



कामना सेवा
विकास बैंक लि. 
Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Ltd.

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

As on 29 Poush End, 2081
(2nd Quarter F.Y. 2024-25)

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Nepal Limited

Unaudited Interim Financial statements

For the quarter ended 29 Poush 2081

Contents	Page No.
Condensed statement of financial position	1
Condensed statement of profit or loss	2
Condensed statement of other comprehensive income	3
Ratios as per NRB Directive	3
Condensed statement of changes in equity	4
Condensed statement of cash flows	5
Statement of distributable profit or loss	6
Notes to the Interim financial statements	7 - 20
Additional disclosures	21 - 22

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Financial Position
As on Quarter ended 29 Poush 2081

Particulars	This Quarter ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,834,386,303	1,774,367,964
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	2,512,812,803	2,396,952,186
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	3,115,632,815	3,121,680,410
Loans and Advances to Customers	48,787,360,640	45,979,607,704
Investment Securities	10,918,163,077	11,696,213,887
Current Tax Assets	8,171,716	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Investment Property	308,901,238	352,139,820
Property and Equipment	972,432,667	991,491,994
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	11,400,236	13,641,132
Deferred Tax Assets	59,184,902	54,013,504
Other Assets	811,828,596	808,919,471
Total Assets	69,340,274,993	67,189,028,073
Liabilities		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	799,472,328	626,690,715
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Deposits from Customers	61,056,976,507	59,066,711,728
Borrowings	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	-	24,761,859
Provisions	19,527,448	16,494,486
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Liabilities	939,941,282	1,073,795,173
Debt Securities Issued	996,230,755	996,230,755
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	63,812,148,320	61,804,684,716
Equity		
Share Capital	3,510,846,195	3,281,164,669
Share Premium	-	-
Retained Earnings	375,584,140	411,201,538
Reserves	1,641,696,338	1,691,977,150
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	5,528,126,673	5,384,343,357
Non Controlling Interest	-	-
Total Equity	5,528,126,673	5,384,343,357
Total Liabilities and Equity	69,340,274,993	67,189,028,073
Net Assets Value per share	157.46	164.10

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss
For the Quarter ended 29 Poush 2081

Particulars	Current Year		Corresponding Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Interest Income	1,450,896,526	2,972,691,979	1,714,791,701	3,528,011,763
Interest Expense	880,043,340	1,883,097,622	1,246,861,938	2,569,171,279
Net Interest Income	570,853,186	1,089,594,357	467,929,763	958,840,484
Fee and Commission Income	75,463,094	156,874,611	62,859,737	134,294,565
Fee and Commission Expense	5,374,095	11,541,725	4,995,819	11,027,974
Net Fee and Commission Income	70,088,999	145,332,886	57,863,918	123,266,591
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	640,942,185	1,234,927,244	525,793,681	1,082,107,075
Net Trading Income	167,830	324,220	152,475	170,374
Other Operating Income	11,130,919	54,866,014	58,054,148	80,157,034
Total Operating Income	652,240,934	1,290,117,478	584,000,304	1,162,434,483
Impairment Charge / (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	147,707,479	196,441,974	116,756,253	211,997,933
Net Operating Income	504,533,455	1,093,675,504	467,244,052	950,436,550
Operating Expense				
Personnel Expenses	180,866,893	402,302,589	162,867,188	349,511,735
Other Operating Expenses	90,496,367	181,567,860	90,356,208	183,648,388
Depreciation & Amortisation	20,739,256	40,617,813	24,080,399	47,240,658
Operating Profit	212,430,938	469,187,242	189,940,258	370,035,770
Non Operating Income	-	-	-	-
Non Operating Expense	843,049	7,628,930	-	150,659
Profit Before Income Tax	211,587,889	461,558,312	189,940,258	369,885,111
Income Tax Expense				
Current Tax	64,073,971	139,065,098	50,542,560	110,965,533
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Period	147,513,918	322,493,214	139,397,698	258,919,578
Profit Attributable to:				
Equity-holders of the Bank	147,513,918	322,493,214	139,397,698	258,919,578
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Period	147,513,918	322,493,214	139,397,698	258,919,578

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
For the Quarter ended 29 Poush 2081

Particulars	Current Year		Corresponding Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Profit for the year	147,513,918	322,493,214	139,397,698	258,919,578
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax				
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	(46,645,730)	(17,237,991)	(783,536)	(28,532,854)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	13,993,719	5,171,397	235,061	8,559,856
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(32,652,011)	(12,066,594)	(548,475)	(19,972,998)
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	-	-	-	-
Reclassify to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Income Tax	(32,652,011)	(12,066,594)	(548,475)	(19,972,998)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	114,861,907	310,426,620	138,849,223	238,946,579

Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:

Equity-Holders of the Bank	114,861,907	310,426,620	138,849,223	238,946,579
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	114,861,907	310,426,620	138,849,223	238,946,579

Earnings per Share

Basic Earnings per Share	18.37	15.78
Diluted Earnings per Share	18.37	15.78

Ratio as per NRB Directive

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Capital Fund to RWE		12.59%		12.23%
Tier 1 Capital to RWA		9.79%		8.98%
CET 1 Capital to RWA		9.79%		8.98%
Annualized Return on Equity		11.82%		10.67%
Annualized Return on Assets		0.94%		0.81%
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) to Total Loan		4.35%		3.42%
Net Non-Performing Loan (NPL) to Total Loan		1.72%		1.20%
Total Loan Loss Provision to Total NPL		98.66%		118.56%
Cost of Funds		5.65%		8.63%
Credit to Deposit Ratio (CD)		85.99%		80.41%
Base Rate		7.72%		11.00%
Interest Rate Spread		4.59%		4.59%

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Quarter ended 29 Poush 2081

Particulars	Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Bank										Total	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equilisation Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained Earning	Corporate Social Responsibility	Other Reserve		
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2080	3,281,164,669	-	729,511,527	1,043,435	700,767,867	(31,099,538)	-	52,756,328	4,011,000	(2,452,033)	4,735,703,258	4,735,703,257
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,144,474	-	-	2,144,474	2,144,474
Adjusted/Restated balance as on Shrawan 1, 2080	3,281,164,669	-	729,511,527	1,043,435	700,767,867	(31,099,538)	-	54,900,802	4,011,000	(2,452,033)	4,737,847,731	4,737,847,730
Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581,831,823	-	-	581,831,823	581,831,823
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	59,711,300	-	-	-	-	59,711,300	59,711,300
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,952,786	8,952,786	8,952,786
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	59,711,300	-	581,831,823	-	8,952,786	650,495,909	650,495,909
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	116,366,365	67,539	(51,401,946)	11,232,995	-	(225,531,087)	5,818,318	143,447,817	-	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000,283)	-	(4,000,283)	(4,000,283)
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Based Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to Equity-Holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	-	-	116,366,365	67,539	(51,401,946)	70,944,295	-	356,300,736	1,818,035	152,400,603	646,495,626	646,495,626
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	3,281,164,669	-	845,877,892	1,110,974	649,365,921	39,844,756	-	411,201,538	5,829,036	149,948,570	5,384,343,357	5,384,343,357
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Shrawan 1st, 2081	3,281,164,669	-	845,877,892	1,110,974	649,365,921	39,844,756	-	411,201,538	5,829,036	149,948,570	5,384,343,357	5,384,343,357
Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322,493,214	-	-	322,493,214	322,493,214
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	(12,066,594)	-	-	-	-	(12,066,594)	(12,066,594)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(12,066,594)	-	322,493,214	-	-	310,426,620	310,426,620
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	64,498,643	189,944	(165,557,366)	(9,413,872)	-	35,629,148	3,224,932	71,428,571	-	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,585,071)	-	(2,585,071)	(2,585,071)
Contributions from and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Based Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to Equity-Holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares Issued	229,681,527	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229,681,527)	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164,058,233)	-	-	(164,058,233)	(164,058,233)
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	229,681,527	-	64,498,643	189,944	(165,557,366)	(21,480,465)	-	(35,617,399)	639,861	71,428,571	143,783,316	143,783,316
Balance at Poush End, 2081	3,510,846,195	-	910,376,535	1,300,918	483,808,555	18,364,291	-	375,584,140	6,468,897	221,377,142	5,528,126,673	5,528,126,673

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

For the Quarter ended 29 Poush 2081

Particulars	Up to This Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Up to this Quarter
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Received	2,715,175,371	3,253,544,477
Fee and Other Income Received	156,874,611	134,294,565
Dividend Received	-	-
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	31,722,428	73,229,060
Interest Paid	(1,838,193,513)	(2,524,258,951)
Commissions and Fees Paid	(11,541,725)	(11,027,974)
Cash Payment to Employees	(367,329,431)	(343,700,590)
Other Expenses Paid	(189,196,790)	(183,799,047)
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	497,510,950	398,281,540
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(115,860,616)	106,111,452
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	6,047,594	(950,457,293)
Loans and Advances to Customers	(2,807,752,936)	(131,357,641)
Other Assets	(16,252,237)	(66,422,823)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Due to Banks and Financials Institutions	172,781,613	(8,109,373)
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from Customers	1,990,264,779	2,824,031,821
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(155,582,788)	75,390,715
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid	(428,843,641)	2,247,468,397
Income Tax Paid	(139,065,098)	(110,965,533)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(567,908,739)	2,136,502,864
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investment Securities	778,050,809	(4,433,066,044)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Securities	-	-
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(21,558,486)	(23,228,360)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment	-	-
Purchase of Intangible Assets	2,240,896	2,759,824
Purchase of Investment Properties	43,238,582	47,654,174
Receipts from Sale of Investment Properties	-	-
Interest Received	257,516,609	274,467,286
Dividend Received	23,467,807	7,098,348
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	1,082,956,216	(4,124,314,772)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Issue of Debt Securities	-	-
Repayments of Debt Securities	-	-
Receipts from Issue of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Repayments of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Receipt from Issue of Shares	-	-
Dividends Paid	-	-
Interest Paid	(44,904,109)	(44,912,328)
Other Receipts/Payments	(410,125,029)	(237,879,179)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(455,029,138)	(282,791,508)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	60,018,338	(2,270,603,415)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01	1,774,367,964	4,193,072,505
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Chaitra End, 2080	1,834,386,303	1,922,469,089

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited
Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

For the Quarter ended 29 Poush 2081
(As per NRB Regulation)

Particulars	Current Year Upto this Quarter YTD	Previous Year Corresponding Quarter YTD
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	322,493,214	258,919,578
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(64,498,643)	(51,783,916)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	(189,944)	(54,649)
c. Capital redemption reserve	(71,428,571)	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(3,224,932)	(2,589,196)
e. Employees' training fund	-	-
f. Other		
Investment adjustment reserve	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Merger	-	-
CSR Expenses	-	-
Fair Value Reserve	9,413,872	-
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	192,564,996	204,491,817
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	97,449,425	(86,354,636)
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/reversal (+)	68,107,941	30,022,130
e. Deferred tax assets recognized (-)/ reversal (+)	-	-
f. Goodwill recognized (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial loss recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
i. Fair value Loss on investment	-	(28,532,854)
j. Other (+/-)	-	-
Net Profit for the quarter end available for distribution	358,122,362	119,626,456
Opening retained earnings	411,201,538	52,756,328
Adjustment/Restatement	-	2,144,474
Distribution:		
Bonus Share issued	(229,681,527)	-
Cash dividend paid	(164,058,233)	-
Total Distributable profit or loss as on quarter end date	375,584,140	174,527,258
Annualised Distributable Profit/Loss per share	21.40	10.64

1. General Information

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited is a limited liability company domiciled in Nepal which has been in operation in Nepal since 2064/02/24 (2007/06/07). The Bank is registered with the Office of Company Registrar as a public limited company and carries out banking activities in Nepal under the license from Nepal Rastra Bank as Class “Kha” licensed institution (National Level). It's registered, and corporate office are at Kathmandu, Nepal.

The Bank merged with Sewa Bikas Bank Limited in the Fiscal year 2074/75 and started joint operation from 20th Shrawan, 2075.

2. Basis of Preparation

The interim financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) in line with NRB Directives. **In compliance with NRB's ECL Guidelines, the Bank has de-recognized interest income on loans and advances classified under Stage-3. Financial statements with full compliance to ECL Guidelines shall be reported separately to NRB by the Bank.**

The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements comprise of:

- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to Interim Financial Statements and
- Ratios as per NRB Directive

3. Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of the Bank are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates. Financial information is presented in Nepalese Rupees. There was no change in the presentation and functional currency during the year under review. The figures are rounded to nearest integer, except otherwise indicated.

4. Statement of Compliance

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS): NAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) and in compliance with BAFIA 2073, Unified Directives 2080 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank and all other applicable laws and regulations.

The interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's annual financial statements.

5. Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgement

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

6. Changes in accounting policies

The Bank applies its accounting policies consistently from year to year except where deviations have been explicitly mandated by the applicable accounting standards.

7. Significant Accounting Policies

7.1 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements of the Bank have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the Statement of Financial Position:

- Quoted investment classified under Available for Sale are measured at fair value.
- Liabilities for defined benefit obligations are recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.

7.2 Basis of Consolidation

The Bank does not have control over any other entity for consolidation of Financial Statements

7.3 Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and Cash Equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks and money at call and at short notice. These are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of short-term commitments.

7.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Recognition

The Bank initially recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Bank initially recognize loans and advances, deposits and debt securities/ subordinated liabilities issued on the date that they are originated which is the date that the Bank becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Investments in equity instruments, bonds, debenture, Government securities, NRB bond or deposit auction, reverse repos, outright purchase are recognized on trade date at which the Bank commits to purchase/ acquire the financial assets. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on trade date at which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification

Financial instruments are classified as

- Financial Assets
- Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets

The Bank classifies the financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The two classes of financial assets are as follows;

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial asset measured at fair value

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Bank classifies a financial asset measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset measured at fair value

Financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value. Financial assets measured at fair value are further classified into two categories as below:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading and at the initial recognition, the Bank makes an irrevocable election that the subsequent changes in fair value of the instrument is to be recognized in other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value though other comprehensive income. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial Liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan Commitments, as follows;

- Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss
- Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value is recognized at profit or loss

Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost

All financial liabilities other than measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

Measurement

Initial Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction cost in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Subsequent Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is subsequently measured either at fair value or at amortized cost based on the classification of the financial asset or liability. Financial asset or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or collectability.

Financial assets classified at fair value are subsequently measured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss whereas of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of

- The consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and
- Any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability be settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. The fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuations are those with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: Portfolios are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different to its transaction price. If such fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the difference is not recognized in profit or loss immediately but is recognized over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable. All unquoted equity investments are recorded at cost, considering the non-trading of promoter shares up to the date of balance sheet, the market price of such shares could not be ascertained with certainty. Hence, these investments are recognized at cost net of impairment, if any

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the group has a legal right to set off the amounts and it intends either settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under NFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

Impairment

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is determined. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event), and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Bank considers the following factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment:

- Whether the counterparty is in default of principal or interest payments.
- When a counterparty files for bankruptcy and this would avoid or delay discharge of its obligation.
- Where the Bank initiates legal recourse of recovery in respect of a credit obligation of the counterpart.
- Where the Bank consents to a restructuring of the obligation, resulting in a diminished financial obligation, demonstrated by a material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payments.
- Where there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with specific individual financial assets.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics. Impairment test is done on annual basis for trade receivables and other financial assets based on the internal and external indication observed.

In assessing collective impairment, the Bank uses statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets carried at amortized cost (such as amounts due from Banks, loans and advances to customers as well as held-to-maturity investments) is impaired, and impairment losses are recognized, only if there is objective evidence as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the deemed recoverable value of loan.

Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost at both specific asset and collective level. Bank first assess individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant and assessed on collective

basis for those that are not individually significant. Loans and advances to customers with significant value are assessed for individual impairment test. The recoverable value of loan is estimated on the basis of realizable value of collateral and the conduct of the borrower/past experience of the bank.

If there is objective evidence that impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured at the difference between asset's carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows. Carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and amount of loss is recognized in profit or loss. All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those not found to be specifically impaired are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loan and advances and held to maturity with similar risk characteristics.

Assets that are individually assessed and for which no impairment exists are grouped with financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. The credit risk statistics for each group of the loan and advances are determined by management prudently being based on the past experience. For the purpose of collective assessment of impairment bank has categorized assets in to four broad products as follows:

1. Term Loan
2. Auto Loan
3. Home Loan
4. Overdraft

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the other reserves and funds (impairment reserve) in other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'Income Statement'.

Loan Loss Provision as per direction of Nepal Rastra Bank

Loan loss provisions in respect of non-performing loans and advances are based on management's assessment of the degree of impairment of the loans and advances, subject to the minimum provisioning level prescribed in relevant NRB guidelines. Provision is made for possible losses on loans and advances at 1.10 % to 100 % on the basis of classification of loans and advances, overdraft and bills purchased in accordance with NRB directives.

Impairment of investment in equity instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

Where objective evidence of impairment exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss) is reclassified from equity and recognized in the profit or loss. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is considered, among other factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment for equity securities.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in the profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through the profit or loss.

7.5 Trading Assets

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as a part of a portfolio that is managed together for short term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss as regarded as fair value through profit & loss account.

7.6 Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative instruments includes transactions like interest rate swap, currency swap, forward foreign exchange contract etc. held for trading as well as risk management purposes. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the contract date and are subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting date. The bank do not have any derivative instrument during the reporting period

7.7 Property and Equipment**Recognition and Measurement**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated by using the written down value method on cost of the Property, Plant & Equipment other than leasehold properties. Depreciation on leasehold properties is calculated by using the straight line method on cost or valuation of the property. The rates of depreciations are given below:

Asset Category	Rate of Depreciation p. a. (%)
Freehold Buildings	5%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Computer Equipment	25%
Furniture and Fixtures	25%
Equipment's and others	25%
Leasehold Properties	10%

Other disclosures regarding the depreciation;

- a) Depreciation for income tax purpose is calculated separately at the rate and manner prescribed by the Income Tax Act, 2058.
- b) Assets with a unit value of NPR 5,000 or less are expensed-off during the year of purchase irrespective of its useful life.
- c) Leasehold assets and cost of software licenses are amortized over a period of useful life and in case useful life cannot be ascertained the bank has the policy to amortize the cost in five years.

7.8 Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes. An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. An intangible asset is initially measured at cost. Intangible Assets, except for goodwill, are amortized on a straight-line basis in the Statement of Profit or Loss from the date when the asset is available for use, over the best of its useful economic life based on a pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the bank.

7.9 Investment Property

Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Measurement

Investment property is accounted for under Cost Model in the Financial Statements. Accordingly, after recognition as an asset, the property is carried at its cost, less impairment losses. If any property is reclassified to investment property due to changes in its use, fair value of such property at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

De-recognition

Investment properties are derecognized when they are disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use since no future economic benefits are expected. Transfers are made to and from investment property only when there is a change in use. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as Property, Plant and Equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

7.10 Income Tax

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to Inland Revenue Department in respect of the current year, using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses (if any), to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized:

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority.

7.11 Deposits, debts securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Deposits

The Bank accepts deposits from its customers under account, current, term deposits and margin accounts which allows money to be deposited and withdrawn by the account holder. These transactions are recorded on the bank's books, and the resulting balance is recorded as a liability for the Bank and represents the amount owed by the Bank to the customers.

Debt Securities Issued

It includes debentures, bonds or other debt securities issued by the Bank. Deposits, debt securities issued, and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where the Group designates liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. However, debentures issued by the bank are subordinate to the deposits from customer.

Subordinated Liabilities

Subordinated liabilities are those liabilities which at the event of winding up are subordinate to the claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors. The bank does not have any of such subordinated liabilities.

7.12 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking in to account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation at that date. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is determined based on the present value of those cash flows. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured as the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Provision are not recognized for future operating losses.

Before a provision is established, the Bank recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss net of any reimbursement.

7.13 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Interest Income

Interest Income include interest income on loan and advance, investment securities except on those investment securities measure at fair value through profit or loss, cash and cash equivalent, due from Nepal Rastra Bank, due from BFIs, loan and advances to staff etc.

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as Fair value through profit and loss, interest income is recorded using the rate that closely approximates the effective interest rate (EIR) because the bank considers that the cost of exact calculation of effective interest rate method exceeds the benefit that would be derived from such compliance. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

In compliance with NRB's ECL Guidelines, the Bank had to de-recognize interest income on loans and advances classified under Stage-3.

Fee and Commission Income

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include Service fees, commission income. Guarantee commission are recognized on cash basis. Loan syndication fees are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank retained no part of the loan package for itself, or retained a part at the same effective interest rate as for the other participants. Portfolio and other management advisory fees and service distribution fees are recognized based on the applicable contracts, usually on a time apportionment basis.

Dividend Income

Dividend incomes are recognized when the right to receive such dividend is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are presented in net trading income, net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other revenue based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

Net Trading Income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses relating to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized interest, dividend and foreign exchange differences as well as unrealized changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities.

Net Income from other financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss

Trading assets such as equity shares and mutual fund are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. No any other financial instrument are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Contractual interest income and expense on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss is recognized within net interest income. The bank has no income under the heading net income from other financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss.

Interest Expense

The interest expenses recognized as per NFRSs shall be presented under this head. The interest accrued on deposits collected, debt securities issued, borrowings obtained, subordinated liabilities, amount due to bank and financial institutions, due to NRB etc. shall be presented under this heading.

7.14 Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

The Bank's short term employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, allowances, social security expenses, bonuses as provided in the law and other employee related expenses. Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are charged to statement of profit and loss as and when the related service is provided.

Long term employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which a Bank pays fixed contribution into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods.

The contribution payable by the employer to a defined contribution plan in proportion to the services rendered to Bank by the employees and is recorded as an expense under 'Personnel expense' as and when they become due. Unpaid contribution are recorded as a liability under 'Other Liabilities'.

➤ **Provident Fund**

Bank contributed 10% on the salary of each employee to the Employees' Provident Fund. The above expenses are identified as contributions to 'Defined Contribution Plans' as defined in Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

➤ **Gratuity**

Bank has followed Defined Contribution Plan dated from 2024/07/11. Provision for Gratuity has been deposited as per the Labor Act 2074. Unless otherwise stated in Employee Service Bylaws, Bank has provided gratuity at 8.33% of the basic salary of each month for all employees.

Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The bank's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on corporate bonds, that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the bank's obligation and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The defined benefit obligation is recognized on the basis of the report of qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. The bank recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefits plans in employee benefit are expensed in profit and loss account. When the calculation results in a potential assets for the group, the recognized assets is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Measurements of the net defined benefit liability comprise actuarial gains and losses. The return on plan assets (excluding interest income) and the effect of the assets ceiling (if any excluding interest) are recognized immediately in Other Comprehensive Income. The bank determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefits liability (assets), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefits payments. Net interest expenses and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized as personnel expenses in Statement of profit and Loss. The Bank provides gratuity and leave encashment as the defined benefits plans to its employees.

7.15 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or it contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

As a lessee

The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. The bank has considered rate of 10% as incremental borrowing rate for discounting of remaining lease payments.

7.16 Foreign Currency Translation

All foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, which is Nepalese Rupees, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates when the transactions were affected.

7.17 Share Capital and Reserves

Share capital and reserves are different classes of equity claims. Equity claims are claims on the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities. Changes in equity during the reporting period comprise income and expenses recognized in the statement of financial performance; plus contributions from holders of equity claims, minus distributions to holders of equity claims.

8. Related Party Disclosure:

Sr. No.	Name of Related Party	Relationship
1.	Mr. Sudeep Acharya	Chairman, Board of Directors
2.	Mr. Bhim Prasad Tulachan	Member, Board of Directors
3.	Mr. Chaturakhar Adhikari	Member, Board of Directors
4.	Mr. Bishweshwar Subedi	Member, Board of Directors
5.	Mr. Balaram Baral	Member, Board of Directors
6.	Mr. Pawan Kumar Sharma	Member, Board of Directors
7.	Mr. Dinesh Thakali	Chief Executive Officer
8.	Mr. Binay Dahal	Deputy Chief Executive Officer

9. Events after interim period:

There are no material events that have occurred after the reporting period affecting the financial status of the Bank as on Poush End, 2081.

Additional Disclosure as per Securities Registration and Issue Regulation, 2073 (Rule 26 (1), Annexure 14)**2nd Quarter Report Fiscal Year 2081/82****1. Financial Statement**

a. Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit and Loss as per Nepal Financial Reporting Standard: Published along with this report. There has been no transaction between related parties.

b. Key financial indicators and ratios

Earnings Per Share	18.37
Price Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio)	23.57
Net worth Per Share	157.46
Liquidity Ratio	22.93%
Total Assets per share	1975.03
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.59%

2. Management Analysis

a. The bank has registered NPR 322.49 million in net profit.

b. There has been change in the bank's reserve, profit and liquidity position in line with the growth in business volume.

c. The bank has been able to generate satisfactory financial results as of 2nd Quarter of Fiscal year 2081-82.

3. Details relating to legal action

a. Case filed against the bank

There were no major cases except those arising during the normal course of the bank's business.

b. Case relating to disobedience of prevailing law or commission of criminal offence filed by or against the promoter or director of the bank

No such information has been received.

c. Case relating to financial crime filed against any promoter or director

No such information has been received.

4. Analysis of share transaction and progress of the bank

a. Management's view on share transaction of bank in the secondary market

As the prices in the secondary market is determined by open share market operations, management view is neutral on this.

b. Maximum, minimum, closing price, total traded days and total share transacted during the quarter (*Source www.nepalstock.com*)

Maximum Price	498	Total Days Transacted	55
Minimum Price	423	Total Share Transacted	1,876,070 Shares

Closing Price	433	Total Transactions	NRs. 873,966,974
---------------	-----	--------------------	------------------

5. Problems and challenges

Internal

- Recruitment and retention of quality manpower.
- Increasing cost of operation.
- Management of increased operational risk with the increase in business volume and no. of branches.
- Increasing trend of Non-Performing Loan.

External

- Slow down in country's economic activities.
- Competitive banking business.
- Limited credit opportunities in productive sectors.
- Excess availability of liquid funds in market
- Regulatory challenges including complexity in implementation of ECL guidelines.
- Political instability.
- Current trend of selection of foreign countries for better opportunity by the youths.

Strategy

- Identification of new possibilities for business development.
- Focus on quality onboarding of customers/ borrowers.
- Strong risk management approach and portfolio diversification.
- Reinforcement of prudent banking practices.
- Re-pricing of assets and liabilities keeping in view the market fluctuations.
- Prioritization of digitization in banking services to enhance efficiency.
- Robust recovery management.

6. Corporate Governance

The bank follows zero tolerance culture on governance and compliance. It ensures absolute compliance of directives and guidelines issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. To ensure adequate compliance and risk management the bank has developed strong policy and procedural framework along with dedicated independent compliance, audit and risk management function.

The board of directors, audit committee, risk management committee, human resource management committee, recruitment committee and all other management committee are committed to enforce highest standard of corporate governance within the bank.

7. Declaration by CEO

I hereby declare that the data and information provided in this report is true, complete and factual to the best of my knowledge. No any conscious attempt has been made to misguide the investors.