annexure I)

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Financial Soundness Indicators of Financial institutions (March 2015-2016)

Indicators	Mar-15	Mar-16
Capital		
<i>RWCAR(10%)</i>	18.29%	16.42%
<i>Core CAR(5%)</i>	14.05%	13.10%
<i>Leverage Ratio</i>	12.70%	11.37%
Asset Quality		
<i>Gross NPL Ratio</i>	10.21%	11.38%
<i>Provision to NPL</i>	50.59%	45.78%
<i>Net NPL to Net Loan</i>	4.38%	5.45%
<i>Single Largest Borrower</i>	16.38%	14.58%
<i>Ten Largest Borrower</i>	16.62%	16.45%
Earning		
<i>Return on Asset(ROA)</i>	-0.05%	-1.83%
<i>Return on Equity(ROE)</i>	-0.27%	-0.31%
<i>Profit After Tax(in million)</i>	Nu.(51.03)	Nu.(376.53)
Liquidity		
<i>Loans to Deposits ratio</i>	83.11%	71.63%
<i>Statutory Liquidity Requirement</i>	30.15%	35.93%
<i>Excess liquidity(Nu. In billion)</i>	Nu.9.66b	Nu.18.85b

Summary of consolidated deposits by type, March2015-2016

Deposits by type	Banks		% change	% Holding (2016)
	Mar-15	Mar-16		
Demand Deposits	37764.97	53323.03	41.20	58.60%
Current Deposits	20405.18	34332.69	68.25	37.73%
Savings Deposits	17359.79	18990.34	9.39	20.87%
Time Deposits	31538.45	37669.88	19.44	41.40%
Fixed Deposits	30453.18	36424.65	19.61	40.03%
Recurring Deposits	1085.28	1245.23	14.74	1.37%
Total	69303.42	90992.91	31.30	100.00%

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Sectoral loan Trend from March 2015-2016

Sectoral Loan of Total FIs March 2015-March 2016		Figures in Million(Nu.)			
Sectoral Loan	Total FI's Loans		% Change	Absolute Change	Holding (March 2016)
	Mar-15	Mar-16			
Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	3,139.08	4,347.05	38.48%	1,207.96	5.50%
Trade/Commerce	10,737.68	16,158.08	50.48%	5,420.40	20.45%
Manu/Industry	10,515.80	10,200.38	-3.00%	-315.42	12.91%
Service/Tourism	9,323.80	11,388.47	22.14%	2,064.68	14.41%
Housing	16,907.07	18,757.90	10.95%	1,850.83	23.74%
Transport	2,502.09	3,678.97	47.04%	1,176.89	4.66%
Loan Against Share	655.33	646.37	-1.37%	-8.95	0.82%
Personal Loan	11,670.77	12,230.17	4.79%	559.40	15.48%
Government (short term)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00%
Credit Card	9.21	10.55	14.54%	1.34	0.01%
Others	1,621.21	1,606.51	-0.91%	-14.70	2.03%
Totals	67,082.04	79,024.47	17.80%	11,942.42	100%

Sectoral NPL Trend from March 2015-2016

Sectoral Non Performing Loan		Nu.in million			
Sector	Total FI's NPL		% Change	Absolute Change	Holding (2016)
	Mar-15	Mar-16			
Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	443.33	711.16	60.41	267.83	7.90%
Trade/Commerce	1,838.36	2,529.81	37.61	691.45	28.12%
Manu/Industry	855.29	1,090.85	27.54	235.56	12.13%
Service/Tourism	685.98	1,093.02	59.34	407.05	12.15%
Housing	1,141.30	1,628.42	42.68	487.12	18.10%
Transport	591.75	638.35	7.87	46.60	7.10%
Loan Against Share	31.55	33.51	6.19	1.95	0.37%
Personal Loan	1,227.41	1,208.31	-1.56	-19.09	13.43%
Government (short term)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00%
Credit Card	4.52	10.26	126.72	5.73	0.11%
Others	26.59	52.93	99.07	26.34	0.59%
Totals	6,846.08	8,996.62	31.41	2,150.54	100.00%