

## Financial Regulation & Supervision Department



## FINANCIAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE REVIEW REPORT (September 2017)

This report presents the performance of the Bhutanese financial sector on peer group basis (excluding NPPF) for the period ended Q3FY'17 in comparison to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This report has been prepared by the Financial Regulation & Supervision Department of the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan (RMA) and the information contained in this report is based on the returns submitted by the financial institutions to the RMA. Further, RMA issued revised Prudential Regulations (PR) 2016 for compliance by all the financial institutions with effect from September 2016. The FRSD has also revised the reporting formats of the financial institutions in line with PR 2016.

## Overview

The financial system in Bhutan for the period ended September 2017, is dominated by the banking sector accounting for 85.23% (Nu. 125.75 billion) of the total assets of the financial sector, while 14.77% (Nu. 21.79 billion) accounted for non-banks' asset. During the period under review, the financial sector incurred a loss of Nu. 679 million, with the bank incurring a loss of Nu.1.05billion. However, the non-banking sector earned a profit of Nu.374million.

The total loans to the economy reached Nu.98.86billion for the period ended September 2017. It has increased by 16% (Nu.13.88billion). The growth in the total loans was attributable to strong demand towards the Housing sector, Service/Tourism Sector and Trade &Commerce sector. The Non-Performing Loans (NPL) was also observed to be the highest in these three sectors. The Gross NPL ratio in the financial sector stood at 12.93% in September 2017 (Gross NPL ratio of banks with 14.38% and non bank stood at 6.75%).

With regard to the credit exposure to Micro, Cottage, Small, Medium and Large (MCSML) enterprises, out of the total loan of Nu98.86billion, the loans to Medium and Large enterprises accounted for 21.99% (Nu. 21.74 billion) and 14.67% (Nu. 14.50 billion) respectively of the total loans of Nu. 98.86 billion, while only 17.75% (Nu. 17.65 billion) of the loans are given to the Micro, Cottage and Small enterprises. Capital Adequacy Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Requirement were maintained above the minimum regulatory requirements.

The Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI) has sanctioned loans amounting to Nu. 256.03 million for the period ended September 2017. The gross NPL ratio of MFIs for the period under review stood at 19.17%. The RMA has issued registration certificate to three MFIs as of September 2017.

## 1. Business Size and Growth

### 1.1. Assets/Liabilities of financial sector

Financial sector continued to grow with an expansion of asset and liability by 17.13%. Total asset of the financial sector has increased by Nu. 21.57 billion, from Nu.125.96 billion in September 2016 to Nu. 147.54billion in September 2017. However, when compared to June 2017 the asset has decreased by 0.98%, this was mainly due to decrease in marketable securities in September 2017.

Out of the total assets of Nu. 147.54 billion in September 2017, 85.23% ( Nu. 125.75billion) accounted for banks' asset while 14.77% (Nu. 21.79 billion) accounted for non-banks' asset. In terms of the composition of the asset of

the financial sector for the period ended September 2017, major component is the loans and advances (net of provisions) with 61.54%, followed by cash and bank balances with 26.63%.

On the liability side, banks' liability consisted of Nu.125.75 billion and the remaining Nu.21.79 billion consisted of non banks liability. The increase in the liability of the financial sector was mainly due to the increase in banking deposits by Nu.16.40billion

### 1.2. Banking and Non banking sector

During the period under review, the banking sector's asset has increased by 17.09% from Nu.107.39billion in September 2016 to Nu.125.75billion in September 2017. Similarly, the asset of non-banking sector has also increased by Nu. 3.22billion from Nu.18.85billion in September 2016 to Nu.21.79billion in September 2017.

The increase in the total assets of the banking sector was mainly contributed by the increase in loans and advances (net of specific provision and interest in suspense) by Nu.9.95billion, followed by the increase in bank's investment in Marketable securities by Nu.4.04 billion. On

ASSET	Sep-16	Sep-17
Cash and bank balances	35,499.33	39,289.62
Marketable securities	8,105.21	12,148.81
Loans and advances( net of provisions)	78,000.25	90,793.86
Equity Investment	580.78	631.92
Fixed Asset	1,440.45	1,798.77
Other Assets	2,337.80	2,873.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,963.83</b>	<b>147,536.89</b>

the liability side of banking sector, the deposit liabilities of Nu. 102.77billion (82%) constituted the major component of liabilities.

Similarly, the major component of the asset of the non-banking sector was the loans and advances with 83.78% (Nu.18.25billion), while the borrowings from financial institution of Nu.2.69 billion (12.35%) was one of the major components of liabilities of the non-banking sector. As of September 2017, the non-banking sector had an insurance fund of Nu.9.34billion which comprises of the life insurance fund, general insurance fund, group insurance fund and other funds (Annexure I).

### **1.3. Off-balance sheet exposure of financial sector**

For the period ended September 2017, off-balance sheet (OBS) exposure of the financial sector accounted for Nu.12.59billion. The share of financial guarantees and other guarantees to total off-balance sheet exposure of the financial sector comprised the highest with 78.32% amounting to Nu. 9.86 billion, followed by letter of credit with 21.68% (Nu.2.73 billion). The OBS exposure of banking sector accounted for Nu.11.94 billion and the remaining Nu.648million accounted for OBS exposure of non-banking sector.

## **2. Capital and Reserves**

Capital serves as a reserve against unexpected losses and is the foundation of sound financial system. Capital base of the financial institution facilitates depositors in forming their risk perception about the institution. Besides absorbing the unanticipated shocks, it signals that the institution will continue to honor its obligations.

The capital fund<sup>1</sup> of the financial sector for the period ended September 2017 amounted to Nu.20.18billion, a slight increase by Nu.367million, from Nu.19.81billion in September 2016. The capital fund of the banking sector amounted to Nu.16.29billion and for non-banking sector it amounted for Nu. 3.89billion. In terms of the capital composition, the tier I capital (consisting of paid up capital, general reserves and retained earnings), which can absorb the unexpected losses without the bank being required to cease operation, accounted for 79.38%.

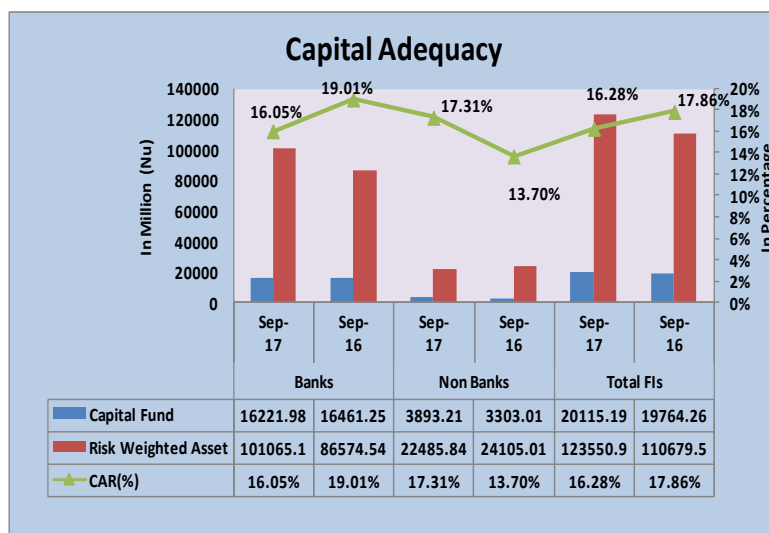
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<sup>1</sup> The total capital fund is the total capital fund without deducting the NPL of related party. The total capital fund and the capital fund while calculating the CAR ratio will not tally since the NPL of related party has been deducted from the capital fund while assessing the RWCAR as required by the section 2.4.7 of PR 2016.

## 2.1 Capital Adequacy of Financial Sector

The financial sector's total Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (RWCAR)<sup>2</sup> has decreased from 17.81% in September 2016 to 16.28% in September 2017, mainly due to increase in total risk weighted assets by Nu.12 billion(11.63%) . The increase in risk weighted assets was mainly because of increase in NPL by 13.80% in September 2017 whereby a high risk weight of 150% has been assigned. The RWCAR of both banks and non banks are observed to be within the minimum requirement of 12.75% including the capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.

The RWCAR of banks stood at 16.05% in September 2017 as compared to 19.01%. The decrease in RWCAR was attributed by the increase in risk weighted asset by 17%



(Nu.14billion) which was mainly due to the increase in NPL, requiring higher risk weight of 150%. In case of non-banks, the RWCAR has increased by 3.61%, from 13.70% in September 2016 to 17.31% in September 2017.

The core capital ratio, which measures the minimum value of personal risk undertaken by the shareholders stood at 12.97% as compared to 13.77% in the previous year's corresponding quarter. The core capital of banks stood at 12.93% and for non banking sector, it stood at 13.12%. The ratio of both banks and non banks were observed to be maintained well above the minimum requirement of 7.5%.

## 2.2 Leverage Ratio

Leverage ratio<sup>3</sup> acts as a supplementary measure to capital adequacy ratio by ensuring that the financial institutions maintain adequate levels of capital at all times. The Leverage ratio for the financial sector for September 2017 stood at 10.01%, maintaining 5.01% higher than the regulatory requirement of 5%. The leverage ratio of banking and non banking sector stood at 9.49% and 13.15% respectively for the period ended September 2017.

<sup>2</sup> The RWCAR signifies the availability of amount of shareholders' funds to support the business of the financial institutions. The NPL of related parties has been deducted from the capital fund when assessing RWCAR as required by the section 2.4.7 of PR 2016.

<sup>3</sup> From September 2016, the minimum Leverage ratio is raised from 3% to 5%

### 3. Asset Quality

Quality of asset is one of the most important factor and determinants of the performance and profitability of the financial sector. The financial sectors' total loans to the economy amounted to Nu.98.86billion, a increase by 16% (Nu.13.88billion) . The growth in the total loans was attributable to strong demand towards the Housing sector, Service/Tourism Sector and Trade &Commerce sector.

The review on loan classification of the financial sector indicated that both loans and NPL have increased by Nu. 13.88billion and Nu. 1.55 billion respectively. During September 2017, provision coverage ratio stood at 54.13% ,which has increased by 1.22% when compared to September 2016.

Gross NPL ratio of the financial sector stood at 12.93% for the period ended September 2017; this ratio has decreased when compared to September 2016 by 0.29%. The gross NPL ratio of both banks and non-banks has decreased during the period under review. The gross NPL ratio of

	Banks		Non Banks		Total FIs	
	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17
<b>Performing loan</b>	59,043.22	68,486.55	14,698.72	17,589.00	73,741.94	86,075.54
<b>NPL</b>	10,012.51	11507.03	1217.56	1272.91	11,230.07	12779.95
<b>Total Loan</b>	69,055.73	79,993.58	15,916.28	18,861.91	84,972.01	98855.49
<b>NPL Ratio(%)</b>	<b>14.50%</b>	<b>14.38%</b>	<b>7.65%</b>	<b>6.75%</b>	<b>13.22%</b>	<b>12.93%</b>

banks stood at 14.38% in September 2017 as compared to 14.50% in September 2016. Similarly, for the non-banks the NPL ratio has also decreased by 1.10%, from 7.65% in September 2016 to 6.75% in September 2017. Although, the gross NPL ratio for both banks and non banks has decreased slightly it is important to note that the improvement in the ratio is actually attributed by the increase in the total loans in the financial sector by 16% which has offset the increase in NPL of 13%.

Of the total loan outstanding of Nu. 79.99billion in the banking sector, 85.62% (Nu.68billion) was regular loans and 14.38% (Nu.11billion) was non-performing loans. Similarly, out of the total loan outstanding of Nu. 18.86 billion of non-banking sector, 6.75% (Nu.1.27billion) was non-performing loans and remaining 93.25% (Nu. 17.59billion) constitutes regular loans.

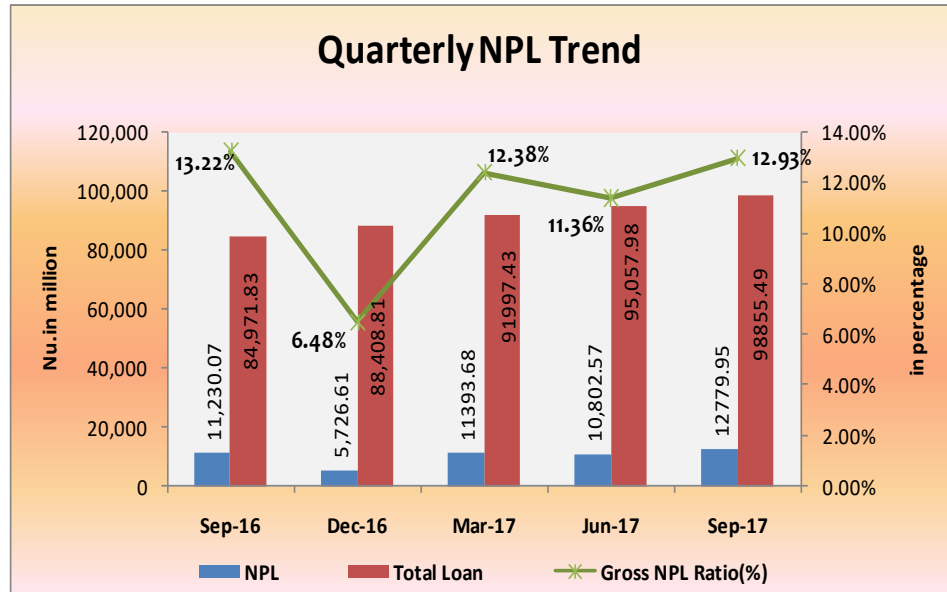
During the period ended September 2017, out of the total NPL of Nu.12.78 billion, NPL classified under the Loss category<sup>4</sup> (which includes the term expired loans and loans under

<sup>4</sup> principal and interest overdue above 365 days has been categorized into loss bucket.

litigation cases) comprises of 45.92% amounting to Nu.5.87 billion followed by NPL classified under the Substandard and Doubtful category <sup>5</sup>with 36.45%(Nu.4.66billion)and 17.63%(Nu.2.25 billion) respectively(Annexure III).

As shown in the figure below, the NPL depicts an undulating pattern: the highest NPL was recorded in the month of September 2016 at 13.22% while the lowest occurred in December 2016 at 6.48%.

Looking at the quarterly trend of the Gross NPL Ratio, the ratio is always high in the first three quarters of the year. The NPL ratio for the period ended September 2017 has improved slightly when compared to September 2016.



Further, the Single Largest Borrower’s (SLB) exposure and Ten Largest Borrower’s (TLB) exposure of the financial sector for the period ended September 2017 were found to be within the limit of 30% of capital fund and 30% of the total loans respectively. The SLB and TLB exposure of the financial sector stood at 15.25% and 16.38% respectively. The net NPL to net loan for September 2017 stood at 5.18% (Annexure II).

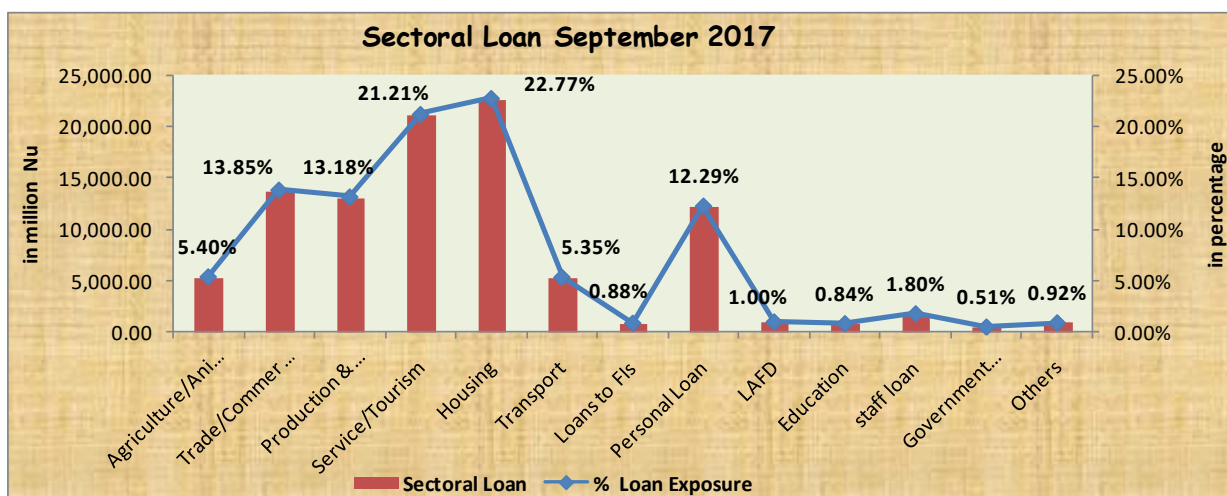
<sup>5</sup> The loans and advances whose principal and interest payment has been overdue by 181 days to 365 days has been included under doubtful category



#### 4. Sectoral Loans and Advances

The financial sectors' total loans reached to Nu.98.86billion, a increase from Nu.84.97billion in September 2016 to Nu.98.86billion in September 2017 indicating a growth of 16% (Nu.13.88billion). The growth in the total loans was attributable to strong demand towards the Housing sector, Service/Tourism Sector and Trade &Commerce sector.

As shown in the diagram below, the major component of the loan was seen in Housing sector with Nu. 22.51 billion (22.77%). Of the total loans to the Housing sector, the commercial housing loan amounted to Nu.15.32billion and the home loans amounted to Nu.7.19billion.



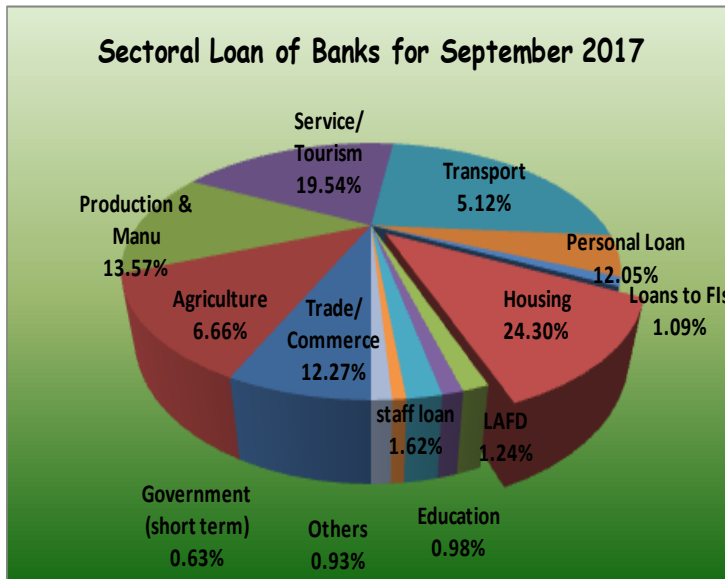
Along with the Housing sector, the loans to the Service/ Tourism sector and Trade/commerce sector was also observed to be in the highest exposed sectors with Nu.20.97billion (21.21%) and Nu.13.69billion(13.85%) of the total loans respectively.

Out of the total loans of Nu.98.86 billion, 80.93% (Nu. 79.99billion) were provided by banks and 19.08% (Nu. 18.86billion) was provided by non-banks. The total loans and advances provided by the banks increased from Nu. 69.06billion in September 2016 to Nu. 79.99billion indicating a growth of 15%. Similarly, the total loans and advances of non-banks increased by 18%, from Nu. Nu. 15.92 billion to Nu.18.86billion during the period under review.



#### 4.1 Sectoral loan and advances: banking and non-banking sector

Sectoral loan analysis<sup>6</sup> for banking sector for the period ended September 2017 reveals the following:

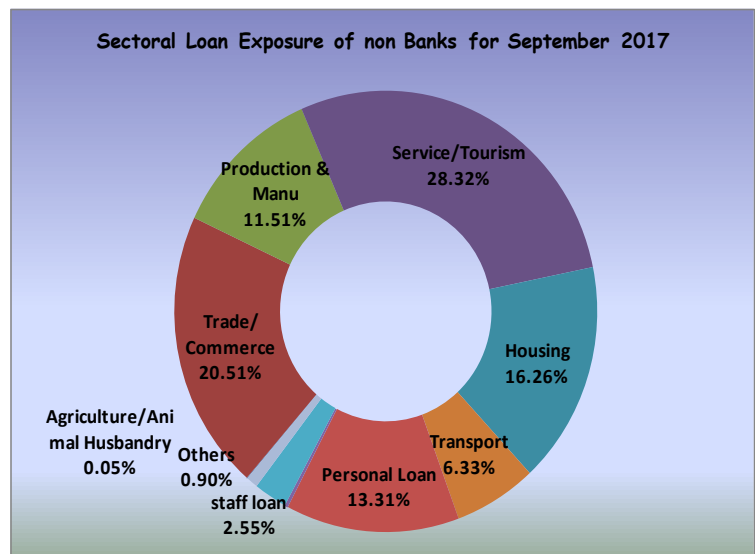


(13.57%).

- ✓ the highest loan was seen in Housing sector amounting to Nu.19.44 billion(24.30%). Commercial housing loan comprised of Nu.12.64billion and the remaining Nu. 6.80billion consisted of home loan.
- ✓ Service & Tourism sector with Nu.15.63billion (19.54%)
- ✓ Production and sector was with Nu.10.86billion

Conversely, for non banking sector, out of the total loan of Nu.18.86billion for the period ended September 2017, the loan exposure reveals the following:

- ✓ Service and Tourism sector accounted for 28.32% (Nu.5.34billion),
- ✓ Trade and Commerce sector accounted for 20.51% amounting to Nu.3.87billion
- ✓ Housing sector accounted for 16.26% amounting to Nu.3.07billion.( commercial housing loan comprised of Nu. 2.68billion and home loan comprised of Nu.388.82billion)



<sup>6</sup> For September 2016 financial sector performance report, the return from FIs was based on old reporting format, where the Education loan, Staff loan and loans to FIs were clubbed under other sector. However, for the purpose of September 2017 report, the adjustments are made for both sept 2016 and 2017 in these sectors.

## 5. Credit Quality/ Sectoral NPL of Financial sector

The financial sectors' total NPL increased to Nu.12.78billion in September 2017 as compared to Nu.11.23billion in September 2016, indicating a growth of 13%(Nu.1.55billion). The NPL when compared to June 2017 has increased by Nu.1.98 billion.The analysis on the sectoral exposure to total NPL of the financial sector for September 2017 shows that out of the total NPL of Nu.12.78 billion, the Service and Tourism sector had the highest NPL with Nu.2.85billion (22.26%), followed by Trade/Commerce sector and Housing sector with Nu.2.64billion (20.68%) and Nu.2.06billion(16.08%) respectively. Similar sectoral NPL trend was also observed in June 2017.



Year on year absolute growth of sectoral NPL shows that the Service/Tourism sector and Agriculture sector has significantly increased by Nu.1.06billion and Nu.703billion respectively. However, the NPL of Trade/Commerce, Transport, Education and LAFD<sup>7</sup>has decreased.

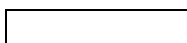
### 5.1 Sectoral NPL of banking and non-banking Sector

NPL of banking sector has increased by Nu.1.49billion, from Nu.10.01billion in September 2016 to Nu.11.51billion in September 2017. The NPL of the banking sector has increased by Nu.1.95billion (20%) when compared to June 2017. The highest NPL for September 2017 was seen in Trade and Commerce sector with 21.02%, followed by Service and Tourism sector and Housing sector with 19.90% and 17.75% respectively.

<sup>7</sup> Loan against Fixed Deposits

Likewise, for the non banking sector, the NPL has slightly increased by Nu.55.36million ( from Nu.1.22billion in September 2016 to Nu.1.27billion in September 2017). From the total NPL of non banking sector of Nu.1.27billion, the highest NPL in September 2017 was seen in Service and Tourism Sector with 43.63% and Personal Sector<sup>8</sup> with 24.63%. Unlike banking sector, the NPL of the housing loan for non banking sector was minimal with 0.99% amounting to Nu.12million for September 2017.

## **6. Loans to Micro, Cottage, Small, Medium, Large (MCSML) and Non-enterprise loan**



MCSML and non enterprise Loan and NPL as of SEPTEMBER 2017 ( figure in million Nu.)								
	Banks		Non Banks		Total			
	Loan	NPL	Non Banks	NPL	Total	NPL	% loan exposure	% NPLshare from total Fls
MIRCO	3,203.00	975.18	10.11	2.36	3,213.10	977.55	3.25%	7.65%
COTTAGE	3,091.59	1,018.36	73.98	7.99	3,165.57	1,026.34	3.20%	8.03%
SMALL	8,049.75	2,224.09	3,218.46	251.47	11,268.21	2,475.56	11.40%	19.37%
MEDIUM	14,664.47	2,936.82	7,077.82	627.44	21,742.29	3,564.26	21.99%	27.89%
LARGE	13,490.25	621.05	1,011.81	-0.00	14,502.05	621.05	14.67%	4.86%
NON-enterp	37,494.53	3,731.53	7,469.73	383.66	44,964.26	4,115.19	45.48%	32.20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,993.58</b>	<b>11,507.04</b>	<b>18,861.91</b>	<b>1,272.91</b>	<b>98,855.49</b>	<b>12,779.95</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The above table shows the loans and NPL to MCSML and non-enterprise<sup>9</sup> for the period ended September 2017. From the total loan of Nu.98.86billion in the financial sector, major loan component was seen in non-enterprise loan with Nu.44.96billion (45.48%), followed by Medium and Large enterprise with Nu. 21.74 billion (21.99%) and Nu.14.50billion(14.67%) respectively. The loans to Micro, Cottage and Small enterprises comprised of 17.75% (17.65billion) of the total loans. Similar to the loan exposure, the high NPL was also seen in non-enterprise with 32.20% followed by medium with 27.89% and small enterprise loan with 19.37%

High concentration of loan and NPL was seen in non-enterprise and Medium enterprise for both banking and non banking sector. Out of the total loan of Nu. 79.99billion of the banking sector for the period ended September 2017, the non-enterprise loan comprised the highest with 46.87% amounting to Nu.37.49billion, followed by Medium enterprise with 18.33% (Nu.14.66billion) and Large enterprise with 16.86% (Nu.14.66billion). Loans to Micro, Cottage

<sup>8</sup> For this report, the Sectoral loan and NPL is based on the new reporting format, The personal includes the personal loan ,GE loan and credit card loan..

<sup>9</sup> Non enterprise consists of Housing, Transport, Personal, Staff Loan, Education Loan, Loan against Deposits, Loans and other sector

and Small enterprises consisted only 17.93% amounting to Nu.14.34billion. In terms of NPL holding, high NPL share was seen in non-enterprise with 32.43% (Nu.3.73billion) and Medium enterprise with 25.52% (Nu.2.94billion).

Similarly, for non-banking sector, loan to non-enterprise comprised of 39.60% (Nu.7.47billion), the Medium and Small enterprises comprising of 37.52% (Nu. 7.08billion) and 17.06% (Nu. 3.22billion) respectively. The loans to Micro, Cottage and Large enterprise consisted of 5.81% amounting to Nu.1.09billion for September 2017. Unlike banking sector, the highest NPL for non banking sector was seen in Medium enterprise with 49.29%(Nu.627million) followed by NPL in non-enterprise with 30.14%(Nu.383million).

<b>Quarterly MCSML and Non enterprise loan Trend ( figures in million Nu.)</b>					
<b>Loans</b>	<b>Dec 2016</b>	<b>March 2017</b>	<b>June 2017</b>	<b>Sept 2017</b>	<b>Growth</b>
MICRO	2,966.97	2,931.36	3,098.99	3,213.10	2.69%
COTTAGE	2,688.95	3,137.59	3,062.91	3,165.57	5.59%
SMALL	9,722.34	10,552.89	10,743.25	11,268.21	8.04%
MEDIUM	19,245.77	20,055.88	20,433.09	21,742.24	4.15%
LARGE	13,217.31	13,021.67	14,082.54	14,502.05	3.14%
NON -Enterp	40,567.30	42,298.04	43,637.22	49,964.26	7.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,408.64</b>	<b>91,997.43</b>	<b>95,057.98</b>	<b>98,855.49</b>	<b>3.79%</b>

The analysis on the loan trend of MCSML and non-enterprise mentioned in the above table revealed that all the loans to MCSML ad non-enterprise is on an increasing trend for all four quarters. However, the loans to Micro and Large enterprise have decreased in March 2017 by Nu.35.61million and Nu.195million respectively when compared to December 2016; these loans perked up from June 2017 reaching at Nu.3.21billion in September 2017. As seen in the above table, the loan to Small enterprise has grown significantly by 8.04% over the four quarters which was then followed by non-enterprise by 7.19%.

## 7. Micro Finance (MFI)

The RMA has issued a registration certificate to three Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) as of September 2017. The MFIs<sup>10</sup> have sanctioned loans to 3362 clients amounting to Nu.256.03million

for the period ended September 2017.

Out of the total loan outstanding of

Loans Sanctioned by MFIs as of sept 2017(figures in million)			
	No. of Borrowers	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Outstanding
Short term loan ( less than 1 year)	1358	61.44	47.98
Long term loan ( more than 1 year)	2004	194.59	139.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>3362</b>	<b>256.03</b>	<b>187.31</b>

Nu.187.31million, 2004 accounts amounting to Nu.194 million was sanctioned as long term loan(more than 1 year) and the remaining 1358 accounts amounting to Nu.47.98 million was sanctioned as short term loan(less than 1 year). The MFIs have sanctioned a new loan amounting to Nu.63.49million to 683 clients during the period under review.

For the period ended September 2017, 541 accounts (Nu.35.91million) was non-performing loan. The gross NPL ratio of MFIs stood at 19.17% ( outstanding loan of Nu.187.31 million, NPL of Nu.35.91million) for September 2017. When compared to June 2017, both the NPL and loan has increased by Nu. 0.60 million and Nu.21.32 million respectively.

## 8. Financial Performance

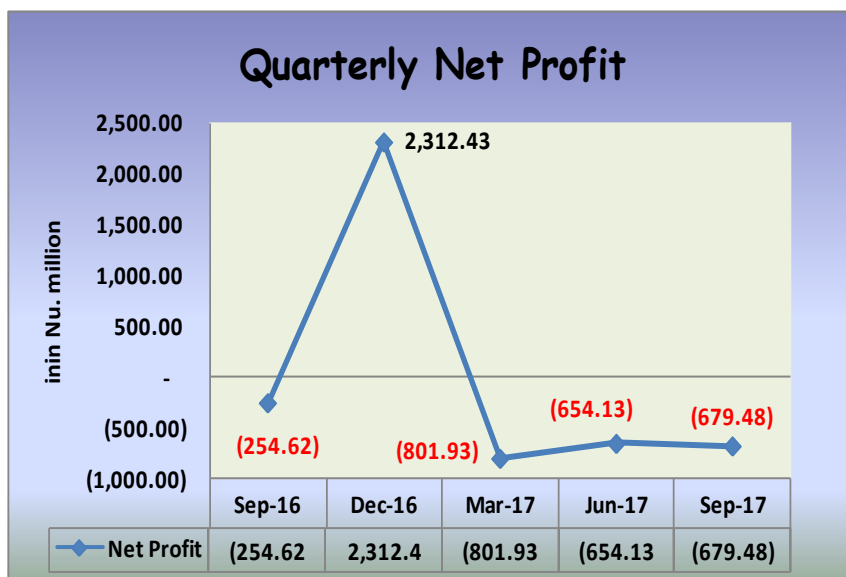
One of the important parameters to assess the performance of the financial sector is the earning trends. The continued viability of the financial institutions depends on its ability to earn an appropriate return on its assets which enables the institutions to fund business expansion and remain competitive.

During the period ended September 2017, both the interest income and interest expense grew by Nu.441.93million and Nu. 981.09 million respectively. The provisions increased due to deterioration in asset quality, mainly the increase in NPL in absolute terms byNu.1.5billion. Provision provided for NPLs has increased by 14.11% during the period under review.

The financial sector has incurred a loss of Nu. 679 million in September 2017, and this was mainly due to the huge loss incurred by one of the banks. The banking sector suffered a total loss of Nu.1.05billion, while, the non-banking sector earned a total profit of Nu.374million.

<sup>10</sup> The data of MFI is excluding BAOWE

During the period under review, the Return on Assets (RoA) and Return on Equity (RoE) showed a substantial decline, reflecting the impact of a sharp decline in net profits which consequently had a negative RoA of 0.47% and RoE of -3.25%. The RoA and RoE of the banking sector stood at -0.84% and -6.08% respectively, while the the RoA and RoE of the non-banking sector stood at 1.82% and 10.46% respectively.



Looking at the quarterly trend, the financial sector has only earned profit in the year end (December 2016), while for others, it has incurred a loss.

### 8.1 Financial Performance: banking and non-banking sector

The banks have incurred a loss of Nu.1.05billion for the period ended September

2017. The increase in interest and operating expenses by Nu.624million and Nu.88.36million respectively has led the banks suffer a loss. Additionally, the substantial increase in NPL by Nu.1.49billion has resulted to increase in loan provisioning of Nu.1billion leading to deterioration in earnings of the banking sector.

On the contrary, the non banks have performed better compared to banks recording a net profit of Nu.374.43 million during the period under review. The net profit of the non banks has increased by Nu.79.90 million, from Nu.294million September 2016 to Nu.374 million in September 2017. The interest income has increased by Nu.328million and operating income has increased by Nu.180million. These increases in income have led to better performance of the non banking sector.

## 9. Deposit (Banking Sector)

The deposit liabilities are the main source of fund for financial institutions especially for the banks. The total deposit base of bank increased by 18.99%(Nu.16.40billion), from Nu.86.36billion in September 2016 to Nu.102.77 billion in September 2017. The growth in the overall deposit base was due to the increase in the deposits by individual in CASA<sup>11</sup> accounts and Term & Recurring deposits by Nu.16billion and Nu.4.6billion respectively.

The CASA has increased by 28.60%( Nu.12.54billion) in September 2017, from Nu.43.84billion in September 2016 to Nu.56.38billion in September 2017. Out of the total deposit of Nu.102.77billion, CASA deposits accounted for 54.86% amounting to Nu.56.38billion for September 2017. Under the CASA deposits, the individual constituted 82% while private companies constituted 5% for September 2017.

The Time Deposit and Recurring Deposit increased by Nu.3.87billion (9.09%) for the period ended September 2017. Out of the total deposit of Nu.102.77 billion, share of Time Deposit accounted for 45.14% amounting to Nu.46.39billion. Fixed Deposits consisted of 43.71% amounting to Nu.44.92billion and Recurring Deposit comprised of 1.43% (Nu.1.47billion).

Deposit by Type ( Nu in million)					
	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17
<b>Demand Deposits</b>	<b>43841.23</b>	<b>47,395.20</b>	<b>50,409.76</b>	<b>55,704.74</b>	<b>56378.70</b>
Current Deposits	21871.22	23,332.05	25,528.03	28,721.31	28322.41
Savings Deposits	21970.01	24,063.15	24,881.73	26,983.43	28056.28
<b>Time Deposits</b>	<b>42522.86</b>	<b>45,773.38</b>	<b>45,754.76</b>	<b>48,882.83</b>	<b>46389.55</b>
Fixed Deposits	41246.21	44,417.16	44,389.02	47,449.12	44921.33
Recurring Deposits	1276.64	1,356.22	1,365.73	1,433.71	1468.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,364.09</b>	<b>93,168.59</b>	<b>96,164.51</b>	<b>104,587.56</b>	<b>102768.24</b>

The table shows the comparison of quarterly deposits trend by deposit type. Both the Demand Deposit and Time Deposit has increased by 28.60% and 9.09% respectively when compared to September 2016. However, the Time Deposit has decreased by Nu.2.43billion when compared to June 2017.

<sup>11</sup> Current Account saving Account

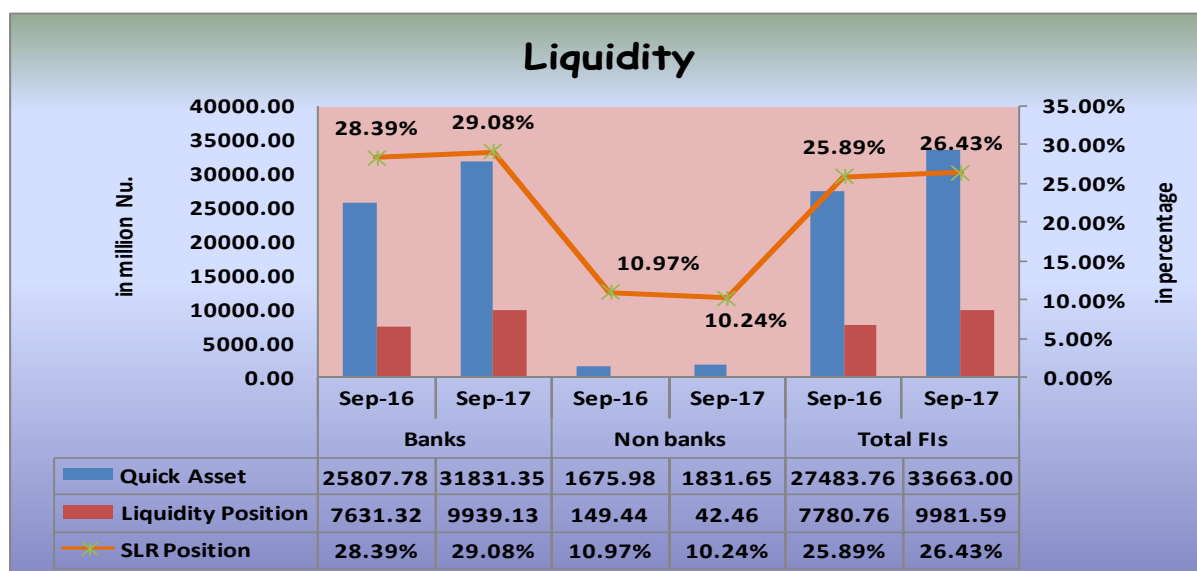


In terms of deposits by customer type, Retail Deposits accounts for 66.05% (Nu.67.88billion) and remaining 33.95% (Nu. 34.89billion) comprises of Corporate Deposits. Out of the total Retail Deposits of Nu.67.88billion, individual deposits consists of 95% and remaining 5% is in the form of foreign currency deposits. Similarly, out of the total Corporate Deposits of Nu.34.89billion, deposits by non banking financial institution constituted the highest with 24% amounting to Nu. 8.45billion (Annexure II)

## 10. Liquidity

It is very important for the financial institutions to have adequate liquidity in order 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 requires all the banks and nonbanks to maintain a minimum liquidity in the form of quick assets of 20% and 10% respectively.

For the period ended September 2017, financial sector’s Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR) stood at 26.43%. The SLR of the banks stood at 29.08% in September 2017 as compared to 28.39% in September 2016. The increase in the ratio is mainly due to increase in quick asset of Nu. 6billion during the period under review. However, the non-banks’ SLR position as of



September 2017 decreased slightly to 10.24% as compared to 10.97% in September 2016 mainly due to increase in liabilities. Although the SLR of nonbanks has decreased by 0.73%, it is still maintained within the minimum requirement of 10%.

Further, during the period under review, the financial sector has maintained a sufficient amount of asset in the form of quick asset<sup>12</sup> (which can be easily converted to cash and use during the liquidity shortage), amounting to Nu.33.66billion against the minimum requirement of Nu.23.68bbillion during the period under review

The Credit to Deposit ratio of the banking sector slightly decreased to 77.84% in September 2017 as compared to 79.98% in the previous year's corresponding quarter.(Annexure II)

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<sup>12</sup> With effect from 2016, as a transitional stipulation, financial institutions has included time deposits with the remaining period to maturity not exceeding 180 days as a part of quick assets for a period of one year.

Asset and Liabilities Financial institutions (September 2016-2017)

ASSETS	Banks			Non Banks			Total			
	Sep-17	Sep-16	% Change	Sep-17	Sep-16	% Change	Sep-17	Sep-16	% Change	% Holding
Cash & Bank Balances	37,422.97	33,790.52	10.75%	1,866.65	1,708.82	9.24%	39,289.62	35,499.33	10.68%	26.63%
Marketable Securities	12,088.81	8,045.21	50.26%	60.00	60.00	0.00%	12,148.81	8,105.21	49.89%	8.23%
Loans & Advances (net of prov)	72,540.75	62,591.46	15.90%	18,253.11	15,408.79	18.46%	90,793.86	78,000.25	16.40%	61.54%
Equity Investments	326.70	327.30	-0.18%	305.23	253.48	20.41%	631.92	580.78	8.81%	0.43%
Fixed Assets	1,586.86	1,245.58	27.40%	211.91	194.87	8.75%	1,798.77	1,440.45	24.88%	1.22%
Other Assets	1,783.71	1,395.40	27.83%	1,090.19	942.39	15.68%	2,873.91	2,337.80	22.93%	1.95%
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>125,749.80</b>	<b>107,395.47</b>	<b>17.09%</b>	<b>21,787.09</b>	<b>18,568.35</b>	<b>17.33%</b>	<b>147,536.89</b>	<b>125,963.83</b>	<b>17.13%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
Paid-up Capital	7,549.25	7,549.25	0.00%	1,400.00	1,400.00	0.00%	8,949.25	8,949.25	0.00%	6.07%
Reserves	9,078.72	9,174.64	-1.05%	2,608.58	1,903.01	37.08%	11,687.30	11,077.65	5.50%	7.92%
Deposit Liabilities	102,768.24	86,364.09	18.99%	0.00	0.00		102,768.24	86,364.09	18.99%	69.66%
Borrowings	544.07	688.19	-20.94%	2,690.65	3,771.39	-28.66%	3,234.73	4,459.59	-27.47%	2.19%
Funds/Grants/bonds/debentures	0.00	0.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00%	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00%	1.69%
Provisions	3,330.84	2,726.83	22.15%	34.74	25.56	35.95%	3,365.58	2,752.39	22.28%	2.28%
Fund( applicable to insurance companies)				9,341.06			9,341.06			6.33%
Current & Other Liabilities	2,478.67	892.46	177.73%	3,212.05	8,968.39	-64.18%	5,690.72	9,860.86	-42.29%	3.86%
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>125,749.80</b>	<b>107,395.47</b>	<b>17.09%</b>	<b>21,787.09</b>	<b>18,568.35</b>	<b>17.33%</b>	<b>147,536.89</b>	<b>125,963.83</b>	<b>17.13%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Financial Sector Indicators September 2016- September 2017

Indicators	Sep-17	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17
<b>Capital</b>					
RWCAR(12.5%)	17.88%	18.99%	17.84%	17.27%	16.28%
Core CAR(7.5%)	13.77%	15.58%	15.06%	14.19%	12.97%
Leverage Ratio	10.60%	11.60%	11.65%	10.44%	10.01%
<b>Asset Quality</b>					
Gross NPL Ratio	13.22%	6.48%	12.38%	11.36%	12.93%
Net NPL to Net Loan	5.64%	1.12%	5.46%	4.01%	5.18%
Single Largest Borrower	15.16%	15.42%	14.61%	15.88%	15.25%
Ten Largest Borrower	16.08%	16.64%	16.82%	17.39%	16.38%
<b>Earning</b>					
Return on Asset(ROA)	-0.21%	1.82%	-0.61%	-0.47%	-0.47%
Return on Equity(ROE)	-1.24%	11.31%	-3.85%	-3.14%	-3.25%
Profit After Tax( in million)	Nu.(254.62)	Nu.2312.43	Nu.(801.93)	Nu. (654.13)	Nu. (679.48)
<b>Liquidity</b>					
Loans to Deposits ratio	79.96%	77.23%	77.20%	73.36%	77.84%
Statutory Liquidity Requirement(%)	25.89%	29.30%	31.24%	30.65%	26.43%
Liquidity Position(Nu. In billion)	Nu.7.78	12.52	Nu.15.54	Nu.15.41	Nu.9.98
Statutory Liquidity Requirement(in Nu.billic	Nu.19703	Nu.21.64	Nu.23.02b	Nu.24.02	Nu.23.68

Note\*\*\*\* with effect from September 2016, the minimum requirement on RWCAR has been increased to 12.5% from 10% and the minimum requirement on core capital ratio has also increased from 5% to 7.5%

Consolidated Deposit by customer for September 2016 - 2017(figures in Million Nu.)

Deposits by Customer	Current Deposit		Saving Deposit		Fixed Deposit		Recurring Deposit		Total Deposit		% Change	% Holding(Sept)
	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16		
<b>Corporate deposits</b>	6066.34	11769.59	1048.75	535.34	27777.70	28539.67			34892.78	40844.61	-14.57%	33.95%
Government	1418.11	4031.06	147.90	156.04	2219.24	2516.58			3785.24	6703.68	-43.53%	3.68%
Government Corp.	375.88	2744.32	125.92	109.27	6872.28	7317.95			7374.08	10171.54	-27.50%	7.18%
Public Companies	161.73	89.09	13.81	4.71	1685.11	2170.67			1860.65	2264.47	-17.83%	1.81%
Private Co.	2170.39	2609.65	758.17	263.41	2078.13	1662.73			5006.68	4535.79	10.38%	4.87%
Commercial Banks	1017.47	1617.67	0.00	0.00	7403.24	8250.74			8420.71	9868.42	-14.67%	8.19%
NBFIs	922.77	677.80	2.96	1.91	7519.69	6621.00			8445.43	7300.71	15.68%	8.22%
<b>Retail deposits</b>	22256.07	10101.63	27007.53	21434.67	17143.64	12706.54	1468.21		67875.46	45519.48	49.11%	66.05%
Individuals	19009.86	7999.72	27007.53	21434.67	17143.64	12706.54	1468.21	1276.64	64629.24	43417.57	48.86%	62.89%
Foreign Currency	3246.21	2101.91		0.00		0.00			3246.21	2101.91	54.44%	3.16%
<b>Total</b>	28322.41	21871.22	28056.28	21970.01	44921.33	41246.21	1468.21	1276.64	102768.24	86364.09	18.99%	100.00%

Bucket wise Asset Classification September 2016-2017)

	Banks		NBFIs		TOTAL		% Change
	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	
Performing loans	59,043.01	17,589.00	14,698.74	86,075.54	73,741.76	16.73%	
Standard	55,504.63	7,957.23	13,173.96	72,011.45	68,678.59	4.85%	
Watch (up to 90 days)	3,538.39	9,631.77	1,524.78	14,064.10	5,063.17	177.77%	
Non-performing loans	10,012.51	1,272.91	1,217.56	12,779.95	11,230.07	13.80%	
Substandard (91 to 180 days)	3,489.05	521.78	888.31	4,658.63	4,377.36	6.43%	
Doubtful (181 to 365 days)	2,430.75	44.90	151.41	2,252.82	2,582.16	-12.75%	
Loss (366 days & above)	4,092.72	706.23	177.83	5,868.50	4,270.56	37.42%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,055.53</b>	<b>18,861.91</b>	<b>15,916.30</b>	<b>98,855.49</b>	<b>84,971.83</b>	<b>16.34%</b>	
Gross NPL Ratio	14.50%	6.75%	7.65%	12.93%	13.22%	-0.29%	

Consolidated Profit & Loss of Financial Institutions for Sept 2016-2017

Particulars	Banks		Non-Banks		Total FIs		% Change
	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	
Interest Income	6,294.09	6,180.84	1,677.64	1,348.95	7,971.72	7,529.79	5.87%
Interest Expenses	3,474.50	2,849.70	1,178.14	821.84	4,652.64	3,671.55	26.72%
Net Interest Income	2,819.58	3,331.14	499.50	527.11	3,319.08	3,858.24	-13.97%
Gross Operating Income	3,281.90	3,791.37	1,144.13	991.02	4,426.03	4,782.39	-7.45%
Operating Expenses	1,290.91	1,202.55	458.57	348.29	1,749.48	1,550.84	12.81%
Net Operating Income	1,990.98	2,588.82	685.56	642.74	2,676.54	3,231.56	-17.17%
Provisions	2,847.17	1,750.81	174.73	247.72	3,021.89	1,998.53	251.21%
Profit before Tax	(861.51)	(378.76)	534.90	420.71	(327)	41.95	-878.62%
Tax	192.40	170.35	160.47	126.21	352.87	296.57	18.98%
Profit after Tax	(1,053.91)	(549.12)	374.43	294.50	(679)	(254.62)	366.86%

## Sectoral Loan Trend September 2016-2017 ( Figures in Million Nu.)

Sector	Banks		Non-Banks		Total Loans		% Change	% Holding (sept 2017)
	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16		
Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	5,327.60	4,566.72	9.00	4.96	5,336.60	4,571.68	16.73%	5.40%
Trade/Commerce	9,817.87	11,118.59	3,869.27	6,990.37	13,687.14	18,108.96	-24.42%	13.85%
Production & Manu	10,856.56	9,401.61	2,171.85	1,670.90	13,028.41	11,072.51	17.66%	13.18%
Service/Tourism	15,628.66	10,812.17	5,342.06	837.62	20,970.72	11,649.80	80.01%	21.21%
Housing	19,437.52	16,916.07	3,067.88	3,082.82	22,505.40	19,998.89	12.53%	22.77%
Transport	4,098.73	3,635.72	1,194.08	1,304.39	5,292.81	4,940.10	7.14%	5.35%
Loans to FIs	868.36	583.71	0.00	0.00	868.36	583.71	48.77%	0.88%
Personal Loan	9,638.91	8,837.76	2,509.91	1,410.76	12,148.83	10,248.52	18.54%	12.29%
LAFD	991.97	1,192.44	0.00	0.00	991.97	1,192.44	-16.81%	1.00%
Education	782.97	273.38	47.78	0.00	830.76	273.38	203.88%	0.84%
staff loan	1,298.13	760.42	480.89	32.26	1,779.02	792.68	124.43%	1.80%
Government (short term)	504.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	504.09	0.00		0.51%
Others	742.21	956.93	169.19	582.22	911.39	1,539.15	-40.79%	0.92%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>79,993.58</b>	<b>69,055.53</b>	<b>18,861.91</b>	<b>15,916.30</b>	<b>98,855.49</b>	<b>84,971.83</b>	<b>16.34%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*\*\*For the purpose of this report, the sectoral loan classification is based on the new reporting format submitted by FIs, where the LAFD is deducted from Personal and shown as a separate sector. LAS is added under other Sectors. Education loan and staff loan is reflected as a new sector instead of clubbing it under other sectors. The same adjustment has been made for September 2016

## Sectoral NPL Trend September 2016-2017 ( figures in Nu. Million)

Sector	Banks		Non-Banks		Total NPLs		% Change	% Holding (sept 2017)
	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-16		
Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	1,630.62	927.56	0.83	0.00	1,631.44	927.56	75.89%	8.26%
Trade/Commerce	2,419.35	2,433.36	222.94	567.95	2,642.28	3,001.30	-11.96%	26.73%
Manu/Industry	1,435.57	1,676.97	110.11	20.28	1,545.68	1,697.25	-8.93%	15.11%
Service/Tourism	2,289.97	1,770.76	555.39	16.16	2,845.36	1,786.92	59.23%	22.26%
Housing	2,042.49	1,633.76	12.56	51.10	2,055.05	1,684.86	21.97%	16.08%
Transport	485.12	442.45	55.42	270.36	540.53	712.81	-24.17%	4.23%
Loans to FIs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	0.00%
Personal Loan	1,077.46	1,032.72	313.52	261.19	1,390.99	1,293.90	7.50%	10.88%
LAFD	14.26	31.68	0.00	0.00	14.26	31.68	-54.98%	0.11%
Education	12.88	18.88	0.00	0.00	12.88	18.88	-31.80%	0.10%
staff loan	16.60	4.34	2.03	0.00	18.63	4.34	329.45%	0.15%
Government (short term)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1407.84%	0.00%
Others	82.71	40.05	0.12	30.52	82.84	70.56	17.39%	0.65%
<b>Total NPL</b>	<b>11,507.03</b>	<b>10,012.51</b>	<b>1,272.91</b>	<b>1,217.56</b>	<b>12,779.95</b>	<b>11,230.07</b>	<b>13.80%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Total Loan</b>	<b>79,993.58</b>	<b>69,055.53</b>	<b>18,861.91</b>	<b>15,916.30</b>	<b>98,855.49</b>	<b>84,971.83</b>		
<b>Gross NPL ratio</b>	<b>14.38%</b>	<b>14.50%</b>	<b>6.75%</b>	<b>7.65%</b>	<b>12.93%</b>	<b>13.22%</b>		

## Financial Sector Performance Review Report For September 2017

### Annexure V

### Micro, Cottage, Small, Medium, Large (MCSML) and Non enterprise loan for September 2017(in Nu. million)

Sl no.	Sector	Banks				Non Banks				Total FIs			
		Loan Outstanding		% loan share of each category	% loan share of total outstanding	Loan Outstanding	NPL	% loan share of each category	% loan share of total outstanding	Loan Outstanding	NPL	% loan share of each category	% loan share of total outstanding
(1) MICRO	AGRICULTURE	2,764.02	799.58	86.29%	3.46%	0.14	0.00	1.42%	0.00%	2,764.17	799.58	86.03%	2.80%
	PROD & MANU	47.53	20.69	1.48%	0.06%	0.24	0.00	2.40%	0.00%	47.77	20.69	1.49%	0.05%
	SERVICE	64.87	31.32	2.03%	0.08%	2.84	0.93	28.09%	0.02%	67.71	32.25	2.11%	0.07%
	TRADE&COMMERCE	326.57	123.59	10.20%	0.41%	6.88	1.43	68.08%	0.04%	333.46	125.02	10.38%	0.34%
	LOANS TO FIs	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	<b>MICRO TOTAL</b>	<b>3203.00</b>	<b>975.18</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>10.11</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>3213.10</b>	<b>977.55</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3.25%</b>
(2) COTTAGE	AGRICULTURE	2,080.25	691.03	67.29%	2.60%	1.93	0.48	2.61%	0.01%	2,082.18	691.51	65.78%	2.11%
	PROD & MANU	75.47	24.95	2.44%	0.09%	2.08	1.05	2.81%	0.01%	77.55	26.00	2.45%	0.08%
	SERVICE	311.89	117.70	10.09%	0.39%	16.02	2.82	21.65%	0.08%	327.91	120.51	10.36%	0.33%
	TRADE&COMMERCE	623.98	184.68	20.18%	0.78%	53.95	3.65	72.93%	0.29%	677.93	188.33	21.42%	0.69%
	LOANS TO FIs	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	<b>COTTAGE TOTAL</b>	<b>3,091.59</b>	<b>1018.36</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3.86%</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.39%</b>	<b>3,165.57</b>	<b>1026.34</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3.20%</b>
(3) SMALL	AGRICULTURE	406.16	127.09	5.05%	0.51%	2.00	0.00	0.06%	0.01%	408.17	127.09	3.62%	0.41%
	PROD & MANU	1,540.81	426.95	19.14%	1.93%	199.10	9.93	6.19%	1.06%	1,739.91	436.89	15.44%	1.76%
	SERVICE	2,043.39	628.69	25.38%	2.55%	1,406.38	143.49	43.70%	7.46%	3,449.77	772.18	30.62%	3.49%
	TRADE&COMMERCE	4,059.38	1,041.35	50.43%	5.07%	1,610.98	98.05	50.05%	8.54%	5,670.36	1,139.40	50.32%	5.74%
	LOANS TO FIs	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	<b>SMALL TOTAL</b>	<b>8,049.75</b>	<b>2,224.09</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>10.06%</b>	<b>3218.46</b>	<b>251.47</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>17.06%</b>	<b>11,268.21</b>	<b>2,475.56</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>11.40%</b>
(4) MEDIUM	AGRICULTURE	77.17	12.92	0.53%	0.10%	4.92	0.35	0.07%	0.03%	82.09	13.27	0.38%	0.08%
	PROD & MANU	3,423.36	706.59	23.34%	4.28%	1,400.31	99.13	19.78%	7.42%	4,823.67	805.71	22.19%	4.88%
	SERVICE	7,533.59	1,295.54	51.37%	9.42%	3,572.71	408.15	50.48%	18.94%	11,106.31	1,703.69	51.08%	11.23%
	TRADE&COMMERCE	3,630.35	921.77	24.76%	4.54%	2,099.88	119.81	29.67%	11.13%	5,730.23	1,041.59	26.36%	5.80%
	LOANS TO FIs	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	<b>MEDIUM TOTAL</b>	<b>14,664.47</b>	<b>2,936.82</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>18.33%</b>	<b>7077.82</b>	<b>627.44</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>37.52%</b>	<b>21,742.29</b>	<b>3,564.26</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>21.99%</b>
(5) LARGE	AGRICULTURE	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%		0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
	PROD & MANU	5,769.39	256.39	42.77%	7.21%	570.12	0.00	56.35%	3.02%	6,339.51	256.39	43.71%	6.41%
	SERVICE	5,674.91	216.72	42.07%	7.09%	344.11	0.00	34.01%	1.82%	6,019.02	216.72	41.50%	6.09%
	TRADE&COMMERCE	1,177.58	147.94	8.73%	1.47%	97.57	0.00	9.64%	0.52%	1,275.15	147.94	8.79%	1.29%
	LOANS TO FIs	868.36	0.00	6.44%	1.09%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	868.36	0.00	5.99%	0.88%
	<b>LARGE TOTAL</b>	<b>13,490.25</b>	<b>621.05</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>16.86%</b>	<b>1011.81</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>5.36%</b>	<b>14,502.05</b>	<b>621.05</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>14.67%</b>
Non-Enterprise	HOUSING	19,437.52	2,042.49	51.84%	24.30%	3,067.88	12.56	41.07%	16.26%	22,505.40	2,055.05	50.05%	22.77%
	TRANSPORT	4,098.73	485.12	10.93%	5.12%	1,194.08	55.42	15.99%	6.33%	5,292.81	540.53	11.77%	5.35%
	PERSONAL	9,638.91	1,077.46	25.71%	12.05%	2,509.91	313.52	33.60%	13.31%	12,148.83	1,390.99	27.02%	12.29%
	STAFF LOAN	1,298.13	16.60	3.46%	1.62%	480.89	2.03	6.44%	2.55%	1,779.02	18.63	3.96%	1.80%
	Education Loan	782.97	12.88	2.09%	0.98%	47.78	0.00	0.64%	0.25%	830.76	12.88	1.85%	0.84%
	Loan Against Fixed Deposits	991.97	14.26	2.65%	1.24%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	991.97	14.26	2.21%	1.00%
	Loans to the Govt	504.09	0.00	1.34%	0.63%	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	504.09	0.00	1.12%	0.51%
	OTHERS	742.21	82.71	1.98%	0.93%	169.19	0.12	2.26%	0.90%	911.39	82.84	2.03%	0.92%
	<b>Non- Enterprise TOTAL</b>	<b>37,494.53</b>	<b>3,731.53</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>46.87%</b>	<b>7469.73</b>	<b>383.66</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>39.60%</b>	<b>44,964.26</b>	<b>4,115.18</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>45.48%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>79,993.58</b>	<b>11,507.03</b>			<b>18861.91</b>	<b>1,272.91</b>			<b>98,855.49</b>	<b>12,779.95</b>		



