

प्रतिबद्ध हामी

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बिबेकशील

गुणस्तरीय

परिणाममुखी

१५ औं

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन
२०८१/८२

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

प्रगतिको आधार, कामना सेवा सँग कारोबार

संक्षिप्त वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

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चिनारी

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड, नेपाल सरकार, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रार को कार्यालयमा दर्ता नं २९७।०६३।६४ बाट दर्ता भई नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट “ख” वर्गको बैंकिङ कारोबार गर्न ईजाजत-पत्र प्राप्त राष्ट्रिय स्तरको विकास बैंक हो । मिति २०६४।०६।२४ मा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट वित्तीय कारोबार गर्नको लागि ईजाजत-पत्र प्राप्त साविक कामना विकास बैंकले आफ्नो वित्तीय कारोवार २०६४।०७।२७ देखी शुरुवात गरेको थियो । त्यही मितिलाई हाल विकास बैंकले आफ्नो स्थापना दिवसको रुपमा मनाइरहेको छ ।

मिति २०७३।०३।०६ मा कास्की जिल्लाको पोखरामा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय राखी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट राष्ट्रिय स्तरको कार्यक्षेत्रको स्वीकृती पाएको साविकको कास्की फाईनान्स लि. बिच एक आपसमा गाभने गाभिने प्रकृया सम्पन्न गरि कामना विकास बैंकको नामबाट राष्ट्रिय स्तरको विकास बैंकको रुपमा कार्य गर्दै आएकोमा मिति २०७४।०४।२० मा रुपन्देही जिल्लाको बुटवलमा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय भई १० जिल्ला कार्य क्षेत्र भएको साविक सेवा विकास बैंकसँग एक आपसमा गाभने गाभिने प्रकृया सम्पन्न गरि कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको नामबाट एकिकृत कारोवार गरेको थियो ।

यस विकास बैंकले साविक सेवा विकास बैंकसँगको मर्जर पश्चात नियमनकारी निकायहरुको स्वीकृती लिई काठमाडौं-३०, ज्ञानेश्वर स्थित आफ्नै भवनमा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय स्थापना गरि अत्याधुनिक सेवा सुविधाहरु प्रदान गर्दै आईरहेको छ । हाल देशको सबै प्रदेश समेट्ने गरी कुल १२९ शाखा कार्यालय र एक एक्सटेन्सन काउन्टर मार्फत आफ्ना वित्तीय सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्दै आईरहेको छ ।

उन्नाईसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभा सम्बन्धी सूचना
(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति : २०८२ साल असोज ०१ गते, आर्थिक अभियान राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका)

आदरणीय शेयरधनीमहानुभावहरु,

यस कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको मिति २०८२/०५/३१ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको ३९९ औं बैठकद्वारा गरिएको निर्णयानुसार यस विकास बैंकको उन्नाईसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभा निम्न लिखित मिति, स्थान र समयमा निम्न विषयहरुमा छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएको हुँदा सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनीमहानुभावहरुको जानकारी एवं उपस्थितिको लागि हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछौं ।

सभा बस्ने मिति, स्थान र समय

मिति : २०८२ साल असोज २४ गते शुक्रबार, (तदनुसार १० अक्टोवर, २०२५)

स्थान : लिसारा रिसेप्शन, भगवती बाहल, नक्साल, काठमाडौं

समय : बिहान ११:०० बजे

छलफलका विषयहरु :

क. सामान्य प्रस्तावहरु :

१. आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन माथि छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ को वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (आषाढ मसान्त २०८२ को वासलात, आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को नगद प्रवाह विवरण, नाफा/नोक्सान बाँडफाँट हिसाब, ईक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तन लगायत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणसँग सम्बद्ध अनुसूचीहरु) उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
३. सञ्चालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरे बमोजिम आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को वितरणयोग्य मुनाफाबाट यस विकास बैंकको हाल कायम चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३,५१,०८,४६,१९५.४० को ५.७८९५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. २०,३२,६०,४४०.४८ (अक्षरेपी बिस करोड बतिस लाख साठी हजार चार सय चालिस रुपैयाँ र अद्वालीस पैसा मात्र) नगद लाभांश (बोनस सेयर र नगद लाभांसमा लाग्ने कर प्रयोजनको लागि समेत) वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
४. बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को दफा ६३ तथा कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १११ अनुसार आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को लेखापरीक्षण गर्न लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ती तथा निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने ।
५. संस्थापक शेयरधनीहरुको तर्फबाट ३ (तिन) जना र सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरुको तर्फबाट ३ (तिन) जना गरी जम्मा ६ (छ) जना सञ्चालकहरुको निर्वाचन गर्ने ।

ख. विशेष प्रस्तावहरु:

१. सञ्चालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरे बमोजिम आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को मुनाफा समेतबाट यस विकास बैंकको हाल कायम चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३,५१,०८,४६,१९५.४० को १० प्रतिशतका दरले हुने रकम रु. ३५,१०,८४,६१९.५४ (अक्षरेपी पैँतिस करोड दश लाख चौरासी हजार छ सय उन्नाईस रुपैयाँ र चवन्न पैसा मात्र) बराबरको बोनस सेयर वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
२. विशेष प्रस्ताव नं. १ पारित भए अनुसार हुने गरी जारी तथा चुक्ता पूँजी वृद्धि गर्न विकास बैंकको प्रबन्धपत्रमा आवश्यक संशोधन गर्ने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने ।
३. सञ्चालकहरुको बैठक भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा समयसापेक्ष वृद्धि गर्न आवश्यक रहेको हुँदा सञ्चालक समितिबाट प्रस्ताव भए बमोजिमको संशोधित बैठक भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने र सो प्रस्ताव पारित भएमा आवश्यक भए बैंकको नियमावलीमा संशोधन सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने ।
४. विकास बैंकको प्रबन्धपत्र तथा नियमावलीको प्रस्तावित संशोधनका सम्बन्धमा कुनै नियमनकारी निकायहरुबाट कुनै विषय, शर्तहरु लगायतका संशोधन/फेर बदल गर्न निर्देशन भएमा आवश्यकता अनुसार थपघट, परिमार्जन, संशोधन, भाषागत लगायत अन्य सुधार समेतका लागि सञ्चालक समितिलाई अस्तित्वकारी दिने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने ।

ग. विविध :

साधारणसभा सम्बन्धी थप संक्षिप्त जानकारी

१. यस उन्नाईसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभा प्रयोजनको लागि विकास बैंकको शेयरधनीदर्ता पुस्तिका मिति २०८२/०६/०८ गते एक दिन बन्द रहनेछ । नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेडमा मिति २०८२/०६/०७ गते सम्म कारोबार भई प्रचलित नियम अनुसार विकास बैंकको शेयर रजिष्ट्रार प्रभु क्यापिटल लिमिटेड, कमलादी, काठमाडौंमा प्राप्त विवरणको आधारमा तथा हितग्राही खातामा कायम भएका शेयरधनीहरुले मात्र उक्त साधारणसभामा भाग लिन र मतदान गर्न पाउने छन् । नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्जमा कारोबार भई धितोपत्र व्यवसायी (सदस्य दलाल) को Pool Account मा रहेको शेयरका आधारमा कायम नहुने भएकाले उल्लेखित मिति भित्र शेयरधनीको खातामा शेयर समावेश गर्न समेत सम्बन्धित धितोपत्र व्यवसायीहरुलाई अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

२. शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई विकास बैंकको शेयरधनी लगतमा कायम रहेको ठेगानामा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पुस्तिका पठाईने छ । साथै, उक्त पुस्तिका प्राप्त हुन नसकेमा यस बैंकको वेबसाइट माफ्त प्राप्त गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ ।
३. नावालक वा होस ठेगानमा नरहेको शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट संरक्षकले सभामा भाग लिन, छलफल गर्न र प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न समेत सक्नुहुनेछ । शेयरवालाको दर्ता किताबमा संरक्षकको रुपमा नाम लेखिएको व्यक्तिलाई मात्र संरक्षक मानिनेछ । संयुक्त रुपमा शेयर खरिद गर्ने शेयरधनीको हकमा शेयर लगतमा जसको नाम पहिला उल्लेख गरिएको छ, सो व्यक्ति वा संयुक्त शेयरधनीको सर्वसहमतिबाट आफूहरूमध्ये नियुक्त व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन, छलफल गर्न, प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न र मतदान गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ ।
४. साधारणसभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनीहरूले प्रचलित कम्पनी ऐनले तोकेको ढाँचामा प्रतिनिधिपत्र (प्रोक्सी) फाराम भरी सभा शुरु हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै विकास बैंकको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, काठमाडौं ३०, ज्ञानेश्वरमा दर्ता गरी सक्नु पर्नेछ । विकास बैंकको शेयरधनी बाहेक अन्य व्यक्तिलाई प्रोक्सी दिन र एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिलाई आफ्नो शेयर विभाजन गरी तथा अन्य कुनै किसिमबाट छुट्याई प्रोक्सी दिन पाइने छैन, यसरी दिइएको प्रोक्सी बदर हुनेछ ।
तर, प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्ने शेयरधनीले आफूले अगाडि दिएको प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) बदर गरेको स्पष्ट उल्लेख गरी निवेदन दिई अर्को शेयर धनीलाई प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेमा त्यसरी नियुक्त प्रतिनिधिले सभामा भाग लिन र मतदान गर्न पाउनेछन् । यस्तो अवस्थामा अधिकृत प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) स्वतः बदर भएको मानिनेछ ।
५. प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरिसक्नु भएको शेयरधनी आफैँ सभामा उपस्थित भई तोकिएको समय भित्र हाजिरी किताबमा दस्तखत गरी सभामा भाग लिइमा अगाडि दिएको प्रोक्सी स्वतः बदर भएको मानिनेछ ।
६. यस विकास बैंकको शेयर खरिद गरेको संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले विकास बैंकको कुनै अर्को शेयरधनीलाई प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) मुकरर गर्न सक्नेछ । त्यसरी प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) मुकरर नगरिएको अवस्थामा त्यस्तो संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले मनोनित गरेको प्रतिनिधिले शेयरवालाको हैसियतले सभामा भाग लिन सक्नेछन् ।
७. साधारणसभामा भाग लिने प्रत्येक शेयरधनीमहानुभावहरूले सभा हुने स्थानमा उपस्थित भई त्यहाँ रहेको हाजिरी पुस्तिकामा दस्तखत गर्नुपर्नेछ । साधारणसभाको हाजिरी पुस्तिका सोही दिन १०:३० बजेदेखि खुल्ला रहनेछ । साथै, सभामा भाग लिन ईच्छुक शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई आफ्नो आधिकारिक परिचयपत्र सहित शेयरधनी नम्बर वा अभौतिकीकरण गरिसकेको शेयरको हकमा BOLD (हितग्राही परिचय नम्बर) प्रस्तुत गर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ ।
८. विविध शीर्षक अन्तर्गत शेयरधनी महानुभावले विकास बैंकको सम्बन्धमा तोकिएको प्रस्ताव बाहेक अन्य कुनै विषयमा छलफल, टिप्पणी, राय वा सुझाव राख्न आवश्यक ठानेमा शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले आफूले प्रस्तुत गर्न चाहेको विषयबारे सभा हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ७ (सात) दिन अगावै कार्यालय समयभित्र लिखित रुपमा विकास बैंकको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा जानकारी दिनुपर्नेछ । यसरी पूर्व जानकारी नगरिएको विषयमा सभामा छलफल तथा निर्णय गरिने छैन ।
९. सञ्चालकहरूको निर्वाचन कार्यका लागि निर्वाचन अधिकृतको कार्यालय बैंकको का.जि., का.म.न.पा., वडा नं. ३० ज्ञानेश्वर स्थित केन्द्रिय कार्यालयमा राखिएको अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।
१०. सञ्चालक पदको लागि उम्मेदवार हुन चाहने शेयरधनीले बैंकले जारी गरेको सेयर मध्ये धितो बन्धक लगायत कुनै पनि प्रकारको अधिभार (encumbrance) नरहेको, आफू जुन समूहको (सर्वसाधारण वा संस्थापक) प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै सञ्चालक पदको लागि उम्मेदवार हुन चाहेको हो सोही समूहको कम्तीमा १०० किता शेयर आफ्नो नाममा ग्रहण गरेको हुनुको अलावा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन २०७३, कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३, अन्य प्रचलित कानून तथा बैंकको सञ्चालक निर्वाचन कार्यविधि सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका, २०७५ बमोजिम योग्य हुनुपर्नेछ । तर संगठित संस्थाले बैंकको सेयर लिइकोमा त्यस्तो शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट सञ्चालक पदको लागि उम्मेदवार हुनेले व्यक्तिगत रुपमा बैंकको सेयर लिइको हुन जरुरी हुने छैन, तर निज जुन संगठित संस्थाको तर्फबाट उम्मेदवार हुने हो सो संस्थाबाट लिखित अधिकार लिइको हुनुपर्नेछ ।
११. निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्यहरू बैंकको स्वीकृत सञ्चालक निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका - २०८२, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन २०७३, कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ तथा अन्य प्रचलित ऐन/कानून बमोजिम हुनेछ ।
१२. साधारणसभा सम्बन्धी अन्य थप जानकारी तथा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको लागि विकास बैंकको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयको टोल फ्री नं. १६६००११३००० र फोन नं. ०१-५९७००३० मा सम्पर्क गर्नुहुन वा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपलब्ध हुन नसकेको खण्डमा विकास बैंकको वेबसाइट www.kamanasewabank.com हेर्नुहुन वा काठमाडौं ३०, ज्ञानेश्वर स्थित विकास बैंकको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा, कार्यालय समयभित्र सम्पर्क राख्नुहुन अनुरोध छ ।

.....
सञ्चालक समितिको आशाले
दिनेश थकाली
कम्पनी सचिव

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाडौं
प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्ने निवेदन फाराम

श्री सञ्चालक समिति
कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, काठमाडौं-३०, ज्ञानेश्वर
काठमाडौं ।

विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

.....जिल्ला.....गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका/उप/महा/नगरपालिका वडा नं बस्ने
म/हामी..... ले यस विकास बैंकको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले मिति २०८२ साल असोज महिना २४ गते शुक्रबार, (तदनुसार
१० अक्टोवर, २०२५) का दिन हुने उम्माइसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा स्वयं उपस्थित भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकाले
उक्त सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो तर्फबाट भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागिजिल्ला..... गाउँपालिका/नगर
पालिका/उप/महा/नगरपालिका वडा नं.....बस्ने श्रीलाई मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरी पठाएको छु/छौं । साथै, निज
व्यक्ति बाहेक अरु कसैलाई प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरेको छैन/छैनौं ।

प्रतिनिधिको विवरण

दस्तखत :.....

नाम :

ठेगाना :

शेयरधनी नं.

हितग्राही (डि-म्याट) नं. :

कुल शेयर संख्या :

मिति :

निवेदकको विवरण

दस्तखत:.....

नाम :

ठेगाना :

शेयरधनी नं. :

हितग्राही (डि-म्याट) नं. :

कुल शेयर संख्या :

मिति :

द्रष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारणसभा हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै विकास बैंकको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा पेश गरी सक्नुपर्नेछ ।
शेयरधनी बाहेक अन्य व्यक्तिलाई प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न सकिने छैन ।

४८

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाडौं
प्रवेशपत्र

यस विकास बैंकको मिति २०८२ साल असोज महिना २४ गते शुक्रबार, (तदनुसार १० अक्टोवर, २०२५) का दिन हुने उम्माइसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा
भाग लिन यो प्रवेशपत्र जारी गरिएको छ ।

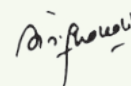
दस्तखत.....

शेयरधनीको नाम :

शेयरधनी नं. :

हितग्राही (डि-म्याट) नं. :

कुल शेयर संख्या :



दिनेश थकाली
कम्पनी सचिव

द्रष्टव्य: सभा कक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न यो प्रवेश पत्र अनिवार्य रुपमा लिई आउनु हुन अनुरोध छ । अन्यथा सभाकक्षमा प्रवेश पाइने छैन ।

विषय सूची

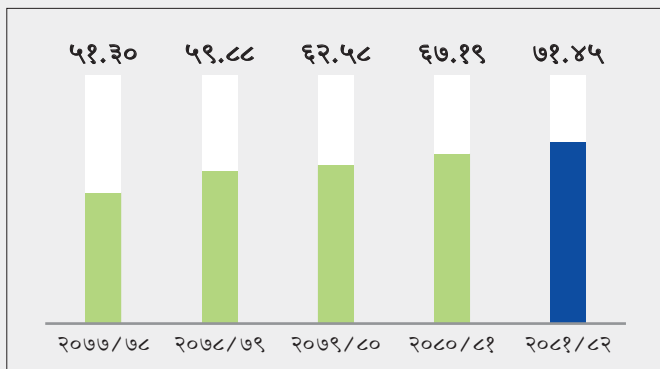


१. हाक्को चिनारी	३
२. वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना	५
३. प्रोक्सी फारम	७
४. वित्तीय ऋणहरू	१०
५. अध्यक्षको मन्तव्य	१४
५. प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको मन्तव्य	१६
६. सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन	१८
७. ५ वर्षीय वित्तीय विवरण	३१
८. संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक अनुपालना प्रतिवेदन	३८
९. धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०७३ को अनुसूची १५, नियम २६ को उपनियम २ सँग सम्बन्धित	४८
१०. उच्च व्यवस्थापन	५०
११. वित्तीय विवरणहरू	५१
१२. नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा लाभशं वितरण तथा वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न प्रदान गरिएको स्वीकृति	१४५
१३. नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा प्रदान गरिएको निर्देशनहरू उपर विकास बैंकको प्रत्युत्तर	१४६
१४. तीन महले विवरण	१४७
१५. विभागीय प्रमुख र प्रदेश / क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख	१५२
१६. शाखा सञ्जाल	१५३

વિત્તીય કલકલરુ



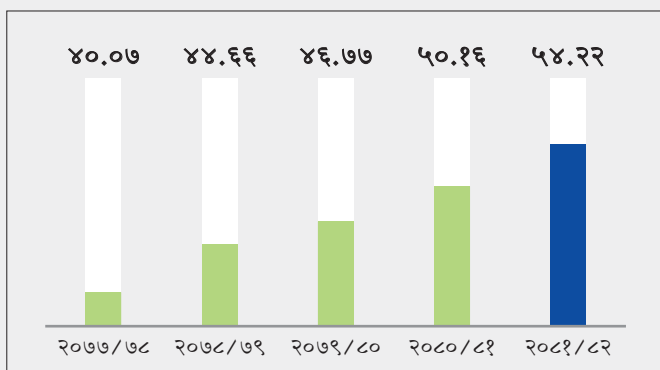
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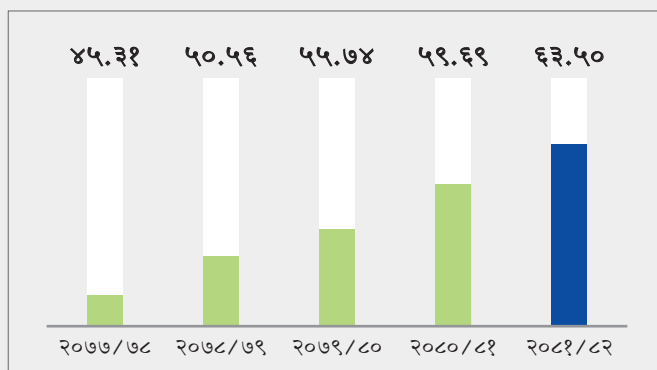
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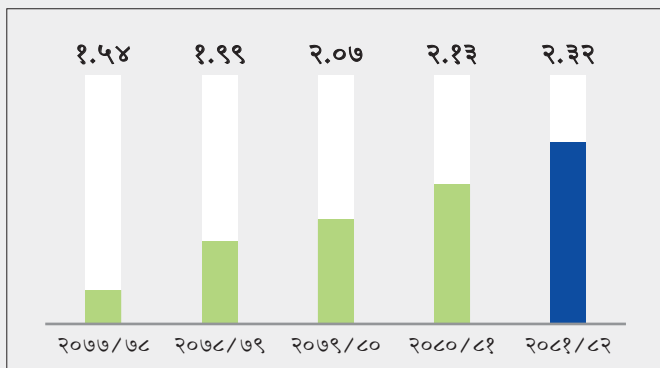
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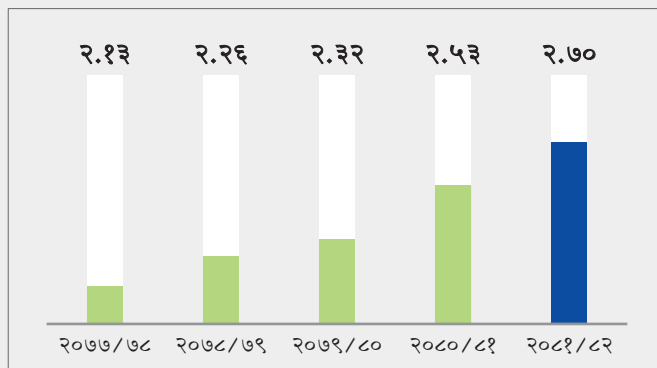
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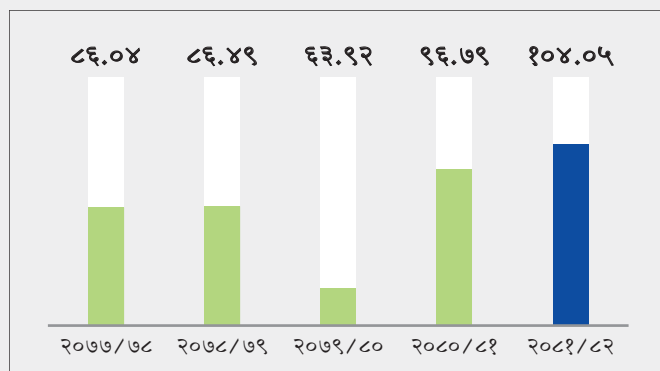
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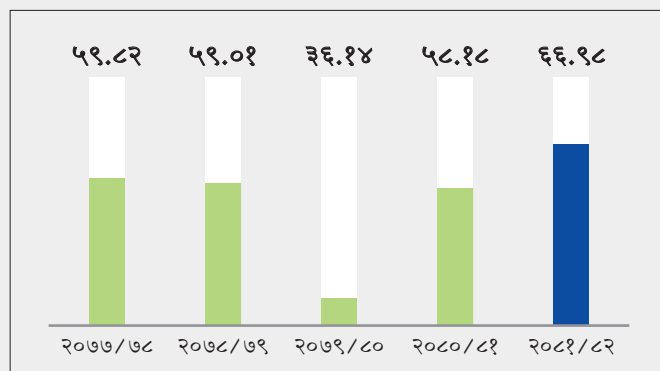
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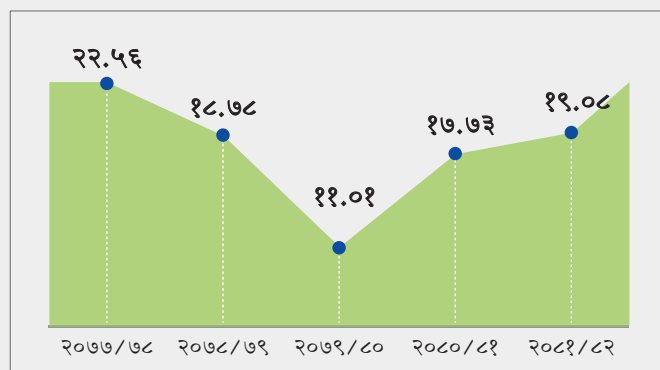
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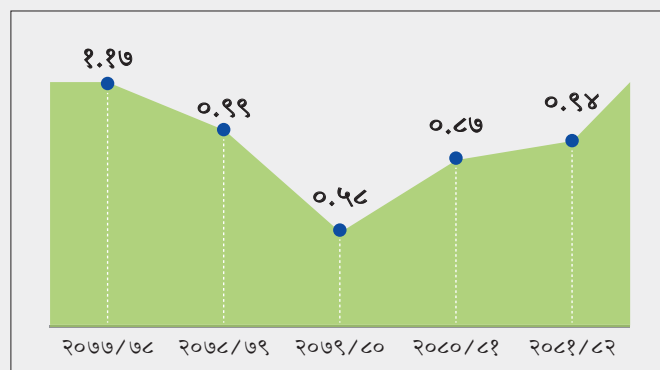
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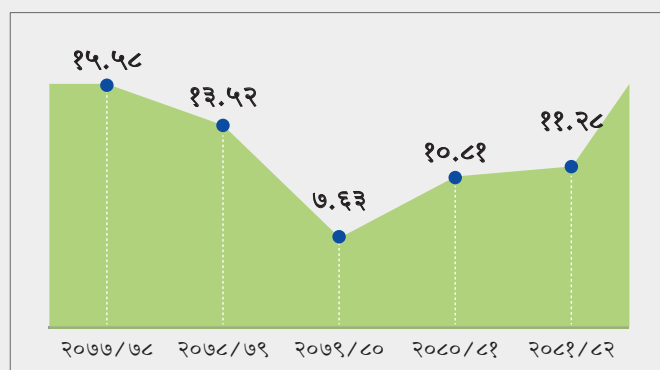
प्रति शेयर आमदानी (रु.)



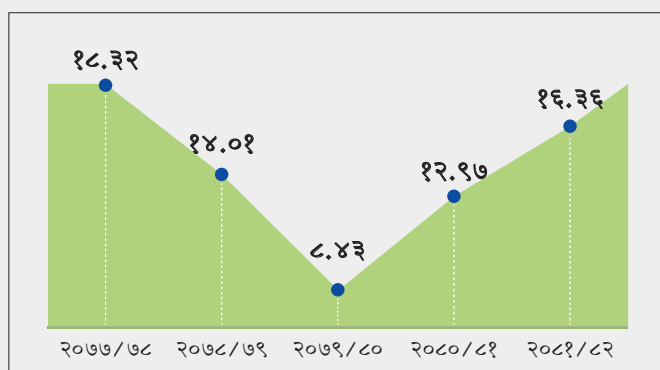
सम्पत्तीमा प्रतिफल दर (प्रतिशतमा)



ईक्वीटीमा प्रतिफल दर (प्रतिशतमा)



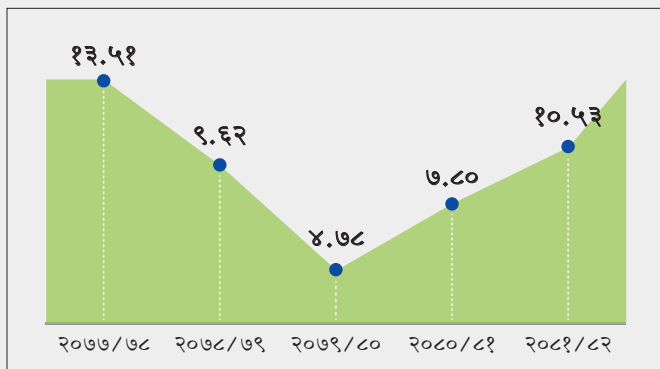
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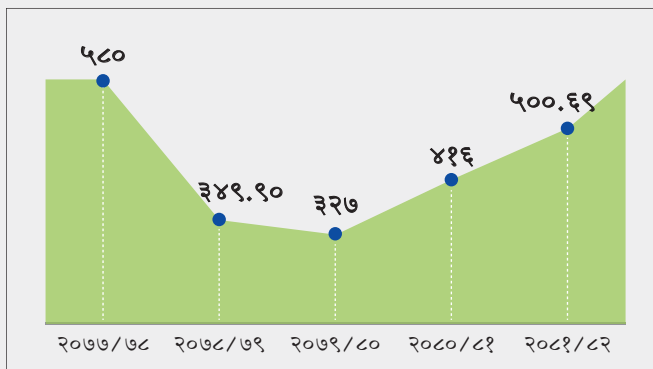
वित्तीय मलकहरु



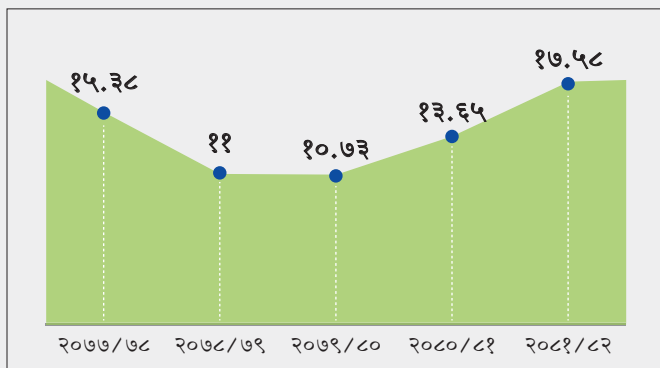
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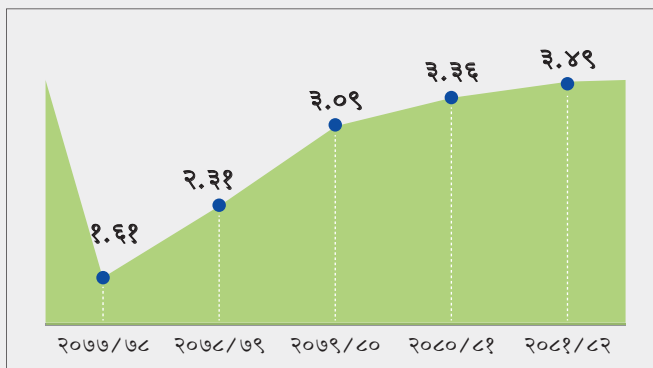
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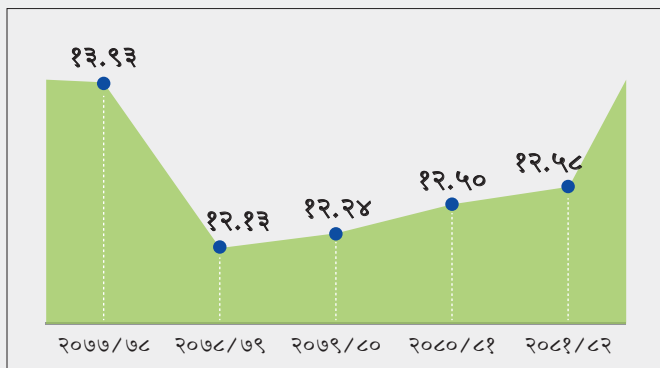
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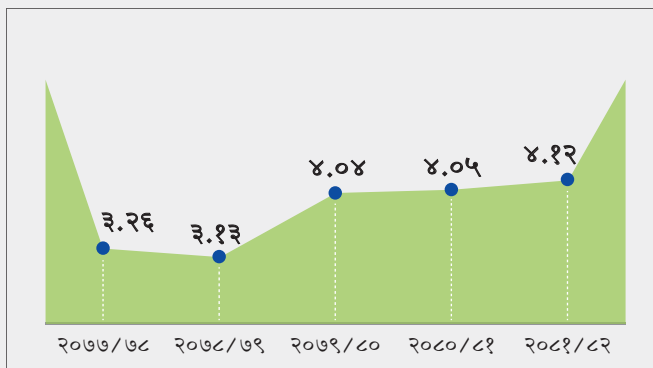
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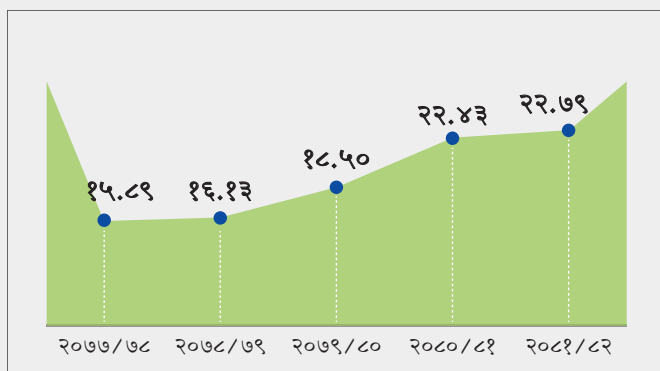
पुँजीकोष अनुपात (प्रतिशतमा)



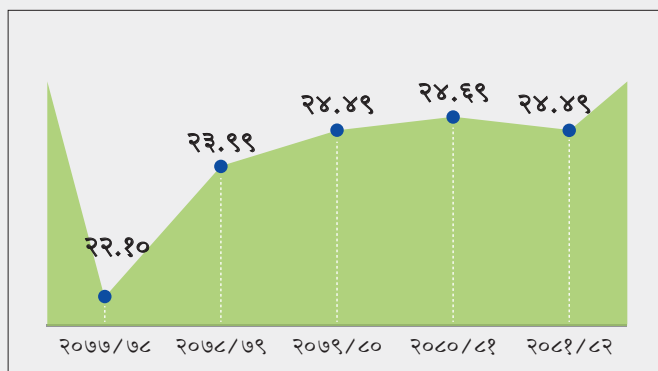
अनिवार्य नगद मौज्दात अनुपात (प्रतिशतमा)



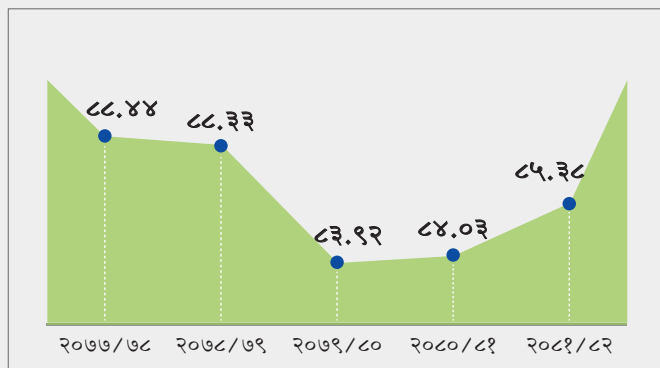
वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात (प्रतिशतमा)



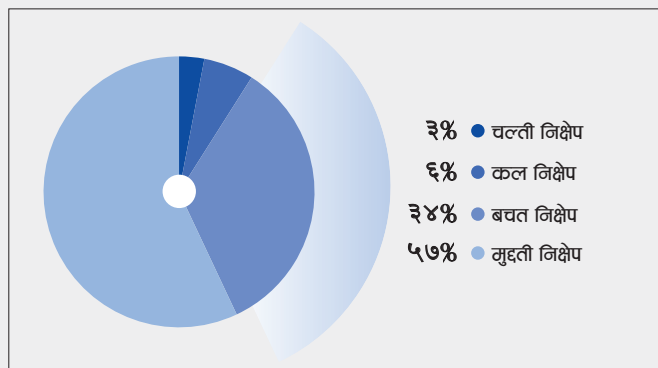
तरलता अनुपात (प्रतिशतमा)



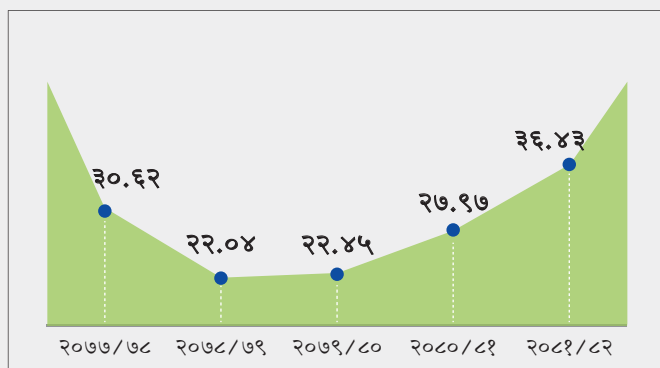
कर्जा निक्षेप अनुपात (प्रतिशतमा)



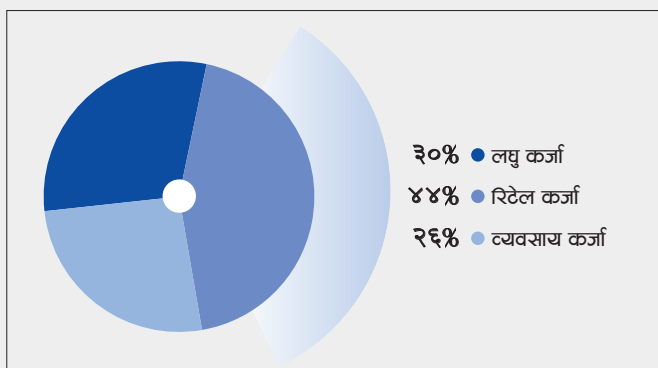
निक्षेप संरचना (प्रतिशतमा)



चलती तथा बचत निक्षेप (प्रतिशतमा)



कर्जा तथा सापठ संरचना (प्रतिशतमा)





कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको उन्नाईसौं

वार्षिक साधारण सभामा बैंक सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्ष

श्री सुदिप आचार्यज्यूको मन्तव्य



आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

यस विकास बैंकको गौरवमय उन्नाईसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा उपस्थित आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, यस सभामा हाम्रो निमन्त्रणा स्वीकार गरी पाल्नु भएका नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधि ज्यूहरु, बैंकका बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक, प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, बैंकका उच्च व्यवस्थापन, कर्मचारी एवं उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण महानुभावहरुलाई सञ्चालक समिति र मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट यस गरिमामय सभामा हार्दिक स्वागत गर्दछु ।

आज यस सम्मानित सभामा उपस्थित हुनुभएका आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु तथा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरु समक्ष बैंकको आ.व.२०८१/०८२ को उपलब्धिहरु समेतको समीक्षात्मक प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्न पाउँदा आफूलाई निकै गौरवान्वित महसुस गरेको छु । समीक्षा अवधिमा समग्र बैंकिङ प्रणालीमा अधिक तरलता कायम भई कर्जाको ब्याजदर घट्दै गएको पृष्ठभूमिमा समेत कर्जाको मागमा उल्लेख्य सुधार हुन सकेको छैन । बैंकिङ व्यवसायको मुख्य कार्य भनेको नै निक्षेप संकलन गरि कर्जा प्रवाह गर्नु भएको हुँदा उल्लेख्य मात्रामा कर्जाको माग नहुनुले वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा प्रभाव परेको छ । तथापि बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिमा सन्तोषजनक रूपमा आफ्नो व्यवसाय वृद्धि गर्न सफल भएको छ । नियामक निकायद्वारा वार्षिक साधारणसभामा पेश गर्नुपर्ने भनी निर्देशित गरेका विषय वस्तुहरु तथा यस विकास बैंकले गरेका उल्लेखनीय गतिविधिहरु तथा सरोकारवालाहरुलाई आवश्यक पर्ने विभिन्न जानकारीहरु वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गरिएका छन् ।

बैंकले सञ्चालक समितिबाट पारित रणनीति २०८४ लाई आधार स्तम्भ मानी वार्षिक कार्यदिशा तय गर्दै विवेकशील, गुणस्तरीय र परिणाममुखी बैंकिङ सेवा प्रवाह गर्दै आएको छ । उक्त रणनीति तथा कार्यदिशा वमोजिम नियमनकारी निकायले तथा अन्य प्रचलित ऐन, कानूनको परिधिभित्र रहि विकास बैंकले करिब ८ लाख भन्दा बढि ग्राहक महानुभावहरुलाई आफ्नो बैंकिङ सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आएको छ ।

सञ्चालक समितिले पारित गरेको रणनीति २०८४ तथा वार्षिक कार्यदिशा वमोजिम यस विकास बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिमा निम्नानुसारका कार्यहरु तथा उपलब्धीहरु हासिल गर्न सफल भएको व्यहोरा यस सम्मानित सभामा जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु ।

(क) विवेकशील (Prudence) :

- Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन
- शुन्य सहनशिलताको सिद्धान्त अवलम्बन
- तीन तहको जोखिम निमन्त्रण प्रणाली अवलम्बन
- व्यवसायिक एवं कृशल उच्च व्यवस्थापन
- नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट संस्थाबाट उत्कृष्ट वित्तीय विवरण “गोल्ड” अवार्ड

(ख) गुणस्तरीय (Quality) :

- नविनतम् प्रविधिमा आधारित सेवा प्रवाह
- समग्र वित्तीय वजारको निष्कृय कर्जा ४.६२ प्रतिशत हुँदा विकास

बैंकको ३.४९ प्रतिशत कायम गर्न सफल

- कर्मचारीहरुको दक्षता अभिवृद्धीको लागि नियमित तालिम, सेमिनार तथा गोष्ठीको आयोजना
- प्रविधीमैत्री सेवा सुविधामा विस्तार
- सन्तुलित निक्षेप संरचना तथा अनुपात कायम

(ग) परिणाममुखी (Result Oriented) :

- शेयरधनीहरुलाई निरन्तर दोहोरो अंकमा लाभान्श वितरण
- कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समितिको सिफारिसमा कर्मचारीहरुको सेवा सुविधामा परिमार्जन
- प्रभावकारी संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वका कार्यक्रम संचालनमा रु.४७,०८,२४८.८५ को योगदान
- स्रोतमा करकट्टी तथा बैंकको आम्दानी वापत सरकारी राजश्व कोषमा रु. ६३७,१३४,७३२.०४ को योगदान ।

सञ्चालक समितिले आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को संचित मुनाफाबाट शेयरधनीहरुलाई १० प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर र ५.७८९५ प्रतिशत (कर समेत) नगद लाभान्श गरि कूल १५.७८९५ प्रतिशत लाभान्श प्रदान गर्ने निर्णय गरी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट स्वीकृत प्राप्त भएकोले सो पारित गर्नको लागि सम्मानित सभा समक्ष प्रस्ताव गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध गर्दछु । विगतका केही वर्षमा सोचे अनुरूपको लाभान्श वितरण गर्न नसकेता पनि गत वर्ष देखि दोहोरो अंकमा लाभान्श वितरण गर्दै आएको र आगामी दिनहरुमा दिगो प्रतिफल दरमा लाभान्श वितरण गर्न हामी प्रतिबद्ध भएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध गर्दछौं ।

साथै, बैंकलाई प्राप्त अमूल्य मार्गदर्शनका लागि पूर्व अध्यक्ष ज्यूहरु, पूर्व एवं विद्यमान सञ्चालक ज्यूहरु, सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी ज्यूहरु, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लगायतका सम्पूर्ण नियामक निकाय, ग्राहक महानुभावहरु, शेयर रजिष्ट्रार प्रभु क्यापिटल लि., कर्जा सूचना केन्द्र लि., विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरु, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था परिसंघ, डेभलपमेन्ट बैंकर्स एसोसिएसन, सञ्चार जगत एवं यस विकास बैंकलाई कार्यकौशलताको दृष्टिकोणले अब्बल बनाउन ह्रदय दत्तचित्तका साथ आ-आफ्नो भूमिका निर्वाह गर्नुहुने सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता सहित विशेष धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

अन्त्यमा, यस गरिमामय १९ औं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा गरिमामय उपस्थितिका लागि यहाँहरुलाई पुनः स्वागत तथा धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दै सबैको उत्तरोत्तर उन्नति र प्रगतिको कामना गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद ।

सुदिप आचार्य

अध्यक्ष

जय कामना सेवा विकास बैंक ।



कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको उन्नाईसौं
वार्षिक साधारण सभामा बैंक प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

श्री दिनेश थकालीज्यूको मन्तव्य



सम्पूर्णमा नमस्कार !!

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेडको १९ औं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा उपस्थित आदरणीय अध्यक्षज्यू, सञ्चालक समितिका सदस्यज्यूहरु, पूर्व अध्यक्षज्यू, पूर्व सञ्चालकज्यूहरु, शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधिहरु, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक, पत्रकार, कर्मचारी एवं उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण महानुभावहरुलाई यस गरिमामय वार्षिक साधारणसभामा स्वागत गर्दै यहाँहरुमा हार्दिक नमन व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

यस गरिमामय साधारणसभामा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनले केवल बैंकको वित्तीय परिणामहरुलाई मात्र नभई हाम्रो धैर्यता, अनुशासन, नवप्रवर्तनको भावना र दिगो विकास प्रतिको साझा दृष्टिकोणका साथै अटल समर्पणलाई पनि उजागर गर्दछ । चुनौतीपूर्ण आर्थिक परिवेशको सामना गर्दै हामीले लगातार दुई बर्षसम्म सन्तोषजनक नाफा आर्जन र दोहोरो अङ्कको लाभान्श (क्रमशः १२ प्रतिशत र १५.७९ प्रतिशत) घोषणा गर्न पाउँदा मेरो कार्यकालको दोस्रो वर्ष सफलता पूर्वक सम्पन्न भएको महसुस गरेको छु ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लागि यस बैंकको सञ्चालक समितिद्वारा पारित चार वर्षे रणनीति "Strategy 2084", "Annual Roadmap" र समय समयमा सञ्चालक समिति मार्फत प्राप्त निर्देशन, सुझाव तथा मार्गदर्शनहरुलाई आत्मसार गर्दै P-Q-R (Prudent-Quality-Return) को अवधारणा अन्तर्गत विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय, गुणस्तरीय सेवा र दिगो प्रतिफलका आधारभूत सिद्धान्तबाट प्रेरित भई बैंकद्वारा तय गरिएका लक्ष्यहरु हासिल गर्न हामी सफल भएका छौं । बैंकले अपनाएको रणनीति तथा कार्ययोजना बमोजिम सम्पूर्ण कार्यहरु सरल, व्यवस्थित र उचित तवरमा भए/नभएको सुनिश्चित गर्न विभिन्न समय अन्तरालमा कर्मचारी सम्मेलन तथा गोष्ठीहरु सम्पन्न गरि कार्ययोजनाको तुलनामा कार्य प्रदर्शन मूल्याङ्कन गरी आवश्यकता बमोजिम निरन्तर सुधारात्मक कार्यहरु गर्ने प्रयास गरेका छौं । यसै गरी, हाल सम्म हामीले हासिल गरेको सफलताको श्रेय बैंकको सञ्चालक समितिको नीतिगत मार्गदर्शन, सम्पूर्ण ग्राहक वर्गको धैर्यता र विश्वास, बैंकमा कार्यरत उच्च व्यवस्थापन लगायत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरुको कडा परिश्रम, योगदान तथा उच्चतम समन्वयलाई जान्छ । सम्पूर्ण सरोकार वालाहरु बिचको समझदारीले गर्दा नै बैंकद्वारा सञ्चालन दक्षता, व्यवसाय वृद्धि तथा खराब कर्जा असुलउपरमा सफलता हासिल भएकोले सम्पूर्णमा हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्न चाहन्छु ।

हाम्रो लागि आ.व. २०८१/८२ निकै प्रतिस्पर्धी र चुनौती पूर्वक रह्यो । तसर्थ, उक्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक माहोलको बाबजुद, बैंकको Strategic Pillars मा केन्द्रित रही बैंकलाई सबल र दिगो बनाउँदै महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धिहरु हासिल गर्न हामी सफल भएका छौं । हामीले निक्षेप तथा कर्जामा स्थिर वृद्धि, उचित जोखिम व्यवस्थापन, उत्कृष्ट बैंक सञ्चालन व्यवस्थापन मार्फत कार्यक्षमता

सुधार सँगै डिजिटल रुपान्तरणमा महत्वपूर्ण फइको मारेका छौं । साथै, गत वर्ष Institute of Chartered Accountant या Nepal (ICAN) द्वारा प्रदान गरिने "National Best Presented Annual Report Award, 2024" मा बैंकले वित्तीय सेवा क्षेत्र तर्फको विधामा उत्कृष्ट वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तयार गरे स्वरुप स्वर्ण पदक प्राप्त गर्न सफल भएका छौं, जसले हाम्रो कुशल संस्थागत पहिचानका साथै ब्रान्ड मूल्यलाई थप मजबुत बनाउन सहयोग गरेको छ ।

हामी अघि बढ्दै गर्दा, बजारमा कर्जाको माग निकै कम भएको अवस्थामा देशमा देखिएको राजनीतिक अस्थिरताका कारण चालू आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ हाम्रो लागि अझै चुनौतीपूर्ण हुने अनुमान गरिएतापनि हामीले यसलाई थप अवसर र जिम्मेवारीको नयाँ आयामका रूपमा हेरेका छौं । यस वर्ष, बैंकको मूल मन्त्र "प्रतिबद्ध हामी" लाई सफल बनाउन बैंकद्वारा चालू आ.व.को पहिलो त्रैमासमा उच्च व्यवस्थापन, क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख, शाखा प्रबन्धक तथा अन्य कर्मचारीहरुको उपस्थितिमा सम्मेलन सम्पन्न गरि कार्य उत्कृष्टता हासिल गर्ने संकल्पका साथ हामी अघि बढेका छौं । यसका लागि १३० शाखा-सञ्जाल मार्फत, वित्तीय सेवाबाट वञ्चित समुदायलाई समेट्ने उद्देश्यले बजार प्रचार-प्रसार गर्ने, गुणस्तरीय व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध स्थापनालाई प्राथमिकतामा दिने, आधुनिकरण र सेवा वितरणमा उत्कृष्टता ल्याउन डिजिटल उपकरणहरुमा निरन्तर लगानी गर्नेछौं । यसै गरी विगतका दिनहरुमा जस्तै हामी पर्यावरणमैत्री अभ्यास र Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) मार्फत सामाजिक रूपमा उत्तरदायी बैंकका रूपमा स्थापित हुने प्रतिबद्धता समेत जाहेर गर्न चाहन्छु ।

अन्तमा, म हाम्रा शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु र सम्मानित सञ्चालक समितिले हामी प्रति देखाउनु भएको विश्वास प्रति हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु र हजुरहरुको ज्ञान, दूरदृष्टि र निरन्तर सहयोग, हाम्रो वृद्धिको मेरुदण्ड रहँदै आएको कुरा यहाँहरु माझ पुनः अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु जसले, बैंकलाई यो स्थानमा ल्याउन महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्दै आएको छ । हजुरहरुको निरन्तर विश्वास र समर्थनप्रति म हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु ।

साथै, हामी निरन्तर आर्थिक विकासको मार्गमा अघि बढ्दै जाने बाचा गर्दछौं । अन्ततः वित्तीय सूचकहरुमा मात्र सुदृढ नभई, हामीले सेवा दिँदै आएको समुदायमा, हाम्रो सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई समेत थप सशक्त बनाउँदै लैजाने प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु ।

जय कामना सेवा !!

दिनेश थकाली

प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेडको उन्नाइसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा प्रस्तुत सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय सेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

यस विकास बैंकको गौरवमय उन्नाइसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा उपस्थित हुनुभएका सम्पूर्ण सेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, नियमनकारी निकायहरुका प्रतिनिधि ज्यूहरु, बैंकका बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक, प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, उच्च व्यवस्थापन लगायत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरु, पत्रकार एवं उपस्थित समस्त महानुभावहरुलाई सञ्चालक समिति एवं मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत गर्दछु ।

विकास बैंकले आफ्नो गौरवमय १८ वर्ष पार गरी १९ औं वर्षको यात्रासम्ममा सञ्चालक समितिलाई उचित मार्गनिर्देश गर्नुका साथै महत्वपूर्ण सल्लाह सुझाव दिनुहुने समस्त सरोकारवालाज्यूहरुमा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट हार्दिक आभार प्रकट गर्दछौं । समीक्षा अवधिमा निक्षेपको तुलनामा कर्जाको माग अनुपातमा वृद्धि हुन नसक्दा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुको तरलता अनुपात प्रभावित भएको छ । बैंकसँग लगानीयोग्य रकम यथेष्ट भई कर्जाको ब्याजदर एकल अंकमा हुँदा समेत कर्जा विस्तारमा दबाव परेको देखिन्छ । यद्यपि अन्य बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाको तुलनामा हाम्रो बैंकको कर्जा वृद्धि सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ । राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा देखिएको आर्थिक चुनौतीका बाबजुद पनि विगतका आर्थिक वर्षहरुमा भन्दा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा राम्रो उपलब्धि हासिल गर्न सफल भएका छौं ।

बैंकले आफ्नो Mission, Vision तथा Core Values लाई शिरोपर गरी ग्राहक वर्गहरुलाई अत्याधुनिक प्रविधिमा आधारित सेवा सुविधाहरु प्रदान गर्दै आईरहेको छ । बैंकको सञ्चालक समितिले पारित गरेको कार्यदिशा (Roadmap) बमोजिम विवेकशील, गुणस्तरीय र परिणामुरी बैंकिङ सेवा प्रवाह गर्ने रणनीति अनुरूप नियमनकारी निकायहरुबाट जारी नीति नियमको पूर्ण पालना गर्दै बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिमा हासिल गरेका केही ठोस उपलब्धिहरु निम्नानुसार रहेका छन् :

- विकास बैंकले २०८२ असार मसान्त सम्ममा रु. ६३.५० अर्ब निक्षेप संकलन गरेको छ, जुन समग्र राष्ट्रिय स्तरको विकास बैंकको कुल निक्षेपमा १०.९६ प्रतिशत हो । साथै, सोही अवधि सम्ममा यस विकास बैंकले रु. ५४.२२ अर्ब कर्जा प्रवाह गरेको छ, जुन समग्र राष्ट्रिय स्तरको विकास बैंकको बजार हिस्सामा ११.१३ प्रतिशत हो ।
- समीक्षा अवधि सम्ममा यस विकास बैंकबाट १,७१,९९५ जनाले डेबिट कार्ड, ४,८७,२३० जनाले मोबाईल बैंकिङ र २४,९०४ जनाले वयुआर सेवा प्रयोग गर्दै आउनुभएको छ ।
- नियमनकारी निकायबाट जारी नीति तथा निर्देशनको पूर्ण रुपमा पालना गर्दै शून्य सहनशीलतालाई बैंकले सदैव शिरोपर गरेको छ । आफ्ना सेयरधनी तथा सरोकारवालाहरुको हितलाई अभिवृद्धि गर्न तथा संस्थागत सुशासनलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखी आफ्नो नीति, नियमहरुको अनुपालनालाई समेत पारदर्शी रुपमा लागु गर्ने गरिएको छ ।
- नियमनकारी निकाय नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट नेपाल लेखामान अनुसार Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model कार्यान्वयनका लागि NFRS 9-Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 जारी भए अनुरूप सोको कार्यान्वयनको लागि परामर्शदाता छनौट गरी सोको कार्यान्वयन गरिसकिएको छ ।
- ग्राहक महानुभावहरुलाई छिटो र छरितो ढङ्गबाट सेवा प्रदान गर्ने योजना अनुरूप निम्नलिखित सेवाहरु स्वचालित गरिएको छ ।
 - Online Account Opening
 - Mobile Banking Activation
 - Online Account Block Module
 - Document Validation For: Balance Certificate, Bank Guarantee, Fixed Deposit and Good For Payment
 - Fixed Deposit Account Opening
 - Loan Against Fixed Deposit

विकास बैंकले अवलम्बन गरेको दीर्घकालीन रणनीतिले निर्दिष्ट गरेका विषयहरू जस्तै उद्यम कर्जा, साना तथा मझौला कर्जालाई प्राथमिकता दिने तथा चल्ती र बचत निक्षेप ग्राहक संख्यामा वृद्धि गर्ने, डिजिटल प्रविधिमा आधारित सेवाहरूलाई विस्तार गर्ने कार्यमा विशेष जोड तथा गौर ब्याज आम्दानीको हिस्सा बढाउने लगायतका दीर्घकालीन रणनीतिहरूको सफल कार्यान्वयनका लागि उपयुक्त उपकरण परिचालन गर्ने तथा रणनीति तय गर्दै दीर्घकालीन लक्ष्य प्राप्तिका लागि विकास बैंक सशक्त रूपमा अगाडि बढेको व्यहोरा यस सम्मानित सभामा जानकारी गराउँदछौं ।

यस परिप्रेक्ष्यमा बैंकले आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा गरेको प्रगति र उपलब्धि, बैंक सञ्चालनमा देखिएका चुनौतिहरू, समग्र बैंकिङ कारोबारको समीक्षा र पुनरावलोकन गर्न कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ र धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली, २०७३ को अधीनमा रही तयार गरिएको यो प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट यस गरिमामय सभा समक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्ने अनुमति चाहन्छु ।

१. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय तथा राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रको परिसूचक :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक स्थिति एवम् परिदृश्य:

कोभिड-१९ महामारीपश्चात् क्रमशः सुधार हुँदै गएको विश्व अर्थतन्त्र बढ्दो भूराजनीतिक तनाव र पछिल्लो समय ठूला अर्थतन्त्रहरूबीचको कठोर व्यापारिक नीतिले पुनः प्रभावित हुन थालेको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषको विश्लेषण रहेको छ । फलस्वरूप, सन् २०२४ मा ३.३ प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएको विश्व अर्थतन्त्र सन् २०२५ मा २.८ प्रतिशतले मात्र बढ्ने प्रक्षेपण रहेको छ । सन् २०२४ मा १.८ प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएको विकसित अर्थतन्त्र सन् २०२५ मा १.४ प्रतिशतले विस्तार हुने र सन् २०२४ मा ४.३ प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएको उदीयमान तथा विकासोन्मुख अर्थतन्त्र सन् २०२५ मा ३.७ प्रतिशतले विस्तार हुने कोषको प्रक्षेपण रहेको छ । सन् २०२४ मा भारत र चीनको अर्थतन्त्र क्रमशः ६.५ प्रतिशत र ५.० प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएकोमा सन् २०२५ मा क्रमशः ६.२ प्रतिशत र ४.० प्रतिशतले मात्र विस्तार हुने कोषको प्रक्षेपण छ । विगत तीन वर्षदेखि विश्व मुद्रास्फीति घट्दै गएको छ । सन् २०२४ मा ५.७ प्रतिशत रहेको विश्वको उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति सन् २०२५ मा ४.३ प्रतिशत रहने कोषको प्रक्षेपण रहेको छ । विकसित अर्थतन्त्रको मुद्रास्फीति सन् २०२४ मा २.६ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा सन् २०२५ मा २.५ प्रतिशतमा सीमित हुने प्रक्षेपण छ । साथै, उदीयमान तथा विकासशील अर्थतन्त्रको मुद्रास्फीति सन् २०२४ मा ७.७ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा सन् २०२५ मा ५.५ प्रतिशतमा सीमित हुने प्रक्षेपण छ । विश्व मुद्रास्फीति घट्ने क्रममा रहे तापनि भू-राजनीतिक तनाव र केही मुलुकहरूको कठोर व्यापार नीतिले मूल्यमा चाप पर्न सक्ने जोखिम कायमै रहेको कोषको विश्लेषण रहेको छ ।

मुद्रास्फीति घट्दै गएसँगै विश्वका अधिकांश मुलुकहरूले लचिलो मौद्रिक नीति अवलम्बन गर्न थालेका छन् । युरोपियन केन्द्रीय बैंक (ECB) ले सन् २०२४ जुनदेखि आठ पटक निक्षेप सुविधा दरलाई घटाएको छ । यसै गरी, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंकले सन् २०२३ फेब्रुअरीदेखि ६.५ प्रतिशत कायम गरेको नीतिगत दर सन् २०२५ फेब्रुअरी यता लगातार तीन पटक घटाएर सन् २०२५ जुनमा ५.५ प्रतिशत कायम गरेको छ । पिपुल्स बैंक अफ चाइनाले २०२३ जुनमा ३.५५ प्रतिशत रहेको एक वर्षे कर्जा प्राइम रेट घटाएर २०२५ जुनमा ३.०० प्रतिशत कायम गरेको छ । अमेरिकी फेडरल रिजर्वले फेडरल फण्ड्स रेटलाई सन् २०२४ सेप्टेम्बरको ५.२५-५.५ प्रतिशतको दायराबाट तीन पटक घटाएर सन् २०२४ डिसेम्बरमा ४.२५-४.५० प्रतिशतको दायराभित्र कायम गरी निरन्तरता दिएको छ ।

(ख) राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक स्थिति समीक्षा एवम् परिदृश्य :

क. वास्तविक क्षेत्र:

राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयका अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा आर्थिक वृद्धि ४.६१ प्रतिशत रहेको अनुमान छ । कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धि ३.२८ प्रतिशत, उद्योग क्षेत्रको ४.५३ प्रतिशत र सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धि ४.२१ प्रतिशत रहेको अनुमान छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कृषि, उद्योग र सेवा क्षेत्रको अंश क्रमशः २५.१६ प्रतिशत, १२.८३ प्रतिशत र ६२.०१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल गार्हस्थ्य बचत कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको ६.५५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण र कुल राष्ट्रिय बचतको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनसँगको अनुपात क्रमशः २४.०७ प्रतिशत र ३६.२४ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल विद्युत्को जडित क्षमता वृद्धि भई ३,५९१ मेगावाट पुगेको छ । जडित क्षमतामध्ये जलविद्युत् ३,३९०.० मेगावाट रहेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल पर्यटक आगमन १.७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई ११,४७,८३४ पुगेको छ ।

ख. मुद्रास्फीति :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा वार्षिक औसत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ४.०६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्ष यस्तो मुद्रास्फीति ५.४४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । २०८२ असारमा वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति २.२० प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८१ असार महिनामा यस्तो मुद्रास्फीति ३.५७ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । २०८१/८२ मा खाद्य तथा पेय पदार्थ समूहअन्तर्गत तरकारी उप-समूहको मूल्यवृद्धि १०.७१ प्रतिशत, घ्यू तथा तेलको ८.७२ प्रतिशत, दाल तथा जेडाजुडीको ७.९० प्रतिशत र खाद्य तथा खाद्यजन्य पदार्थको ६.१३ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । मरमसला उप-समूहको मूल्य सूचकाङ्क २.६२ प्रतिशत र माछा तथा मासुको ०.३४ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ । जैर-खाद्य तथा सेवा समूहअन्तर्गत विविध वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू उप-समूहको मूल्यवृद्धि ९.३९ प्रतिशत, कपडाजन्य तथा जुता चप्पलको ६.०९ प्रतिशत, मदिराजन्य पेय पदार्थको ५.६५ प्रतिशत, फर्निचर तथा घरायसी उपकरणहरूको ४.७८ प्रतिशत र सुर्तजन्य पदार्थको ४.३७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

२०८२ असार महिनामा नेपालको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति २.२० प्रतिशत रहेको छ । सन् २०२५ जुलाई महिनामा भारतको यस्तो मुद्रास्फीति १.५५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

ग. वैदेशिक व्यापार :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल वस्तु निर्यात ८१.८ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. २७७ अर्ब ३ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो निर्यातमा ३.० प्रतिशतले कमी आएको थियो । गन्तव्यका आधारमा भारत, चीन र अन्य मुलुकतर्फको निर्यात क्रमशः ११७.८ प्रतिशत, १.६ प्रतिशत र ६.७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ । वस्तुगत आधारमा मटमासको तेल, पोलिस्टरको धागो, जुटका सामान, चिया, जुता तथा चप्पल लगायतका वस्तुको निर्यात बढेको छ भने पाम तेल, जिङ्ग सिट, जुस, अदुवा, तयारी पोसाक लगायतका वस्तुको निर्यात घटेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल वस्तु आयात १३.३ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. १८०४ अर्ब १२ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो आयातमा १.२ प्रतिशतले कमी आएको थियो । वस्तु आयात गरिने मुलुकका आधारमा भारत, चीन र अन्य मुलुकबाट भएको आयात क्रमशः ७.५ प्रतिशत, १४.२ प्रतिशत र ३१.७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ । वस्तुगत आधारमा मटमासको कच्चा तेल, यातायातका उपकरण, सवारी साधन तथा स्पेयर पार्ट्स, चामल/धान, खाने तेल, स्पन्ज आइरन लगायतका वस्तुको आयात बढेको छ भने पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ, हवाईजहाजका स्पेयर पार्टपुर्जा, सुन, रासायनिक मल, विद्युतीय उपकरणलगायतका वस्तुको आयात घटेको छ ।

निर्यात तर्फ भैरहवा, विराटनगर, वीरगञ्ज, सुर्खरा बन्दरगाह, कैलाली, मेची, नेपालगञ्ज, रसुवा र त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय भन्सार कार्यालय बाहेकका प्रमुख नाकाबाट गरिएको निर्यात घटेको छ । आयाततर्फ जलेश्वर र त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय भन्सार कार्यालय बाहेकका प्रमुख नाकाबाट भएको आयातमा वृद्धि भएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल वस्तु व्यापार घाटा ६.० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. १५२७ अर्ब ९ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो घाटामा १.० प्रतिशतले कमी आएको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा निर्यात-आयात अनुपात १५.४ प्रतिशत पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो अनुपात ९.६ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा भारतबाट परिवर्त्य विदेशी मुद्रा मुक्तानी जारी रु. १८१ अर्ब १५ करोड बराबरको वस्तु आयात भएको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो आयात रु.१५१ अर्ब ७६ करोड बराबरको भएको थियो ।

घ. विप्रेषण आप्रवाह :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह १९.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.१७२३ अर्ब २७ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष विप्रेषण आप्रवाह १६.५ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो । २०८२ असार महिनाको विप्रेषण आप्रवाह रु. १८९ अर्ब ११ करोड रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही महिनामा यस्तो आप्रवाह रु. ११७ अर्ब ७८ करोड रहेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा अमेरिकी डलरमा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह १६.३ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई १२ अर्ब ६४ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो आप्रवाह १४.५ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा खुद द्वितीय आय (खुद ट्रान्सफर) रु. १८७४ अर्ब ३० करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो आय रु. १५७१ अर्ब २४ करोड रहेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि अन्तिम श्रम स्वीकृति (संस्थागत तथा व्यक्तिगत-नयाँ) लिने नेपालीको सङ्ख्या ५,०५,९५७ र पुनः श्रम स्वीकृति लिनेको सङ्ख्या ३,३३,३०९ रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो सङ्ख्या क्रमशः ४,६०,१०२ र २,८१,१९५ रहेको थियो ।

ड. चालु खाता एवम् शोधनान्तर स्थिति :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा चालु खाता रु. ४०९ अर्ब २० करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष चालु खाता रु. २२१ अर्ब ७१ करोडले बचतमा रहेको थियो । अमेरिकी डलरमा अघिल्लो वर्षमा १ अर्ब ६७ करोडले बचतमा रहेको चालु खाता समीक्षा वर्षमा ३ अर्ब १ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ । समीक्षा वर्षमा खुद पुँजीगत ट्रान्सफर रु. ९ अर्ब ८४ करोड रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षमा यस्तो ट्रान्सफर रु. ५ अर्ब ८१ करोड रहेको थियो । यसैगरी, समीक्षा वर्षमा प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी (इक्विटी मात्र) रु. १२ अर्ब २ करोड भित्रिएको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी (इक्विटी मात्र) रु. ८ अर्ब ४७ करोड रहेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा शोधनान्तर स्थिति रु. ५२४ अर्ब ५४ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष शोधनान्तर स्थिति रु. ५०२ अर्ब ४९ करोडले बचतमा रहेको थियो । अमेरिकी डलरमा अघिल्लो वर्ष ३ अर्ब ७७ करोडले बचतमा रहेको शोधनान्तर स्थिति समीक्षा वर्षमा ४ अर्ब ३७ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ ।

च. मौद्रिक स्थिति :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा विस्तृत मुद्राप्रदाय १२.५ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष उक्त मुद्राप्रदाय १२.९ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा खुद वैदेशिक सम्पति (विदेशी विनिमय मूल्याङ्कन नाफा/नोक्सान समायोजित) रु. ५२४ अर्ब ५४ करोडले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष उक्त सम्पति रु. ५०२ अर्ब ४९ करोडले बढेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा सञ्चित मुद्रा १६.१ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो मुद्रा ७.७ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा मौद्रिक क्षेत्रको कुल आन्तरिक कर्जा ६.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष उक्त कर्जा ६.१ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा मौद्रिक क्षेत्रको सरकारमाथिको खुद दाबी ३.४ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो दाबी ३.८ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो । समीक्षा वर्षमा मौद्रिक क्षेत्रको निजी क्षेत्रमाथिको दाबी ८.१ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो दाबी ६.१ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो ।

समीक्षा वर्षमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको निक्षेप १२.६ प्रतिशत (रु. ८११ अर्ब ४९ करोड) ले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो निक्षेप १३ प्रतिशत (रु. ७४२ अर्ब ३७ करोड) ले बढेको थियो । २०८२ असार मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कुल निक्षेपमा चल्ती, बचत र मुद्दती निक्षेपको अंश क्रमशः ७.१ प्रतिशत, ३६.८ प्रतिशत र ४८.३ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो अंश क्रमशः ५.८ प्रतिशत, ३०.३ प्रतिशत र ५६.४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । २०८२ असार मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाको कुल निक्षेपमा संस्थागत निक्षेपको अंश ३६.१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८१ असार मसान्तमा यस्तो निक्षेपको अंश ३६.२ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो ।

समीक्षा वर्षमा निजी क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाहित कर्जामध्ये वाणिज्य बैंकहरूको कर्जा प्रवाह ८.६ प्रतिशतले, विकास बैंकहरूको ६.१ प्रतिशतले र वित्त कम्पनीहरूको ८.४ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । २०८२ असार मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको लगानीमा रहेको कर्जामध्ये ६४.७ प्रतिशत कर्जा घर जग्गाको धितोमा र १४.५ प्रतिशत कर्जा चालु सम्पति (कृषि तथा जैव-कृषिजन्य वस्तु) को धितोमा प्रवाह भएको छ । २०८१ असार मसान्तमा यो अनुपात क्रमशः ६६.५ प्रतिशत र १३.२ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको औद्योगिक उत्पादन क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ७.९ प्रतिशतले, यातायात, सञ्चार तथा सार्वजनिक सेवा क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १५.५ प्रतिशतले, थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ३.४ प्रतिशतले र सेवा उद्योग क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १२.८ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ भने कृषि क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ०.२ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ । समीक्षा वर्षमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूबाट प्रवाहित आवधिक कर्जा ७.१ प्रतिशतले, रियल स्टेट कर्जा (व्यक्तिगत आवासीय घर कर्जासमेत) ५.९ प्रतिशतले, मार्जिन प्रकृति कर्जा ५६.२ प्रतिशतले, ट्रष्ट रिसिट (आयात) कर्जा ५१.१ प्रतिशतले, हायर पर्चेज कर्जा ३.७ प्रतिशतले र डिमान्ड तथा चालु पुँजी कर्जा १३.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ भने ओभरड्राफ्ट कर्जा १०.४ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ ।

छ. वित्तीय पहुँच र पुँजी वजार :

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट इजाजतप्राप्त बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको सङ्ख्या २०८२ असार मसान्तमा १०७ रहेको छ । यसमध्ये २० वाणिज्य बैंक, १७ विकास बैंक, १७ वित्त कम्पनी, ५२ लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था र १ पूर्वाधार विकास बैंक रहेका छन् । बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको शाखा सङ्ख्या २०८१ असार मसान्तमा ११,५३० रहेकोमा २०८२ असार मसान्तमा ११ कायम भएको छ । २०८१ असार मसान्तमा प्रतिशाखा जनसङ्ख्या २५२९ रहेकोमा २०८२ असार मसान्तमा २५३० कायम भएको छ ।

२०८१ असार मसान्तमा २२४०.४१ रहेको नेप्से सूचकाङ्क २०८२ असार मसान्तमा २७९४.७९ कायम भएको छ । २०८२ असार मसान्तमा धितोपत्र बजार पुँजीकरण रु.४६५६ अर्ब ९९ करोड कायम भएको छ । २०८१ असार मसान्तमा बजार पुँजीकरण रु. ३५५३ अर्ब ६८ करोड रहेको थियो । २०८१ असार मसान्तमा बजार पुँजीकरण कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको ६२.२५ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा २०८२ असार मसान्तमा ७६.२५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८२ असार मसान्तमा नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेडमा सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूको संख्या २७२ पुगेको छ । सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूमध्ये १३२ बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था र बीमा कम्पनी रहेका छन् भने ९१ जलविद्युत् कम्पनी, २३ उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन उद्योग, ७ होटल, ७ लगानी कम्पनी, ४ व्यापारिक संस्था र ८ अन्य समूहका रहेका छन् । २०८१ असारमा सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूको सङ्ख्या २७० रहेको थियो । सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूमध्ये बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था र बीमा कम्पनीको धितोपत्र बजार पुँजीकरणको हिस्सा ५४.१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । त्यसैगरी, जलविद्युत् कम्पनीको हिस्सा १५.३ प्रतिशत, लगानी कम्पनीको हिस्सा ७.७ प्रतिशत, उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन उद्योगको हिस्सा ५.४ प्रतिशत, व्यापारिक संस्थाको हिस्सा ५.० प्रतिशत, होटलको हिस्सा २.७ प्रतिशत तथा अन्य समूहका कम्पनीहरूको हिस्सा ९.८ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

३. विगत वर्षको बैंकको कारोबारको विश्लेषण :

विवरण	इकाई	२०७७/७८	२०७८/७९	२०७९/८०	२०८०/८१	२०८१/८२
खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	१३.५१	९.६२	४.७८	७.८०	१०.५३
प्रति सेयर आम्दानी	रु	२२.५६	१८.७८	११.०१	१७.७३	१९.०८
प्रति सेयर बजार मूल्य	रु	५८०.००	३४९.९०	३२७.००	४१६.००	५००.६९
मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात	अनुपात	२५.७१	१८.६३	२९.६९	२३.४६	२६.२५
सेयर पुँजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	१९.४७	४.६४	०.००	१२.००	१५.७९
सेयर पुँजीमा नगद लाभांश	प्रतिशत	०.९७	०.२३	०.००	५.००	५.७९
ब्याज आम्दानी/ ब्याज योज्य सम्पति	प्रतिशत	१०.३५	१३.२२	१५.८६	१४.३४	११.३१
कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल संचालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	६२.२१	५९.९६	६२.२०	६३.३९	६४.१६
कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	५.७८	८.३१	९.७९	८.०९	५.६३
कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	१८.०६	१५.५८	८.९०	१५.१०	१६.०६
खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	१.५१	१.३४	०.७८	१.१८	१.२७
खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पति	प्रतिशत	१.१७	०.९९	०.५८	०.८७	०.९४
कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	८८.४४	८८.३३	८३.९२	८४.०३	८५.३८
कुल संचालन खर्च/कुल सम्पति	प्रतिशत	१.९५	१.९५	१.८५	१.७९	१.७४
जोखिम भारित सम्पतिमा पुँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता:						
(क) प्राथमिक पुँजी	प्रतिशत	१०.०२	८.५९	८.६२	९.६१	९.९१
(ख) पुरक पुँजी	प्रतिशत	३.९१	३.५४	३.६२	२.८९	२.६७
(ग) पुँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता	प्रतिशत	१३.९३	१२.१३	१२.२४	१२.५०	१२.५८
तरलता	प्रतिशत	२२.१०	२३.९९	२४.४९	२४.६९	२४.४९
निष्क्रिय कर्जा/कुल कर्जा	प्रतिशत	१.६१	२.३१	३.०९	३.३६	३.४९
आधार दर	प्रतिशत	८.३८	११.०५	११.९३	९.२०	७.०७
औषत ब्याज दरको अन्तर	प्रतिशत	४.२०	४.८१	४.५९	४.५९	४.२७
कुल सेयर	संख्या	२६,५१९,६३७	३१,४२५,७७०	३२,८११,६४७	३२,८११,६४७	३५,१०८,४६२
प्रति सेयर किताबी मूल्य	रु	१४४.७३	१३८.८९	१४४.३३	१६४.१०	१६९.११
कुल कर्मचारी	संख्या	९०५	९५५	१,०३१	९८८	९६६

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ लगायत विगतका केही आर्थिक वर्षहरूको प्रमुख वित्तीय सूचकहरू निम्नानुसार रहेका छन् ।

(क) चुक्ता पूँजी:

समीक्षा अवधिमा बैंकको मुक्तानी गरिएको चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३,५१,०८,४६,१२५.४० कायम रहेको छ ।

(ख) पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता:

पूँजीकोषको गणना नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोके बमोजिम Capital Adequacy Framework 2015 अनुसार गरिएको छ । आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को अन्तमा पूँजीकोषको अनुपात १२.५८ प्रतिशत कायम रहन गएको छ जुन नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन अनुसार आवश्यक हुने न्यूनतम कोष भन्दा बढी रहेको छ ।

(ग) निक्षेप सङ्कलन :

यस आर्थिक वर्षको शुरुमा रु. ५२.६२ अर्ब रहेको निक्षेपमा ६.३८ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ६३.५० अर्ब पुगेको छ । जस मध्ये चलती खातामा २.४२ प्रतिशत, बचत खातामा ३३.२४ प्रतिशत, मुद्दती निक्षेप खातामा ५७.१२ प्रतिशत र कल खातामा ६.४५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । साथै, कुल निक्षेपको ३१.३२ प्रतिशत संस्थागत निक्षेपको योगदान रहेको छ । बैंकको संस्थागत निक्षेप नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकेको सीमा भित्र नै रहेको छ ।

(घ) कर्जा तथा सापटी :

यस आर्थिक वर्षको शुरुमा रु. ५०.१६ अर्ब रहेको कर्जा तथा सापटीमा ८.०९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ५४.२२ अर्ब पुगेको छ । बैंकले आगामी दिनहरूमा समय सापेक्ष अन्य प्रभावकारी योजनाहरू ल्याई आफ्नो सेवा विस्तार गर्दै जाने लक्ष्य लिएको छ ।

(ङ) लगानी :

यस आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यमा बैंकको लगानी रु. १२.२९ अर्ब रहेको छ जसमा सरकारी ऋणपत्र, ट्रेसरी बिल र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निक्षेप उपकरणमा गरी रु. ११.०४ अर्ब र अन्य सङ्गठित संस्थाको सेयरमा रु. १.२५ अर्ब लगानी रहेको छ ।

(च) सञ्चालन खर्च :

यस आर्थिक वर्षमा बैंकले कर्मचारी खर्चमा रु. ७९.७३ करोड र अन्य सञ्चालन खर्चमा रु. ४४.५३ करोड गरी कुल रु. १२४.२६ करोड खर्च गरेको छ ।

(छ) आय :

बैंकको आम्दानीलाई सञ्चालन र गैर सञ्चालन गरी दुई भागमा विभाजन गरिएका छ । सञ्चालन आम्दानी अन्तर्गत ब्याज आम्दानी, कमिशन तथा डिस्काउन्ट र अन्य सञ्चालन आम्दानीलाई समावेश गरिएको छ । यस आर्थिक वर्षमा बैंकले ब्याज आम्दानी, कमिशन तथा डिस्काउन्ट र अन्य सञ्चालन आम्दानी अन्तर्गत क्रमशः रु. ५२४.८७ करोड, रु. ३३.५७ करोड र रु. ७.१८ करोड आय गरेको छ ।

(ज) तरलता व्यवस्थापन :

यस विकास बैंकको व्यवसायको आकार एवं कारोबारको जटिलताको आधारमा तरलता जोखिम व्यवस्थापन नीति स्वीकृत गराई लागु गरिएको छ । न्यून तरलताबाट व्यवसायमा नै संकुचन आउन सक्ने समस्या रहन्छ भन्ने अधिक तरलताले मुनाफामा नै प्रत्यक्ष असर पार्ने भएकोले बैंकको तरलताको समग्र व्यवस्थापनका लागि सम्पत्ति-दायित्व समिति (Assets Liabilities Committee) को गठन गरिएको तथा समितिको बैठक नियमित अन्तरालमा बसी तरलता जोखिम उचित सीमाभित्र रहने गरी व्यवस्थापन गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

(झ) निष्क्रिय कर्जा:

समीक्षा अवधिमा यस आर्थिक वर्षमा बैंकको कुल निष्क्रिय कर्जा ३.४९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

४. बैंकको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरु:

बैंकको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने सक्ने मुख्य जोखिम तथा चुनौतीहरु देहाय अनुसार रहेका छन् :

- उत्पादनशील क्षेत्रमा कर्जाको मागमा आएको संकुचन ।
- बैंकबाट प्रवाह हुने कर्जा तथा गैह्र-कोषमा आधारित सेवाहरुबाट हुन सक्ने संभावित जोखिमहरु ।
- संचालन जोखिमको वृद्धि ।
- राष्ट्रको आर्थिक, मौद्रिक तथा वित्तीय नीति परिवर्तनबाट हुन सक्ने संभावित जोखिमहरु ।
- विदेशी विनिमय कारोबार गर्दा विनिमय दरमा हुने परिवर्तनबाट हुन सक्ने संभावित जोखिम ।
- बढ्दो प्रतिस्पर्धा एवं दक्ष जनशक्तिको अभावले हुन सक्ने जोखिम ।
- निक्षेप तथा कर्जाका बैकिङ सेवाहरुबाट हुन सक्ने संभावित जोखिमहरु ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारण जलविद्युत, कृषि आदि क्षेत्रमा पर्न जाने प्रतिकूल असरहरु ।
- बैकिङ क्षेत्रमाथि भईरहेका नकारात्मक टिप्पणी तथा गतिविधिहरुबाट पर्न सक्ने जोखिम ।
- कर्जा असुलीमा हुने ढिलाईबाट उत्पन्न हुने जोखिमहरु ।
- सूचना तथा प्रविधिमा आधारित जोखिम ।

उपरोक्त बमोजिमका चुनौती तथा जोखिम व्यवस्थापनको लागि जोखिमको पहिचान, मापन, अनुगमन, नियन्त्रण र रिपोर्टिङका लागि सुदृढ जोखिम संरचना तयार गरी कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याइएको छ । बैंकको कर्जा तथा सापटी र लगानी खराब भई तथा विनिमय दर परिवर्तनबाट हुन सक्ने जोखिमहरुको लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन तथा आफ्नै विश्लेषणबाट बैंकले कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्था लगानीमा सम्भावित नोक्सानी व्यवस्था, सटही घटबढ कोष जस्ता कोषहरुको व्यवस्था गर्ने गरेको छ । बैंकले बजार प्रतिस्पर्धाको सामना गर्नको लागि जनशक्तिको ज्ञान तथा दक्षता अभिवृद्धिमा आवश्यक ध्यान पुऱ्याएको छ । विद्यमान जोखिम पहिचान तथा व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीको पर्याप्तता र उपयुक्तताका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिलाई जानकारी गराउने र उपयुक्त प्रणालीको विकासका लागि सुझाव दिनको लागि गैर कार्यकारी संचालको संयोजकत्वमा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति गठन गरिएको छ । जसले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोके वमोजिमको कार्य सम्पादन गरी सञ्चालक समितिलाई समय समयमा सुझाव दिने गरेको छ ।

५. बैंकले संचालनमा ल्याएका विभिन्न योजना, कार्यक्रम तथा उपलब्धिहरु:

बैंकले आगामी वर्षमा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन सहितको व्यवसाय वृद्धिलाई आफ्नो प्रमुख रणनीति बनाई निम्न बमोजिमका कार्यक्रमहरुलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखेको छ:

- कर्जा, निक्षेप तथा अन्य सुविधाको लागि नवीनतम बैकिङ सेवाहरु प्रचलनमा ल्याउने ।
- विश्व वजारको बैकिङ प्रणालीमा प्रचलनमा रहेका नवीनतम् बैकिङ प्रडक्टहरु संचालनमा ल्याउने ।
- बैंकले तयार गरेको पूर्वाधार र सेवाहरुलाई अधिकांश सेवाग्राहीहरु माथि बृहत रुपले विस्तार गर्ने ।
- डिजिटल प्रविधि मार्फत् ग्राहकहरुलाई गुणस्तरीय बैकिङ सुविधा प्रदान गर्ने ।
- एआई र मेसिन लर्निङ मार्फत् कार्य सम्पादनलाई गुणस्तरीय, चुस्त र दुरुस्त बनाउने ।
- सञ्चालन खर्चमा मितव्ययिता अपनाई खर्च नियन्त्रणका लागि आवश्यक प्रयासहरुको अवलम्बन गर्ने ।
- कर्मचारीको दक्षता अभिवृद्धि गर्न निरन्तर कर्मचारी क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका कार्यक्रमहरुलाई निरन्तरता दिने ।
- बैंकको व्यवसायलाई थप विस्तार र विविधिकरण गर्न सम्भाव्य आयामहरुको पहिचान गर्ने ।
- निक्षेपको लागत कम गर्न निक्षेप तर्फ नयाँ योजनाहरु तर्जुमा गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
- गैर ब्याज आमदानीका श्रोतहरुलाई बृद्धि गर्दै लैजाने ।
- बैंकको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली तथा सुशासनलाई अझ बढी सुदृढ गर्ने ।
- कर्जा असुलीलाई पहिलो प्राथमिकतामा राखी प्रभावकारी बनाउँदै निष्कृय कर्जा घटाउने कार्यलाई निरन्तरता दिने ।
- बैंकले व्यवसायका नयाँ क्षेत्रहरुको पहिचान गर्ने, विदेशी विनिमय बजार तथा ब्याजदर उतारचढावलाई अझ राम्रोसंग व्यवस्थापन गरी बैंकको नाफामा सकारात्मक असर पार्न आवश्यक कार्ययोजना विकास गरी लागु गर्नेछ ।
- बैंकले आफ्नो आधुनिक सेवा प्रवाह गर्ने क्रममा हाल संचालनमा आईरहेका शाखा सञ्जाल तथा एटिएमहरुको प्रभावकारिता अध्ययन गरि विस्तार गर्ने, स्थानान्तरण गर्ने तथा गाभ्ने सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक निर्णय लिने ।

(क) शाखा सञ्जाल :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अन्त्यसम्म आईपुग्दा बैंकले १२९ वटा शाखाहरु, १ वटा एक्सटेन्सन काउन्टर तथा ७२ वटा एटिएम मार्फत आफ्ना वित्तीय सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्दै आइरहेको छ । साथै, आ.व.२०७५/०७६ देखि VISA नेटवर्क सँग आबद्ध भई उक्त Network सँग सम्बन्धित Chip Based ATM Card बाट आफ्ना ग्राहकहरुलाई सेवा उपलब्ध गराउँदै आइरहेको व्यहोरा यस सम्मानित सभा समक्ष जानकारी गराउँदछौं । बैंकले आगामी वर्षहरुमा शाखाहरुको संख्या वृद्धि भन्दा पनि हाल भएका शाखाहरुलाई अझ प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले सञ्चालन गर्ने तथा हाल भई रहेका शाखा कार्यालयहरुको क्षमता तथा सम्भाव्यतालाई विश्लेषण गरी एक आपसमा गाभ्ने लक्ष्य लिए अनुरूप नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट स्वीकृति लिई गत आ.व.मा ५ वटा शाखा कार्यालयलाई नजिकैको पायक पर्ने शाखामा गाभिएको छ ।

(ख) विप्रेषण (Remittance) :

बैदेशिक रोजगारीमा रहनुभएका नेपाली दाजुभाई, दिदी बहिनीहरु मार्फत औपचारिक माध्यमबाट रेमिट्यान्स मित्र्याउने उद्देश्यले विभिन्न विप्रेषण सेवा प्रदायक कम्पनीहरुसँग सम्झौता गरी छिटो, छरितो, विश्वसनिय र सुरक्षित विप्रेषण सेवा प्रदान गर्ने कार्यहरु गर्दै आइरहेका छौं । आवश्यकता अनुसार आगामी दिनहरुमा समेत विप्रेषण सम्बन्धी कार्य गर्ने अन्य प्रतिष्ठित सेवा प्रदायकहरुसँग मिलेर सेवा विस्तार गर्ने रणनीति लिएका छौं । नेपाल सरकारको नीति तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले जारी गरेको निर्देशनको परिधि भित्र रही विप्रेषणलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्न बैंकले उच्च ब्याजदरमा रेमिट्यान्स खाता सञ्चालनमा ल्याइ सेवा उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएको छ ।

(ग) सूचना प्रविधि :

सूचना प्रविधि क्षेत्रमा बैंक अग्रणी स्थानमा रहेको छ । सूचना प्रविधिमा आधारित सेवा प्रदान गर्ने कार्यमा बैंक सदैव पहिलो हुदै आई रहेको छ । क्रेडिट कार्ड सेवा प्रदान गर्ने पहिलो विकास बैंक हुनुका साथै अन्य प्रविधिमेत्री प्रणाली जस्तै Online Account Opening, Smart Credit Management System, Vault Management System, Locker Management System, Charge Module System, Smart Teller, Robotic Process Automation (RPA) for loan repayment, Online Account Block/Release Module सञ्चालनमा ल्याईसकेको छ । उपभोक्ता एवं ग्राहकवर्गलाई थप आधुनिक बैंकिङ सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउने सिलसिलामा बैंकले ATM, Debit Card, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, Credit Card, Smart Teller जस्ता प्रविधिमूलक सेवाहरु पनि प्रदान गर्दै आइरहेको छ । विभिन्न सेवा प्रदायकहरुसँग सम्झौता गरी जुनसुकै बैंकको खातामा रहेको रकम यस विकास बैंकको टेलर काउण्टरबाट भुक्तानी लिन सक्ने व्यवस्था मिलाई सकिएको छ ।

बैंकको सूचना प्रणालीलाई प्रभावकारी र चुस्त बनाउनका लागि सूचना प्रविधिको विकासको अवस्था र ग्राहकवर्गको सुविधालाई मध्यनजर राखी सूचना प्रणालीलाई समयानुसार स्तरोन्नति गर्दै जाने बैंकको नीति रहेको छ । साथै, बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा सूचना प्रविधिको जोखिम ठूलो जाखिमको रुपमा आएकोले सोको न्यूनीकरणको लागि निरन्तर रुपमा सूचना प्रणालीको लेखापरीक्षण तथा VAPT नियमित परीक्षण गर्ने तथा Crowdstrike नामको Antivirus को प्रयोग गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

(घ) अन्य सेवा सुविधाहरु :

कुनै पनि कम्पनीको सेयर (IPO/FP0/Right Issue) आवेदनमा दरखास्त online दिन सक्ने व्यवस्था बैंकले गरेको छ । जसको फलस्वरुप अब पहिले जस्तै घण्टौं लाइनमा बस्नु पर्ने अवस्थाबाट मुक्त गराउने प्रविधिमेत्री सुविधाको व्यवस्था बैंकले गरेको छ । साथै, प्रविधीलाई अझ चुस्त तथा मजबुत बनाउँदै बैंकले आफ्ना ग्राहकहरुलाई सेयर अभौतिकीकरण सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने उद्देश्यले CDSC सँग निक्षेप सदस्यता सम्बन्धी सम्झौता गरेको छ ।

यसै गरी यस विकास बैंकमा खाता भएका ग्राहकहरुले नेपाल विलयरेडि हाउसको (NCHL) सदस्य भएको कुनै पनि बैंक वा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट चेक विलयरेडि गर्नका साथै आवेदन बुझाएर अन्य बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुको खातामा रकम स्थानान्तरण गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ । Connect IPS सेवा मार्फत सरकारी राजस्व तथा विभिन्न कर भुक्तानी गर्न सकिने व्यवस्थालाई समेत निरन्तरता दिईएको छ । वास्तविक समयमा नै हिसाव फरफारक हुने माध्यम RTGS समेतको सुविधा बैंकबाट प्रदान गरिदै आएको छ ।

बैंकले आफ्ना विभिन्न शाखा कार्यालयहरुबाट लकरको सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएको छ । ग्राहकको आवश्यकता र मागलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै लकर सुविधालाई थप विस्तार गर्ने लक्ष्य बैंकले लिएको छ । २०८२ असार मसान्तसम्मको तथ्याङ्कलाई हेर्दा बैंकमा जम्मा ३,१७९ वटा लकरहरु रहेका छन् जसमध्ये २,३२८ जना ग्राहक महानुभावहरुले लकर सेवा प्रयोग गर्दै आईरहनु भएको छ ।

६. मानव संसाधन :

विद्यमान प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा सफलता हासिल गर्नका लागि दक्ष कर्मचारीहरु नै सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष हुन भन्ने मान्यतालाई बैंकले आत्मसात गर्दै आएको छ । बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा लामो अनुभव भएका अनुभवी कर्मचारीहरु समेत अध्ययन तथा रोजगारीका सिलसिलामा विदेशिने क्रम बढ्दो रहेको र कर्मचारीहरुको जागिर छाड्ने दर वृद्धि हुदै गएको छ । जसले गर्दा समग्र बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा दक्ष र अनुभवी कर्मचारीहरुको अभाव कायमै रहेको छ । व्यावसायिक उद्देश्य प्राप्त गर्न मानव संसाधनको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहने तथ्यलाई हृदयंगम गर्दै ग्राहक सेवालाई उत्तम सन्तुष्टिमा पुऱ्याउन उपयुक्त मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन हुनु आवश्यक छ भन्ने उद्देश्यले कर्मचारीहरुको नियमित वृत्ति विकास गर्न कर्मचारीहरुको नियमति बढुवा गर्ने गरिएको छ । दक्षता अभिवृद्धि गर्नका लागि समय समयमा विभिन्न आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य तालिमहरु, प्रशिक्षणहरु र गोष्ठी एवम् सेमिनारहरुमा समावेश गराउने गरिएको छ । साथै, कर्मचारीहरुको संख्या घटी प्रति कर्मचारी व्यवसाय योगदान दरमा बृद्धि गर्न विकास बैंक सफल भएको छ ।

७. औद्योगिक तथा व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध:

ग्राहक महानुभावहरुको सेवालाई प्रभावकारी र सर्वसुलभ बनाउन बैंक सदैव दृढ छ । व्यावसायिक कारोबारको सिलसिलामा आफ्ना ग्राहकहरुलाई विविध वित्तीय सेवा उपलब्ध गराउनको लागि विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरु एवम् अन्य संस्थाहरुसँग सम्झौता गरी एक अर्काका ग्राहकहरुलाई सुविधा पुऱ्याउन सहकार्य गरी सो सम्बन्धी आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ । बैंक कर्जा तथा निक्षेप तर्फ विभिन्न नयाँ प्रकारका सेवा प्रारम्भ गर्दै ग्राहकहरुको आवश्यकता अनुसारका उच्च गुणस्तरका सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्न निरन्तर प्रयासमा जुटिरहेको छ । हाम्रो सफलता भनेको ग्राहक महानुभावहरुको अपार माया र विश्वास नै हो र त्यसैले बैंकले प्रदान गर्ने सेवा सुविधाहरुलाई गुणस्तरीय र सर्व सुलभ बनाउने प्रण गर्दछौं । बैंकले आफ्नो कारोबारसँग सम्बन्धित ग्राहकहरु, व्यावसायिक एवं आद्यौगिक प्रतिष्ठान, संघसंस्थाहरु तथा विभिन्न निकायहरुसँग सौहार्दपूर्ण तथा व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध कायम राख्दै आएको छ । बैंकले विभिन्न सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संघसंस्था, व्यवसाय, उद्योग, सामाजिक समूह, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज, सीडीएस एण्ड क्लियरिङ, नेपाल क्लियरिङ हाउस लगायत आवश्यकता अनुसार अन्य निकायहरुसँग सहकार्य गर्दै आफ्नो व्यवसायको दायरा विस्तार गर्दै मैत्रीपूर्ण र व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध कायम राख्दै आएको छ । यस विकास बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था परिसंघ (सिबिफिन), डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकर्स एसोसिएसन नेपाल, नेपाल उद्योग वाणिज्य महासंघको सदस्य रहेको छ ।

८. सम्पति शुद्धीकरण नियमन तथा ग्राहक पहिचान (KYC):

बैंकले सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोके बमोजिम ग्राहकहरुको ग्राहक पहिचान विवरण अद्यावधिक गर्ने, विभिन्न किसिमका कारोबारहरुको विद्युतीय माध्यमबाट प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ । साथै, बैंकको सम्पति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोके बमोजिमका विवरणहरु, प्रतिवेदनहरु समयमा पेश गर्ने, सम्पति शुद्धीकरण (मनि लाउन्डरिङ) निवारण ऐन, २०६४ (संशोधन समेत) बमोजिम कार्य गर्ने सम्बन्धमा छलफल गरी सञ्चालक समितिलाई आवश्यक सुझाव दिने गरेको छ । समीक्षा अवधिमा यस समितिले गरेका प्रमुख कार्यहरुको संक्षिप्त विवरण यस प्रकार रहेको छ :

१. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मूल्य मान्यता अनुरूप बैंकले सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाहरुको पालना गर्न आवश्यक नीति नियम तथा मार्गदर्शनहरुको पूनरावलोकन गरिएको छ ।
२. सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी बैंकले गरेको कामकारवाहीको आवधिक रुपमा समीक्षा गरी सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ ।
३. सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी सम्बन्धी हुन सक्ने जोखिमको मूल्याङ्कन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ ।
४. सम्पति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी ऐन, नियमावली र नियमनकारी निकायले तोकेको नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन माथि समीक्षा गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

५. सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदनको नियमित रूपमा पुनरावलोकन गरी सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी सम्बन्धी जोखिम न्यूनीकरणको लागि आवश्यक कदम चालिएको छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको एकीकृत निर्देशनमा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम एक जना गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंककारी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी समिति गठन गरी AML/CFT सम्बन्धी नियामक निकायबाट प्राप्त निर्देशन कार्यान्वयनका लागि आवश्यक नीति निर्देशन व्यवस्थापनलाई दिने, अनुपालनाको अवस्थाका बारेमा आवश्यक अनुगमन गर्नुका साथै सञ्चालक समितिमा समेत प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने गरेको यस सम्मानित सभामा जानकारी गराउँदछु । उक्त समितिको बैठक आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा जम्मा ८ पटक बसेको छ ।

यसै गरी ग्राहक पहिचान (KYC) र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरणका विषयमा बैंकका कर्मचारीहरूलाई अद्यावधिक राख्ने उद्देश्यसहित बैंकले निरन्तर यस सम्बन्धी तालिमहरू आयोजना गर्दै आईरहेको छ । यसको साथै बैंकले वार्षिक रूपमा लिने दक्षता आकलन जाँच (Skill Assessment Test) मा सबै कर्मचारीलाई यस विषयमा अनिवार्य सहभागी हुनु पर्ने व्यवस्था गरी सोको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गरेको छ । यी सबै व्यवस्थाहरूको समग्र परिणाम स्वरूप बैंकको ग्राहक पहिचान (KYC) र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण सम्बन्धी नीति नियमहरूको अनुपालना सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ ।

९. संस्थागत सुशासन तथा अनुपालन :

बैंकमा संस्थागत सुशासन कायम राख्ने विषयमा सञ्चालक समिति तथा व्यवस्थापन सदैव प्रतिबद्ध रही आएको छ । बैंकले संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शनहरूको पूर्ण परिपालन गरिराएको छ । यसको साथै, सञ्चालक समितिका सबै सदस्यहरू एवम् कर्मचारीहरूले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट तोकिएको आचरण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाहरूको पूर्ण परिपालन गरेका छन् । बैंक आफैले बनाएका नीति नियम तथा सम्बन्धित नियमनकारी निकायहरूबाट दिइएका नीति निर्देशनहरूको पूर्ण रूपमा पालना गर्ने प्रतिबद्ध छ । बैंकले नियमनकारी निकाय तथा कानूनको परिपालनाको लागि मात्र नभई आवश्यक पारदर्शिताका लागि पनि संस्थागत सुशासनलाई आफ्नो उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राखि आफ्नो कर्तव्य र दायित्वको रूपमा लिई सुशासनका आधारभूत पक्षहरू सुनिश्चित गर्ने प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ । बैंकमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले गरेको व्यवस्था बमोजिम संस्थागत सुशासन एकाइको गठन गरी मासिक रूपमा सुशासनको स्थितिको अनुगमन गर्ने गरिएको छ । बैंकको आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण विभागले संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा जारी गरिएका तथा अन्य प्रचलित नीति निर्देशनको परिपालना भए नभएको कुरालाई थप सुनिश्चित गर्ने गरेको छ ।

१०. संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व :

दिगो विकास लक्ष्यले निर्धारण गरेका लक्ष्यहरूलाई योगदान गर्न तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले निर्धारण गरेका नीति नियमका अधीनमा रहि बैंकले आफ्नो खुद मुनाफाको कम्तीमा १ प्रतिशत रकम संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वका विभिन्न कार्यक्रमहरू मार्फत् खर्च गर्दै आएको छ । वित्तीय समावेशिता, वित्तीय ज्ञान तथा अनुभवको विकास गर्नको लागि विभिन्न शाखा तथा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय मार्फत् वित्तीय साक्षरताका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरिदै आएको छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको ई.प्रा. निर्देशन नं. ६ बमोजिम बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिको खुद नाफाको १ प्रतिशत संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व क्रियाकलापको लागि विनियोजन गरेको छ । संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कोषमा समीक्षा अवधिको खुद मुनाफाको १ प्रतिशतले रु. ६६,९७,५१३ विनियोजन गरिएको छ र अधिल्लो वर्षको सो अन्तर्गतको रकम ५८,१८,३१८ रहेको थियो ।

११. सेयरधनीसँगको सम्बन्ध तथा सेयरधनीहरूलाई सूचना व्यवस्था :

यस बैंकमा २०८२ असार मसान्त सम्ममा जम्मा संस्थापक सेयरधनीको संख्या ४०५ तथा सर्वसाधारण सेयरधनीको संख्या ५४,९२७ (भौतिक र अभौतिक गरी) रहेको व्यहोरा यस गरिमामय सभा समक्ष जानकारी गराउँदछु । बैंकले सेयरधनीहरूलाई सूचना उपलब्ध गराउने कार्यलाई उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राखेको छ । वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूसँगको प्रत्यक्ष मार्ग निर्देशन प्राप्त गर्ने गरिएको छ । बैंकको वेबसाइट www.kamanasewabank.com र अन्य मिडिया आउटलेटहरूले बैंकको प्रेस विज्ञापित, त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट, वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, र अन्य जानकारीहरूमा पहुँच प्रदान गर्न मद्दत गर्दछन् । यस अर्थमा बैंकले सेयरधनीहरूको हकहितलाई उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राख्दै संस्थागत सुशासन र अनुपालन (Corporate Governance and Compliance) को उच्चतम मापदण्ड कायम गर्ने कार्यलाई सधैं प्राथमिकतामा राखेको छ ।

१२. लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै उल्लेखनीय कौफियत भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया:

बैंकको नियमित कार्यसम्पादनका क्रममा देखिएका सामान्य कमिकमजोरी बाहेक आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै उल्लेखनीय कौफियतहरू रहेका छैनन् । लेखापरीक्षकबाट प्राप्त सुझावहरूको यथासमयमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिइ सकिएको छ । साथै, Nepal Financial Reporting Standard (NFRS) अनुसारको २०८२ असारमासन्तको वासलात, आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को नाफा-नोक्सान हिसाब, नाफा नोक्सान बाँडफाँड हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण, सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू र लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन यसै प्रतिवेदनको अंगको रूपमा राखिएको छ ।

१३. आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली :

यस बैंकले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई सशक्त बनाउन गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालक स्तरीय जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति तथा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन ईकाई मार्फत प्रभावकारी ढंगले जोखिम व्यवस्थापन एवं आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई अझ प्रभावकारी बनाएको छ । यसको अतिरिक्त गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालक संयोजक रहने लेखापरीक्षण समितिको मातहतमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण विभाग मार्फत आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षणको कार्यलाई समेत निरन्तरता दिएको छ । यसै गरी सञ्चालन जोखिम, कर्जा जोखिम, सूचनाप्रविधि जोखिम तथा सुरक्षा, बजार जोखिम, अनुपालना तथा AML/CFT को लागि छुट्टा छुट्टै विभाग खडा गरी पर्याप्त नीतिगत व्यवस्थाहरू सहित जोखिम व्यवस्थापन गर्दै आएको छ ।

१४. नाफा-नोक्सान बाँडफाँड हिसाव र लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम :

बैंकको आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को बाँडफाँड योग्य रकम रु. ५८७,५७५,८०९ (जोडाकोष तथा अन्य कोष कट्टा गरी गत आर्थिक वर्ष सम्मको संचित मुनाफा सहित) बाट हाल कायम कुल चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३,५१,०८,४६,९२५.४० को १० प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ३५१,०८४,६९२.५४ बोनस सेयर र ५,७८९५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. २०३,२६०,४४०.४८ नगद लाभांश वितरण गर्नका लागि सञ्चालक समितिको ३९८ औं बैठकको निर्णय बमोजिम स्वीकृतिका लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक समक्ष पेश गरिएकोमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट सोही अनुरूप स्वीकृति प्राप्त भएकोले सञ्चालक समितिको ३९९ औं बैठकको निर्णयानुसार उक्त प्रस्ताव पारित गर्नको लागि यस सम्मानित साधारण सभामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

१५. सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सोको विवरण :

हाल बैंकको सञ्चालक समितिको विवरण तपसिल बमोजिम रहेको छ:

सि.न	नाम	पद	प्रतिनिधित्व समूह
१.	श्री सुदिप आचार्य	अध्यक्ष	संस्थापक निर्वाचित
२.	श्री भीम प्रसाद तुलाचन	सञ्चालक	संस्थापक निर्वाचित
३.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी	सञ्चालक	संस्थापक निर्वाचित
४.	श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी	सञ्चालक	सर्वसाधारण निर्वाचित
५.	श्री बलराम वराल	सञ्चालक	सर्वसाधारण निर्वाचित
६.	डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा	सञ्चालक	सर्वसाधारण नियुक्ति
७.	श्री सिर्जना दंगाल	सञ्चालक	स्वतन्त्र नियुक्ति

नोट : मिति २०८१/११/२१ गते बसेको यस बैंकको ३८८ औं बैठकको निर्णय बमोजिम विकास बैंकको रिक्त रहेको स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकमा श्री सिर्जना दंगाललाई नियुक्त गरिएको ।

१६. शेयर जफत भएको भए सोको विवरणहरू :

यस कम्पनीको आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा कुनै पनि शेयर जफत भएको छैन ।

१७. विगत आ.व.मा कम्पनी र यसको सहायक कम्पनीले गरेका प्रगतिहरू :

यस कम्पनीको हाल सम्म कुनै पनि सहायक कम्पनी नरहेको ।

१८. कम्पनी तथा यसको सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेका प्रमुख कारोबारहरु र सोमा आएका महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनहरु :
नभएको ।

१९. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्थाका आधार भूत शेयरधनीहरुले यसलाई उपलब्ध गराएका जानकारीहरु र यसको शेयर कारोबारमा निजहरु संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरुबाट कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेका जानकारीहरु :
नभएको ।

२०. विगत आर्थिक वर्षहरुमा वित्तीय संस्थाका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरुले लिइएको शेयर स्वामित्वका विवरणहरु :
नभएको ।

२१. विगत आ.व.मा यस विकास बैंकसंग सम्बन्धित सम्भौताहरुमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारहरुको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ सम्बन्धी जानकारीहरु :
नभएको ।

२२. आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको भए सोको विवरणहरु:
कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद नगरेको ।

२३. आ.व. २०८१/८२ को कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्च सम्बन्धी विवरणहरु :

सि. न. विवरण	रकम (रु.)
१. कर्मचारी खर्च (कर्मचारी बोनस व्यवस्था सहित)	७९७,३६१,६१०
२. कार्यालय सञ्चालन खर्च	२८७,०६०,९४७
३. ह्रासकट्टी खर्च	१५८,२६३,१६०
कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्च	१,२४२,६८५,७१७

२४. लेखापरीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरुको नाम, निजहरुले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाहरु विकास बैंकको लेखापरीक्षण समिति देहाय बमोजिमको रहेको छ :

विकास बैंकको लेखापरीक्षण समिति देहाय बमोजिमको रहेको छ :

श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी-संयोजक (सञ्चालक)

श्री बलराल बराल-सदस्य (सञ्चालक)

श्री माधव गौतम-सदस्य सचिव

लेखापरीक्षण समिति संयोजक तथा सञ्चालक सदस्यलाई मात्र बैठक भत्ता वापत प्रति बैठक रु.८,०००/- उपलब्ध गराइएको छ । यो बैठकको हकमा बैठक भत्ता बाहेक अन्य कुनैपनि पारिश्रमिक तथा सुविधा प्रदान गरिएको छैन । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा लेखापरीक्षण समितिको १३ वटा बैठक बसेको छ र बैठक भत्ता वापत रु. २,२१,०००/- भुक्तानी गरिएको छ ।

२५. सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, कम्पनीका संस्थापक शेयरधनी वा निजको नजिकका नातेदारहरुले कम्पनीलाई बुझाउन बाँकी रकमहरु :
नभएको ।

२६. सञ्चालकहरु र प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाहरु :
(क) सञ्चालकहरुलाई प्रदान गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाहरु :

सि. न.	नाम	पद	प्रति बैठक भत्ता (रु)
१.	श्री सुदिप आचार्य	अध्यक्ष	९,०००
२.	श्री भीम प्रसाद तुलाचन	सञ्चालक	८,०००
३.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी	सञ्चालक	८,०००
४.	श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी	सञ्चालक	८,०००
५.	श्री बलराम वराल	सञ्चालक	८,०००
६.	डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा	सञ्चालक	८,०००
७.	श्री सिर्जना दंगाल	सञ्चालक	८,०००

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा बैठक भत्ता स्वरूप सञ्चालकहरुलाई कुल रु. १३,६१,००० र यातायात, भ्रमण, टेलिफोन तथा पत्रपत्रिका खर्च स्वरूप रु. ४०,१६,४९८ भुक्तानी गरिएको छ ।

(ख) प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतलाई प्रदान गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाहरु :

सि. न.	विवरण	प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत
१.	तलब, भत्ता, बोनस (कर बाहेक)	१,३७,५३,६६६
२.	अन्य सुविधा	१५,९९,३६०

२७. सेयरधनीहरुले बुझी लिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांश रकम: रु २१,३३,७०२

२८. दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री गरेका विवरणहरु :

बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिमा दफा १४१ बमोजिम कुनै पनि घर जग्गा खरिद वा बिक्री नगरेको ।

२९. दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बीच भएका कारोबारहरुको विवरणहरु : नभएको ।

३०. रेटिङ्ग सम्बन्धमा :

विकास बैंकले Care Rating Nepal Ltd. बाट CARE-NP BB+ रेटिङ्ग प्राप्त गरेको छ ।

३१. अन्य विवरणहरु :

कम्पनी ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने अन्य विवरणहरु यसै प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन :

यस गरिमामय सभामा उपस्थित सेयरधनी महानुभावज्यूहरु एवं अतिथिज्यूहरुप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दै यहाँहरुबाट प्राप्त निरन्तर सहयोग तथा सद्भावका लागि हार्दिक आभार प्रकट गर्दछु । बैंकलाई प्राप्त अमूल्य मार्गदर्शनका लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लगायतका सम्पूर्ण नियामक निकाय, सेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, ग्राहक महानुभावहरु, सेयर रजिष्ट्रार प्रभु क्यापिटल लि., कर्जा सूचना केन्द्र लि., विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरु, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था परिसंघ, डेभलपमेन्ट बैंकर्स एसोसिएसन, सञ्चार जगत एवं यस विकास बैंकलाई कार्यकौशलताको दृष्टिकोणले अब्बल बनाउन हरदम दत्तचित्तका साथ आ-आफ्नो भूमिका निर्वाह गर्नुहुने सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता सहित विशेष धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट,

सुदिप आचार्य

अध्यक्ष

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

NPR in Million unless stated otherwise

Particulars	2081-82	2080-81	Increase/(decrease)	Change %
Statement of Financial Position				
Total assets	71,454.57	67,189.03	4,265.55	6.35%
Total loans and advances	54,215.27	50,159.81	4,055.46	8.09%
Investment securities	12,290.94	11,696.21	594.73	5.08%
Total deposit	63,501.74	59,693.40	3,808.34	6.38%
Share capital	3,510.85	3,281.16	229.68	7.00%
Total equity	5,937.46	5,384.34	553.12	10.27%
Profit or Loss				
Net interest income (NII)	2,318.49	2,132.54	185.95	8.72%
Total operating income	2,701.30	2,526.83	174.47	6.90%
Impairment charge/ (reversal)	418.13	358.20	59.93	16.73%
Total operating expenses	1,242.69	1,200.75	41.94	3.49%
Operating profit	1,040.49	967.89	72.60	7.50%
Profit before income tax	992.93	898.60	94.33	10.50%
Profit after tax	669.75	581.83	87.92	15.11%
Other information				
Earning per share (Rs.)	19.08	17.73	1.34	7.58%
Net assets value per share (Rs.)	169.12	164.10	5.02	3.06%
Numbers of shares (in numbers)	35,108,462	32,811,647	2,296,815	7.00%
Regulatory Ratio				
Cash reserve ratio (CRR)(%)	4.12	4.05	0.07	1.70%
Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR)(%)	22.79	22.43	0.36	1.60%
Liquidity Ratio (%)	24.49	24.69	(0.20)	-0.81%
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	12.58	12.50	0.08	0.64%
Tier - I (%)	9.91	9.61	0.30	3.16%
Tier - II (%)	2.67	2.89	(0.22)	-7.73%
CD ratio (%)	85.38	84.03	1.35	1.60%
Assets Quality				
Performing assets	52,321.33	48,473.19	3,848.14	7.94%
Non performing assets	1,893.94	1,686.62	207.32	12.29%
NPL %	3.49	3.36	0.13	3.87%
Loan loss provision fund to Non performing assets (%)	132.23	123.70	8.54	6.90%

LAST FIVE YEARS' PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

NPR in million unless stated otherwise

Particulars	2081-82	2080-81	2079-80	2078-79	2077-78
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,786.65	1,774.37	4,193.07	6,299.34	4,401.24
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	2,724.03	2,396.95	2,167.39	1,234.52	940.62
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	2,537.88	3,121.68	2,195.09	1,798.62	952.70
Loans and Advances to Customers	50,077.50	45,979.61	43,851.34	42,362.43	38,580.55
Investment Securities	12,290.94	11,696.21	7,920.49	6,261.36	4,972.53
Current Tax Assets	-	-	38.78	34.22	46.95
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	354.18	352.14	374.30	237.68	34.81
Property and Equipment	932.12	991.49	1,135.49	1,200.77	613.08
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	13.30	13.64	14.16	14.79	100.53
Deferred Tax Assets	32.46	54.01	82.51	75.19	28.38
Other Assets	705.51	808.92	608.53	362.79	633.51
Total Assets	71,454.57	67,189.03	62,581.15	59,881.70	51,304.90
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	667.44	626.69	2,263.44	4,303.59	1,106.02
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	2,809.54	599.79
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	62,834.30	59,066.71	53,472.41	46,256.07	44,200.61
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	11.70	24.76	-	-	-
Provisions	26.95	16.49	17.94	16.05	25.82
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	979.61	1,073.80	1,096.50	1,137.73	541.44
Debt Securities Issued	997.11	996.23	995.16	994.14	992.98
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	65,517.11	61,804.68	57,845.45	55,517.12	47,466.66
Equity					
Share Capital	3,510.85	3,281.16	3,281.16	3,142.58	2,651.96
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	587.58	411.20	52.76	146.72	527.52
Reserves	1,839.04	1,691.98	1,401.78	1,075.28	658.76
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	5,937.46	5,384.34	4,735.70	4,364.58	3,838.24
Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	5,937.46	5,384.34	4,735.70	4,364.58	3,838.24
Total Liabilities and Equity	71,454.57	67,189.03	62,581.15	59,881.70	51,304.90
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	2,310.15	2,653.10	2,389.88	2,192.24	170.36

LAST FIVE YEARS' FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

NPR in million unless stated otherwise

Particulars	2081-82	2080-81	2079-80	2078-79	2077-78
Interest Income	5,948.66	7,040.45	7,302.57	5,836.29	4,090.31
Interest Expense	3,630.17	4,907.91	5,234.90	3,902.19	2,554.04
Net Interest Income	2,318.49	2,132.54	2,067.66	1,934.10	1,536.27
Fee and Commission Income	335.73	298.47	264.27	295.33	338.37
Fee and Commission Expense	25.50	28.98	22.62	13.52	7.37
Net Fee and Commission Income	310.23	269.49	241.65	281.81	331.00
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	2,628.72	2,402.03	2,309.32	2,215.91	1,867.27
Net Trading Income	0.76	0.49	0.05	0.10	0.04
Other Operating Income	71.83	124.31	12.67	39.59	267.33
Total Operating Income	2,701.30	2,526.83	2,322.04	2,255.60	2,134.64
Impairment Charge/ (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	418.13	358.20	522.69	284.13	272.11
Net Operating Income	2,283.17	2,168.63	1,799.35	1,971.47	1,862.53
Operating Expense					
Personnel Expenses	797.36	761.18	721.63	698.61	623.46
Other Operating Expenses	287.06	266.93	253.91	218.24	262.56
Depreciation & Amortization	158.26	172.64	184.61	189.75	116.12
Operating Profit	1,040.49	967.89	639.19	864.88	860.38
Non Operating Income	3.79	0.70	-	-	-
Non Operating Expense	51.35	69.99	108.39	17.13	2.14
Profit Before Income Tax	992.93	898.60	530.81	847.74	858.24
Income Tax Expense					
Current Tax	323.96	317.70	186.89	279.44	269.56
Deferred Tax	(0.78)	(0.93)	(17.44)	(21.78)	(9.50)
Profit for the Period	669.75	581.83	361.36	590.09	598.18
Profit Attributable to:					
Equity-holders of the Bank	669.75	581.83	361.36	590.09	598.18
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Period	669.75	581.83	361.36	590.09	598.18
Earnings per Share					
Basic Earnings per Share	19.08	17.73	11.01	18.78	22.56
Diluted Earnings per Share	19.08	17.73	11.01	18.78	22.56

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

The value-added statement shows how much value (wealth) has been created by the bank through the utilization of its capacity, capital, manpower and other resources and allocated the same to the stakeholders, employees, government, community, shareholder and expansion and growth of the Bank.

NPR in million unless stated otherwise

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81	Changes
Interest Earned	5,948.66	7,040.45	-15.51%
Other Income	386.61	394.99	-2.12%
Interest Expense	3,630.17	4,907.91	-26.03%
Other Operating Expenses	338.41	336.91	0.45%
Value Added by Banking Services	2,366.69	2,190.62	8.04%
Impairment	418.13	358.20	16.73%
Gross Value Added	1,948.55	1,832.42	6.34%
Application Statement			
To Employees			
Salaries and other benefits	797.36	761.18	4.75%
To Government			
Income Taxes	323.96	317.70	1.97%
To Community			
Corporate Social Responsibility	6.70	5.82	15.11%
To Share Holders			
Dividend and Bonus Share	570.11	356.30	60.01%
To Expansion and Growth			
Reserve and Surplus	92.94	219.71	-57.70%
Depreciation and Amortization	158.26	172.64	-8.33%
Deferred Tax	(0.78)	(0.93)	-15.67%
Total Value Added – Allocation	1,948.55	1,832.42	6.34%

MARKET VALUE ADDED

Market value is the difference between the market value and total book value of the bank. It shows the difference between the current market value of the bank and capital contributed by investors. It is the sum of all capital claims held against the bank plus the market value of debt and equity. Positive market value added depicts the bank has added value.

NPR/No. in million unless stated otherwise

Particulars	2081-82	2080-81
Market Price per share (NPR)	500.69	416.00
Number of shares	35.11	32.81
Total Market Value	17,578.46	13,649.65
Book Value per Share	169.12	164.10
Number of shares	35.11	32.81
Total Book Value	5,937.46	5,384.34
Market Value Added	11,641.00	8,265.30

ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED

Economic Value Added (EVA) is a financial performance measurement tool which is an estimate of a Bank's economic profit, or the value created in excess of the required return of the Bank's shareholders. EVA is the profit earned by the Bank less the cost of financing the Bank's capital.

NPR in million unless stated otherwise

Particulars	2081-82	2080-81
Net Operating Profit after tax	669.75	581.83
Average Shareholder Fund	5,660.90	5,060.02
Cost of Capital	9%	11%
Cost of Capital Employed	509.48	556.60
Economic Value Added	160.27	25.23



सञ्चालक समिति »



श्री सुदिप आचार्य
अध्यक्ष

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातकोत्तर / युनिभर्सिटी
अफ अर्कानसास (इन्डस्ट्रियल
इन्जिनियरिङ)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरू

सञ्चालक डिस्होम, अध्यक्ष
डिजिटल होम इन्टरनेशनल
प्रा. लि., अध्यक्ष मल्टिपल
टेलिभिजन प्रा. लि., प्रबन्ध
सञ्चालक रिपुमर्देनी प्रा. लि.,
सञ्चालक मल्टि इन्जर्जी
डेभलपमेन्ट प्रा. लि.,
संस्थापक प्रभु बैंक लिमिटेड,
संस्थापक विन्ध्यावासिनी
हाइड्रोपावर कम्पनी लि., पूर्व
अध्यक्ष रोटररी क्लब अफ
नागार्जुन, सदस्य टिच फर
नेपाल, सदस्य नेपाल
इजरायल चेम्बर अफ
कमर्स, सञ्चालक साविक
कास्की फाइनान्स लि.,
अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक साविक
कामना विकास बैंक लि.
लगायत विभिन्न संघ
संस्थामा आवद्ध ।



श्री मिम प्रसाद तुलाचन
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातक त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय अर्थशास्त्र

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरू

लेखा सुपरिवेक्षण समिति संयोजक राष्ट्रिय
सहकारी महासंघ नेपाल, अध्यक्ष श्री जिल्ला
सहकारी संघ लि. रुपन्देही, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक
लुम्बिनी हस्पिटल एण्ड टेक्निकल कलेज प्रा.
लि., अध्यक्ष लुम्बिनी रिसोर्ट एण्ड हिल
डेभलपमेन्ट प्रा. लि., प्रमुख परामर्श समिति
लुम्बिनी विशिष्टकृत सहकारी संघ लि. रुपन्देही,
संस्थापक अध्यक्ष चन्द्रनगर खानेपानी तथा
सरसफाई समिति, प्रमुख सल्लाहाकार थकाली
सेवा समिति बुटवल क्षेत्र, अध्यक्ष बुटवल
हिलपार्क परिषद्, अध्यक्ष साविक सेवा विकास
बैंक लि., संस्थापक अध्यक्ष तिलोत्तमा मा. वि.
बुटवल, पूर्व वडा अध्यक्ष बुटवल - ८
(२०५४ - २०५९), प्रेसिडेन्ट रोटररी क्लब अफ
बुटवल डाउन टाउन २००५, संस्थापक कोषाध्यक्ष
नेपाल अर्बुद रोग निवारण संस्था रुपन्देही,
संस्थापक मणि मुकुन्द सेन उद्यान बुटवल,
आजिवन सदस्य नेपाल रेडक्रस सोसाईटी,
संस्थापक अध्यक्ष रुपन्देही बचत तथा ऋण
सहकारी संघ लि. रुपन्देही, संस्थापक अध्यक्ष
बुटवल सि. टि. एण्ड इमेजिङ्ग सेन्टर प्रा. लि.,
संस्थापक छात्रवृत्ति अक्षयकोष रुपन्देही,
संस्थापक अध्यक्ष लुम्बिनी स्पोर्ट्स क्लब
रुपन्देही ।



श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातक त्रिभुवन
विश्वविद्यालय विज्ञान
मानार्थ: अनरी डक्टरेट -
इन्टिग्रेटेड ग्लोबल युनिभर्सिटी
(Honoris Causa)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरू

पूर्व अध्यक्ष लेखनाथ उ.बा.
संघ, संस्थापक अध्यक्ष
श्री लक्ष्मी आर्दश बहुमुखी
व्यापस, पूर्व अध्यक्ष
लेखनाथ कम्प्युनिटी लायन्स
अस्पताल, पूर्व सभासद -
पोखरा विश्वविद्यालय, मानार्थ
सदस्य अफिस अफ
द अठ्यूस्थामान फिलिपिन्स,
संस्थापक अध्यक्ष
लेखनाथ लायन्स क्लब
अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक साविक
कामना विकास बैंक लि.,
पूर्व केन्द्रीय उपाध्यक्ष ब्रह्मण
समाज नेपाल लगायत
विभिन्न संघ संस्थामा आबद्ध,
कृति प्रकाशन ज्ञानपुञ्ज र
तिर्थयात्रा स्मरण ।



श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातकोत्तर त्रिभुवन
विश्वविद्यालय व्यवस्थापन

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरू
सञ्चालक नेशनल हाइड्रो
पावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड,
सञ्चालक तल्लो इन्द्रावती
जलविद्युत परियोजना, प्रबन्ध
निर्देशक लोअर इर्खुवा हाइड्रो
पावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड,
सचिव नेपाल इन्भेष्टर्स
फोरम, सञ्चालक साविक
सेवा विकास बैंक लि.,
सञ्चालक उज्यालो इनर्जी
प्रा.लि लगायत विभिन्न
संघ संस्थामा आवद्ध ।



श्री बलराम बराल
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातक त्रिभुवन
विश्वविद्यालय (अर्थशास्त्र)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरू
निर्देशक रम्बा जनरल फुड इ.
प्रा. लि., निर्देशक पोखरा
फुड्स प्रा. लि., प्रबन्ध निर्देशक
बेकल्यान्ड मार्केटिङ्ग क. प्रा.
लि., कोषाध्यक्ष पोखरा
औद्योगिक क्षेत्र उद्योग
संघ, सञ्चालक भद्रकाली
बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, पोखरा,
सञ्चालक साविक कास्की
फाइनान्स लि., सञ्चालक
साविक कामना विकास बैंक
लि. लगायत विभिन्न संघ
संस्थामा आवद्ध ।



डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता

पीएचडी, सिंघानिया
युनिभर्सिटी (कम्प्युटर
साइन्स एण्ड इन्जिनियरिङ्ग)/
स्नातकोत्तर, सिविकम
मनिपाल युनिभर्सिटी
(व्यवस्थापन /कम्प्युटर
एप्लीकेसन)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरू
कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष इन्जीनियर
टेक प्रा. लि., सह-संस्थापक
अध्यक्ष श्री मन्कस् प्रा. लि.,
अध्यक्ष देवान सफ्ट प्रा. लि.,
अध्यक्ष/मुख्य सम्पादक
आईसिटि नेपाल न्यूज
इटकम, संकाय लेक्चरर
टेक्सास कलेज अफ
म्यानेजमेन्ट एण्ड आईटी,
कार्यक्रम निर्देशक
मिरिन्ची कलेज,
राजदूत एगोरा स्पीकरर्स
इन्टरनेसनल, नेपाल ओपन
युनिभर्सिटी लगायत विभिन्न
संघ संस्थामा आवद्ध ।



श्री सिर्जना दंगाल
स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातकोत्तर पोखरा
विश्वविद्यालय (व्यवसाय
प्रशासन)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरू
पूर्व नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी
अधिकृत / पूर्व कम्पनी
सचिव आकाश क्यापिटल
लि., पूर्व कम्पनी सचिव /
पूर्व शेयर विभाग प्रमुख
अपी पावर कम्पनी लि., पूर्व
लगानी सल्लाहकार पिपुल्स
इन्भेष्टमेन्ट कम्पनी लि. ।

संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक अनुपालना प्रतिवेदन

(सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाहरुको संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका, २०७४ बमोजिम)



सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाको नाम	कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
ठेगाना, ईमेल र वेबसाइट सहित	काठमाडौँ-३०, ज्ञानेश्वर, आनन्द मैरव मार्ग customer@kamanasewabank.com www.kamanasewabank.com
फोन नं.	०१-५२७००३०, २८०९५७९९०९, ९६६००९९३०००
प्रतिवेदन पेश गरिएको आ.व.	२०८१/०८२ (असार मसान्त २०८२ को आधारमा)

१. सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षको नाम तथा नियुक्ति मिति: श्री सुदिप आचार्य, २०७८/०७/२३

(ख) संस्थाको शेयर संरचनासम्बन्धी विवरण (संस्थापक, सर्वसाधारण तथा अन्य):

क्र.सं.	शेयर संरचना	शेयर संख्या
१.	संस्थापक	१७,९०५,३१५.५९
२.	सर्वसाधारण	१७,२०३,१४६.३६
३.	अन्य	-
	जम्मा	३५,१०८,४६१.९५

(ग) सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण :

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकहरुको नाम तथा ठेगाना	प्रतिनिधित्व भएको समुह	शेयर संख्या	नियुक्ति भएको मिति	पद, तथा गोपनीयताको शपथ लिइएको मिति	सञ्चालक नियुक्तिको तरिका
१.	श्री सुदिप आचार्य, काठमाण्डौ -१०, नयाँबानेश्वर	संस्थापक	संस्थापक ५७,९३०.०० सर्वसाधारण ३,६९६.९२	२०७८/०७/२३	२०७८/०७/२८	निर्वाचित
२.	श्री मिम प्रसाद तुलाचन, बुटवल-६, रुपन्देही	संस्थापक	संस्थापक २,२७,४३३.८६ सर्वसाधारण ५९,२९५.००	२०७८/०७/२३	२०७८/०७/२९	निर्वाचित
३.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी, पोखरा-२७, कास्की	संस्थापक	संस्थापक १,०७,६२५.०० सर्वसाधारण २९,५४४.००	२०७८/०७/२३	२०७८/०७/२९	निर्वाचित
४.	श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी, ठूलीपोखरी-४, पर्वत	सर्वसाधारण	सर्वसाधारण ८६४.४३	२०७८/०७/२३	२०७५/०७/२९	निर्वाचित

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकहरुको नाम तथा ठेगाना	प्रतिनिधित्व भएको समूह	शेयर संख्या	नियुक्ति भएको मिति	पद, तथा गोपनीयताको शपथ लिएको मिति	सञ्चालक नियुक्तिको तरिका
५.	श्री बलराम बराल, पोखरा-१३, कास्की	सर्वसाधारण	सर्वसाधारण ४,१०६.२५	२०७८/०७/२३	२०७८/०७/२९	निर्वाचित
६.	श्री डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा, गौरीघाट-७, काठमाण्डौ	सर्वसाधारण	सर्वसाधारण १०७.००	२०८१/०८/१५	२०८१/०८/१५	नियुक्ति
७.	श्री श्रृजना दङ्गाल, नयाँ बानेश्वर-३१, काठमाण्डौ	स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक	नरहेको	२०८१/११/२१	२०८१/११/२२	नियुक्ति

(घ) सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक

- सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक सञ्चालन सम्बन्धी विवरण :

क्र.सं.	यस आ.व. मा बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकको मिति	उपस्थित सञ्चालकको संख्या	बैठकको निर्णयमा भिन्न मत राखी हस्ताक्षर गर्ने सञ्चालकको संख्या	गत आ.व. मा बसेको बैठकको मिति
१.	२०८१/०८/१४	६	छैन	१०/०८/२०८०
२.	२०८१/०५/२३	७	छैन	२४/०८/२०८०
३.	२०८१/०५/२८	७	छैन	३०/०८/२०८०
४.	२०८१/०६/०७	६	छैन	२४/०५/२०८०
५.	२०८१/०६/२०	६	छैन	१२/०६/२०८०
६.	२०८१/०७/०२	६	छैन	०२/०७/२०८०
७.	२०८१/०८/२१	६	छैन	२१/०७/२०८०
८.	२०८१/१०/१०	६	छैन	१०/०८/२०८०
९.	२०८१/११/०४	६	छैन	१८/०८/२०८०
१०.	२०८१/११/२१	६	छैन	०२/०९/२०८०
११.	२०८१/१२/१२	६	छैन	१६/०९/२०८०
१२.	२०८१/१२/२३	७	छैन	२८/०९/२०८०
१३.	२०८२/०१/१२	७	छैन	१२/१०/२०८०
१४.	२०८२/०१/३१	७	छैन	१६/१०/२०८०
१५.	२०८२/०२/२३	७	छैन	२०/११/२०८०
१६.	२०८२/०३/०४	७	छैन	१६/१२/२०८०
१७.	२०८२/०३/२१	७	छैन	१३/०१/२०८१

- कुनै सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक आवश्यक गणपूरक संख्या नपुगी स्थगित भएको भए सोको विवरण : नभएको

- सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण :

सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा सञ्चालक वा वैकल्पिक सञ्चालक उपस्थित भए-नभएको (नभएको अवस्थामा बैठकको मिति सहित कारण खलुउने)	सञ्चालक समितिमा कुनै वैकल्पिक सञ्चालक नभएको
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित सञ्चालकहरु, छलफल भएको विषय र तत्सम्बन्धमा भएको निर्णयको विवरण (माईन्यूट)को छुट्टै अभिलेख राखे नराखेको:	निर्णयको छुट्टै अभिलेख राखेको

सञ्चालक समितिको दुई लगातार बसेको बैठकको अधिकतम अन्तर दिनमा :	२०८१/०८/२१ देखि २०८१/१०/१०, ५० दिन
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक भत्ता निर्धारण सम्बन्धमा बसेको वार्षिक साधारण सभाको मिति:	२०७६/०३/१४
सञ्चालक समितिको प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु.	अध्यक्ष रु. ९,०००/- सञ्चालक रु. ८,०००/-
आ.व.को सञ्चालक समितिको कुल बैठक खर्च रु.	८,९७,०००/-

२. सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य विवरण

सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित संस्थाको आचार संहिता भए/नभएको:	भएको
एकाघर परिवारको एक भन्दा बढी सञ्चालक भए सो सम्बन्धी विवरण:	नभएको
सञ्चालकहरुको वार्षिक रुपमा सिकाई तथा पूर्णताजगी कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी विवरण:	

क्र.सं.	विषय	मिति	सहभागी सञ्चालकको संख्या	तालिम संचालन भएको स्थान
१.	Cyber Security Awareness & Cyber Security Resilience Guidelines	17/02/2025	6	Hilton, Kathmandu
२.	Director Refresher Program & "AML/CFT"	29/06/2025	7	Kotbari Hotel, Nuwakot
3.	Executive Leadership for Corporate Governance and Sustainability Program	24/08/2024 to 27/08/2024	2	University of Western Macedonia, Greece

प्रत्येक सञ्चालकले आफू सञ्चालकको पदमा नियुक्त वा मनोनयन भएको पन्ध्र दिनभित्र देहायका कुराको लिखित जानकारी गराएको/नगराएको र नगराएको भए सोको विवरण : सम्पूर्ण सञ्चालकहरुले देहायका कुराहरुमा मनोनयन भएको पन्ध्र दिनभित्र लिखित जानकारी गराउनु भएको र सो जानकारी अनुसार

- संस्थासँग निज वा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै किसिमको करार गरेको वा गर्न लागेको भए सो को विवरण,	नरहेको
- निज वा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले संस्था वा सो संस्थाको मुख्य वा सहायक कम्पनीमा लिएको शेयर वा डिबेन्चरको विवरण,	नभएको
- निज अन्य कुनै सङ्गठित संस्थाको आधारभूत शयेरधनी वा सञ्चालक रहेको भए त्यसको विवरण,	यस व्यहोराको कुनै जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको
- निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य संस्थामा पदाधिकारी वा कर्मचारीको हैसियतमा काम गरिरहेको भए सोको विवरण,	नभएको
- सञ्चालकले उस्तै प्रकृतिको उद्देश्य भएको सूचिकृत संस्थाको सञ्चालक, तलबी पदाधिकारी, कार्यकारी प्रमुख वा कर्मचारी भई कार्य गरेको भए सोको विवरण,	नभएको
- सञ्चालकहरुलाई नियमन निकाय तथा अन्य निकायहरुबाट कुन कारवाही गरिएको भए सोको विवरण,	नगरिएको

३. संस्थाको जोखिम व्यवस्थापन तथा आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) जोखिम व्यवस्थापनको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको गठन नभएको भए सोको कारणः भएको

(ख) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति सम्बन्धी जानकारीः

(अ) समितिको संरचना (संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरुको नाम तथा पद)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	संयोजक
२.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी	सदस्य
३.	श्री बिकास ढुंगाना	सदस्य
४.	श्री निरञ्जन भण्डारी	सदस्य सचिव

(आ) समितिको बैठक संख्याः ८

(इ) समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरणः

यो समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले निर्देशन नं. ६ मा तोके बमोजिमका कार्यहरु जस्तैः बैंकको पूँजी पर्याप्तता सम्बन्धी आन्तरिक विश्लेषण, क्षेत्रगत सीमा निर्धारण तथा अनुपालना, दवाव परीक्षण आदिको अनुगमन गर्ने गरेको छ र त्रैमासिक रुपमा सञ्चालक समितिमा प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने गरेको छ । यसका साथै, बैंकको जोखिम सम्बन्धमा अन्य जानकारी लिने तथा त्यस सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा राय सुझाव तथा सिफारिस पेश गर्ने आदि जस्ता क्रियाकलापहरु पनि यस समितिले गर्ने गरेको छ ।

(ग) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण कार्यविधि भए/नभएकोः आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण पद्धतिलाई व्यवस्थित बनाउन संस्थाले विभिन्न कार्यविधिहरु बनाई लागु गरेको छ ।

(घ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको गठन नभएको भए सोको कारणः आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण पद्धतिलाई सुदृढ गर्न संस्थामा सञ्चालक तथा व्यवस्थापन स्तरीय विभिन्न समितिहरुको गठन गरिएको छ ।

(ङ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली समिति सम्बन्धी विवरणः

(अ) समितिको संरचना (संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरुको नाम तथा पद)

- लेखापरीक्षण समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी	संयोजक
२.	श्री बलराम बराल	सदस्य
३.	श्री माधब गौतम	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्याः १३

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरणः

यस समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले निर्देशन नं. ६ मा तोके बमोजिमका आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षणको कार्य योजना स्वीकृति, आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षण विभागबाट प्राप्त हुन आएको शाखा तथा विभागको लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदन, बाह्य लेखा परीक्षकबाट प्राप्त हुन आएको लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट प्राप्त हुन आएको निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन र सो उपर व्यवस्थापनबाट प्राप्त हुन आएको प्रतिउत्तर सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत छलफल गरी व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन तथा सुझाव दिनुका साथै यस सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा राय सुझाव तथा सिफारिस पेश गर्ने जस्ता कामहरु पनि गर्ने गरेको छ ।

- कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	विश्वेश्वर सुबेदी	संयोजक
२.	दिनेश थकाली	सदस्य
३.	बिकास ढुंगाना	सदस्य
४.	विकास अधिकारी	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: ४

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

यो समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले निर्देशन नं. ६ मा तोके बमोजिमका कर्मचारीहरुको पारिश्रमिक र सेवा सुविधा संरचनाको अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण गरी पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने, कर्मचारीहरुको कार्य क्षेत्र निर्धारण तथा कार्य सम्पादन मूल्यांकन प्रणालीको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने, कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्यविधिहरु आदि तयार गरी सो सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा राख सुझाव तथा सिफारिस पेश गर्ने गरेको छ । साथै, यस समितिले वार्षिक रुपमा बैंकको मानव संसाधन योजना पनि तयार गरी सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गर्ने गरेको छ ।

- सम्पति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री बलराम बराल	संयोजक
२.	श्री निरञ्जन मण्डारी	सदस्य
३.	श्री खुम नाथ भुसाल	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: ८

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

यो समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले निर्देशन नं. ६ मा तोके बमोजिमका भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, व्यवसाय वा पेशा, कार्यक्षेत्र, ग्राहक, सेवा वा उत्पादन, कारोबार तथा वितरण माध्यम समेतका आधारमा सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आताङ्कवाद कृयाकलापमा वितीय लगानी सम्बन्धी जोखिमको पहिचान तथा मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने, ग्राहक/वास्तविक धनी/कारोबारका सम्बन्धमा निरन्तर अनुगमनको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आताङ्कवाद कृयाकलापको निवारण व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्यविधिहरु आदि तयार गरी सो सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा राख सुझाव तथा सिफारिस पेश गर्ने गरेको छ ।

- पदपूर्ति समिति (व्यवस्थापन स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	विनय दाहाल	संयोजक
२.	बिकास ढुंगाना	सदस्य
३.	विकास अधिकारी	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: ४९

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

रिक्त पद पहिचान, भर्ना योजना विकास, उम्मेदवारको समिक्षा, अन्तरवार्ता/लिखित परीक्षा सञ्चालन, योग्य कर्मचारी छनौट, कर्मचारी भर्ना तथा कर्मचारीहरुको कार्यसम्पादन मूल्याङ्कन सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थापन लगायतको कार्य यस समितिले गर्दै आएको छ ।

- सम्पति दायित्व व्यवस्थापन समिति (व्यवस्थापन स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री दिनेश थकाली	संयोजक
२.	श्री विनय दाहाल	सदस्य
३.	श्री हरि प्रसाद लम्साल	सदस्य
४.	श्री बिकास ढुङ्गाना	सदस्य
५.	श्री दिपेन्द्र सुवेदी	सदस्य
६.	श्री निरञ्जन भण्डारी	सदस्य
७.	श्री हिम बहादुर के.सी	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: १२

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

सम्पति तथा दायित्वको उचित व्यवस्थापन, तरलता व्यवस्थापन, ब्याजदर मूल्याङ्कन र कर्जा तथा निक्षेप परिवर्तनका अध्ययन तथा आवश्यक व्यवस्थापन गर्ने गरेको छ । त्यस्तै लगानीको समिक्षा, लगानीसँग सम्बन्धित उचित निर्णय, अन्तराल विश्लेषण तथा तरलता योजनाको समिक्षा समेत यस समितिले गर्दै आएको छ ।

- खरिद समिति (व्यवस्थापन स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री विकास अधिकारी	संयोजक
२.	श्री हिम बहादुर के.सी	सदस्य
३.	श्री सुशिल पौडेल	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: ११७

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

सम्पतिको गुणस्तर, मूल्य तथा आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावलीमा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम संस्थामा खरिद सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्यहरु यस समितिले गर्दै आएको छ ।

- आर्थिक निर्देशन समिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री दिनेश थकाली	संयोजक
२.	श्री विनय दाहाल	सदस्य
३.	श्री बिकास ढुङ्गाना	सदस्य
४.	श्री हिम बहादुर के.सी	सदस्य
५.	श्री सुशिल पौडेल	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: ३४

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरणः

यस समितिले सामान्य सेवा विभागले पहिचान गरेको विभिन्न आपूर्तिकर्ता वा सेवा प्रदायकको वस्तु वा सेवाको गुण, लागत प्रभावकारिता, दक्षता, जोखिमस्तर, तथा विश्वसनियताको मूल्यांकन गरी सबैभन्दा उपयुक्त आपूर्तिकर्ता वा सेवा प्रदायकको नाम सिफारिश गर्दछ । वस्तु वा सेवाहरूको प्रभावकारिता, दक्षता र अर्थ व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड पूरा गरी स्वरिद भएको सुनिश्चित गर्नका लागि यस समिति सकृय रहेको छ ।

(च) आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली भए/नभएको : भएको

४. सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाह सम्बन्धी विवरण :

(क) संस्थाले सार्वजनिक गरेको सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाहको विवरणः

विषय	माध्यम	सार्वजनिक गरेको मिति
वार्षिक साधारण सभाको सूचना	राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका	२०८१/०६/०८
विशेष साधारण सभाको सूचना		आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा विशेष साधारण सभा नभएको
वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन	बैंकको वेबसाइट	२०८१/०६/०९
त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन	राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका	प्रथम त्रैमास-२०८१/०७/०७, कारोबार दैनिक दोश्रो त्रैमास-२०८१/१०/०७, अभियान दैनिक तेस्रो त्रैमास-२०८२/०१/०७, कारोबार दैनिक चौथो त्रैमास-२०८२/०४/०२, कारोबार दैनिक
धितोपत्रको मूल्यमा प्रभाव पार्ने मूल्य संवेदनशील सूचना		Preference Share जारी गर्ने बारे सञ्चालक समितिको निर्णय सहित नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेंज लिमिटेड तथा सिडिएस एण्ड विलयर्स लिमिटेडमा जानकारी गराइएको र सम्बन्धित निकायमा स्विकृति प्रकृत्यामा रहेको
अन्य		

(ख) सूचना सार्वजनिक नगरेको वा अन्य कारणले धितोपत्र बोर्ड तथा अन्य निकायबाट कारवाहिमा परेको भए सो सम्बन्धी जानकारी : नपरेको

(ग) पछिल्लो वार्षिक तथा विशेष साधारणसभा सम्पन्न भएको मिति : २०८१/०६/३०

५. संस्थागत संरचना र कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) कर्मचारीहरूको संरचना, पदपूर्ति, वृत्ति विकास, तालिम, तलब, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा, हाजिर र बिदा, आचार संहिता लगायतका कुराहरू समेटिएको कर्मचारी सेवा शर्त विनियमावली/व्यवस्था भए/नभएको: भएको

(ख) सांठानिक संरचना संलग्न गर्ने : यसैसाथ संलग्न रहेको छ ।

(ग) उच्च व्यवस्थापन तहका कर्मचारीहरूको नाम, शैक्षिक योग्यता तथा अनुभव सम्बन्धी विवरण :

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	शैक्षिक योग्यता	अनुभव
१.	श्री दिनेश थकाली	प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट/स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन/सूचना प्रविधि) /एल. एल. बि.	२२ वर्ष
२.	श्री विनय दाहाल	नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	३० वर्ष
३.	श्री हरि प्रसाद लम्साल	नायब महाप्रबन्धक	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)/एल. एल. बि.	२५ वर्ष
४.	श्री बिकास ढुङ्गाना	सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट/बि. कम.	१७ वर्ष
५.	श्री दिपेन्द्र सुवेदी	सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	१९ वर्ष

(घ) कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण :

संरचना अनुसार कर्मचारी पदपूर्ति गर्ने गरे/नगरेको:	गरेको
नयाँ कर्मचारीहरुको पदपूर्ति गर्दा अपनाएको प्रकृया:	यस बैंकको कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीमा भएको ब्यवस्था बमोजिम प्रकृया अपनाई विज्ञापन प्रकाशित गरी वा ट्यालेन्ट हन्टद्वारा पदपूर्ति गर्ने गरीएको ।
व्यवस्थापन स्तरका कर्मचारीहरुको संख्या :	२९
कुल कर्मचारीको संख्या :	९६६
कर्मचारीहरुको सक्सेसन प्लान भए/नभएको :	भएको
आ.व. कर्मचारीहरुलाई दिइएको तालिम संख्या तथा	तालिम संख्या: १२४
सम्मिलित कर्मचारीको संख्या :	सम्मिलित सहभागी संख्या: २९०७
आ.व. को कर्मचारी तालिम खर्च रु :	१,९८,०७,३४६/-
कुल खर्चमा कर्मचारी खर्चको प्रतिशत :	६४.१६% (कुल सञ्चालन खर्चको आधारमा)
कुल कर्मचारी खर्चमा कर्मचारी तालिम खर्चको प्रतिशत :	२.४८%

६. संस्थाको लेखा तथा लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) लेखा सम्बन्धी विवरण

संस्थाको पछिल्लो आ.व. को वित्तीय विवरण NFRS अनुसार तयार गरे/नगरेको, नगरेको भए सोको कारण:	NFRS को आधारमा तयार गरिएको ।
सञ्चालक समितिबाट पछिल्लो वित्तीय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति:	आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को वित्तीय विवरण मिति २०८२/०५/२२ मा स्वीकृत भएको
त्रैमासिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गरेको मिति:	२०८१/०७/०७, २०८१/१०/०७, २०८२/०१/०७, २०८२/०४/०२
अन्तिम लेखापरीक्षण सम्पन्न भएको मिति:	आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को वित्तीय विवरण मिति २०८२/०५/२२ मा सम्पन्न भएको
साधारण सभाबाट वित्तीय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति:	आ.व. २०८०/०८१ को वित्तीय विवरण मिति २०८१/०६/३० मा स्वीकृत भएको
संस्थाको आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण :	
(अ) आन्तरिक रुपमा लेखा परीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको वा वाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गर्ने गरिएको	आन्तरिक रुपमा लेखा परीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको
(आ) वाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गरिएको भए सोको विवरण	नभएको
(इ) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण कति अवधिको गर्ने गरिएको	त्रैमासिक
त्रैमासिक, चौमासिक वा अर्ध वार्षिक)	

(ख) लेखापरीक्षण समितिसम्बन्धी विवरण

	क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	योग्यता
संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरुको नाम, पद तथा योग्यता :	१.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी	संयोजक	स्नातक/त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय (विज्ञान)
	२.	श्री बलराम बराल	सदस्य	स्नातक/त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय (अर्थशास्त्र)
	३.	श्री माधब गौतम	सदस्य सचिव	चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्सी स्नातकोत्तर/त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय (व्यवस्थापन)

	क्र.सं.	मिति	उपस्थित सदस्य संख्या
बैठक बसेको मिति तथा उपस्थित सदस्य संख्या :	१.	२०८१/०८/०८	३
	२.	२०८१/०८/१३	३
	३.	२०८१/०५/०८	३
	४.	२०८१/०६/०९	३
	५.	२०८१/०६/२२	३
	६.	२०८१/०७/०६	३
	७.	२०८१/०८/०९	३
	८.	२०८१/०८/१३	३
	९.	२०८१/१०/०६	३
	१०.	२०८१/११/०३	३
	११.	२०८१/११/१६	३
	१२.	२०८२/०१/०६	३
	१३.	२०८२/०२/०१	३

प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु. :	संयोजक- रु. ८,०००/- सदस्य- रु. ८,०००/- सदस्य सचिव- रु. १,०००/-
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लेखापरीक्षण समितिले आफ्नो काम कारवाहीको प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गरे/नगरेको: गरेको

७. अन्य विवरण

संस्थाले सञ्चालक तथा निजको एकाधरको परिवारको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको व्यक्ति, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण वा सापटी वा अन्य कुनै रुपमा रकम लिए/नलिएको	नलिएको
प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम कम्पनीको संचालक, शयेरधनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार, परामर्शदाताको हौसियतमा पाउने सुविधा वा लाभ बाहेक सूचिकृत सङ्गठित संस्थाको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको कुनै व्यक्ति, फर्म, कम्पनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार वा परामर्शदाताले संस्थाको कुनै सम्पति कुनै किसिमले ओगचलन गरे/नगरेको	नगरेको
नियमकारी निकायले इजाजतपत्र जारी गर्दा तोकेको शर्तहरुको पालना भए/नभएको	भएको
नियमकारी निकायले संस्थाको नियमन निरीक्षण वा सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा संस्थालाई दिइएको निर्देशन पालना भए/नभएको	भएको

संस्था वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध अदालतमा कुनै मुद्दा चलिरहेको भए सोको विवरण: बैंकका सञ्चालकहरु विरुद्ध यस बैंकको काम कारवाही वाहेकका सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा चलिरहेको जानकारी नभएको । यस बैंक पक्ष विपक्ष भई २०८२/०३/३२ सम्म निम्न अदालतमा विभिन्न मुद्दाहरु चलिरहेका छन् ।

क्र.सं.	अदालतको नाम	मुद्दा संख्या
१.	सर्वोच्च अदालत	२
२.	उच्च अदालत	५
३.	विभिन्न जिल्ला अदालत	४७
४.	कर्जा असुली न्यायाधिकरण	२१

परिपालना अधिकृतको नाम : श्री सुम नाथ भुसाल

पद: निमित्त सहायक प्रबन्धक

मिति: २०८२/०५/२२

दस्तखत:

प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिबाट स्वीकृत मिति: २०८२/०५/२२

प्रमाणित गर्ने

कम्पनी सचिवको नाम: श्री दिनेश थकाली

दस्तखत :

छाप:

लेखा परीक्षकबाट प्रमाणित मिति: २०८२/०५/२२

लेखा परीक्षकको नाम : सि.ए. ज्ञानेन्द्र ब. भारी

दस्तखत :

छाप :

धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०७३ को अनुसूची १५, नियम २६ को उपनियम २ सँग सम्बन्धित



१. सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन : यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग सम्लग्न रहेको ।

२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन : यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग सम्लग्न रहेको ।

३. लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण : यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग सम्लग्न रहेको ।

४. कानूनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण :

क) आ.व. ०८१/०८२ मा सस्थाले वा सस्थाको विरुद्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए : यस समिक्षा अवधिमा संस्थाको संस्थापक वा संचालकले वा संस्थापक वा संचालकको विरुद्धमा कुनै मुद्दा मामिला दायर नभएको । कर्जा असुलीको सन्दर्भमा संस्थाद्वारा र संस्थाउपर मुद्दा दायर भएको ।

ख) यस संस्थाका संस्थापक वा संचालकले वा संस्थापक वा संचालकको विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको वा सो सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको वा भएको भए : संस्थालाई यस सम्बन्धमा कुनै सूचना वा जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको ।

ग) कुनै संस्थापक वा संचालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए : सस्थाले कुनै मुद्दा दायर नगरेको र अन्यत्रबाट पनि कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको विषयमा यस संस्थालाई सम्बन्धित अदालत वा कार्यालयबाट कुनै सूचना वा जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको ।

५. संगठित सस्थाको शेयरकारोबार तथा प्रगतिको विवरण:

क) धितो बजारमा भएको संगठित सस्थाको शेयरको कारोबार सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको धारणा:

यस विकास बैंकका शेयरहरु नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेंज मा सूचिकृत भई नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्डको रेखदेखमा खुल्ला बजारले निर्धारण गरेको मूल्य बमोजिम कारोबार भैरहेको छ ।

ख) गत वर्षको त्रैमासिक रुपमा शेयरको विवरण: यस अवधिको शेयर कारोबार विवरण नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेंज लिमिटेडको वेबसाईट www.nepalstock.com.np का अनुसार यस प्रकार रहेको छ :

त्रैमास (महिना)	शेयरको अधिकतम मूल्य (रु.)	शेयरको न्यूनतम मूल्य (रु.)	शेयरको अन्तिम मूल्य (रु.)	कुल कारोबार (रु.)	कुल कारोबार भएको शेयर संख्या	प्रत्येक त्रैमासको कुल कारोबार दिन
प्रथम त्रैमास (असोज मसान्त २०८१)	५४६	४२९.९०	४७३.४०	३,७७,७८,४७,९१०	७५,५४,६२५	५७
दोश्रो त्रैमास (पौष मसान्त २०८१)	४९८	४२३	४३३	८७,३९,६६,९७४	१८,७६,०७०	५५
तेस्रो त्रैमास (चैत मसान्त २०८१)	४६९	४२४.९०	४३७.२७	१,०१,०८,०८,००७	२२,४३,४९१	५६
चौथो त्रैमास (असार मसान्त २०८२)	५०५	४२२	५०१	१,४१,७९,०१,४९१	३०,५२,२९२	६३

६. समस्या तथा चुनौतीहरु :

(क) आन्तरिक समस्या तथा चुनौतीहरु :

- बढ्दो प्रतिस्पर्धाका कारण दक्ष तथा प्रतिस्पर्धी कर्मचारीहरुको स्थिरता र उपलब्धताको अभाव ।
- लगानीयोग्य परियोजनाको कमी ।
- निक्षेप, कर्जा तथा लगानी ब्याजदरमा हुने परिवर्तन ।
- बढ्दो संचालन खर्च ।
- संकुचित स्प्रेडका कारण नाफामा पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभाव ।
- बढ्दो निष्क्रिय कर्जा ।

(ख) बाह्य समस्या तथा चुनौतीहरु :

- अस्थिर तरलताका कारण उत्पन्न हुनसक्ने जोखिमहरु ।

- मुद्रास्फीति तथा व्याजदर बीच सामञ्जस्यता कायम नहुनु ।
- सीमित लगानीका अवसरहरू ।
- नियमनकारी निकायबाट छिटो छिटो गरिने नीतिगत परिवर्तनले उत्पन्न हुनसक्ने जोखिमहरू ।

(ग) रणनीतिहरू :

बैंकका शाखाहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्दै जाने, कर्मचारीहरूको कार्यक्षमता अभिवृद्धि र बैंकप्रति प्रतिबद्ध राख्नका लागि विभिन्न वाह्य तथा आन्तरिक तालिममा सहभागी गराउने विकास बैंकको रणनीति रहेको छ । बैंकको निक्षेप, कर्जा, तरलता तथा नाफामा पर्न सक्ने प्रभाव तर्फ बैंक सधैं सजग रहेको र त्यसको प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्दै लैजाने नीति बैंकले लिएको छ । तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धाबीच बैंकको पहिचान उच्च राख्नका लागि ग्राहकमुखी सेवासुविधाहरूको विस्तार गरी गुणस्तरमा केन्द्रित रहि कार्य गर्दै जाने नीति बैंकको रहेको छ । यस वाहेक वाह्य कारणहरूबाट सिर्जना हुनसक्ने जोखिमको लागि बैंक व्यवस्थापन चनाखो भई सम्भावित हानी नोक्सानी हुन नदिन वा न्यून गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छ ।

७. संस्थागत सुशासन :

संस्थागत सुशासन अभिवृद्धिका लागि व्यवस्थापनद्वारा चालिएका कदमहरू सम्बन्धी विवरणहरू :

- (क) यस संस्थाले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक तथा अन्य नियमनकारी निकायद्वारा जारी गरिएका संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी निर्देशनहरूको पूर्ण रुपमा पालना गरिरहेको छ । संस्थागत सुशासन अभिवृद्धिका लागि आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीहरू व्यवस्थित गर्न स्वतन्त्र आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्त गरिएको छ । प्रत्येक त्रैमासमा लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनले औल्याएका सुझावहरूलाई व्यवस्थापन मार्फत कार्यान्वयन गराउन लेखापरीक्षण समिति सदैव क्रियाशील रहेको छ ।
- (ख) सञ्चालन जोखिम कम गर्न तथा कामलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न विभिन्न आन्तरिक नीति, नियम, निर्देशिका र कार्यविधिहरू तर्जुमा गरी लागू गरिएको छ । साथै सोको नियमित अनुगमन र निरीक्षण गर्ने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ ।
- (ग) संस्थागत सुशासन कायम राख्नका निम्ति बैंकले समय समयमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक लगायत अन्य नियमनकारी निकायहरूबाट प्राप्त मार्ग निर्देशनहरू उच्च प्राथमिकताका साथ पालना गर्दै आएको छ । बैंकको सुशासन अभिवृद्धि एवं संस्थाले गर्ने कार्यहरू पारदर्शी एवं नियमसंगत गर्नका लागि संचालक समिति, लेखापरीक्षण समिति, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति, बैंक व्यवस्थापन तथा अन्य विभिन्न उप-समितिहरू क्रियाशील रहेका छन् ।

८. विवरणपत्रमा प्रक्षेपण गरिएका र लेखापरीक्षण भएको विवरणहरूमा बीस प्रतिशत वा सो भन्दा बढी फरक सम्बन्धी विवरण : यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग संलग्न रहेको

९. नियम २६ को उप नियम (५) सँग सम्बन्धित विशेष घटना वा परिस्थिति सम्बन्धी विवरण :

९.१. सँगाठित संस्थाको विनियममा संशोधन : आवश्यकता अनुसार संशोधन भई रहेको ।

९.२. सँगाठित संस्थाको सञ्चालक वा उच्च व्यवस्थापकीय तहका अधिकृतको परिवर्तन :

क. सञ्चालकको पदावधि समाप्त भएको : मिति २०८१/०५/२९ गते स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक श्री सीता धिमिरेज्यूको कार्यकाल समाप्त भएको ।

ख. सञ्चालक समितिबाट राजिनामा दिनुभएको : नभएको ।

ग. सञ्चालक समितिमा नयाँ नियुक्ति :

मिति २०८१/०८/१५ गते देखि लागू हुने गरी श्री पवन कुमार शर्माज्यूलाई सञ्चालक (सर्वसाधारणको तर्फबाट) पदमा नियुक्त गरिएको ।

मिति २०८१/११/२२ गते देखि लागू हुने गरी श्री सिर्जना दंगालज्यूलाई सञ्चालक (स्वतन्त्र) पदमा नियुक्त गरिएको ।

घ. उच्च व्यवस्थापकीय तहबाट राजिनामा दिनुभएको : आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा मुख्य प्रबन्धक पदबाट श्री विष्णु प्रसाद ओस्तीले राजिनामा दिनुभएको ।

ङ. उच्च व्यवस्थापकीय तहमा नयाँ नियुक्ति : नभएको

९.३. लाभान्ति घोषणा वा संरचनामा परिवर्तन :

बैंकले आ.व.२०८१/८२ मा शेयरधनीहरूलाई १० प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर तथा कर समेत गरी ५.७८९५ प्रतिशत नगद लाभान्ति प्रस्ताव गरेको छ । हाल रहेको चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३,५१,०८,८६,१९५.८० को १० प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ३५,१०,८८,६१९.५८ बोनस शेयर पारित गरे पश्चात कुल चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३,८६,१९,३०,८१४.९८ पुगेछ ।

उच्च व्यवस्थापन »»



श्री दिनेश थकाली
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत



श्री विनय दाहाल
नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत



श्री विकास दुङ्गाना
प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत/
प्रमुख प्रविधि अधिकृत



श्री दिपेन्द्र सुवेदी
प्रमुख व्यवसाय अधिकृत/
प्रमुख बजारीकरण अधिकृत

वित्तीय विवरणहरू



Independent Auditor's Report
To The Shareholders of Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited.

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Limited (referred to as the "Bank") which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 32nd Ashadh 2082 (16th July 2025), Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements of the Bank present fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the Bank as at 32nd Ashadh 2082 (16th July 2025) and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

S. N.	Key Audit Matters	How our Audit addressed the Key Audit Matters
1.	Interest Recognition Interest income of the Bank is recognized in accordance with the Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025, issued by Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB). As per the guideline, the interest recognition is based on the stage (Stage 1, 2, or 3) of each financial asset as determined at the previous quarter's end. As per the guideline, for stage 3 financial assets, interest income recognized on an accrual basis (coupon rate or effective rate) shall be adjusted against the movement in accrued interest receivable during the current quarter, and interest suspense at the beginning of the quarter, and only cash-based interest income during the current quarter shall	Our audit procedures for interest income recognition included: ▪ We obtained a clear understanding of the process of accrual of interest income on loans and advances in the Core Banking System of the Bank. ▪ We obtained an understanding of the Bank's process for classifying loans into Stages 1-3 per NRB ECL guidelines.

	be recognized. Similarly, for Stage 1 and 2 financial assets, interest income is recognized on accrual basis (coupon rate or effective rate) and any interest suspense at the beginning of quarter is also recognized as interest income. The manual intervention is required for the interest recognition process. Hence, it creates risk of improper application of guidelines, in staging financial assets and determination of interest income. So, this may have an effect on recognition of interest income of the bank. Therefore, we have considered it as Key Audit Matter. <i>(Refer Note 4.29 read with 3.14 of Notes to Financial Statements)</i>	▪ We tested the accuracy of the loan and advances staging classifications based on the previous quarter end and if new loan and advances are added during the quarter, based on stage at initial recognition. ▪ We verified, on a sample basis, the recognition of interest income based on staging of loan and advances. ▪ We also performed manual recalculations of interest for selected of loans and advance from each stage.																		
2.	Impairment of Loans and Advances The impairment of loans and advances is a Key Audit Matter as the Bank has significant credit exposure to a large number of borrowers, and there is a high degree of complexity, judgment, and estimation involved in the determination of Expected Credit Loss (ECL). The same resulted in a significant audit effort to address the risk around loan recoverability and the determination of ECL. As per the NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024, BFIs are required to recognize impairment on credit exposures as the higher of ▪ ECL calculated as per NFRS 9 and ▪ Existing regulatory provisions in Unified Directives. Accordingly, the higher of the above is taken as impairment loss for loans and advances. The Bank's Portfolio of loans and advances amounts to NPR. 54,215,269,392, on which the Bank has reported the following impairments following the above provision: <table border="1" data-bbox="310 1144 976 1409"> <thead> <tr> <th>Impairment</th><th>Current Year</th><th>Previous Year</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Loans and advances to BFIs</td><td>25,599,553</td><td>37,852,249</td></tr> <tr> <td>Loans and advances to Customer</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Collective Impairment</td><td>732,104,398</td><td>798,315,487</td></tr> <tr> <td>Individual Impairment</td><td>1,746,705,702</td><td>1,250,110,323</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>2,504,409,653</td><td>2,086,278,059</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The Bank's portfolio of loans and advances is material to the financial statements. Determination of impairment as per NRB ECL guideline involves significant management judgment in assessing staging (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3), estimation of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and consideration of forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions. Considering the regulatory requirement, existing business environment, and judgments involved in the ECL calculation, it is a matter of higher importance for the intended users of financial statements. Hence, we have determined this as a Key Audit Matter. <i>(Refer Note 4.6, 4.7 & 5.8 (c) read with 3.4 of Notes to Financial Statements)</i>	Impairment	Current Year	Previous Year	Loans and advances to BFIs	25,599,553	37,852,249	Loans and advances to Customer			Collective Impairment	732,104,398	798,315,487	Individual Impairment	1,746,705,702	1,250,110,323	Total	2,504,409,653	2,086,278,059	Our audit procedures included: ▪ We tested, on a sample basis, the approval of new lending facilities against the Bank's credit policies, the performance of annual loan assessments, and controls over the monitoring of credit quality. ▪ We evaluated the Bank's policies and procedures relating to staging of loans and recognition of impairment under NFRS 9 and NRB Guidelines 2024. ▪ We assessed the methodologies, assumptions, and data used by management in developing PD, LGD, and EAD models, including the incorporation of forward-looking macroeconomic information and collateral valuation practices. ▪ We engaged in discussions with credit risk and finance officials to understand judgments applied in ECL estimates, including recoverability of exposures. ▪ We tested the design and operating effectiveness of periodic internal reviews of asset quality and collateral values. ▪ We evaluated the adequacy and transparency of related disclosures in the financial statements in line with NFRS 9 and NRB requirements ▪ We tested on sample basis the provisions for loan and advances as per NRB Directives requirement.
Impairment	Current Year	Previous Year																		
Loans and advances to BFIs	25,599,553	37,852,249																		
Loans and advances to Customer																				
Collective Impairment	732,104,398	798,315,487																		
Individual Impairment	1,746,705,702	1,250,110,323																		
Total	2,504,409,653	2,086,278,059																		


 Chartered Accountant

3.	Information Technology System and Controls Impacting Financial Reporting The IT environment of the Bank is complex and uses a large number of independent and interdependent IT systems. The Bank's operational and financial processes are dependent on IT systems due to large volume of transactions that are processed on daily basis. Due to the dependency of Banks's key financial accounting and reporting process on IT system, and high chance that any control lapses, validation failures, incorrect input data and wrong extraction of data may result in wrong reporting of data to the management and regulators. Considering this we have identified testing of such IT systems and related control environment as a key audit matter. The accuracy and reliability of the financial reporting process depends on the IT systems and the related control environment, including general controls over user access management and change in management across applications, networks, database, and operating systems. There is also a risk that, gaps in the change management, segregation of duties or user access management controls may undermine our ability to place some reliance thereon in our audit. Lapses Failures/ incorrect output if any of such systems may result in material misstatement in the Financial Statements.	Our audit approach regarding Information Technology of the Bank is based upon the Information Technology Guidelines issued by NRB and it also included: ▪ Verification of the interest income and expense booking regarding loan and deposits on test check basis with the CBS of the Bank. ▪ Reliance on the IT audit conducted by the Bank. ▪ Verification of the provisioning of the loan and advances based on ageing on test check basis.
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Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors Report thereon

The Banks' Management is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statement, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing as applicable the matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.



The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink over a circular official stamp. The stamp contains the text 'Chartered Accountant' and 'Nepal' around a central emblem.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

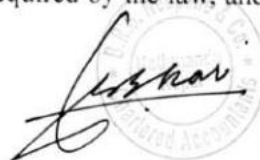
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of going concern basis of accounting and, based on audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements, or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Bank's activities to express an opinion on the Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit, and we have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts, so far as it appeared from our examination of the books of accounts. The accounts and records of the bank have been maintained as required by the law, and the Financial Statements are

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a circular stamp. The stamp contains the text "Chartered Accountant" around the perimeter and "Firm" in the center.

in agreement with the books of account maintained by the Bank. In our opinion, so far as appears from our examination of the books, the bank has maintained adequate capital funds and adequate provisions for possible impairment of assets in accordance with the Directives issued by Nepal Rastra Bank.

To the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Board of Directors, the representative or any employee of the bank has not acted contrary to the provision of law relating to accounts nor caused direct loss or damage to the bank deliberately or acted in a manner that would jeopardize the interest and security of the bank and the bank has not acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the depositors and the investors.



Gyanendra B. Bhari, FCA
Partner



COP No.: 7

UDIN: 250915CA00070M4NRS

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: September 07, 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As on 32 Ashadh 2082

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	NOTE	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	4.1	1,786,654,797	1,774,367,964
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	2,724,031,338	2,396,952,186
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.4	-	-
Other Trading Assets	4.5	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	4.6	2,537,879,119	3,121,680,410
Loans and Advances to Customers	4.7	50,077,497,277	45,979,607,704
Investment Securities	4.8	12,290,942,521	11,696,213,887
Current Tax Assets	4.9	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	4.10	-	-
Investment in Associates	4.11	-	-
Investment Property	4.12	354,180,029	352,139,820
Property and Equipment	4.13	932,123,307	991,491,994
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	4.14	13,304,569	13,641,132
Deferred Tax Assets	4.15	32,455,525	54,013,504
Other Assets	4.16	705,505,466	808,919,471
Total Assets		71,454,573,948	67,189,028,073
Liabilities			
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.17	667,439,221	626,690,715
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.18	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.19	-	-
Deposits from Customers	4.20	62,834,301,164	59,066,711,728
Borrowings	4.21	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	11,699,214	24,761,859
Provisions	4.22	26,950,201	16,494,486
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.15	-	-
Other Liabilities	4.23	979,614,600	1,073,795,173
Debt Securities Issued	4.24	997,108,939	996,230,755
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-
Total Liabilities		65,517,113,338	61,804,684,716
Equity			
Share Capital	4.26	3,510,846,195	3,281,164,669
Share Premium		-	-
Retained Earnings		587,575,801	411,201,538
Reserves	4.27	1,839,038,613	1,691,977,150
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders		5,937,460,610	5,384,343,357
Non Controlling Interest		-	-
Total Equity		5,937,460,610	5,384,343,357
Total Liabilities and Equity		71,454,573,948	67,189,028,073
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	4.28	2,310,147,397	2,653,096,963
Net Assets Value per share		169.12	164.10

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

BHIM PRASAD TULACHAN
CHATURAKHAR ADHIKARI
BALARAM BARAL
BISHWESHWAR SUBEDI
SRIJANA DANGAL
PAWAN KUMAR SHARMA
DIRECTORS

As per our report of even date
CA. GYANENDRA B. BHARI
PARTNER
BRS NEUPANE & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE : **07 SEPTEMBER 2025**
PLACE : **KATHMANDU**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2082

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	NOTE	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Interest Income	4.29	5,948,664,602	7,040,454,206
Interest Expense	4.30	3,630,170,436	4,907,911,294
Net Interest Income		2,318,494,165	2,132,542,912
Fee and Commission Income	4.31	335,726,086	298,473,799
Fee and Commission Expense	4.32	25,496,010	28,983,983
Net Fee and Commission Income		310,230,076	269,489,816
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income		2,628,724,241	2,402,032,728
Net Trading Income	4.33	755,484	489,908
Other Operating Income	4.34	71,825,247	124,312,147
Total Operating Income		2,701,304,972	2,526,834,784
Impairment Charge/ (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	4.35	418,131,595	358,202,048
Net Operating Income		2,283,173,377	2,168,632,737
Operating Expense			
Personnel Expenses	4.36	797,361,610	761,180,563
Other Operating Expenses	4.37	287,060,947	266,925,030
Depreciation & Amortization	4.38	158,263,160	172,640,675
Operating Profit		1,040,487,660	967,886,469
Non Operating Income	4.39	3,794,945	700,000
Non Operating Expense	4.40	51,353,617	69,987,244
Profit Before Income Tax		992,928,988	898,599,225
Income Tax Expense			
Current Tax	4.41	323,962,147	317,697,683
Deferred Tax		(784,482)	(930,281)
Profit for the Period		669,751,323	581,831,823
Profit Attributable to:			
Equity-holders of the Bank		669,751,323	581,831,823
Non-Controlling Interest		-	-
Profit for the Period		669,751,323	581,831,823
Earnings per Share			
Basic Earnings per Share		19.08	17.73
Diluted Earnings per Share		19.08	17.73

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMANHEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURYBHIM PRASAD TULACHAN
CHATURAKHAR ADHIKARI
BALARAM BARAL
BISHWESHWAR SUBEDI
SRIJANA DANGAL
PAWAN KUMAR SHARMA
DIRECTORSDINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERAs per our report of even date
CA. GYANENDRA B. BHARI
PARTNER
BRS NEUPANE & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTSDATE : 07 SEPTEMBER 2025
PLACE : KATHMANDU

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2082

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Profit for the year	669,751,323	581,831,823
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	74,474,869	85,301,857
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	12,789,694
Income tax relating to above items	(22,342,461)	(29,427,465)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	52,132,409	68,664,086
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	52,132,409	68,664,086
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	721,883,731	650,495,909
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Equity-Holders of the Bank	721,883,731	650,495,909
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	721,883,731	650,495,909

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

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CHATURAKHAR ADHIKARI
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As per our report of even date
CA. GYANENDRA B. BHARI
PARTNER
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE : **07 SEPTEMBER 2025**
PLACE : **KATHMANDU**

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2082

PARTICULARS				
	SHARE CAPITAL	SHARE PREMIUM	GENERAL RESERVE	EXCHANGE EQUALIZATION RESERVE
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2080	3,281,164,669	-	729,511,527	1,043,435
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-
Adjusted/Restated balance as on Shrawan 1,2080	3,281,164,669	-	729,511,527	1,043,435
Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	116,366,365	67,539
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-
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
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	3,281,164,669	-	845,877,892	1,110,974
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2081	3,281,164,669	-	845,877,892	1,110,974
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-
Adjusted/Restated balance as on Shrawan 1,2081	3,281,164,669	-	845,877,892	1,110,974
Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	136,082,985	275,527
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity	-	-	-	-
Share Issued	-	-	-	-
Share Based Payments	-	-	-	-
Dividend to Equity-Holders	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares Issued	229,681,527	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	229,681,527	-	136,082,985	275,527
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	3,510,846,195	-	981,960,877	1,386,501

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE : 07 SEPTEMBER 2025
PLACE : KATHMANDU

Amount in Rs.

Attributable to Equity Holders of the Bank							Total Equity
Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Corporate Social Responsibility	Other Reserve	Total	
700,767,867	(31,099,538)	-	52,756,328	4,011,000	(2,452,033)	4,735,703,257	4,735,703,257
-	-	-	2,144,474	-	-	2,144,474	2,144,474
700,767,867	(31,099,538)	-	54,900,802	4,011,000	(2,452,033)	4,737,847,730	4,737,847,730
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	581,831,823	-	-	581,831,823	581,831,823
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	59,711,300	-	-	-	-	59,711,300	59,711,300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8,952,786	8,952,786	8,952,786
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	59,711,300	-	581,831,823	-	8,952,786	650,495,909	650,495,909
(51,401,946)	11,232,995	-	(225,531,087)	5,818,318	143,447,817	-	-
-	-	-	-	(4,000,283)	-	(4,000,283)	(4,000,283)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(51,401,946)	70,944,295	-	356,300,736	1,818,035	152,400,603	646,495,626	646,495,626
649,365,921	39,844,756	-	411,201,538	5,829,036	149,948,570	5,384,343,357	5,384,343,357
649,365,921	39,844,756	-	411,201,538	5,829,036	149,948,570	5,384,343,357	5,384,343,357
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
649,365,921	39,844,756	-	411,201,538	5,829,036	149,948,570	5,384,343,357	5,384,343,357
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	669,751,323	-	-	669,751,323	669,751,323
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	52,132,409	-	-	-	-	52,132,409	52,132,409
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	52,132,409	-	669,751,323	-	-	721,883,731	721,883,731
(171,520,839)	(10,663,602)	-	(99,637,300)	6,697,513	138,765,715	-	-
-	-	-	-	(4,708,245)	-	(4,708,245)	(4,708,245)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(229,681,527)	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(164,058,233)	-	-	(164,058,233)	(164,058,233)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(171,520,839)	41,468,807	-	176,374,263	1,989,269	138,765,715	553,117,253	553,117,253
477,845,082	81,313,563	-	587,575,801	7,818,304	288,714,285	5,937,460,610	5,937,460,610

BHIM PRASAD TULACHAN
CHATURAKHAR ADHIKARI
DIRECTORS

BALARAM BARAL
BISHWESHWAR SUBEDI
DIRECTORS

SRIJANA DANGAL
PAWAN KUMAR SHARMA
DIRECTOR

As per our report of even date
CA. GYANENDRA B. BHARI
PARTNER
BRS NEUPANE & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2082

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Received	5,416,831,917	6,470,354,318
Fee and Other Income Received	335,726,086	298,473,799
Dividend Received	-	-
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	44,345,928	114,004,266
Interest Paid	(3,492,846,224)	(4,763,049,039)
Commissions and Fees Paid	(25,496,010)	(28,983,983)
Cash Payment to Employees	(739,322,954)	(684,457,483)
Other Expenses Paid	(385,086,210)	(391,167,949)
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	1,154,152,533	1,015,173,930
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(327,079,151)	(229,557,857)
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	583,801,291	(926,593,725)
Loans and Advances to Customers	(4,097,889,573)	(2,128,270,359)
Other Assets	124,971,985	(133,112,230)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Due to Banks and Financial Institutions	40,748,506	(1,636,753,591)
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from Customers	3,767,589,436	5,594,301,171
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(96,787,503)	615,519
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid	1,149,507,523	1,555,802,857
Income Tax Paid	(323,177,665)	(316,767,402)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	826,329,857	1,239,035,455
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(594,728,635)	(3,775,721,724)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Securities	-	-
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(90,695,899)	(44,268,866)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment	5,681,097	11,249,146
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(4,138,570)	(4,688,000)
Purchase of Investment Properties	(2,040,209)	22,158,378
Receipts from Sale of Investment Properties	-	-
Interest Received	531,832,685	570,099,888
Dividend Received	28,234,803	10,797,790
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(125,854,729)	(3,210,373,387)

Contd...

Contd...

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
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	(164,058,233)	-
Interest Paid	(90,652,566)	(90,606,580)
Other Receipts/Payments	(433,477,496)	(356,760,028)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(688,188,296)	(447,366,608)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,286,832	(2,418,704,540)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2081	1,774,367,964	4,193,072,505
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Ashadh 32, 2082	1,786,654,797	1,774,367,964

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

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DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE : **07 SEPTEMBER 2025**
PLACE : **KATHMANDU**

STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2082

(As per NRB Regulation)

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	669,751,323	581,831,823
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(136,082,985)	(116,366,365)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	(275,527)	(67,539)
c. Capital redemption reserve	(142,857,143)	(142,857,143)
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(6,697,513)	(5,818,318)
e. Employees' training fund	4,091,428	(590,674)
f. Other		
>Training expense	-	-
>Fair Value Reserve	10,663,602	(11,232,995)
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	398,593,184	304,898,789
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	139,238,844	(31,107,340)
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 (+)	45,572,686	13,959,778
e. Deferred tax assets recognized (-)/ reversal (+)	(13,290,691)	28,497,184
f. Goodwill recognized (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial loss recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	8,952,786
i. Fair value Loss on investment	-	31,099,538
j. Other (+/-)	-	-
Distributable profit or (loss)	570,114,023	356,300,736
Opening Retained Earnings	411,201,538	52,756,328
Adjustment (+/-) *	-	2,144,474
Distribution:		
Bonus Shares Issued	(229,681,527)	-
Cash dividend Paid	(164,058,233)	-
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on year end date	587,575,801	411,201,538
Annualised Distributable Profit/Loss per share	16.74	12.53

* Adjustment is on account of Income Tax Provision and other

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNT

Year ended 32nd Ashadh 2082

1. General Information

1.1 Reporting Entity

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, 2074.

The Bank offers maximum banking services of banking products and services including loans and advances, deposits etc. to wide range of clients encompassing individuals, corporates, large public sector companies, government corporations, etc. as authorized by the Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank of Nepal).

The Bank is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange and its stock symbol is "KSBBL".

1.2 Subsidiary/Group

Subsidiaries are investees that are controlled by the Bank. Control is achieved when the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect the returns of those investees through its power over the investee.

The bank does not have any subsidiary company.

1.3 Principal activities of the Bank

Principal activities of the Bank comprise banking services including financial intermediation, trade finance services, remittance, treasury, cards and e-banking, agency services and other ancillary banking services to a diverse clientele encompassing individuals, corporates, multinationals, state owned enterprises, public sector companies, developmental aid agencies, embassies, NGOs and INGOs.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the requirement of Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) and in the format issued by Nepal Rastra Bank in Directive No. 4 of NRB Directives, 2081. The Bank has opted for certain carve outs which are briefly described in Notes to Accounts. The Financial Statement comprise of:

- Statement of Financial Position (SOFPI) stating the financial position of the Bank as at the end of reporting period;
- Statement of Profit and Loss (SOPL) and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (SOOCI) stating the financial performance of the Bank for the reported period ended.
- Statement of Cash Flow (SOCF) stating the ability of Bank to generate Cash and Cash Equivalent.
- Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCE) stating all the changes in Equity of the Bank during the reporting period.
- Notes to the Financial Statements comprising summary of Principal Accounting Policies and explanatory notes that are of significant importance to the users of Financial Statements.

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) and in the format issued by Nepal Rastra Bank in Directive No. 4 of NRB Directives, 2081. These financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, Banking and Financial Institutions Act and also provide appropriate disclosures required under regulations of the Securities Board of Nepal (SEBON).

2.3 Reporting Period and approval of financial statements

For the preparation of financial statement for fiscal year 2081/82, the bank has adopted the NFRS pronounced by ASB during the fiscal year 2078/79. To comply with the NFRS provisions following dates have been considered for the reporting time period.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	ENGLISH DATE	NEPALI DATES
Reporting Period	16 July 2024	1 Shrawan 2081
	16 July 2025	32 Ashadh 2082
Comparatives	17 July 2023	1 Shrawan 2080
	15 July 2024	31 Ashadh 2081

The Board of Directors of the bank has authorized the financial statement vide its resolution dated 07 September 2025 and recommended for its approval by the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

Responsibility for financial statements:

The board of directors of the Bank is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Bank which reflects a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Bank. The board is of the view that the financial statements in its entirety have been prepared in conformity with the prevailing financial reporting standards, regulations of the Nepal Rastra Bank and the requirements of the Companies Act.

The board of directors acknowledges their responsibility for financial statements as set out in the 'Statement of Director's Responsibility' and in the certification on the statement of financial position.

2.4 Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Board of the Bank is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Board of Directors has considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources.

2.5 Foreign Exchange Transaction

Foreign Exchange Transactions Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as on the balance sheet date have been converted into local currency at mid-point exchange rates published by Nepal Rastra Bank after adjustment for effective trading rate.

2.6 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.

2.7 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgment

The Bank, under NFRS, is required to apply accounting policies to most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further, the Bank is required to make judgments in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate. The accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes for each item of the financial statements and the effect and nature of the changes, if any, have been disclosed. The NFRS requires the Bank to make estimates and assumptions that will affect the assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and profit or loss as reported in the financial statements. The Bank applies estimates in preparing and presenting the financial statements and such estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. The revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and are applied prospectively. Disclosures of the accounting estimates have been included in the relevant sections of the notes wherever the estimates have been applied along with the nature and effect of changes of accounting estimates, if any.

2.8 Accounting Policies and Changes in Accounting Policies

There are different accounting principles adopted by management and these policies are consistently applied to all years presented except or changes in accounting policies that has been disclosed separately.

The Bank, under NFRS, is required to apply accounting policies to most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further, the Bank is required to make judgments in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate. The accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes for each item of the financial statements and the effect and nature of the changes, if any, have been disclosed.

2.9 Reporting Pronouncements

The Bank has, for the preparation of financial statements, adopted the NFRS pronounced by ICAN. The NFRS conform, in all material respect, to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

However, in order to address the issues faced by Banks and Financial Institution in the course of effective

implementation of Nepal Financial Reporting Standard-9 (NFRS-9): Financial Instruments, the 354th Meeting of Council of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) dated 2082/05/02; has issued the carve-outs on the recommendation of the Accounting Standards Board as per section 11 (da) of Nepal Chartered Accountants Act, 2053 (First Amendment 2059). The carve-out in force as on date are as follows:

2.9.1 As per Appendix A: Defined terms relating to Amortised Cost, Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

For the purpose of interest income recognition only, loss allowance shall be the allowance as per paragraph 5.5 without considering loan loss provision as per the prescribed regulatory norms of respective industry.

This carve out is not optional and is applicable till FY 2082-83.

2.9.2 As per Para 5.4 read together with appendix A (Defined Terms) relating to Effective Interest Rate, Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but shall not consider the expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see paragraphs B5.4.1-B5.4.3), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts, unless it is impracticable to determine reliably between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see paragraphs B5.4.1- B5.4.3), transaction costs, and all over premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

As per Appendix A (Defined Terms) relating to credit-adjusted effective interest rate, Credit adjusted effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the amortised cost of a financial asset that is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. When calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate the expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial asset (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) and expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see paragraphs B5.4.1- B5.4.3), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts, unless it is impracticable to determine reliably for financial assets recognized before end of fiscal year 2082.83 and/ or the amount is immaterial. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the remaining life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

The carve-out is optional. If an entity opts to use this carve-out, it should be disclosed in the financial statements, including its monetary impact, to the extent practicable. The carve-out is applicable till FY 2082-83.

2.9.3 As per Para 5.4 Amortised Cost Measurement, Interest revenue shall be calculated by using the effective interest method (see Appendix A and paragraphs B5.4.1- B5.4.7). This shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the entity shall apply the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition
- Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become creditimpaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the entity shall apply the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

For bank or other financial institutions established / licensed by appropriate government bodies, interest revenue can be recognized as per the Guidance Note issued by respective regulators.

This carve out is not optional and is applicable till FY 2082-83

2.9.4 As per Para 5.5 Impairment read together with appendix A (Defined Terms) relating to loss allowance, Loss allowance is the allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2, lease receivables and contract assets, the accumulated impairment amount for financial assets measured in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2A and the provision for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts unless the entity is bank or other financial institutions established /licensed by appropriate government bodies. For such entities, loss allowance shall be higher of total amount derived as per the respective regulatory norms for loan loss provision or measured as per paragraph 5.5.

This carve out is not optional and is applicable till FY 2082-83.

2.9.5 As per Para 5.5 Impairment (Recognition of expected credit losses- General approach), If an entity has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that paragraph 5.5.3 is no longer met, the entity shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12- month expected credit losses at the current reporting date, unless the entity is bank or other financial institution established / licensed by appropriate government bodies. Such entity shall measure loss allowance in line with the Guidance Note issued by respective regulators.

As per Para 5.5 Impairment (Determining significant increases in credit risk), If reasonable and supportable forwardlooking information is available without undue cost or effort, an entity cannot rely solely on past due information when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, when information that is more forwardlooking than past due status (either on an individual or a collective basis) is not available without undue cost or effort, an entity may use past due information to determine whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. Regardless of the way in which an entity assesses significant increases in credit risk, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. An entity can rebut this presumption if the entity has reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, that demonstrates that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition even though the contractual payments are

more than 30 days past due. When an entity determines that there have been significant increases in credit risk before contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the rebuttable presumption does not apply. However, for bank or other financial institution established /licensed by appropriate government bodies, such presumption cannot be rebutted.

This carve out is not optional and is applicable till FY 2082-83.

2.9.6 As per Application Guideline Definition of Default, B5.5.36 Paragraph 5.5.9 requires that when determining whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly, an entity shall consider the change in the risk of a default occurring since initial recognition. B5.5.37 When defining default for the purposes of determining the risk of a default occurring, an entity shall apply a default definition that is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes for the relevant financial instrument and consider qualitative indicators (for example, financial covenants) when appropriate. However, there is a rebuttable presumption that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due unless an entity has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate. The definition of default used for these purposes shall be applied consistently to all financial instruments unless information becomes available that demonstrates that another default definition is more appropriate for a particular financial instrument. However, such rebuttable presumption does not apply for bank or other financial institution established /licensed by appropriate government bodies.

This carve out is not optional and is applicable till FY 2082-83

2.10 New Standards in issue but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations have been issued by IASB after the pronouncements of NFRS with varying effective dates. Those become applicable when ASB Nepal incorporates them within NFRS.

2.11 Discounting

Non- current assets and liabilities are discounted where discounting is material. Interest income and expenses have been recognized on unwinding of financial assets and liabilities respectively.

2.12 Prior Period Errors

Prior Period Errors are omissions or misstatements in an entity's financial statements. Such omissions may relate to one or more prior periods. Correction of an error is done by calculating the cumulative effect of the change on the financial statements of the period as if new method or estimate had always been used for all the affected prior years' financial statements. Sometimes such changes may not be practicable. In such cases, it is applied to the latest period possible by making corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of the period.

2.13 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately, unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Nepal Accounting Standard – NAS 1 on 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. Notes to the Financial Statements are presented in a systematic manner which ensures the understandability and comparability of Financial Statements of the bank. Understandability of the Financial Statements is not compromised by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.

2.14 Offsetting

Assets and liabilities, income and expense are reported separately and no assets and liabilities, or income and expense are offset unless required or permitted by NFRS.

2.15 Comparative Information

Comparative information is provided in narrative and descriptive nature, if it is relevant to understand the current period's financial statement and reclassified whenever necessary to conform to current year presentation.

2.16 Rounding

The statements have been rounded off to nearest Rupees in relevant assertions.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied by the Bank in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless stated otherwise.

3.1 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:

- Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other comprehensive income 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.
- Financial assets and financial liabilities held at amortized cost at measured using a rate that is a close approximation of effective interest rate.

3.2 Basis of Consolidation

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

3.3 Cash and 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.

Details of the Cash and Cash Equivalents are given in Note 4.1 to the Financial Statements.

3.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 Classification

Financial instruments are classified as

- Financial Assets
- Financial Liabilities

a) Financial Assets

The Bank classifies financial assets as below on the basis

of the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

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

i. 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.

ii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Bank classifies a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

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 through other comprehensive income. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Bank classifies a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

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.

b) Financial Liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantee contracts 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.

3.4.3 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.

3.4.4 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.

3.4.5 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 analysis. 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

3.4.6 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.

3.4.7 Impairment

The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset. At each reporting date, the bank measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, an entity shall measure the loss allowance of that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Bank recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized in accordance with the standard.

While determining significant increase in credit risk, the bank uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of financial asset instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. The Bank compares the risk of default occurring on a financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring on a financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If such reasonable and supportable forward looking information is not available without undue cost or effort, the bank uses past due information.

The Bank measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- The time value of money and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about

past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

Further, Bank has followed Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank, within the requirements of NFRS 9.

NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024

Expected Credit Losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

12 month expected credit losses:

Twelve month expected credit losses is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after reporting date. An amount equal to 12 month ECL is not only losses expected in next 12 months rather, it is the expected cash shortfalls over the life of the lending exposure or group of lending exposures due to loss events that could occur in the next 12 months.

Twelve month expected credit losses are to be recognized for financial instruments with low credit risk or no significant change in credit risk since initial recognition, at the reporting date. A nil allowance is rare as ECL estimates are probability weighted amount

Lifetime Expected Credit Losses

Lifetime Expected Credit Losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime expected credit losses are to be recognized for financial instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, whether assessed on individual or collective basis, considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that which is forward looking.

It is the change in risk of default rather than change in amount of expected credit losses that is of concern for assessment of changes in credit risk (before consideration of effects of credit risk mitigants such as collateral or guarantees).

In the case of modified/restructured/renewed exposures, the assessment of increase in credit risk by comparing risk of default occurring at the reporting date based on modified contractual terms with risk of default

occurring upon initial recognition based on original, unmodified contractual terms. BFIs should not move back to 12 month ECL unless there is sufficient evidence.

For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, only cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition are recognized.

Indicators of significant increase in credit risk

The recognition of lifetime or 12 month expected credit losses requires assessment of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Therefore, the following conditions (non-exhaustive list) can be deemed as indicators of significant increase in credit risk.

- i. More than one month past due
- ii. Absolute Lifetime PD is 5% or more
- iii. Relative Lifetime PD is increased by 100% or more
- iv. Risk rating (internal or external) downgraded by 2 notches since initial recognition
- v. Risk rating downgraded to non-investment grade by external credit rating agency (BB+ or below) or by bank's internal credit rating system
- vi. Deterioration of relevant determinants of credit risk (eg future cash flows) for an individual obligor (or pool of obligors)
- vii. Expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties
- viii. Deterioration of prospects for sector or industries within which a borrower operates
- ix. Borrowers affected by macroeconomic conditions based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.
- x. Modification of terms resulting in restructuring/ rescheduling
- xi. Credit Quality Indicators determined as per internal credit assessment of performing loans which are subject to individual monitoring and review, are weaker than that in the initial recognition
- xii. Management decision to strengthen collateral and/or covenant requirements for credit exposures because of changes in the credit risk of those exposures since initial recognition.

Both qualitative and quantitative factors are encouraged to be considered while assessing whether there has been significant increases in credit risk. Accurate identification of drivers of credit risk and reliable demonstration of linkage between those drivers and level of credit risk is also critical.

Internal risk rating systems of banks and financial institutions should include sufficient number of grades to appropriately distinguish credit risk whilst change in credit risk can occur prior to a movement in a credit grade.

For the purpose of determining significant increases in credit risk and recognizing loss allowance on a collective basis, banks and financial institutions can group financial instruments on the basis of shared risk characteristics. Examples of shared credit risk characteristics may include, but are not limited to, the:

- instrument/product type
- credit risk ratings
- collateral type
- date of initial recognition
- remaining term to maturity
- industry/sector
- geographical location of borrower
- value of collateral relative to financial asset only if it has an impact on probability of default occurring.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk on a collective basis may be needed, for example: on group or sub group of financial instruments, even if evidence of such significant increases in credit risk at individual instrument level is not yet available.

In order to assess changes in credit risk since initial recognition, at each reporting date, it is recommended to:

- measure risk of default of retail or other exposures that have less borrower-specific information via collective or group assessment (based on shared risk characteristics) and of exposures classified under Stage 3 and large exposures via individual assessment. However, if additional information becomes available that is considered to have impact on repayment capacity of individual borrower falling within a group assessed via collective assessment, additional adjustment should be made in measurement of risk of default factoring in such information. To measure ECL on collective basis, among different shared credit risk characteristics considered, BFIs should at least include credit risk rating to group or segment exposures.
- assess significant increase in credit risk at counterparty level and obligor level, if counterparties under same obligor have business interconnection.

Guidance for computation of Expected Credit Loss (based on PD, LGD and EAD)

In view of the fact that most ECL models require the determination of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD), BFIs are required to take following factors into account:

$$ECL = PD * LGD * EAD$$

a. Probability of Default (PD)

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of a default over a given time horizon. With regards to PD estimation, the following measures are to be considered by BFIs:

- i. Derive PD based on historical default migration rates and/or other data, internal and external credit rating etc.
- ii. Incorporate forward looking PD information as well by adjusting PD to its sensitivity to changes in certain macroeconomic factors.
- iii. Use at least five-year historical data, where available, for calculating PDs and validate any smoothing of data or inputs by the Risk Management Department.
- iv. Can link their internal rating scale to external credit rating for the determination of PD. However, BFIs should avoid using proxies to compute PDs.
- v. Compute PDs by using a sovereign PD which is linked to the external credit rating scale, with respect to exposures denominated in foreign currencies issued by the foreign sovereigns.

Irrespective of results derived by the model of BFIs, prudential floor of 2.5% for credit exposures PD has been prescribed as a regulatory backstop measure. Based on experience of 5 years post implementation period of this guideline, NRB shall review above prudential floor.

b. Loss Given Default (LGD)

LGD is the percentage of exposure that is not expected to be recovered in the event of a default.

Factors to consider for LGD

- i. The BFIs are advised to initiate development of LGD models based on historical data, historical experience of cash recovery from defaults (including settlements), cost and time of recoveries and all other relevant and supportable information (including forward looking information).
- ii. It is recommended to pursue computation of LGD in the following order:
 - Use historical actual recovery rates in first place.
 - If historical rates are unavailable, use valuation (prudential floors) for ECL calculation as outlined in this guideline taking into account disposal time and costs until expected disposal of collateral or assets. However, value of collateral or assets for loans that have defaulted and BFIs have also not been able to realize within 5 years of default, cannot be used for determining loss or recovery rates.
 - If such net realizable value of collateral or other sources are reliably undeterminable and BFIs are unable to compute LGDs due to lack of data or inputs, they are required to obtain approval of the same from the board of directors. Such BFIs are required to use a minimum LGD

of 45 per cent for such credit exposures.

(Note: BFIs should demonstrate via sound back-testing that the assumptions used are reasonable and grounded in observed experience. In this context, BFIs should regularly back-test their valuation history (last valuation before the asset was classified as a NPL or Stage 3) vs. their sales history (net sales price of collateral).

- iii. BFIs shall use LGD of 0 per cent for same currency denominated cash backed loans with a haircut of over 10 per cent subject to meeting following conditions:
 - BFIs shall have the right to take legal possession of such cash deposit, in the event of default, or insolvency or bankruptcy of borrower.
 - All documentation used in cash collateralized transactions shall be binding on all parties and legally enforceable.
- iv. Exposures backed by Government of Nepal guarantees shall have minimum LGD of 0 percent.
- v. All subordinated claims on corporates, banks and foreign sovereigns will be assigned a minimum of 75% LGD. A subordinated loan is a facility that is expressly subordinated to another facility.
- vi. BFIs should avoid using proxies to compute LGDs.

c. Exposure at Default (EAD)

EAD refers to the expected exposure to a borrower in the event of default. The methodology for EAD varies according to the nature of product. BFIs are required to consider the following factors, in relation to EAD.

- i. Since ECL is a forward-looking measure, EAD input will be forward-looking as well as based on the time period when the default is likely to occur.
- ii. Model to be developed for computing credit conversion factor on off balance sheet exposures based on past experience and forward looking information, which is required for EAD.
- iii. EAD to include all outstanding exposure and off-balance sheet exposure after adjustment with contractual cash flows to reflect expected exposure when default occurs.
- iv. For closed end loans, EAD to be capped at maximum contractual period over which entity is exposed to credit risk.
- v. BFIs are not permitted to use the legally enforceable contractual period for revolving credit facilities unless analysis of historical data shows that, in practice, management action consistently limits the period of exposure to the contractual period. BFIs are expected to consider all relevant historical information that is available without undue cost and effort when determining the exposure period of a revolving credit facility.

- vi. For revolving products (such as overdraft, credit cards), period longer than actual contractual period may be required based on past experience and forward looking information.

Guidance on staging for expected credit losses

Bank and financial institutions are required to segregate their financial instruments in three stages for the purpose of measurement of expected credit loss. 12 months expected credit loss shall be recognized for stage 1 whereas life time expected credit loss shall be recognized for stage 2 and stage 3.

a) Stage 1

Includes the following:

- Initially recognized financial instruments, unless it is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets
- Financial instruments that do not have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition
- Financial instruments that have low credit risk at the reporting date

For this purpose, instruments with low credit risk includes:

- All exposures on Nepal Government/Province/Local Level or Nepal Rastra Bank
- Exposures fully guaranteed by Nepal Government/Province/Local Level
- Foreign Sovereign exposures having rating BBB- and above from an external rating agency at the reporting date.
- All exposures on BIS, IMF, EC, ECB and multilateral development banks with risk weight of 0% as defined in Capital Adequacy Framework 2015
- Debenture/bonds having rating of AA or above at reporting date from external credit rating agency.

BFI's are required to determine at each reporting date as whether the financial instruments meet the requirement of low credit risk. If the instrument does not meet the requirement of low credit risk, the BFI's shall determine whether the risk of default on financial instrument has been increased significantly or not after the initial recognition. If the risk has been increased, the instrument shall be classified under stage 2 and accordingly life time ECL shall be recognized.

- Financial assets in which contractual payments are not overdue or is overdue for up to one month.

b) Stage 2

Includes the following:

- Financial instruments having significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition
- Financial instruments having contractual payments overdue for more than one month but not exceeding three months

- Loans classified under 'Watchlist' as per NRB Directive on prudential provisioning
- Loans without approved credit line or with credit line revoked by the bank
- Loan that has been restructured/rescheduled but not classified as non-performing loan as per existing provisions of NRB directives. However, rescheduling of instalment/EMI based loans resulting reduction in number of instalments due to prepayments or change in number of instalments due to change in interest rates under floating interest rate are not applicable.
- Claims on non-investment grade financial instruments i.e. with credit rating of BB+ or below

c) Stage 3

Includes the following:

- Financial instruments having contractual payments overdue for more than three months
- BFI's consider that the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the bank in full, without realizing security (if held). The indicators of unlikelihood to pay includes:
 - Bank puts credit obligation on non-accrued status
 - Bank consents to distressed restructuring of credit obligation resulting in reduction in financial obligation due to material forgiveness, postponement of principal, interest
 - Bank has filed for debtor's bankruptcy or a similar order in respect of the borrower's credit obligation
 - The bank sells a part of the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.
 - The debtor has sought or has been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of the credit obligation.
 - There is evidence that full repayment based on contractual terms is unlikely without bank's realization of collateral regardless of whether the exposure is current or past due by few days
- Loan is classified as non-performing as per the NRB prudential provisioning directive.
- Credit impaired financial instruments with objective evidence of impairment

A financial instrument is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred. Evidence that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial

difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial instrument because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Credit impaired financial instrument shall also include credit impaired defined by BFIs as per their risk management practices.

- The financial assets classified as purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets as per NFRS 9. POCI assets also refer to new loans disbursed during the current reporting period for accounts that were classified under Stage 3 at previous reporting date.

Transfer criteria between stages

Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1: Where there is evidence of significant reduction in credit risk, BFIs can upgrade such exposure from Stage 2 to Stage 1.

Transfer Out of Stage 3: Though the conditions for an exposure to be classified in Stage 3 no longer exist, BFIs should continue to monitor for a minimum probationary period of three months to upgrade from Stage 3.

For restructured/rescheduled exposures: BFIs need to monitor restructured/ rescheduled exposures classified under Stage 3 for a minimum probationary period of 24 months before upgradation.

Upgrading of stages for exposures should be executed by Risk Management department in line with policies approved by the Board of Directors of BFIs.

Forward Looking Information

BFIs should have board approved policies to specify the sources and methodologies to be used for economic analysis and forecasting. Wider range of forward looking information including macroeconomic factors, for measurement of expected credit loss need to be considered for formulating such policies. Information should not be excluded from that process simply because an event has a low likelihood of occurring or the effect of that event on the credit risk or the amount of expected credit losses is uncertain. BFIs need to employ sound judgment consistent with generally accepted methods for economic analysis and forecasting supported by sufficient and reliable data. Appropriate oversight and an effective internal control system should be in place to ensure periodic sensitivity assessment of ECL to

each forward-looking parameter applied and to ensure that bias is not introduced in the ECL assessment and measurement process.

BFIs may consider a minimum of three economic scenarios for ECL forecasting: normal, best and worst case scenarios. For weightages of the economic scenarios, BFIs may use recognized statistical methodologies.

BFIs should use the forecasts and projections published by authentic sources (such as Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal Rastra Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc) where available and also other alternative credible sources when adjusting ECL models to reflect the economic conditions and forecasts and maintain documentary evidence for such data.

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% to 100 % on the basis of classification of loans and advances, overdraft and bills purchased in accordance with NRB directives.

Policies Adopted

The bank has considered the impairment on loans and advances as the higher of total impairment charge calculated under ECL provision as per NFRS 9 and as per existing regulatory provisions as per NRB directive, in accordance to ECL guidelines 2024 issued by NRB.

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.

3.5 Trading Assets

Trading assets are those assets that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of trading 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 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.

3.6 Derivative financial Instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument whose value changes in response to the change in an underlying variable such as an interest rate, commodity or security price, or index; that requires no initial investment, or one that is smaller than would be required for a contract with similar response to changes in market factors; and that is settled at a future date.

Forward contracts are the contracts to purchase or sell a specific quantity of a financial instrument, a commodity, or a foreign currency at a specified price determined at the outset, with delivery or settlement at a specified future date. Settlement is at maturity by actual delivery of the item specified in the contract, or by a net cash settlement.

All freestanding contracts that are considered derivatives for accounting purposes are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position regardless of whether they are held for trading or non-trading purposes. Changes in fair value on derivatives held for trading are included in net gains/ (losses) from financial instruments in fair value through profit or loss on financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

3.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The Bank applies the requirements of the Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) in accounting for these assets. Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably measured.

Measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and cost incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of an item of property, plant & equipment. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of computer equipment. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Cost Model

Property and equipment are stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent Cost

The subsequent cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the Bank and it can be reliably measured. The cost of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

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 per annum (%)	
	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 16 JULY 2025	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 15 JULY 2024
Freehold Buildings	5%	5%
Motor Vehicles	20%	20%
Computer Equipment	25%	25%
Furniture and Fixtures	25%	25%
Office Equipment	25%	25%
Machinery and Others	15%	15%
Leasehold Properties	10%	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.

Changes in Estimates

The asset's methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Capital Work in Progress

These are expenses of capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery and system development, awaiting capitalization. Capital work-in-progress would be transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of an asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Bank incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the item is derecognized. When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Major inspection costs are capitalized. At each such capitalization, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspections is derecognized.

3.8 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Recognition

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. Expenditure incurred on an intangible item that was initially recognized as an expense by the Bank in previous annual Financial Statements or interim Financial Statements are not recognized as part of the cost of an intangible asset at a later date.

Computer Software & Licenses

Cost of purchased licenses and all computer software costs incurred, licensed for use by the Bank, which are not integrally related to associated hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured, and it's probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the category 'Intangible assets' and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on software is capitalized only when it is probable that this expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance and this expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

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. Amortization methods, useful lives, residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. The Bank assumes that there is no residual value for its intangible assets.

ASSET CATEGORY	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 16 JULY 2025	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 15 JULY 2024
Computer Software	5 years	5 years
Licenses	5 years	5 years

De-recognition of Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of an item of intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising on de recognition of an item of intangible assets is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the item is derecognized.

3.9 Investment Property

Investment Properties are land or building or both other than those classified as property and equipment under NAS 16 – “Property, Plant & Equipment” and assets classified as non-current assets held for sale under NFRS 5 – “Non-Current Assets Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations”. The Bank has recognized as investment property such land or land & building acquired by bank as non-banking assets in course of recovery of loans and advances to borrowers that have turned into chronic defaulters.

Measurement

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently all investment properties are reported at fair value with any gains or losses in fair value reported in the statement of profit or loss as they arise. No depreciation is charged in investment property as they are not intended for the owner occupied use.

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.

3.10 Income Tax

As per Nepal Accounting Standard- NAS 12 (Income Taxes) tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income Tax expense is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

3.10.1 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.

3.10.2 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.

3.11 Deposits, debts securities issued and subordinated liabilities

3.11.1 Deposits

Deposits include non-interest bearing deposits, saving deposits, term deposits, call deposits and margin deposits. These are financial liabilities of the bank as there is an obligation to deliver cash or financial asset back to the depositors and are measured at amortized cost.

3.11.2 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.

Bank has set aside Rs. 14.29 Crore per year for Debenture Redemption Reserve fund as required.

3.11.3 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.

3.12 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.

3.13 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities:

Where the Bank undertakes to make a payment on behalf of its customers for guarantees issued, such as for performance bonds or as irrevocable letters of credit as part of the Bank's transaction banking business for

which an obligation to make a payment has not arisen at the reporting date, those are included in these financial statements as contingent liabilities.

Other contingent liabilities primarily include revocable letters of credit and bonds issued on behalf of customers to customs, for bids or offers.

Commitments:

Where the Bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, future guarantees, whether cancellable or not, or letters of credit and the Bank has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in this financial statement as commitments.

Please refer Note No. 4.28.1 to 4.28.4 for the detail of contingent liabilities and commitments.

Litigation:

Litigations are anticipated in the context of business operations due to the nature of the transactions involved. The Bank is involved in various such legal actions in the normal course of business and the controls have been established to deal with such legal claims. There are pending litigations existing as at the end of the reporting period against the Bank, resulting through normal business operations.

The details of litigations is presented in Notes no 4.28.5.

3.14 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising from the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. 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.

3.14.1 Interest Income

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.

Further, Interest income on Loans and Advances is recognized as per Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025.

Guideline on Recognition of Interest Income, 2025 by NRB.

This guidance note has been prepared for interest income recognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost within the context of NFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 (ECL Guidelines).

Interest Income recognition shall be as below:

Stage 1 Financial Assets-Based on coupon interest rate on principal outstanding for all financial assets (Accrual Basis)

Stage 2 Financial Assets-Based on coupon interest rate on principal outstanding for all financial assets (Accrual Basis)

Stage 3 Financial Assets-Based on cash basis approach (incremental) and coupon interest rate applied on principal outstanding

For stage 3 financial assets, interest income recognized on accrual basis shall be adjusted against the movement in accrued interest receivable during the current quarter and interest suspense at beginning of quarter and only cash based interest income during the current quarter shall be recognized. Similarly, for Stage 1 and 2 financial assets, interest income is recognized on accrual basis (coupon rate or effective rate) and any interest suspense at the beginning of quarter is also recognized as interest income.

3.14.2 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.

3.14.3 Dividend Income

Dividend incomes are recognized on actual receive basis. 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.

3.14.4 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.

3.14.5 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 instruments 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.

3.15 Interest Expense

For financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the rate that closely approximates effective interest rate (EIR), interest expense is recorded using such rate. 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.

3.16 Employment Benefits

Employee benefits include:

- Short-term employee benefits such as the following, if expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services:
 - a) Wages, salaries and social security contributions;
 - b) Paid annual leave and paid sick leave;
 - c) Profit sharing and bonuses, and
 - d) Non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidized goods or services) for current employees;

Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus

or profit sharing plans if the Bank has present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

- Post-employment benefits, such as the following:
 - a) Retirement benefits (e.g.: pensions, lump sum payments on retirement); and
 - b) Other post-employment benefits such as post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care;
- Other long-term employee benefits and
- Termination benefits

Post employments benefits are as follows:

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an 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

The bank has followed Defined Contribution Plan from 2024/07/11. Provision for gratuity has been deposited in CIT as per Employee Service Bylaws.

Under the newly implemented policy, Bank has provided gratuity at 8.33% of basic salary of each month for all employees. Further, if the employee has completed 10 years of service as on date of approval of employee service bylaws from NRB, Bank shall provide gratuity at 12.5% and 16.67% of basic salary of every month after the completion of 15 years and 20 years of service respectively.

Accordingly, the bank has deposited Rs. 20,433,413/- for gratuity expense in CIT for FY 2081-82.

Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Bank's obligation in respect of defined benefit obligation is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service in the current and prior periods and discounting that benefit to determine its present value, then deducting the fair value of any plan assets to determine the net amount to be shown in the Statement of Financial Position. The value of a defined benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction on the future contributions to the plan. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirement that apply to any plan in Bank. An economic benefit is available to Bank if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

Bank determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual period to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual period. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of Bank's obligations.

Unutilized Accumulated Leave

Bank's liability towards the accumulated leave which is expected to be utilized beyond one year from the end of the reporting period is treated as other long term employee benefits. Bank's net obligation towards unutilized accumulated leave is calculated by discounting the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods to determine the present value of such benefits. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of Bank's obligation. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit method. Net change in liability for unutilized accumulated leave including any actuarial gain and loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Personnel Expenses' in the period in which they arise.

3.17 Other expense

Other Expense have been recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss as they are incurred in the period to which they relate. All expenditure incurred in the operation of the business and in maintaining the capital assets in a state of efficiency has been charged to revenue in arriving at profit for the year. Provisions in

respect of other expenses are recognized when there is present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

3.18 Finance and Operating Leases

NFRS 16 Leases was adopted from 1st Shrawan 2078 as per pronouncement by ICAN. NFRS 16 requires to assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date, the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate. The bank has considered rate of 10% as incremental borrowing rate for discounting of remaining lease payments.

All operating lease contracts were recognized on the balance sheet by recognizing right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities at the transition date. The lease liability is presented as a separate line item under other liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Bank re-measures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related

right-of-use asset) whenever the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;

3.19 Foreign Currency Transactions, Translation and Balances

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.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Nepalese Rupees using the spot foreign exchange rate ruling at that date and all differences arising on non-trading activities are taken to 'Other Operating Income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement or reporting of monetary items at rates different from those which were initially recorded are dealt with in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.20 Financial guarantee and loan commitment

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due. Financial guarantee contracts may have various legal forms, such as a guarantee, some types of letter of credit, etc. Where the bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, etc. whether cancellable or not and the bank had not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these financial statements as commitments.

3.21 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.

3.22 Earnings per Share

Bank presents basic and diluted Earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting both the profit and loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

Earnings per share is calculated and presented in the face of Statement of Profit and loss.

3.23 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity),
- whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and
- For which discrete financial information is available.

Not every part of an entity is necessarily an operating segment or part of an operating segment. For example, a corporate headquarters or some functional departments may not earn revenues or may earn revenues that are only

incidental to the activities of the entity and would not be operating segments. For the purposes of this NFRS, an entity's post-employment benefit plans are not operating segments.

The bank has identified seven segments based on the geographic locations of its offices in the 7 provinces of the country. Interest earnings and foreign exchange gains/losses generated while conducting businesses under different segments are reported under the respective segment. For segmentation purpose, all business transactions of offices and business units located in a particular province are grouped together. All transactions between the units are conducted on arm's length basis, with intra unit revenue and cost being nullified at the bank level.

3.24 Dividend on Ordinary Shares

Dividend on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Interim Dividend is deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the Bank. Dividend for the year that is approved after the reporting date is disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

The bank has proposed the dividend of 15.7895% in the form of bonus share of 10% and cash dividend of 5.7895% (for dividend tax purpose as well).

3.25 Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using 'The Direct Method', whereby gross cash receipts and gross cash payments of operating activities, finance activities and investing activities have been recognized.

3.26 Comparative Figures

The comparative figures and phrases have been rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

4.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Cash in Hand	529,926,128	561,116,459
Balances with BFIs	1,256,728,670	1,213,251,506
Money at Call and Short Notice	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	1,786,654,797	1,774,367,964

The fair value of cash and cash equivalent is its carrying value. Cash at vault is adequately insured for physical and financial risks. Cash balance at vault is maintained on the basis of the availability and regular business requirements. Balance with BFIs includes balance held at various local banks and financial institutions. Cash held in foreign currency is subject to risk of changes in the foreign exchange rates which are closely monitored, if any risk identified then are promptly managed. Money at call and short notice includes the amount deposited in call account of various bank and financial institution.

DUE FROM NEPAL RASTRA BANK

4.2

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Statutory Balances with NRB	2,724,031,338	2,396,952,186
Securities purchased under Resale Agreement	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivable from NRB	-	-
Total	2,724,031,338	2,396,952,186

Statutory balance with NRB represents the balance maintained for regulatory cash reserve ratio required by the NRB. Other deposit and receivable from NRB includes the Foreign currency deposit due from NRB.

PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4.3

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Placement with Domestic BFIs	-	-
Placement with Foreign BFIs	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Bank does not have any Placement related to Domestic and Foreign bank and financial institutions.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**4.4**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Held for Trading		
Interest Rate Swap.	-	-
Currency Swap.	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for Risk Management		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts.	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

OTHER TRADING ASSETS**4.5**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Treasury Bills	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-
NRB Bonds	-	-
Domestic Corporate Bonds	-	-
Equities	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Trading assets are those assets that the bank has acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit are presented under this head.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BFIs**4.6**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Loans to Micro-Finance Institutions	2,563,478,672	3,159,532,658
Other	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	(25,599,553)	(37,852,248)
Total	2,537,879,119	3,121,680,410

Loans and advances disbursed to banks and financial institutions are presented above. These assets are measured at amortized cost. All the loans to BFIs are classified in pass category. These are interest bearing advances and the income on these assets is credited to statement of profit or loss under interest income. Loans include accrued interest receivable of Rs. 3,523,332/- in current year (PY Rs. 5,178,616).

ALLOWANCES FOR IMPAIRMENT**4.6.1**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Balance at Shrawan 01	37,852,248	32,597,089
Impairment Loss for the year:		
Charge for the year	(12,252,695)	5,255,159
(Recoveries)/Reversal	-	-
Amount Written Off	-	-
Balance at Asar End	25,599,553	37,852,248

Impairment allowance on these loans and advances has been considered as per NRB directives. All the loans outstanding with BFIs have been classified in pass category. No individual loans to banks and micro finance has terms and conditions that significantly affect the amount, timing or certainty of consolidated cash flows of the Bank.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

4.7

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Loans and Advances measured at Amortized Cost	52,556,307,377	48,028,033,514
Less: Impairment Allowances		
Collective Impairment	(732,104,398)	(798,315,487)
Individual Impairment	(1,746,705,702)	(1,250,110,323)
Net Amount	50,077,497,277	45,979,607,704
Loans and Advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
Total	50,077,497,277	45,979,607,704

Loans and advances disbursed to customers and employees other than banks and financial institutions are presented above. These assets are measured at amortized cost. These are interest bearing advances and the income on these assets is credited to statement of profit or loss under interest income.

Loans and advances are presented net of impairment allowances as per ECL guidelines 2024 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. Impairment allowance is considered higher of total impairment charge calculated under ECL provision as per NFRS 9 and as per existing regulatory provisions as per NRB directive. Impairment in loans and advances to BFIs and loans and advances to customer as per NRB directive no.2 is NPR 2,504,409,653/- which is higher than total impairment as per NFRS 9 NPR 1,808,010,449/-.

ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES - BY PRODUCT

4.7.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Product		
Term Loans	32,073,591,737	27,643,271,606
Overdraft	2,890,316,032	3,493,578,693
Cash Credit Loan	3,721,413,278	4,504,320,103
Trust Receipt/Import Loans	-	-
Demand and other Working Capital Loans	383,903,926	422,328,690
Personal Residential Loans	5,348,873,368	3,355,447,288
Real Estate Loans	1,987,606,839	1,848,526,728
Margin Lending Loans	1,840,266,115	1,606,226,620
Hire Purchase Loans	1,001,733,358	1,228,236,568
Deprived Sector Loans	1,059,545,284	1,606,967,337
Bills Purchased	-	-
Staffs Loans	445,422,455	440,449,000
Other	1,348,064,116	1,296,548,819
Sub-Total	52,100,736,507	47,445,901,452
Interest Receivable	455,570,870	582,132,062
Grand Total	52,556,307,377	48,028,033,514

ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES - BY CURRENCY**4.7.2**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Nepalese Rupee	52,556,307,377	48,028,033,514
Indian Rupee	-	-
United States Dollar	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
Grand Total	52,556,307,377	48,028,033,514

ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES - BY COLLATERAL**4.7.3**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Secured		
Moveable/Immoveable Assets	48,056,106,004	43,545,878,918
Gold and Silver	911,185,884	731,960,365
Guarantee of Domestic BFIs	-	-
Government Guarantee	353,888	353,888
Guarantee of International Rated Bank	-	-
Collateral of Export Document	-	-
Collateral of Fixed Deposit Receipt	436,878,232	542,905,453
Collateral of Government Securities	-	-
Counter Guarantee	-	-
Personal Guarantee	392,018,423	577,287,829
Other Collateral	2,759,764,945	2,629,647,060
Subtotal	52,556,307,377	48,028,033,514

ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT**4.7.4**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Specific Allowance for Impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 01	1,250,110,323	971,114,858
Impairment Loss for the year		
Charge for the year	547,948,996	348,982,709
Recoveries/Reversals during the year	-	-
Write-Offs	51,353,617	69,987,244
Exchange Rate Variance on Foreign Currency - Individual	-	-
Other Movement	-	-
Balance at Asar End	1,746,705,702	1,250,110,323
Collective Allowances for Impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 01	798,315,487	724,364,063
Impairment Loss for the year		
Charge/(Reversal) for the year	(66,211,089)	73,951,423
Exchange Rate Variance on Foreign Currency - Foreign	-	-
Other Movement-From Merger	-	-
Balance at Asar End	732,104,398	798,315,487
Total Allowances for Impairment	2,478,810,100	2,048,425,810

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

4.8

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost	11,042,323,204	10,607,565,263
Investment in Equity measured at FVTOCI	1,248,619,317	1,088,648,624
Total	12,290,942,521	11,696,213,887

Investment made by the Bank in financial instruments has been presented under this account head in two categories i.e. investment securities measured at amortized cost and investment in equity measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Investment other than those measured at amortized cost is measured at fair value and changes in fair value has been recognized in other comprehensive income. Where income from the investment is received in the form of bonus shares, the valuation of investment is made by increasing the number of shares without changing in the cost of investment.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

4.8.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Debt Securities	-	-
Government Bonds	9,541,052,000	8,260,800,000
Government Treasury Bills	151,271,204	1,346,765,263
Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank Deposit Instruments	1,350,000,000	1,000,000,000
Other Investments	-	-
Less: Specific Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	11,042,323,204	10,607,565,263

INVESTMENT IN EQUITY MEASURED AT FVTOCI

4.8.2

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Equity Instruments		
Quoted Equity Securities	1,177,795,617	1,017,824,924
Unquoted Equity Securities	70,823,700	70,823,700
Total	1,248,619,317	1,088,648,624

INVESTMENT IN EQUITY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

4.8.3

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	AS AT 32 ASHADH 2082		AS AT 31 ASHADH 2081	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
Aarambha Chautari Laghubitta Sanstha Ltd Promoter				
125389 Shares of Rs. 100 Each with Bonus	9,000,000	30,105,791	9,000,000	30,105,791
Sanima GIC Insurance Limited (Promoter)				
15663 Share of Rs.100 Each with Bonus	1,457,100	1,566,300	1,457,100	1,457,100
Sanima GIC Insurance Limited (Public)				
4223 Share of Rs.100 Each with Bonus	392,900	2,575,988	542,900	3,132,533
Neco Insurance Company Limited				
46953 shares of Rs. 803.72 Each	37,736,935	33,353,617	35,066,028	29,689,802
NLG Insurance Company Limited				
13301 Shares of Rs. 549.17 Each	7,304,530	10,365,203	20,693,267	19,811,293
National Life Insurance Company Limited				
49553 shares of Rs. 675.29 Each	33,462,448	30,900,073	21,211,702	17,193,537
Life Insurance Corporation Nepal Limited				
14618 Shares of Rs 959.90 Each	14,031,751	12,998,764	48,177,305	40,262,562
Asian Life Insurance Company Limited				
41961 Shares 751.57 Each	31,536,433	20,911,521	24,437,849	20,223,000
Suryajyoti Life Insurance Company Limited				
41408 shares of Rs. 585.69 Each	24,252,373	18,496,540	19,124,493	13,502,299
Nepal Reinsurance Company Limited				
28664 Shares of Rs. 975.33 Each	27,957,309	36,120,191	32,796,238	21,575,400
Siddhartha Premier Insurance Company Limited				
10521 shares of Rs. 827.54 Each	8,706,703	8,841,430	19,050,953	19,795,868
Nepal Life Insurance Company Limited				
4951 shares of Rs 584.97 Each	2,896,210	3,826,974	2,896,210	2,786,119
Prabhu Insurance Limited				
5595 shares of Rs 823.30 Each	4,606,364	5,154,450	4,606,364	4,543,000
Sagarmatha Lumbini Insurance Company Limited				
4500 shares of Rs 724.19 Each	3,258,862	3,267,405	3,258,862	3,271,500
Shivam Cement Limited				
3799 shares of Rs 473.66 Each	1,799,447	2,032,617	1,799,447	1,758,050
Himalayan Reinsurance Limited				
2500 shares of Rs 587.36 Each	1,468,401	2,306,950	1,468,401	1,450,000
Sarbottam Cement Limited				
149744 shares of Rs 374.77 Each	56,119,212	129,649,853	80,200,000	161,300,000
IGI Prudential insurance Limited Promoter				
80000 shares of Rs 185.47 Each	14,837,765	14,837,765	-	-
Hydroelectricity Investment and Development Company Limited				
2 shares of Rs 100 Each	-	585	-	-
Nepal Doorsanchar Company Limited				
17500 shares of Rs 886.76 Each	15,518,311	15,352,225	-	-
Butwal Power Company Limited				
49500 shares of Rs 692.01 Each	34,254,500	47,385,855	-	-
NIBL Sahabagita Fund				
250000 units	2,500,000	2,855,000	2,500,000	2,635,000
Laxmi Unnati Kosh				
1187694 Units	11,439,669	12,340,141	11,439,669	10,689,246
NIC Asia Dynamic Debt Fund (Open-Ended)				
664820 Units	6,648,200	7,086,981	6,648,200	7,372,854
Sanima Large Cap Fund				
1152050 Units	11,163,867	11,785,472	11,163,867	10,702,545
Kumari Equity Fund				
1253505 Units	12,202,784	12,472,375	12,202,784	12,108,858
Sunrise Blue Chip Fund				
1149000 Units	11,103,171	11,490,000	11,103,171	9,502,230
NIBL Samridhi Fund2				
4040623 Units	39,439,227	35,678,701	39,439,227	33,335,140
Prabhu Select Fund				
1768100 Units	17,143,705	19,961,849	17,143,705	17,309,699

Contd...

Contd...

PARTICULARS	AS AT 32 ASHADH 2082		AS AT 31 ASHADH 2081	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
NIC SELECT 30				
1100000 Units	10,779,392	10,219,000	10,779,392	10,560,000
RBB Mutual Fund 1				
1100900 Units	10,762,605	10,964,964	10,762,605	8,983,344
NABIL BALANCED FUND III				
216670 Units	1,631,723	2,164,533	1,631,723	1,690,026
Global IME Balance fund-1				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	10,910,000	10,000,000	9,100,000
Shubha Laxmi Kosh				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	12,380,000	10,000,000	10,570,000
NMB Sulav Investment Fund - II				
170038 Units	1,682,451	1,919,729	49,264,346	49,818,508
Nabil Flexi Cap Fund				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	11,670,000	10,000,000	10,640,000
Sanima Growth Fund				
2686475 Units	26,468,563	27,724,422	26,468,563	27,240,857
NIBL Growth Fund				
5250680 Units	51,900,726	51,771,705	51,900,726	55,867,235
Sunrise Focused Equity Fund				
2190270 Units	21,485,376	21,990,311	21,485,376	18,047,825
Prabhu Smart Fund				
3003175 Units	30,017,635	34,446,417	30,216,635	29,051,751
Siddhartha Investment Growth Scheme 3				
2000000 Units	20,000,000	20,880,000	20,000,000	18,900,000
RBB Mutual Fund 2				
1000900 Units	10,007,847	10,089,072	10,007,847	9,508,550
Himalayan 80-20				
511000 Units	5,099,059	5,927,600	5,099,059	5,104,890
NIC Asia Growth Fund- 2				
271770 Units	2,678,931	2,587,250	2,678,931	2,228,514
NIBL Stable Fund				
500000 Units	5,000,000	4,945,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Alpha Plus Vision Fund				
150000 Units	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
National Equity Fund				
100000 Units	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Muktinath Mutual Fund - 1				
250000 Units	2,500,000	2,475,000	-	-
Garima Samriddhi Yojana				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	9,950,000	-	-
Reliable Samriddhi Yojana				
2000000 Units	20,000,000	19,860,000	-	-
Prabhu Systematic Investment Scheme				
120000 Units	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	-
Reliable Private Equity Fund				
60000 Units	60,000,000	60,000,000	-	-
NIBL Equity Partners				
50000 Units	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	-
Total	1,063,452,483	1,177,795,617	962,722,943	1,017,824,924
Investment in Unquoted Equity				
Nepal Clearing House Ltd.				
48922 Shares	612,600	1,679,900	612,600	1,679,900
Prabhu Capital Ltd.				
37518 Shares	3,000,000	3,751,800	3,000,000	3,751,800
Smart Choice Technologies Ltd.				
153920 shares of Rs. 100 Each	15,392,000	15,392,000	15,392,000	15,392,000
National Fund Management Ltd				
1000000 shares of Rs 50 Each	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total	69,004,600	70,823,700	69,004,600	70,823,700
Grand Total	1,132,457,083	1,248,619,317	1,031,727,543	1,088,648,624

CURRENT TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)**4.9**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Current Tax Assets		
Current year Income Tax Assets	310,783,481	260,229,721
Tax Assets of Prior Periods	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities		
Current year Income Tax Liabilities	322,482,695	284,991,580
Tax Liabilities of Prior Periods	-	-
Total	(11,699,214)	(24,761,859)

Current Tax Assets includes advance income tax paid by the Bank under self assessment tax returns filed as per the Income Tax Act 2058 and tax deducted at source (TDS) by several parties on behalf of the Bank. Similarly, current income tax liabilities includes the tax payable to the Government computed as per the provision of the Income Tax Act 2058.

INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES**4.10**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Investment in Quoted Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Subsidiaries	-	-
Total Investment		
Less: Impairment Allowances	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-

INVESTMENT IN QUOTED SUBSIDIARIES**4.10.1**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
Total				

INVESTMENT IN UNQUOTED SUBSIDIARIES**4.10.2**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
Total				

INFORMATION RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES OF THE BANK

4.10.3

In %

PARTICULARS	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERSHIP HELD BY BANK	
	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
Total	-	-

NON CONTROLLING INTEREST OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

4.10.4

Amount in Rs.

	LTD.	LTD.
Equity Interest held by NCI (%)		
Profit (Loss) allocated during the year		
Accumulated Balances of NCI as on Asar End		
Dividend Paid to NCI		
Equity Interest held by NCI (%)		
Profit (Loss) allocated during the year		
Accumulated Balances of NCI as on Asar End		
Dividend Paid to NCI		

INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

4.11

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Investment in Quoted Associates	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Associates	-	-
Total Investment	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowances - Associates	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-

INVESTMENT IN QUOTED ASSOCIATES

4.11.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
Total				

INVESTMENT IN UNQUOTED ASSOCIATES**4.11.2**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR		PREVIOUS YEAR	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
.....Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs. Each				
Total				

INFORMATION RELATING TO ASSOCIATES OF THE BANK**4.11.3**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	BANK	
	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERSHIP HELD BY BANK	
	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.	-	-

EQUITY VALUE OF ASSOCIATES**4.11.4**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	BANK	
	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERSHIP HELD BY BANK	
	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.		
.....Ltd.	-	-

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES**4.12**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Investment Properties measured at Fair Value		
Balance as on Shrawan 01	-	-
Addition/(Disposal) during the year.	-	-
Net Changes in fair value during the year.	-	-
Adjustment/Transfer - Fair Value	-	-
Closing Balance of NBA	-	-
Investment Properties measured at Cost		
Balance as on Shrawan 01.	352,139,820	374,298,199
Addition/(Disposal) during the year	2,040,209	(22,158,378)
Net Changes in fair value during the year	-	-
Adjustment/Transfer - At Cost	-	-
Closing Balance of NBA	354,180,029	352,139,820
Total	354,180,029	352,139,820

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS

4.13

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	LAND	BUILDING	LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES	COMPUTER & ACCESSORIES	VEHICLES	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	MACHINERY	EQUIPMENT & OTHERS	RIGHT OF USE ASSET	TOTAL ASAR END 2082	TOTAL ASAR END 2081
Cost											
Balance as on Shrawan 12080	154,268,802	64,052,184	141,289,864	115,434,730	137,528,690	190,552,259	-	326,596,816	655,007,565	1,784,730,910	1,696,203,341
Addition during the Year	-	1,741,105	9,859,317	1,941,290	8,785,923	5,147,433	-	16,793,798	11,007,498	55,276,364	138,443,062
Acquisition	-	1,741,105	9,859,317	1,941,290	8,785,923	5,147,433	-	16,793,798	11,007,498	55,276,364	138,443,062
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	(36,386)	(3,433,975)	(5,989,504)	(16,218,442)	(2,632,419)	-	(23,056,844)	(17,547,529)	(68,915,099)	(53,716,201)
Adjustments	-	(203,231)	(104,194)	-	-	104,194	-	203,231	-	-	3,800,709
Balance as on Ashadh End 2081	154,268,802	65,553,672	147,611,012	111,396,516	130,096,170	193,171,467	-	320,537,002	648,467,534	1,771,092,175	1,784,730,910
Addition during the Year	28,600,000	15,518,664	13,437,722	4,522,660	1,128,600	5,811,692	-	21,676,562	57,853,120	148,549,020	55,276,364
Acquisition	28,600,000	15,518,664	13,437,722	4,522,660	1,128,600	5,811,692	-	21,676,562	57,853,120	148,549,020	55,276,364
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	(29,945)	(8,765,790)	(5,669,501)	(10,021,400)	(4,612,776)	-	(24,255,264)	(40,067,794)	(93,422,470)	(68,915,099)
Adjustments	-	-	(37)	(5,959,178)	(55)	1,199,797	-	4,759,474	(0)	(0)	-
Balance as on Ashadh End 2082	182,868,802	81,042,391	152,282,906	104,280,496	121,203,315	195,570,180	-	322,717,773	666,252,860	1,826,218,724	1,771,092,175
Depreciation and Impairment											
As on Shrawan 12080	-	16,653,788	63,506,809	69,545,926	70,655,997	124,582,043	-	155,985,216	148,810,686	649,740,465	495,436,640
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	2,389,750	12,874,588	11,618,833	13,840,321	17,043,193	-	34,167,842	75,917,433	167,851,960	180,098,653
Disposals	-	(9,050)	(2,172,709)	(5,686,509)	(7,280,220)	(2,275,190)	-	(18,917,190)	(36,340,867)	(25,794,828)	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashadh end 2081	-	19,034,489	74,208,689	75,478,249	77,216,098	139,350,047	-	171,235,868	224,728,119	781,251,558	649,740,465
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	2,338,847	13,227,452	8,215,245	10,490,560	14,255,443	-	31,544,582	73,524,844	153,596,972	167,851,960
Disposals	-	(11,996)	(5,525,672)	(5,436,184)	(6,976,618)	(3,904,572)	-	(18,898,070)	(40,753,113)	(36,340,867)	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashadh End 2082	-	21,361,340	81,910,468	78,257,310	80,730,039	149,700,917	-	183,882,380	298,252,963	894,095,417	781,251,558
Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,651,377
Net Book Value	182,868,802	59,681,051	70,372,438	26,023,186	40,473,275	45,869,263	-	138,835,394	367,999,897	932,123,307	991,491,994
As on Ashadh End 2080	154,268,802	47,398,396	77,783,054	45,916,804	66,872,692	65,970,216	-	171,084,159	506,196,879	1,135,491,003	1,200,766,701
As on Ashadh End 2081	154,268,802	46,519,183	74,512,313	35,908,267	52,880,072	53,821,420	-	149,842,522	423,739,415	991,491,994	1,135,491,003
As on Ashadh End 2082	182,868,802	59,681,051	70,372,438	26,023,186	40,473,275	45,869,263	-	138,835,394	367,999,897	932,123,307	991,491,994

GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

4.14

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	GOODWILL	SOFTWARE		OTHER	TOTAL ASAR	TOTAL ASAR
		PURCHASED	DEVELOPED		END 2082	END 2081
Cost						
Balance as on Shrawan 1 2080	-	31,478,176	-	-	31,478,176	28,966,329
Addition during the Year						
Acquisition	-	4,688,000	-	-	4,688,000	6,603,119
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	(3,841,272)
Balance as on Ashadh end 2081	-	36,166,176	-	-	36,166,176	31,478,176
Addition during the Year						
Acquisition	-	4,138,570	-	-	4,138,570	4,688,000
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	(3,000)	-	-	(3,000)	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2082	-	40,301,746	-	-	40,301,746	36,166,176
Amortization and Impairment						
As on Shrawan 1 2080	-	(18,696,828)	-	-	(18,696,828)	(14,181,278)
Impairment for the year						
Depreciation for the year	-	(4,788,716)	-	-	(4,788,716)	(4,515,550)
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashadh end 2081	-	(23,485,544)	-	-	(23,485,544)	(18,696,828)
Impairment for the year						
Depreciation for the year	-	(4,666,188)	-	-	(4,666,188)	(4,788,716)
Amortization charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	1,055	-	-	1,055	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashadh end 2082	-	(28,150,677)	-	-	(28,150,677)	(23,485,544)
Capital Work in Progress		1,153,500			1,153,500	960,500
Net Book Value	-	13,304,569	-	-	13,304,569	13,641,132
As on Ashadh End 2080	-	14,161,348	-	-	14,161,348	14,785,051
As on Ashadh end 2081	-	13,641,132	-	-	13,641,132	14,161,348
As on Ashadh end 2082	-	13,304,569	-	-	13,304,569	13,641,132

DEFERRED TAX

4.15

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR		
	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	NET DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to BFIs	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-
Investment Securities	-	34,848,670	(34,848,670)
Property and Equipment	-	104,071,346	(104,071,346)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	29,878,792	-	29,878,792
Lease Liabilities	140,629,431	-	140,629,431
Provisions	-	-	-
Debentures	867,318	-	867,318
Other Temporary Differences	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences			32,455,525
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) as on year end of Ashadh 2082			32,455,525
Recognised in profit or loss			67,304,195
Recognised in other comprehensive income			(34,848,670)
Recognised directly in equity			-
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 01, 2081			(54,013,504)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(21,557,979)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss			784,482
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in OCI			(22,342,461)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized directly in Equity			-

PARTICULARS	PREVIOUS YEAR		
	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	NET DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to BFIs	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-
Investment Securities	-	17,076,324	(17,076,324)
Property and Equipment	-	125,048,599	(125,048,599)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	40,987,844	-	40,987,844
Lease Liabilities	154,019,810	-	154,019,810
Provisions	-	-	-
Debentures	1,130,774	-	1,130,774
Other Temporary Differences	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences			54,013,504
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) as on year end of Ashadh 2081			54,013,504
Recognised in profit or loss			66,519,714
Recognised in other comprehensive income			(12,506,209)
Recognised directly in equity			-
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 01, 2080			(82,510,688)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(28,497,184)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss			930,281
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in OCI			(29,427,465)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized directly in Equity			-

OTHER ASSETS**4.16**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Accounts Receivable	69,191,970	77,173,593
Accrued Income	148,111,882	182,593,972
Prepayments and Deposits	40,929,019	29,567,749
Deferred Employee Expenditure	179,012,181	175,143,617
Other		
Stationery Stock	23,842,189	29,354,204
Insurance Tie Up Home Loans - Interest Receivable	60,911,543	53,703,422
Staff Advances	1,522,707	2,420,074
Deferred Revenue Expenditure	523,382	4,674,545
Paid In Advance	1,782,801	1,957,689
NRB - Interest Subsidy	176,213,560	223,918,965
Clearing Accounts	951,696	7,489,364
Other Assets	2,512,537	20,922,279
Total	705,505,466	808,919,471

DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**4.17**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Money Market Deposits	-	-
Interbank Borrowing	-	-
Other Deposits from BFIs	667,439,221	626,690,715
Settlement and Clearing Accounts	-	-
Total	667,439,221	626,690,715

DUE TO NEPAL RASTRA BANK**4.18**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Refinance from NRB	-	-
Standing Liquidity Facility	-	-
Lender of Last Resort facility from NRB	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-
Other Payable to NRB	-	-
Total	-	-

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

4.19

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Held for Trading		
Interest Rate Swap - Held for Trading	-	-
Currency Swap - Held for Trading	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts - Held for Trading	-	-
Others - Held for Trading	-	-
Held for Risk Management		
Interest Rate Swap - Risk Management	-	-
Currency Swap - Risk Management	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts - Risk Management	-	-
Others - Risk Management	-	-
Total	-	-

DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

4.20

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Institutional Customers:		
Term Deposits.	13,180,703,225	13,029,433,245
Call Deposits	3,819,511,490	3,518,058,295
Current Deposits.	1,557,134,020	943,728,456
Others.	-	-
Individual Customers:		
Term Deposits	22,723,139,753	25,824,799,564
Saving Deposits	21,553,812,676	15,750,692,168
Current Deposits	-	-
Call Deposits.	-	-
Total	62,834,301,164	59,066,711,728

CURRENCY WISE ANALYSIS OF DEPOSIT FROM CUSTOMERS

4.20.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Nepalese Rupee	62,834,301,164	59,066,711,728
Indian Rupee	-	-
United States Dollar	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	62,834,301,164	59,066,711,728

BORROWINGS**4.21**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Domestic Borrowings		
Nepal Government	-	-
Other Institutions.	-	-
Other	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Foreign Borrowings		
Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Total	-	-

PROVISIONS**4.22**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Provisions for Redundancy	-	-
Provisions for Restructuring	-	-
Pending Legal Issues and Tax Litigation	-	-
Onerous Contracts	-	-
Other		
Provision for Expenses	15,769,227	9,207,054
Provision for rebate and refund	-	-
Provision on Assets for Probable Loss	10,410,326	6,699,985
Provision for NBA	-	-
Other Provisions	770,648	587,447
Total	26,950,201	16,494,486

MOVEMENT IN PROVISION**4.22.1**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Balance at Shrawan 01	16,494,486	17,936,287
Provisions made during the year	10,455,715	-
Provisions used during the year	-	(1,441,801)
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-
Unwind of Discount	-	-
Balance at Asar end	26,950,201	16,494,486

OTHER LIABILITIES

4.23

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Liability for employees defined benefit obligations	-	-
Liabilities for long service leave	99,595,973	89,481,462
Short term employee benefits	-	-
Creditors and accruals	115,486	76,824
Interest payable on deposits	44,567,497	64,109,243
Unpaid Dividend	2,133,702	121,816
Employee bonus payable	111,955,701	101,474,616
Other		
Lease Liability	468,764,771	513,399,367
Gratuity Payable (Net of Plan Assets)	-	47,144,684
Employee Provident Fund Payable	390,085	32,220
ATM/CARD Payables	19,545,978	19,899,691
TDS Payable	44,572,269	49,079,014
Managers Cheque	521,926	1,145,968
Deposit Account Payable	-	40,014,527
Fee\Commission Payable	1,486,990	6,865,712
CIT Payable	50,000	50,000
Social Security Fund Payable	435,000	5,219,106
Retention Money	42,537,880	68,292,059
Payable for Remittance	-	-
Other Liabilities	97,084,427	21,667,239
Interest payable on debentures	45,369,863	45,123,287
Clearing Accounts	-	-
CIB Payable	487,054	598,340
Total	979,614,600	1,073,795,173

DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION

4.23.1

The amounts recognized in the statements of financial positions are as follows :

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Present value of unfunded obligations	-	-
Present value of funded obligations	-	-
Total present value of obligations	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Present value of net obligations	-	-
Recognized liability for defined benefit obligations	-	-

PLAN ASSETS

4.23.2

Plan assets comprise

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-
Other	-	921,356
Total	-	921,356
Actual return on plan assets	-	-

MOVEMENT IN THE PRESENT VALUE OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS**4.23.3**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Defined benefit obligations at Shrawan 1	-	82,405,471
Actuarial losses	-	(12,789,694)
Benefits paid by the plan	-	(69,615,777)
Current service costs and interest	-	-
Defined benefit obligations at Asar end	-	-

MOVEMENT IN THE FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS**4.23.4**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Fair value of plan assets at Shawan 1	921,356	4,220,768
Contributions paid into the plan	-	637,388
Benefits paid during the year	(921,356)	(3,936,800)
Actuarial (losses) gains	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at Asar end	-	921,356

AMOUNT RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS**4.23.5**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Current service costs	-	-
Interest on obligation	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Total	-	-

AMOUNT RECOGNIZED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**4.23.6**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	(12,789,694)
Total	-	(12,789,694)

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS**4.23.7**

In %

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Discount rate	0%	0%
Expected return on plan asset	0%	0%
Future salary increase	0%	0%
Withdrawal rate	0%	0%

DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

4.24

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Debt securities issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Debt securities issued at amortized cost	997,108,939	996,230,755
Total	997,108,939	996,230,755

SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

4.25

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Redeemable preference shares	-	-
Irredeemable cumulative preference shares (liabilities component)	-	-
Other - Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

SHARE CAPITAL

4.26

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Ordinary shares	3,510,846,195	3,281,164,669
Convertible preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Irredeemable preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Perpetual debt (equity component only)	-	-
Total	3,510,846,195	3,281,164,669

ORDINARY SHARES

4.26.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Authorized Capital		
50,000,000 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Issued capital		
35,108,461.95 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	3,510,846,195	3,281,164,669
Subscribed and paid up capital		
35,108,461.95 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	3,510,846,195	3,281,164,669
Total	3,510,846,195	3,281,164,669

ORDINARY SHARE OWNERSHIP

4.26.2

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Domestic ownership		
Nepal Government	-	-
"A" class licensed institutions	-	-
Other licensed institutions	-	-
Other Institutions	10.60%	372,128,045
Public	89.40%	3,138,718,150
Other	-	-
Foreign ownership		
Total	100%	3,510,846,195

SHARE CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Promoter Shareholder: 51%

Ordinary Shareholder: 49%

DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING 0.5% OR MORE OF TOTAL SHARES**4.26.3**

NAME OF SHAREHOLDERS	TOTAL KITTA	PERCENTAGE (%)
1. Tulasia Pandey	854,294	2.433%
2. Entegra Sources Pvt.Ltd	700,692	1.996%
3. Sita Acharya	617,236	1.758%
4. Shri Ram Pandey	486,356	1.385%
5. Sitaram Upreti	479,450	1.366%
6. Madan Khanal	376,062	1.071%
7. Nepal Life Insurance Company Ltd	371,940	1.059%
8. Janardan Dev Pant	341,508	0.973%
9. Ram Prasad Pokherel	331,856	0.945%
10. Rib Bahadur Thapa	326,840	0.931%
11. Chakrapani Bastola	289,107	0.823%
12. Bhim Prasad Tulachan	286,649	0.816%
13. Babu Ram Pant	276,150	0.787%
14. Bhim Raj Adhikari	266,513	0.759%
15. Prakash Chhetri	261,482	0.745%
16. Maya Hold Pvt.Ltd.	252,969	0.721%
17. Kamal Raj Uday	252,459	0.719%
18. Dewan Singh Thapa	251,848	0.717%
19. Lila Gauchan	244,853	0.697%
20. Raj Kumar Amatya	230,874	0.658%
21. Bharatraj Koirala	198,506	0.565%
22. Gau Mata Investment Company Pvt.Ltd	195,916	0.558%
23. Deepak Kharel	191,125	0.544%
24. Caliber Investment Company Pvt Ltd	183,199	0.522%
25. Bhaktaram Gyawali	179,344	0.511%

RESERVES**4.27**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Statutory General Reserve	981,960,877	845,877,892
Exchange Equalization Reserve	1,386,501	1,110,974
Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	7,818,304	5,829,036
Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
Regulatory Reserve	477,845,082	649,365,921
Investment Adjustment Reserve	3,000,000	3,000,000
Capital Reserve	-	-
Assets Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Fair Value Reserve	81,313,563	39,844,756
Dividend Equalization Reserve	-	-
Debenture Redemption Reserve	285,714,286	142,857,143
Actuarial Gain	-	-
Special Reserve	-	-
Other Reserve	-	4,091,428
Total	1,839,038,613	1,691,977,150

STATUTORY GENERAL RESERVE

General reserve maintained as per the regulatory requirements of the Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073. The regulatory requirement to set aside 20% of net profit until the reserve is twice the paid up capital and thereafter minimum 10% of the net profit.

EXCHANGE EQUALIZATION RESERVE

Exchange equalization is maintained as per requirement of Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073. There is a regulatory requirement to set aside 25% of the foreign exchange revaluation gain on the translation of foreign currency to the reporting currency.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY RESERVE

Corporate Social Responsibility reserve of 1% of net profit after tax is maintained as per Nepal Rastra Bank Directive. The balance in the reserve includes the apportion of profit of current year and unexhausted balance of previous year which shall be utilized CSR objective in the coming years.

REGULATORY RESERVE

Regulatory Reserve is created due to the changes in the NFRS conversion and adoption with effect in the retained earnings of the bank.

INVESTMENT ADJUSTMENT RESERVE

Investment Adjustment Reserve is created as per the directive of NRB created against the quoted as well as unquoted investments.

FAIR VALUE RESERVE

The fair value reserve is created against the valuation of the investment of the bank as per the fair valuation of the investment made, quoted as available for sale investments.

DEBENTURE REDEMPTION RESERVE

The Debenture Redemption Reserve is created as per NRB directive against the face value of debenture issued by the Bank on proportionate basis.

ACTUARIAL GAIN/(LOSSES)

The reserve created against the actuarial valuation of gratuity benefit to the employee of the bank due to change in HR policy.

OTHER RESERVES

Other Reserves include reserve created for the Employee Training Reserve created as per the NRB directive, the allocation is utilized in the current year and remaining balances is transferred to training reserve which is created to be utilized for training expenses in coming years.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

4.28

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Contingent liabilities	246,547,016	275,864,611
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	1,407,163,870	1,644,169,819
Capital commitment	612,260	211,199
Lease Commitment	655,824,251	732,851,333
Litigation	-	-
Total	2,310,147,397	2,653,096,963

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

4.28.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Acceptance and documentary credit	-	-
Bills for collection	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	-	-
Guarantees	246,547,016	275,864,611
Underwriting commitment	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
Total	246,547,016	275,864,611

UNDRAWN AND UNDISBURSED FACILITIES**4.28.2**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Undisbursed amount of loans	-	-
Undrawn limits of overdrafts	1,407,163,870	1,644,169,819
Undrawn limits of credit cards	-	-
Undrawn limits of letter of credit	-	-
Undrawn limits of guarantee	-	-
Total	1,407,163,870	1,644,169,819

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**4.28.3**

Capital expenditure approved by relevant authority of the bank but provision has not been made in financial statements.

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Capital commitments in relation to Property and Equipment		
Approved and contracted for	-	191,989
Approved but not contracted for	612,260	19,210
Sub total	612,260	211,199
Capital commitments in relation to Intangible assets		
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Total	612,260	211,199

LEASE COMMITMENTS**4.28.4**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Operating lease commitments	-	-
Future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating lease, where the bank is lessee	-	-
Not later than 1 year	109,136,630	107,854,676
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	364,641,460	422,509,389
Later than 5 years	182,046,161	202,487,268
Sub total	655,824,251	732,851,333
Finance lease commitments		
Future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating lease, where the bank is lessee	-	-
Not later than 1 year	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Grand total	655,824,251	732,851,333

LITIGATION**4.28.5**

With respect to Assessment Order issued by Large Tax Payer Office (LTO) relating to case of FY 2072/73, Revenue Tribunal has issued the order demanding to pay tax of Rs.51,510.00/- (which was accepted by bank) and nullified the order of LTO with respect to disputed tax amount of Rs.2,762,582.34/-. LTO has disputed the said assessment and the case is under the Supreme Court.

With respect to Assessment Order issued by Medium Tax Payer Office (MLTO) relating to case of FY 2072/73, Revenue Tribunal has issued the order demanding to pay tax of Rs.100,473.77/-

(which was accepted by bank) and nullified the order of MLTO with respect to disputed tax amount of Rs.845,721.85/- and reassess the income accordingly.

Large Tax Payer Office (LTO) has reassessed the income tax of FY 2074/75 demanding additional tax on Income of Rs. 20,446,491/-. Supreme Court has rejected the appeal from the LTO. The bank is in the process of settlement on the disputed issues against LTO as per the Revenue Tribunal order.

INTEREST INCOME

4.29

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Cash and cash equivalent	12,008,538	29,212,194
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	256,780,260	321,037,946
Loans and advances to customers	5,052,752,315	5,897,207,711
Investment securities	531,832,685	570,099,888
Loan and advances to staff	56,940,684	73,788,660
Other Interest Income	38,350,120	149,107,807
Total interest income	5,948,664,602	7,040,454,206

Notes:

Interest income is recognized for all items on accrual basis as per the fair presentation framework of NFRS. Interest income on loans and advances has been recognized as per Guidnace Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank.

INTEREST EXPENSES

4.30

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	269,110
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	3,492,846,224	4,762,779,929
Borrowing	27,397	35,616
Debt securities issued	90,625,169	90,570,964
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Other	46,671,646	54,255,675
Total Interest expense	3,630,170,436	4,907,911,294

Notes:

Interest expense on all financial liabilities including deposits are recognized in profit or loss using effective interest rate method. Finance cost as per NFRS-16 (Leases) has been disclosed under "Other" heading of Interest expense.

FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME**4.31**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Loan administration fees	169,442,377	146,700,842
Service Fees	30,645,533	28,545,923
Consortium fees	-	-
Commitment fees	639,285	1,014,933
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Credit Card/ATM issuance and renewal fees	18,085,500	16,720,118
Prepayment and swap fees	6,901,620	6,138,396
Investment banking fees	-	-
Asset management fees	-	-
Brokerage fees	2,046,606	1,687,673
Remittance fees	3,316,846	4,375,471
Commission on letter of credit	-	-
Commission on guarantee contracts issued	-	-
Commission on share underwriting/issue	-	-
Locker rental	4,809,356	3,072,753
Other fees and commission income		
Agency Commission	11,856,176	8,389,067
Service Charges - Cards	7,403,650	8,037,292
Mobile banking	66,258,938	61,546,329
Other Fee and Commission - Cards	8,407,766	7,117,985
Other Fees and Commission - Loan	5,912,432	5,127,017
Total Fees and Commission Income	335,726,086	298,473,799

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided or significant act is performed. Service processing fees on loan is recognized as fees and commission income by the bank and the same is recognized by the bank upfront.

FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSE**4.32**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
ATM management fees	25,496,010	28,983,983
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission	-	-
Brokerage	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees.	-	-
Remittance fees and commission	-	-
Other fees and commission expense	-	-
Total Fees and Commission Expense	25,496,010	28,983,983

NET TRADING INCOME

4.33

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Changes in fair value of trading assets	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal of trading assets	-	-
Interest income on trading assets	-	-
Dividend income on trading assets	-	-
Gain/loss foreign exchange transaction	755,484	489,908
Other	-	-
Net trading income	755,484	489,908

Net trading income includes all gains and (losses) from changes in fair value, related capital gains/ losses, foreign exchange trading gains/ (losses), interest income from trading assets and dividend from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Dividend income from assets is recognized when the bank's right to receive the payment is established.

OTHER OPERATING INCOME

4.34

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Foreign exchange revaluation gain	1,102,109	270,155
Gain/loss on sale of investment securities	35,354,221	54,116,112
Fair value gain/loss on investment properties	-	-
Dividend on equity instruments	28,234,803	10,797,790
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	(6,922,410)	(3,777,555)
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	1,086,806	18,240,494
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Other Operating Income	12,969,719	44,665,152
Total	71,825,247	124,312,147

All other operating income not specifically provided under the income heads above is booked and presented under this head. This include foreign exchange revaluation gain, gain/loss on sale of available for sale securities, dividend on available for sale securities, gain/loss on sale of property and equipment, gain/loss on sale of investment properties, operating lease income, gain/loss on sale of gold and silver, finance income of finance lease etc.

IMPAIRMENT CHARGE/(REVERSAL) FOR LOAN AND OTHER LOSSES

4.35

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to BFIs	(12,252,695)	5,255,159
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customers	430,384,290	352,946,888
Impairment charge/(reversal) on financial Investment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on placement with BFIs	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on property and equipment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on investment properties	-	-
Total	418,131,595	358,202,048

Loans and advances are assessed individually and collectively under ECL provision as per NFRS 9 which is compared with the loss provision prescribed by NRB directive no. 2. Higher of the loss as per NFRS 9 and NRB directive is considered for impairment. Accrued Interest Receivable on loans have been considered under Loans and Advances measured at Amortized Cost. Loan to employees provided according to the Employee Bylaws of the bank is presented under this head, which is also measured at amortized cost.

PERSONNEL EXPENSES

4.36

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Salary	276,139,893	273,921,837
Allowances	237,666,853	220,724,853
Gratuity Expense	20,433,413	14,832,996
Provident Fund	27,651,003	24,123,055
Uniform	672,978	6,943,446
Training & development expense	19,807,346	14,852,069
Leave encashment	47,581,855	49,484,212
Medical	-	-
Insurance - Staff	4,447,275	3,292,753
Employees incentive	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension expense	-	-
Finance expense under NFRS	10,456,801	12,405,872
Other expenses related to staff		
Staff Tiffin Expenses	21,935,529	22,552,742
Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) Expenses	11,432,945	11,023,379
Other expenses related to staff	8,810,277	7,178,991
Subtotal	687,036,167	661,336,204
Employees Bonus	110,325,443	99,844,358
Grand total	797,361,610	761,180,563

All expenses related to employees of a bank has been included under this head. Expenses covered under this head include employees' salary, allowances, pension, gratuity, contribution to provident fund, training expenses, uniform expenses, insurance, staff bonus, finance expense under NFRS, etc. Staff Loans are fair valued using the market rates.

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

4.37

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Directors' fee	1,361,000	1,476,000
Directors' expense	4,016,498	3,680,115
Auditors' remuneration	2,260,000	800,000
Other audit related expense	-	-
Professional and legal expense	1,865,805	1,477,804
Office administration expense	234,862,776	225,064,294
Operating lease expense	-	-
Corporate social responsibility expense	-	-
Other Expenses	42,694,869	34,426,817
Finance Expense- Lease	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	1,014,817	-
Deposit Product Insurance	859,828	931,799
Bank Charges	151,181	139,717
Mobile Banking Expenses	14,274,968	10,719,236
Registration and Renewals	7,007,902	6,857,870
Clearing Expenses	411,034	430,368
Software Licensing and Related Costs	10,325,856	9,333,251
DC Colocation Rent	3,796,800	1,962,774
Debenture & Other Related Expenses	882,339	882,339
Commission Expenses	-	-
Onerous lease provisions	-	-
Tax Related Expenses	-	-
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	3,970,144	3,169,463
Total	287,060,947	266,925,030

All operating expenses other than those relating to personnel expense are recognized and presented under this account head. The expenses covered under this account head includes office administration expense, other operating and overhead expense, directors' emoluments, remuneration and audit fee paid to auditors, professional and legal expense, expense of restructuring, onerous lease provisions etc.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE

4.37.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Water and electricity	23,859,263	24,203,512
Repair and maintenance		
(a) Building	3,076,153	2,222,622
(b) Vehicle	4,280,730	3,383,401
(c) Computer and accessories	534,176	982,327
(d) Office equipment and furniture	4,194,750	3,848,991
(e) Other	2,597,388	1,785,036
Insurance	6,274,385	7,477,533
Postage, telex, telephone, fax	5,334,110	5,056,145
Printing and stationery	14,196,437	19,039,472
News paper, books and journals	52,664	107,366
Advertisement	9,193,370	10,985,516
Security expense	50,672,469	47,244,610
Deposit and loan guarantee premium	26,031,524	26,392,637
Travel allowance and expense	12,735,605	14,408,564
Annual/special general meeting expenses	1,127,698	1,056,269
Other		
Fuel Expenses	10,072,520	10,276,036
Business Promotion Expenses	6,372,928	7,048,082
Technical/Consultancy Services Fee	2,089,874	1,167,887
Office Expenses	36,314,271	23,691,478
Annual Maintenance	7,336,222	5,410,255
Meeting Expenses	175,206	179,040
Branch Opening Expenses	-	-
Donation	-	-
Internet Expenses	8,341,035	9,097,516
Total	234,862,776	225,064,294

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

4.38

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Depreciation on property and equipment	80,072,128	91,934,526
Depreciation on Right of use Assets	73,524,844	75,917,433
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	4,666,188	4,788,716
Total	158,263,160	172,640,675

Depreciation is calculated by using the written down value method on cost or valuation of the Property & Equipment other than freehold land and leasehold properties. Depreciation on leasehold properties is calculated by using the straight line method on cost or valuation of the property. Intangible asset contains software which has been amortized over 5 years.

NON OPERATING INCOME**4.39**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Recovery of loan written off	3,794,945	700,000
Other income	-	-
Total	3,794,945	700,000

NON OPERATING EXPENSES**4.40**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Loan written off	51,353,617	69,987,244
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expense of restructuring	-	-
Other expense.	-	-
Total	51,353,617	69,987,244

INCOME TAX EXPENSES**4.41**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Current tax expense		
Current year	323,962,147	317,697,683
Adjustments for prior years	-	-
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(784,482)	(930,281)
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-
Total income tax expense	323,177,665	316,767,402

Income Tax expense is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income. Income tax and deferred tax have been recognized as per regulatory profit.

RECONCILIATION OF TAX EXPENSE AND ACCOUNTING PROFIT**4.41.1**

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Profit before tax	992,928,988	898,599,225
Tax amount at tax rate of 30%	297,878,696	269,579,768
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose	26,083,451	48,117,916
Less: Tax effect on exempt income	-	-
Add/less: Tax effect on other items	-	-
Total income tax expense	323,962,147	317,697,683
Effective tax rate	32.63%	35.35%

5. Additional Disclosures

5.1. Financial Risk Management

Introduction and Overview

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Bank is mainly exposed to;

1. Credit Risk
2. Liquidity Risk
3. Market Risk
4. Operational Risk

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. Integrated Risk Management Department (IRMD) is responsible for overall risk management of the Bank which includes managing, assessing, identifying, monitoring and reducing pertinent global, macro and micro-economic level business risks that could interfere with Banks objective and goals and whether the Bank is in substantial compliance with its internal operating policies and other applicable regulations and procedures, external, legal, regulatory or

contractual requirements on a continuous basis. Further, IRMD ensures integration of all major risk in capital assessment process. The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor adherence to established limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed annually to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, continuously updates and maintains a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees are assigned and made to understand their respective roles and responsibilities. Risk Management structure is depicted below:

5.1.1. Credit Risk

Risk is an inherent feature of any business and it drives an entity towards income generation. Likewise, Risk management objective of the Bank is to strike balance between risk and return, and ensure optimum Risk-adjusted return on capital. A reasonable level of return is essential for sustainability of the business. However, taking higher risk in search of higher earnings may have chances to result in failure of business. Thus effective risk management is a must for business success. Towards this end Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank has implemented robust risk management architecture as well as policies and processes approved by the Board of Directors. These encompass independent identification, measurement and management of risks across various facets of banking operation.



Board level risk management committee has been set up under NRB Directive for ensuring/reviewing bank's risk appetite are in line with the policies and H-IRMD acts as member secretary. IRMD closely monitors and report on credit related risks in RMC meeting.

Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)

The Bank has extensive policy and guidelines to mitigate credit risks. The Bank's credit policy has strengthened minimizing credit risk and provided support to make qualitative analysis based on sound credit principles and procedures. Bank has a policy to consider as security for pledge, hypothecated or mortgage which have value considering physical control and legal title. Bank has considered eligible CRM as prescribed by Capital Adequacy standard. Collateral taken as Deposit with own Bank, Deposit with other BFIs, National Saving & Development Bonds, and Gold & Silver have been considered as CRM and adjusted on overall risk weighted exposure on credit risk in line with the standard.

The Bank has developed a risk assessment culture and has in place the required reports for assessing concentration of risks. Periodic performance reporting based on Balanced Scorecard, in line with capital strength, to the Board is also in place. These reports are periodically put up to the board. Board also reviews the same and issues instructions, as appropriate, to the Bank's management.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral. The general creditworthiness of customers tends to be the most relevant indicator of credit quality of a loan. However, collateral provides additional security and the Bank generally requests large borrowers to provide same. The Bank may take collateral in the form of a first charge over real estate and residential properties, floating charges over all corporate assets and other liens and guarantees. The Bank's policy is to pursue timely realization of the collateral in an orderly manner. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. The Bank generally does not use non-cash collateral for its own operations.

Definition of Past Due

Bank consider that any amounts uncollected one day or more beyond their contractual due date are 'past due'.

Past due but not impaired loans

Past due but not impaired loans are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank. All loans and advances have been impaired.

5.1.2. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. The bank classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately. The bank has separate market risk management policy in place as a guiding document.

Market Risks are discussed at Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of the Bank and even discussed at respective division level on open position on daily basis. The limits for open position are controlled, level wise which ensures in-depth knowledge of the market and movement before taking decision (by choice). The monthly reports on such aspects are well discussed and dealt in ALCO. The committee ensures functioning of the jobs in line with the policies and procedures and suggests/recommends for necessary steps collectively to address the risk on interest rate movement, exchange rate movement and equity price changes. Most of the market operations (investments) are done from the Treasury Front Office which reports to the Head- Finance & Treasury and exposure accounting including booking of income/expense is done from Treasury Back Office which reports to the Head- Central Operation Department. The Bank assesses the open position on daily basis and calculates risk exposure for allocation of required capital in line with Basel provisions. Likely impact on earnings due to change in the market condition and change in the standing of the counterparty are well assessed periodically and necessary actions are taken as appropriate. TFO is equipped with advanced dealing platform for timely and effectively concluding the deals. Similarly the unit is equipped with modern and advanced information system on global news, market movements and any incidents so that bank can manage and maintain the position favorably.

5.1.3. Liquidity Risk & Funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial commitments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Hence the bank may be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, and adopted a policy of continuously managing assets with liquidity in mind and of monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The bank has formulated separate liquidity risk management policy and developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of expected cash flow. The Bank also has committed lines of credit that could be utilized to meet liquidity needs. Further, the Bank maintains a statutory deposit with the Nepal Rastra Bank equal to approx. 4.04% of customer local deposits. In accordance with the bank's policy, the liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specific to the Bank. The most important of these is to maintain the required ratio of liquid assets to liabilities, to meet the regulatory requirement. Liquid assets consist of cash, short-term bank deposits and liquid debt securities available for immediate sale.

Statutory Liquidity Ratio

For the Month of Ashad 2082 22.79%

5.1.4. Fair value of Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value. The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the bank's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by referring to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is obtained. In an inactive market, direct observation of a traded price may not be possible. In these circumstances, the Bank uses alternative market information to validate the financial instrument's fair value, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable. Financial assets measured at fair value (either through PL or OCI), primarily consisting of quoted equities and Quoted Mutual Fund units, are valued using the quoted market price in active markets as at the reporting date. If unquoted, those are carried at cost.

Financial investments – Measured through OCI

Financial assets measured through OCI, primarily consist of quoted equities and Quoted Mutual Fund units, are valued using the quoted market price in active markets as at the reporting date. For unquoted securities those are carried at cost.

5.1.5. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses arising from failed internal processes, systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. Strategic and Reputational Risks are not covered in Operational Risk. Effective operational risk management systems aims to minimizing losses and customer dissatisfaction due to failure

in processes, focusing on flows in products and their design that can expose the Bank to losses due to fraud, analyzing the impact of failures in technology / system, developing plans to meet external shocks that can adversely impact continuity in the Bank's operations. Bank has introduced a "comprehensive operational risk monitoring and reporting framework" as well as "output checking" at all branches covering all transactions on daily basis to minimize operational risk.

One of the growing risks among others these days is Operations Risk that arises out of inefficient processes and people inside and outside the Bank. Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is the management committee where operating risk, market risk and other risks are discussed, in line with ALM Policy. Banking System (BS) is another area of concern where it has witnessed growing threat from outside. Information and Technology Division in the Bank reviews and checks the security aspects in line with IT Policy of the Bank. Bank has conducted an IS Audit of the Bank's system and suggestions given by the audit with respect to safety and security standards are being put in place.

Bank has separate division to oversee operation risk including Compliance of KYC and AML. The division is headed by senior level staff with adequate access to the daily report, operational processes and right to recommend the changes in the system and procedures. The head of operation risk directly reports to the Chief Risk Officer. Bank has SIMs (Standing Instruction Manuals) for all businesses of the Bank. All the activities are undertaken in line with the set criteria in the Standing Instruction Manual, policies and guidelines including Directives and circulars from central bank (the regulatory authority). Similarly daily functions at operations are independently reported through separate reporting line other than business generation and credit risk where independence of checking and control is complied with. Processes are reviewed periodically so that their perfection can be weighed and any shortcoming can be addressed. Most of the functions like line approval, bill payment, loan disbursement are centralized which controls activities that can cause mistake due to inadequate knowledge on the part of staff. Similarly awareness to the public is made on our services and products periodically by placing the notices in the website of the Bank, or in branches or publishing notices as appropriate. Staffs are given orientation on the job including that of system of the Bank before they are placed for the job and are guided to follow the SIMs for the job. Any staff for the first time in any job is put under the supervision of an experienced staff and is allowed to work independently after attaining required skills.

Bank has Whistle Blowing Policy to report to senior or management directly on anyone's suspicious conduct outside and inside the Bank. Skill development and skill enhancement programs are conducted on periodic basis and staffs identified for the program get the opportunity

for training, seminar and workshop. Adequate numbers of trainings are conducted and staffs required with training are given the opportunity for skill enhancement. Knowledge sharing is one of the core methods of skill development. If a staff gets any training, s/he is encouraged to share the same among the peers in the division/branch. In operations, the Bank has put in place a maker and checker concept in which a transaction has to compulsorily go through two individuals from a control standpoint with proper transaction right to capture deviations, if any. Similarly MIS Reports are generated to check correctness of transactions and any mistakes are promptly addressed and rectified. The activities of a personnel and division / branch can be viewed and monitored centrally through an integrated system, which helps in minimizing the risk of misconduct, if any. The Bank has an on-line replication Disaster Recovery Site (DRS) which captures the record of each transaction that takes place at the Production Server. Both the sites (Production Server and Disaster Recovery – Back up site) are housed in well-conditioned and high shock resistant buildings and are at different seismic zone, far from each other. DRS is outsourced to a professionally managed company having expertise in the sector. Drill is being done periodically and is being tested occasionally to assess the functioning of DRS.

Each desktop is implemented with Active Directory System (ADS) which does not allow user to take away the data in devices like data traveller (pen drive) or bring in data for processing or any other purposes posing threat to the repository. Similarly individual data in desk are also stored and backed up in periodic interval at data center so that any loss of data in desktop can be retrieved from data center. The Bank has a separate Legal division which is adequately manned by qualified and experienced staff. All legal agreements, deeds and documents including claims and charges are thoroughly studied prior to making any decision involving such documents. Compliance with existing rules and regulations and business practices globally and locally are taken into account before arriving at the decision. The cases where the Bank needs expert's opinion on any of the issues the same is done through the expert in the respective field.

5.1.6. Currency Risk

Currency risk arises as a result of fluctuations in the value of a financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank's Board has set limits on positions by currency in line with NRB directives (maximum position for all currency excluding INR is 30% of core capital). In accordance with the bank's policy, positions are monitored on a daily basis and also reviewed in ALCO meeting and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits. Market risk management policy and Treasury Manual of the bank are the guiding documents for the management and mitigation of currency risk.

5.2 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank's capital management policies and practices support its business strategy and ensure that it is adequately capitalized to withstand even in severe macroeconomic downturns. Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank is a licensed institution providing financial services therefore it must comply with capital requirement of central bank so called Nepal Rastra Bank.

The Bank's capital consists of Tier I capital and Tier II capital.

5.2.1. Qualitative disclosures

Nepal Rastra Bank has directed the Banks to develop own internal policy, procedures and structures to manage all material risk inherent in business for assessing capital adequacy in relation to the risk profiles as well as strategies for maintaining capital levels. This includes basic requirements of having good governance, efficient process of managing all material risks and an effective regime for assessing and maintaining adequate capital. The Bank has various BODs approved risk management policies for proper governance. The Bank has developed a comprehensive ICAAP document which is subject to review every year. The ICAAP has two major components; first is an internal process to identify, measure, manage and report risks to which the bank is exposed or could be exposed in the future; and second is an internal process to plan and manage a bank's capital so as to ensure adequate capital. The Bank prepares the ICAAP report annually complying with the NRB requirement. The report is reviewed and analyzed by Risk Management Committee and Board. The report is prepared as per BASEL III norms considering various adverse scenarios. The Bank also conducts the stress testing on thirty two different unfavorable scenarios on quarterly basis and is reviewed by senior management, Risk Management Committee and Board. The Bank in line with BASEL provisions and ICAAP document assesses risk exposures and allocated sufficient capital/cushion for perceived risks. The adequacy of capital is main agenda of any ALCO, Man-Com and board meetings.

5.2.2. Quantitative disclosures

1. Capital structure and capital adequacy

Tier 1 Capital and a breakdown of its Components:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Paid up Equity Share Capital	3,510,846,195
Irredeemable Non-cumulative preference shares	-
Share Premium	-
Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-
Statutory General Reserves	981,960,877
Retained Earnings	587,575,801

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Un-audited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	-
Capital Redemption Reserve	-
Capital Adjustment Reserve	-
Debenture Redemption Reserve	285,714,286
Dividend Equalization Reserves	-
Other Free Reserve	-
Less: Goodwill	-
Less: Intangible Assets	(13,304,569)
Less: Fictitious Assets	-
Less: Investment in equity in licensed Financial Institutions	-
Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	-
Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	(360,000,000)
Less: Investments arising out of underwriting commitments	-
Less: Reciprocal crossholdings	-
Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	(10,046,400)
Less: Other Deductions	-
Total Tier 1 Capital	4,982,746,190

Tier 2 Capital and Breakdown of its Components:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	-
Subordinated Term Debt	711,394,653
Hybrid Capital Instruments	-
General loan loss provision	561,026,124
Exchange Equalization Reserves	1,386,501
Investments Adjustment Reserves	3,000,000
Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	60,725,292
Interest Capitalized Reserve included in Regulatory Reserve	5,774,300
Other Reserve	-
Total Tier 2 Capital	1,343,306,870

Deduction from Capital:

The bank has invested in below mentioned private equity funds, which have been deducted from Core Capital.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Alpha Plus Vision Fund	150,000,000
National Equity Fund	100,000,000
Reliable Private Equity Fund	60,000,000
NIBL Equity Partners	50,000,000
Total Capital Fund	360,000,000

Total Qualifying Capital:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Core Capital (Tier 1)	4,982,746,190
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	1,343,306,870
Total Capital Fund	6,326,053,060

Core Capital Ratio: 9.91%

Capital Adequacy Ratio: 12.58%

Summary of the bank's internal approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities, if applicable:

Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank adopts healthy risk management framework. The bank follows Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Risk Management Guideline while taking decision on any business. It has always taken note of ICAAP and has taken steps accordingly in ensuring soundness of capital position and sustainability of the business. The bank's policies and procedures are approved by the Board of Directors and these documents provide guidance on independent identification, measurement and management of risks across various businesses. Bank's different committees like Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee review the business and risks periodically and take account of stress test results, scenario analysis so as to align risk, return and capital in sustainable manner.

The bank also defines risk aspects, considering domestic economic scenario, and puts in place the system to minimize and remove such risk. The risk appetite and approach towards risk taking is well discussed in management level and board level. It is always aligned with the business, its return and capital. Basel disclosures have been complied with, addressing the risks and adopting measures to minimize their impact. Increasing complexities in risks, weakness of businesses and fast changing world with intense competition pose a threat to sustainability.

Capital planning is an integral part of the bank's medium term strategic planning and annual budget formulation process. Total risk weighted exposures for the projected level of business operations is calculated, the required capital level is projected, and a plan is formulated to retain the required capital. The bank is well capitalized and able to maintain the required capital through internal generation, and equally through capital markets if needed.

2. Risk exposures

Risk weighted exposures for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk:

RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES	Amount (Rs.)
Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	44,882,089,936
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,258,580,163
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	13,172,709
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before Bank's adjustment of Pillar II)	48,153,842,808

Risk Weighted exposures under each categories of Credit Risk:

	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
A. Balance Sheet Exposures						
Cash Balance	529,926,128	-	-	529,926,128	0%	-
Balance With Nepal Rastra Bank	2,724,031,338	-	-	2,724,031,338	0%	-
Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	11,042,323,204	-	-	11,042,323,204	0%	-
All Claims on Nepal Rastra Bank	176,213,560	-	-	176,213,560	0%	-
Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements	3,816,684,010	-	-	3,816,684,010	20%	763,336,802
Claims on Domestic Corporates (Unrated)	4,634,474,522	-	45,000,000	4,589,474,522	100%	4,589,474,522
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	32,290,496,525	-	1,217,153,134	31,073,343,391	75%	23,305,007,543
Claims secured by residential properties	5,416,777,844	-	-	5,416,777,844	60%	3,250,066,706
Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue)	53,653,942	23,616,633	-	30,037,309	100%	30,037,309
Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	2,814,965,400	1,723,089,069	547,888	1,091,328,443	150%	1,636,992,664
High Risk claims	3,555,682,579	-	85,716,982	3,469,965,597	150%	5,204,948,395
Real Estate loans for land acquisition and development	739,966,570	-	-	739,966,570	125%	924,958,213
Lending against shares	1,840,266,115	-	-	1,840,266,115	100%	1,840,266,115
Personal Hirepurchase/Personal Auto Loans	309,030,555	-	-	309,030,555	100%	309,030,555
Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions listed in stock exchange	817,795,617	-	-	817,795,617	100%	817,795,617
Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange	70,823,700	-	-	70,823,700	150%	106,235,550
Staff loan secured by residential property	316,774,501	-	-	316,774,501	50%	158,387,251
Interest Receivable/claim on government securities	148,111,882	-	-	148,111,882	0%	-
Other Assets (as per attachment)	1,919,681,144	354,180,029	-	1,565,501,115	100%	1,565,501,115
TOTAL (A)	73,217,679,135	2,100,885,732	1,348,418,004	69,768,375,399		44,502,038,356
B. Off Balance Sheet Exposures						
Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee domestic counterparty	246,547,016	-	-	246,547,016	40%	98,618,806
Irrevocable Credit commitments (short term)	1,407,163,870	-	-	1,407,163,870	20%	281,432,774
TOTAL (B)	1,653,710,886	-	-	1,653,710,886		380,051,580
Total RWE for Credit Risk (A) + (B)	74,871,390,021	2,100,885,732	1,348,418,004	71,422,086,285		44,882,089,936

Total Risk Weight Exposures Calculation Table:

RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES	Amount (Rs.)
Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	44,882,089,936
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,258,580,163
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	13,172,709
Add: 3% of the total RWE added by Supervisory Review	1,444,615,284
Add: 3 % of gross income added by Supervisory Review	696,971,750
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustment of Pillar II)	50,295,429,843
Total Core Capital	4,982,746,190
Total Capital	6,326,053,060

Amount of Non-Performing Assets (Both Gross and Net):

Particulars	Gross Amount (Rs)	Loan Loss Provision (Rs)	Net NPL (Rs)
Restructured	-	-	-
Sub-Standard	105,261,638	25,519,161	79,742,477
Doubtful	118,808,870	57,210,583	61,598,286
Loss	1,669,866,113	1,663,975,958	5,890,155
Total	1,893,936,621	1,746,705,702	147,230,919

5.2.3. Compliance with External Requirement

Bank has complied with externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject and there are no such consequence where the institution has not complied with those requirement.

5.3. Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Analysis of financial instruments by measurement basis.

Financial instruments are measured on an ongoing basis either at fair value or at amortized cost. The summary of significant accounting policies describes how the classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognized. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of the financial instruments by category as defined in NFRS 9 and by headings of the Statement of Financial Position.

Particulars	Fair Value through PL	Amortized Cost	Measured at FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	1,786,654,797	-	1,786,654,797
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	2,724,031,338	-	2,724,031,338
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	-	2,537,879,119	-	2,537,879,119
Loans & Advances to Customers	-	50,077,497,277	-	50,077,497,277
Financial Investments - Measured at Fair Value through PL	-	-	-	-
Financial Investments - Measured at Fair Value through OCI	-	-	1,248,619,317	1,248,619,317
Financial Investments - Measured at Amortized cost	-	11,042,323,204	-	11,042,323,204
Other Financial Assets	-	640,210,875	-	640,210,875
Total Financial Assets	-	68,808,596,610	1,248,619,317	70,057,215,927
Financial Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	667,439,221	-	667,439,221
Deposit from Customers	-	62,834,301,164	-	62,834,301,164
Other Liabilities	-	1,006,564,801	-	1,006,564,801
Debt Securities Issued	-	997,108,939	-	997,108,939
Total Financial Liabilities	-	65,505,414,124	-	65,505,414,124

5.4 Segment Reporting

Particulars	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim	Total
(a) Revenue from external customers	401,267,396.02	295,744,940.88	2,664,178,431.02	1,465,893,417.76	1,373,143,167.98	26,480,682.91	134,058,327.19	6,360,766,364
(b) Intersegment revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Net Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Interest Revenue	618,699,955.64	468,450,197.22	2,499,116,011.52	962,228,077.30	1,181,558,867.15	35,876,624.15	182,734,868.62	5,948,664,602
(e) Interest Expense	128,919,230.34	88,528,670.47	1,551,337,496.86	1,003,695,513.35	805,293,457.83	8,927,846.25	43,468,221.39	3,630,170,436
(f) Net interest revenue (d-e)	489,780,725	379,921,527	947,778,515	(41,467,436)	376,265,409	26,948,778	139,266,647	2,318,494,165
(g) Depreciation and Amortization	13,096,281.05	12,397,145.08	76,804,488.35	24,549,437.28	24,927,304.16	818,586.87	5,669,917.12	158,263,160
(h) Segment profit/(loss)	(105,639,813)	77,440,932	209,294,363	281,310,412	146,890,762	10,468,798	49,985,869	669,751,323
(i) Entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(j) Other material non-cash items:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(k) Impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(l) Segment assets	7,735,228,595	5,673,755,159	28,012,107,591	12,325,465,558	14,916,103,497	446,562,706	2,345,350,843	71,454,573,948
(m) Segment liabilities	2,266,892,418	1,842,236,353	23,600,065,501	20,217,190,299	16,454,843,095	195,617,378	940,268,294	65,517,113,338

5.5 Share Options and Share Based Payments

Share options is a contract that gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to subscribe the Bank's shares at a fixed or determinable price for a specified period. A share-based payment is a transaction in which the bank receives goods or services either as consideration for its equity instruments or by incurring liabilities for amounts based on the price of the entity's shares or other equity instruments of the entity.

The bank has not entered into any share option or share based payment contract during the period.

5.6 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Contingent Liability

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because : it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability An entity should not recognize a contingent liability. An entity should disclose a contingent liability, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote."

Commitments

"Where the Bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, future guarantees, whether cancellable or not, or letters of credit and the Bank has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these financial statement as commitments.

Comprehensive disclosure of the contingent liabilities and commitments are made on **Note 4.28**.

5.7 Related parties disclosures

a) Identified related parties

The bank has identified following as related parties under NAS 24:

1. Directors
2. Key Managerial Personnel of the Bank and
3. Related parties of the above two

S. N.	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.	Mrs. Srijana Dangal	Member, Board of Directors
8.	Mr. Dinesh Thakali	Chief Executive Officer
9.	Mr. Binay Dahal	Deputy Chief Executive Officer

b) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Key managerial Personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity directly or indirectly. The Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Deputy CEO of the bank are identified as KMP of the bank.

c) Transaction with Board of Directors

Board of Directors Meeting Fee/Allowance

In addition to above meeting allowance, following amount have been paid to director:

Particulars	Sitting Fees (Rs.)
Board Meeting	897,000
Audit Committee Meeting	221,000
Risk Management Committee Meeting	136,000
Staff Service and Facilities Committee Meeting	35,000
AML/CFT Committee Meeting	72,000
Total	1,361,000

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Newspaper and Periodical Facility (Rs. 4,000 per month)	308,000
Total	308,000

d) Transaction with other Key Managerial Personnel

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Deputy Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer
Salary and Allowances	10,768,187	13,174,354
Provident Fund	457,380	579,312
Other Perks	-	1,599,360
Total	11,225,567	15,353,026

e) Transaction and agreements involving KMP and their close family member

Close family members of a KMP are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that KMP in their dealings with the Bank. They may include KMP's spouse and children, children of the KMP's spouse and dependents of the KMP or of the KMP's spouse. Close family member is related parties to the Bank.

For the reported period there have been no payments or transactions with close family members of KMP except in the normal course of banking business, both for the Bank.

Reserve and revaluation loss is charged to profit and loss account. 25% of Revaluation profit of foreign currency accounts during the current period amounting NPR 275,527/- been transferred to exchange fluctuation fund maintained by the Bank.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Opening Exchange Equalization Reserve	1,110,974	1,043,435
25% of Revaluation gain	275,527	67,539
Closing Exchange Equalization Reserve	1,386,501	1,110,974

5.8 Additional disclosures

a) Reserve

i. General Reserve

Section 44 of Bank and Financial Institutions Act 2073 requires the Bank to allocate at least 20% of the net profits of every year to General Reserve until it is twice the paid-up capital. The Bank has appropriated NPR 136,082,985 of the net profits to General Reserve in the current year.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Opening General Reserve	845,877,892	729,511,527
20% of Profit to be transferred	136,082,985	116,366,365
Closing General Reserve	981,960,877	845,877,892

ii. Exchange Equalization Reserve

Section 45 Bank and Financial Institutions Act 2073 requires, 25% of revaluation gain from foreign currency exchange rate differences to be transferred to Exchange Equalization

iii. Fair Value Reserve

The net change in fair value of financial assets that are measured at fair value and change in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income until assets are derecognized. The amount transferred to this reserve during the year is:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Opening Fair Value Reserve	39,844,756	(31,099,538)
Transfer/ Adjustment in Reserve	41,468,807	70,944,295
Closing Fair Value Reserve	81,313,563	39,844,756

iv. Assets Revaluation Reserve

Assets are recognized under cost model and they are presented under historical cost. So, no assets have been revalued as on balance sheet date.

v. Regulatory Reserve

The amount to this reserve has been allocated from profit/ retained earnings as per the Directive of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRSs and is not regarded as free for distribution of dividend. Details are as presented under:

Particulars	32nd Ashadh 2082 (Rs.)	31st Ashadh 2081 (Rs.)	31st Ashadh 2080 (Rs.)
Opening Balance of Regulatory reserve	649,365,921	700,767,867	466,897,594
Addition:			
Interest receivable on Loans and advances	(139,238,844)	31,107,340	173,425,770
Change in fair value of equity instrument	-	(31,099,538)	(32,219,456)
Deferred Tax Assets	13,290,691	(28,497,184)	7,321,384
Non-Banking Assets	(45,572,686)	(13,959,778)	80,015,031
Actuarial Gain/Loss	-	(8,952,786)	5,327,544
Closing Balance of Regulatory Reserve	477,845,082	649,365,921	700,767,867

Item wise movement of regulatory reserve is as follows;

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Interest Receivable	Short loan loss provision on NBA	Deferred tax assets	Actuarial Loss Recognized	Fair Value Weight	Total
Balance as on Ashad 31st 2076	74,027,705	-	31,673,888	9,519,451	58,567,078	173,788,123
Addition during the FY 2076-77	(1,163,841)	6,054,300	4,888,216	(2,937,602)	(18,631,389)	(11,790,316)
Balance as on Ashad 31st 2077	72,863,864	6,054,300	36,562,104	6,581,849	39,935,689	161,997,807
Addition during the FY 2077-78	(20,059,524)	15,876,000	(8,182,778)	1,951,066	(39,935,689)	(50,350,926)
Balance as on Ashad 31st 2078	52,804,341	21,930,300	28,379,326	8,532,915	-	111,646,881
Addition during the FY 2078-79	116,166,879	133,862,534	46,809,978	(4,907,673)	63,318,994	355,250,713
Balance as on Ashad 32nd 2079	168,971,220	155,792,834	75,189,304	3,625,242	63,318,994	466,897,594
Addition during the FY 2079-80	173,425,770	80,015,031	7,321,385	5,327,544	(32,219,456)	233,870,273
Balance as on Ashad 31st 2080	342,396,990	235,807,865	82,510,689	8,952,786	31,099,538	700,767,867
Addition during the FY 2080-81	31,107,340	(13,959,778)	(28,497,184)	(8,952,786)	(31,099,538)	(51,401,946)
Balance as on Ashad 31st 2081	373,504,330	221,848,087	54,013,505	-	-	649,365,921
Addition during the FY 2081-82	(139,238,844)	(45,572,686)	13,290,691	-	-	(171,520,839)
Balance as on Ashad 32nd 2082	234,265,486	176,275,401	67,304,195	-	-	477,845,082

Movement of AIR and ICTL

Particulars	AIR	ICTL	Total
Opening balance	587,310,679	5,553,335	592,864,014
Add: Adjustment during the year	(85,680,242)	6,048,635	(79,631,607)
Less: Interest derecognized as per Interest Income Recognition Guidelines	42,536,235	-	42,536,235
Closing balance	459,094,202	11,601,970	470,696,172
Balance of AIR and ICTL in Regulatory Reserve			234,265,486

vi. Investment Adjustment Reserve (IAR)

The Bank has maintained adequate reserve in compliance with NRB Directives 08/2081 for unlisted investments according to which 100% reserve to be created for investments not being listed.

Particulars	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
Opening IAR	3,000,000	3,000,000
Add: Additional Reserve during this year	-	-
Less: Adjustment in Reserve	-	-
Closing IAR	3,000,000	3,000,000

vii. Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve

Clause 16 of the NRB Directive No.6. requires the Bank to allocate 1% of its net profit to the corporate social responsibility fund and spent the same for the social causes. The details of the movement of the Corporate Social Responsibility Fund is presented below:

Particulars	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
Opening CSR Reserve	5,829,036	4,011,000
Add: Amount allocated to CSR reserve	6,697,513	5,818,318
Less: Expenses incurred from CSR Fund	(4,708,245)	(4,000,283)
Closing CSR Reserve	7,818,304	5,829,036

Sector wise bifurcation of CSR expenses is as follows;

Sector	Amount Rs.
Education	1,053,643
Health	411,300
Direct Donation and Social Project	34,980
Environment	211,190
Financial Literacy	1,441,543
SDG	1,177,161
Others	378,428
Total	4,708,245

Province wise bifurcation of CSR expenses is as follows;

Sector	Amount (Rs.)
Koshi Province	332,883
Madhesh Province	211,429
Bagmati Province	1,545,052
Gandaki Province	885,352
Lumbini Province	1,122,040
Karnali Province	338,134
Sudurpashchim Province	273,354
Total	4,708,245

viii. Staff Skill Development Fund

The Bank and Financial Institution are required to allocate and spent at least 3% of the previous year salary and allowances for the staff skill development as per Directive 6 of the Nepal Rastra Bank Directives. In case the allocated amount isn't spent, the same has to be carried forward to the next financial year in a Staff Skill Development Fund. In line of this requirement, the movement on the Skill Development Fund is as follows:

Amount in Rs.		
Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Opening Balance	4,091,428	3,500,754
3% of the previous year salary and allowances	15,515,983	15,442,743
Total amount incurred for employee training and skill development program	19,807,346	14,852,069
Excess/(Deficit) amount incurred for employee training and skill development program	4,291,363	590,674
Staff Skill Development Fund carried forward to next year	-	4,091,428

ix. Debenture Redemption Reserve

The Bank has issued KSBBL Debenture 2087 with coupon rate of 9% having maturity of 10 years in FY 2077-78. The Bank is required to transfer proportionate amount to Debenture Redemption Reserve annually except the financial year in which debenture is issued and repaid.

During the fiscal year 2081-82, the bank has transferred Rs. 142,857,143/- to Debenture Redemption Reserve. Hence, the bank has allocated total of Rs. 285,714,286/- to Debenture redemption Reserve till this FY.

Financial Year	Amount (Rs.)
2077-78	Issue year
2078-79	-
2079-80	-
2080-81	142,857,143
2081-82	142,857,143
2082-83	142,857,143
2083-84	142,857,143
2084-85	142,857,143
2085-86	142,857,143
2086-87	142,857,143
2087-88	Repayment year

b) Investment Securities:

Investment Securities have been valued under fair value or amortized cost as allowed under NFRS 9. Closing Market Price of Securities has been used as the Fair value of the Asset/ Securities for investment securities valued at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income. Different Fair Value Hierarchy has been considered (Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3) depending upon the availability of information and regarding the valuation of other investments through amortized cost, EIR rate has been used for booking the amortized cost of investment and interest income accordingly.

c) Loans & Advances to B/FIs and customers:

Loans & Advances to B/FIs and Customers have been valued under amortized cost as allowed under NFRS 9. Separate Effective Interest Rate (EIR) has not been computed since all the relevant transactions costs for computing EIR are ignored due to impracticability to determine the relevant costs as allowed by Carve Out issued by ICAN. The details of loans and advances are as follows:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1. Performing Loans and advances	
1.1 Pass Loan	46,639,318,734
1.1.1 Pass Loan (other than Restructured/Related Rescheduled COVID	46,639,318,734
1.1.2 Pass Loan (Restructured/Rescheduled COVID Related)	-
1.2 Watch List	5,682,014,036
2 Non-Performing Loan and Advances	
2.1 Restructured / Rescheduled	-
2.2 Sub-standard	105,261,638
2.3 Doubtful	118,808,870
2.4 Loss	1,669,866,113
3 Total Loan and Advances (1+2)	54,215,269,392

The reconciliation of loans as per above and financials are as follows:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Loan as per financial	55,119,786,049
Staff Loan Included	(624,434,636)
AIR on Loan	(459,094,202)
Staff Loan NFRS Adjustment	179,012,181
Total Loans (NRB)	54,215,269,392

The bank has considered the impairment on loans and advances as the higher of total impairment charge calculated under ECL provision as per NFRS 9 and as per existing regulatory provisions as per NRB directive, in accordance to ECL guidelines 2024 issued by NRB. Details of such impairment is as mentioned below:

Particulars	This Year	Previous Year	P/L Impact
Loan Loss as per NRB	2,504,409,653	2,086,278,059	418,131,595
Good	467,025,575	493,457,677	(26,432,102)
Watch list	290,678,376	342,710,058	(52,031,682)
Substandard	25,519,161	91,963,210	(66,444,049)
Doubtful	57,210,583	115,787,614	(58,577,031)
Bad	1,663,975,958	1,042,359,499	621,616,459
Impairment as per ECL Guidelines	1,808,010,449	1,414,237,714	393,772,735
Impairment to be considered (Higher of above two)	2,504,409,653	2,086,278,059	418,131,595

Loan Loss Provision as per Unified Directive 2081

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	2081-82		2080-81	
	Loans and Advances	Loan Loss Provision	Loans and Advances	Loan Loss Provision
Pass	46,639,318,734	467,025,575	41,682,811,146	493,457,677
Watch list	5,682,014,036	290,678,376	6,790,379,980	342,710,058
Restructure	-	-	-	-
Substandard	105,261,638	25,519,161	378,394,600	91,963,210
Doubtful	118,808,870	57,210,583	239,951,958	115,787,614
Bad	1,669,866,113	1,663,975,958	1,068,268,810	1,042,359,499
Total	54,215,269,392	2,504,409,653	50,159,806,494	2,086,278,059

d) Disclosure under Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model

Credit Risk Management Practice

Credit risk represents the potential loss that may arise from a customer or counterparty's failure to meet its obligations when due. Credit risk can also arise from operational failures that result in an unauthorized or inappropriate loans and advances, commitment or investment. The bank's major credit risks arise from loans and advances, treasury operations and off-balance sheet related credit risk exposures.

Impairment of Financial Assets – Adoption of NFRS 9- Financial Instruments

The Bank has adopted NFRS 9: Financial Instruments, which introduces a forward-looking Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the recognition of impairment on financial assets. NFRS 9 replaces the previous incurred loss model under NAS 39, and requires recognition of credit losses based on a three-stage model, reflecting changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

NFRS 9 mandates an impairment model that requires the recognition of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on all financial debt instruments held at Amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), undrawn loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Although NFRS 9 was originally announced by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) to be effective from 16 July 2021 (Shrawan 1, 2078), full implementation—particularly of the ECL framework—was deferred for banks and financial institutions until fiscal year 2080/81, due to various operational and technical challenges including the impact of COVID-19, limited model readiness, and resource constraints.

Accordingly, the provisions of NFRS 9, including the ECL impairment model, have been made fully applicable from fiscal year 2081/82 for licensed banks and financial institutions.

To facilitate a consistent and robust implementation of the ECL framework, the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) has issued detailed ECL Implementation Guidelines, developed in alignment with international practices and regulatory frameworks of comparable jurisdictions. These guidelines are intended to support institutions in applying NFRS 9 requirements prudently and uniformly across the banking sector.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and

supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure. The bank has defined the criteria for Significant increase in credit risk in its ECL Policy 2024 which are in consistent with the NFRS 9 – Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. The criteria are as follow:

1. More than one month past due
2. Absolute lifetime PD is 5% or more
3. Relative lifetime PD is increased by 100% or more.
4. Risk rating downgraded by 2 notches since initial recognition.
5. Risk rating downgraded to non-investment grade by external credit rating agency.
6. Deterioration of relevant determinant of credit risk
7. Expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties
8. Deterioration of prospects for sector or industries within which a borrower operates
9. Borrower affected by macroeconomic conditions based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.
10. Modification of terms resulting in restructuring/ rescheduling.
11. Credit Quality Indicators determined as per internal credit assessment of performing loans which are subject to individual monitoring and review, are weaker than that in the initial recognition.

The bank is determined to develop mechanisms for implementation of all SICR criteria in near future, however for this period, the bank has used following criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

1. Qualitative Factor

The bank uses the Asset Classification as per the Directive issued by Nepal Rastra Bank for determining the increase in Credit Risk. Eg: Loan which was in Pass Category in previous quarter has been moved to Watchlist Category then such loan is deemed to have significant increase in credit risk as a result the loan is categorized under stage 2 from stage 1.

2. Quantitative Factor

The bank uses the backstop measure for determining the quantitative factor for determining the Increase in credit risk. The bank uses NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 for determining the SICR criteria which is more than one month past due. Eg: Loans which are one month past due are categorized under stage 2 from stage 1.

Default Definition

- The bank considers loan to be in default when it is unlikely that the borrower will repay its credit obligations in full without recourse to actions such as realizing security, or when the borrower is past due on any material credit obligation by more than 3 months.
- The bank may consider other qualitative factors, such as management's assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness, which could indicate a significant deterioration in the ability to meet obligations. The bank may use their own definitions of default if they are consistent with this principle and applied in a manner aligned with their credit risk management practices. Default definitions play a critical role in determining expected credit losses (ECL) and the bank has applied it consistently across the ECL measurement process.

Portfolio Segmentation of credit risk exposures

For measurement of ECL, portfolio segmentation is based on similar credit risk characteristics. In performing the portfolio segmentation of credit assets, the bank considers product types, customer types, industry and customer size. The bank retests and revises the rationality of portfolio segmentation of credit risk exposures every year.

Staging of Financial Instruments

NFRS 9: Financial Instruments, the bank classifies financial assets into three stages based on the change in credit risk since the initial recognition. This staging framework forms the basis for calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECL) and reflects the level of credit deterioration.

Financial instruments that are not already credit-impaired are originated into stage 1 and a 12 month expected credit losses provisions is recognized.

Instrument will remain in stage 1 until they experience significant credit deterioration (Stage 2) or they become credit impaired (stage 3).

Instruments will transfer to stage 2 and a lifetime expected credit loss provision is recognized when there has been a significant change in Credit risk compared to what was expected at origination.

The framework used to determine a significant increase in credit risk is set out below:

Particulars	Financial Instrument	ECL
Stage 1	Pass Category	12 months
Stage 2	Performing but has exhibited Significant increase in credit risk	Lifetime
Stage 3	- Non-Performing - Credit Impaired	Lifetime

Parameters for Estimating Expected Credit Losses

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. Present Value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instruments. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that an entity expects to receive. Because expected credit losses consider the amount and timing of payments, a credit loss arises even if the entity expects to be paid in full but later than when contractually due.

The relevant parameters of ECL measurement include Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The bank establishes its PD models, LGD models and EAD models on the basis of the historical information available with the bank along with the incorporation of forward-looking information.

S.N.	Component	Definition
1.	Probability of Default (PD)	The Probability of Default (PD) represents the likelihood that the counterparty will not be able to meet its contractual obligation. For Stage 1 assets, PD is calculated over the next 12 months; for Stage 2, PD reflects the lifetime of the asset. Stage 3 exposures are assumed to have a PD of 100% (Since already in default). PD estimates incorporate forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions (e.g., GDP growth, inflation) and are updated periodically based on statistical models calibrated to historical defaults and adjusted for the current and expected economic environment.
2.	Loss Given Default (LGD)	Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the proportion of exposure not expected to be recovered in the event of default, after considering the present value of expected cash flows from recoveries and collateral realizations, net of costs. The LGD is determined based on the historical recovery rates and takes into accounts the recovery of any collateral (applying haircuts) that is integral to the financial assets.
3.	Exposure At Default (EAD)	The Exposure at Default (EAD) represents the potential exposure to the lender in the event of a default by the borrower. It reflects the total amount the lender is at risk of losing if the borrower defaults, considering both the outstanding balance and any potential increases in exposure due to undrawn commitments or principal repayments. For revolving loans, the EAD is calculated as the outstanding balance of the loan, plus any additional undrawn amounts that may be utilized, adjusted for the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF). The CCF reflects the likelihood that the undrawn portions of the loan will be utilized before the default occurs. This adjustment is important as it accounts for the potential increase in exposure if the borrower draws on the available credit. The bank has utilized the CCF ratio and Utilization ratio provided by Nepal Rastra Bank in its Expected Credit Losses (ECL) Guideline, 2024 For term loans, the EAD is based on the outstanding balance of the loan, adjusted for any principal repayments made by the borrower. Since term loans are typically repaid over time according to a fixed amortization schedule, the EAD decreases as principal is repaid, reducing the exposure in the event of default. Therefore, the EAD for term loans reflects the amount remaining after accounting for any principal recoveries, as per the amortization plan.

The parameters are defined as follows:

To determine the expected credit loss, these components are multiplied together. PD for the reference period (up to 12 months or lifetime) * LGD * EAD and discounted to the balance sheet dates using the Coupon Rate of the reporting date as the discount rate.

For stage 3 loans, the Probability of Default is already 100% (since already defaulted) so the Expected Credit Loss is calculated as LGD * EAD.

Credit Impaired Financial Instrument

A financial instrument is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred. Evidence that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- i. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- ii. A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- iii. The lenders of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lenders would not otherwise consider.
- iv. It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization.
- v. The disappearance of an active market for that financial instrument because of financial difficulties
- vi. The purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.
- vii. The borrower is overdue for more than 90 days in any principal, advances, interest or investment in bonds due to the bank.

The credit impairment of a financial asset may be caused by the combined effect of multiple events rather than any single discrete event.

Estimation of Expected Credit loss for Credit Impaired Financial Assets

For credit-impaired exposures, the Probability of Default (PD) is assumed to be 100%, as these loans have already met the default criteria under the Bank's credit risk policy.

The recovery horizon for such exposures is determined based on Plateau Analysis, which assesses historical recovery trends over time. For exposures where the recovery period has lapsed, LGD of 100% is applied to reflect full loss recognition. Recovery period of 1 year has been considered as per the definition of bad loans of NRB Directive, which is subject to change in future as per the Bank's recovery model and international best practices. Though majority of loan

seems to have recovered within the period of 2 years, more conservative approach has been taken by the bank based on current distress on economic scenario. As the economic scenario improves, the recovery period to be considered for LGD shall also change accordingly.

The Exposure at Default (EAD) for credit-impaired exposures is measured as the total outstanding balance of the loan, including accrued interest and fees, as at the reporting date.

Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition.

Investment

The bank applies the NFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model on investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI. The Vasicek single-factor credit risk model is used to estimate probability of default (PD), incorporating both systematic and idiosyncratic risk. The model is calibrated using S&P Global historical default and transition data, adjusted for the Bank's portfolio and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios. Loss Given Default (LGD) is estimated based on recovery experience and external benchmarks, while Exposure at Default (EAD) represents the amortised cost carrying amount including accrued interest.

Staff Loans

Staff loans are classified at amortised cost in accordance with NFRS 9. In the absence of historical default events, the Bank has adopted the regulatory floor Probability of Default (PD) of 2.5% as prescribed by NFRS 9, ECL Guideline issued by Nepal Rastra Bank, together with an average Loss Given Default (LGD) derived from Bank's recovery experience. The Exposure at Default (EAD) is represented by the outstanding loan balance, including accrued interest. Although staff loans are generally considered low risk due to repayment through salary deductions and end-of-service benefits, an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is recognized to ensure compliance with NFRS 9 and regulatory requirements. The staff loans are assessed under stage 1 unless objective evidence of impairment exists. This conservative approach ensures prudence in financial reporting and alignment with sound risk management practices.

Off Balance Sheet items

Off-balance sheet items such as letters of credit, guarantees, and unutilised loan commitments are not recognized as financial assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position. However, these exposures are subject to Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under NFRS 9. For estimating ECL, the Bank applies the Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) derived from its business portfolio, and utilises the credit conversion factors (CCF) / utilization ratios as prescribed in the NFRS 9 ECL Guideline issued by Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB). This approach ensures that ECL reflects

both the likelihood of default and the expected drawdown of off-balance sheet exposures. All off-balance sheet exposures are recognised under Stage 1 (12-month ECL) unless there is objective evidence of impairment. This approach ensures that ECL reflects both the likelihood of default and the expected drawdown, maintaining prudence and compliance with NFRS 9 and NRB requirements.

Transfer between stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories (other than POCI) depending on their relative change in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on bank's assessments. Financial instruments are transferred out of Stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment as described above as per the ECL Policy.

Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1:

If all due contractual payments associated with such credit facility as at the date of upgrading are fully settled.

Transfer Out of Stage 3:

Though the conditions for an exposure to be classified in Stage 3 no longer exist, the Bank continues to monitor for a minimum probationary period of 3 months to upgrade from Stage 3.

For Restructured/Rescheduled Exposures:

Restructured and rescheduled facilities are gradually upgraded upon satisfactory repayment for a stipulated period according to the policy while exercising prudence principles. The Bank monitor restructured/rescheduled exposures classified under Stage 3 for a minimum probationary period of 24 months before upgradation.

Key Inputs, Assumptions and Estimation Techniques

Recognition of Expected Credit Losses – Approaches

a. General Approach

The bank applies the general approach for recognition of Expected Credit Losses loans and advances to customers, loans to banks and financial institutions, investment securities measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, and loan commitments and financial guarantees and staff loans. Under this approach, exposures are classified into Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition, with a 12-month ECL recognized for Stage 1 and lifetime ECL for Stages 2 and 3. Interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount for Stages 1 and 2, and on the actual receipt basis for Stage 3.

b. Simplified Approach

The Bank's policy is to apply the simplified approach to trade receivables without a significant financing component, lease

receivables, contract assets under NFRS 15, and certain short-term staff or retail loans. Under this approach, lifetime ECL is recognized from initial recognition without staging assessment, typically using a provision matrix or simplified statistical model adjusted for forward-looking information. However, no ECL has been calculated for these items during the reporting period.

Methodology and Data Source

The Bank's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) estimates are based on a combination of internal historical data, regulatory guidance and forward-looking macroeconomic information. Historical default rates are derived from the bank's internal portfolio performance records, covering default rates actually observed by the bank in past. Historical loss rates are derived from the banks internal portfolio covering default, recoveries and write offs over the past years. This includes portfolio level default histories, Days Past Due (DPD) migration trends, collateral recovery rates and cure rates.

Where internal history is insufficient to produce statistically reliable estimates- particularly for certain loan products or off-balance sheet exposures – the bank supplements its analysis with:

- Parameters and indicative ratios provided in the Nepal Rastra Bank's ECL Implementation Guidelines (eg, Credit Conversion Factor [CCF], utilization ratios.
- Floor rates prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for Probability of Default (PD)

Forward looking adjustments are applied to historical rates to reflect expected changes in the economic environment. These adjustments are informed by macroeconomic forecasts sourced from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Bank uses scenario-weighted projections (baseline, upturn, downturn) to modify Probability of Default (PD) estimates, ensuring that the ECL reflects both past performance and anticipated future conditions.

Incorporation of Forward-Looking Information

It is a fundamental principal of NFRS 9 that the provisions bank hold against the potential future Credit Risk losses should depend, not just on the health of the economy today, but should also take into account potential changes to the economic environment.

To capture the effect of changes to the economic environment, the Probability of Default (PD) used to calculate ECL incorporate the forward- looking information in the form of forecasts of the values of economic variable.

Variable Selection

The bank initially considered a broad range of macroeconomic variables sourced from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Through statistical testing – including correlation analysis, regression significant testing and model fit evaluation– only those variables with a consistent and statistically significant relationship with default rates for the Bank's portfolios were retained in the final model.

Different portfolios may use different subsets of these variables, depending on their relevance to the credit behavior.

Macroeconomic Scenario

Para 5.5.17(a) requires the estimate of expected credit losses to reflect an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The three possible scenarios are taken into account i.e. Baseline, Upturn and downturn. The base line forecasts are used to create the upturn and downturn scenarios. The bank determines the upturn and downturn of the macroeconomic variable using +/- Standard Deviation of the baseline. The bank uses the following probability weights:

Particulars	Probability Weights
Base Line	40%
Upturn	30%
Downturn	30%

These weights reflect management's assessment of the relative likelihood of each scenario over the forecast horizon.

Macro Economic Variables used in the model

The table below presents the variables incorporated in the ECL model for the next 12 months. These variables are applied at a portfolio level, with relevance determined by the statistical significance and predictive power for each product segment.

Baseline

Variables	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General Government Total Expenditure (Diff)	0.1483	0.1749	0.1524	0.0923
DR Lag 1	2.3365	2.3608	1.4518	0.7925
Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total (Scaled)	0.7112	0.7164	0.7201	0.7207
DR Lag 1	0.5907	0.2934	0.0477	-0.1436
General government total expenditure (Scaled)	-1.5511	-1.4111	-1.2892	-1.2150
Lag Gross national savings (Scaled)	0.9985	1.1401	1.1927	1.1824

Upturn

Variables	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General Government Total Expenditure (Diff)	-0.1583	-0.0386	-0.0017	-0.0531
DR Lag 1	1.4790	0.5198	-0.1280	-0.5326
Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total (Scaled)	0.8273	0.8325	0.8362	0.8368
DR Lag 1	-0.4060	-0.7033	-0.9490	-1.1404
General government total expenditure (Scaled)	-0.5511	-0.4111	-0.2892	-0.2150
Lag Gross national savings (Scaled)	1.9985	2.1401	2.1927	2.1824

Downturn

Variables	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General Government Total Expenditure (Diff)	0.4548	0.4144	0.3690	0.3226
DR Lag 1	3.2427	2.5422	1.9671	1.5498
Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total (Scaled)	0.5952	0.6003	0.6040	0.6046
DR Lag 1	1.5875	1.2902	1.0445	0.8531
General government total expenditure (Scaled)	-2.5511	-2.4111	-2.2892	-2.2150
Lag Gross national savings (Scaled)	-0.0015	0.1401	0.1927	0.1824

Probability Weighted

Variables	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General Government Total Expenditure (Diff)	0.1483	0.1827	0.1711	0.1179
DR Lag 1	2.3608	1.4993	0.8688	0.4480
Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total (Scaled)	0.3405	0.3611	0.3764	0.3785
DR Lag 1	0.5808	0.2854	0.0413	-0.1488
General government total expenditure (Scaled)	-1.5511	-1.411	-1.2892	-1.2150
Lag Gross national savings (Scaled)	0.9985	1.1401	1.1927	1.1824

The above quarterly macroeconomic forecasts are applied in the bank's ECL models to adjust Probability of Default (PD) estimates for each quarter within the forecast horizon. For lifetime ECL calculations, these quarterly forecasts are extended beyond 12 months using econometric models.

Net Realizable value and Haircuts

The Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, gold, Government Securities, Letters of Credit/Guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets etc.,

The Bank determines the Net Realizable value of collateral as the current fair value reduced by estimated realization costs and the applicable haircut, in accordance with the Nepal Rastra Bank's NFRS 9 – Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024.

The realization cost and haircuts used are as follows:

S.N.	Collateral Details	Realization Cost	Haircut
1.	Land or Land & Building	5%	25%
2.	Inventories and Fixed Assets (Excluding land/building)	5%	25% (or 50% if no fair value)
3.	Debtors/Receivables (Non due and due for 3 months, debtors due more than 3 months excluded)	5%	25%
4.	Gold & Silver	10%	N/A
5.	Non-Governmental Securities	5%	10%
6.	Other Collateral	N/A	25%

Quantitative Information

Impairment Charges

The following table shows the total Impairment Allowance of the Bank for the year ending.

Particulars	Previous Year 2080/81	Current Year 2081/82
Loans and Advances (A)	1,413,005,939	1,806,577,642
Loans to Staffs (B)	918,826	1,290,966
Off- Balance sheet Items (C)	312,949	141,840
Total Impairment (A+B+C)	1,414,237,714	1,808,010,449

Impairment Charges as per Staging

The following table shows the total impairment allowance of the bank as per the staging.

PARTICULARS	EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS (ECL) FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 2082			
	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	TOTAL
Loans & Advances (A)	114,967,894	224,122,795	1,467,486,953	1,806,557,642
Loans to Staffs (B)	1,290,966	-	-	1,290,966
Off Balance Sheet Items (C)	141,840	-	-	141,840
Total (A+B+C)	116,400,701	224,122,795	1,467,486,953	1,808,010,449

Recognition of Impairment Charges on Loans and Advances

The Bank, following regulatory backstop as mentioned in Clause 16 of "NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024" has recognized impairment on credit exposures as the Higher of total ECL calculated as per NFRS 9 and existing regulatory provisions as mentioned in Unified NRB Directives no 02.

Following is the details of impairment under both methods:

Particulars	Amount
Total Impairment as per NRB	2,504,409,653
Total Impairment as per ECL	1,808,010,449

The higher of two above, i.e. 2,504,409,653 has been taken in account for impairment loss on loan and advances for the reporting period

Interest Income Recognition

Interest income on Loans and Advances is recognized as per Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025.

Stage 1 Financial Assets- Based on coupon interest rate on principal outstanding for all financial assets (Accrual Basis)

Stage 2 Financial Assets- Based on coupon interest rate on principal outstanding for all financial assets (Accrual Basis)

Stage 3 Financial Assets- Based on cash basis approach (incremental) and coupon interest rate applied on principal outstanding

For stage 3 financial assets, interest income recognized on accrual basis shall be adjusted against the movement in accrued interest receivable during the current quarter and interest suspense at beginning of quarter and only cash based interest income during the current quarter shall be recognized. Similarly, for Stage 1 and 2 financial assets, interest income is recognized on accrual basis (coupon rate or effective rate) and any interest suspense at the beginning of quarter is also recognized as interest income.

e) Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs expense, including revenues and expenses that relating to transaction with any of groups other components, whose operating results are reviewed by management.

f) Staff Bonus

Proposed bonus for staff have been provided for 10% of net profit before such bonus.

g) Interim Financial Statements:

Interim Financial Statements are prepared and published on quarterly basis in accordance with NRB Directives in compliance with statutory and legal requirement within the time frame as prescribed.

h) Gratuity and Accumulated Leave Provision:**Gratuity**

The bank has followed Defined Contribution Plan from 2024/07/11. Provision for gratuity has been deposited in CIT as per Employee Service Bylaws.

Under the newly implemented policy, Bank has provided gratuity at 8.33% of basic salary of each month for all employees. Further, if the employee has completed 10 years of service as on date of approval of employee service bylaws from NRB, Bank shall provide gratuity at 12.5% and 16.67% of basic salary of every month after the completion of 15 years and 20 years of service respectively.

Accordingly, the bank has deposited Rs. 20,433,413/- for gratuity expense in CIT for FY 2081-82.

Leave

The Bank has recognized an additional provision of NPR 10,114,511/- for accumulated leave liability in the current year. Being non-funded arrangement, total amount is booked as liability for bank. Moreover, leave encashment paid in excess of accumulated leave exceeding 60 days each of sick and annual leave is also charged in profit and loss account.

Particulars	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
Defined Benefit Obligations	99,595,973	89,481,462
Fair Value of Planned Assets	-	-
Net Liability	99,595,973	89,481,462

i) Operating Lease

As per NFRS 16, Lease expense shall be recognized at the commencement date, a lessee shall recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability by:

- (a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- (b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- (c) Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments;

Particulars	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
Lease Liabilities		
Current	65,147,728	59,157,173
Non-Current	403,617,043	454,242,194
Total Lease Liability	468,764,771	513,399,367
Reconciliation of Right of Use (ROU) Asset		
ROU Asset as of 1st Shrawan	423,739,415	506,196,879
Addition during the year	57,853,120	11,007,498
Depreciation	73,524,844	75,917,433
ROU Asset derecognized	40,067,794	17,547,529
Closing Balance	367,999,897	423,739,415
Reconciliation of Lease Liabilities		
Lease Liability as of 1st Shrawan	513,399,367	573,108,955
Addition during the year	57,853,120	11,007,498
Interest	46,671,646	54,255,675
Lease Payments	104,996,903	107,112,235
Lease Liability derecognized	44,162,459	17,860,525
Closing Balance	468,764,771	513,399,367

j) Deferred Tax Asset/Liability:

Tax effect of all the NFRS adjustment are created and reflected under deferred tax income or expenses. All the adjustments relating to current year are taxed in current period and all the prior year NFRS adjustments have been deferred.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Investment Securities	-	34,848,670	(34,848,670)
Property and Equipment	-	104,071,346	(104,071,346)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	29,878,792	-	29,878,792
Lease Liabilities	140,629,431	-	140,629,431
Debentures	867,318	-	867,318
Deferred tax on temporary differences			32,455,525
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			-
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) as on year end of Ashadh 2082			32,455,525
Recognised in profit or loss			67,304,195
Recognised in other comprehensive income			(34,848,670)
Recognised directly in equity			-
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 01, 2081			(54,013,504)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(21,557,979)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss			784,482
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in OCI			(22,342,461)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized directly in Equity			-

k) Staff Loans measured at fair value

Under previous NAS, staff loans were recorded at cost less repayments net of loan loss provision, if any. Under NFRS, the Bank has to measure the staff loans granted below the market interest rate at their fair value, calculate based on the market interest rate of similar products.

The fair value of such loans as at Ashad 32 2082 was NPR 624.44 Million. The difference between the fair value and NAS carrying amount was NPR 179.01 Million has been netted off against staff loans & recognized as deferred employee expenditure.

l) Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread

The weighted average interest rate spread between Loan and Investment and Deposit Liabilities are shown as below;

Particulars	Annual Average %
Average Interest Rate of Loan and Investment	9.30%
Average Interest Rate of Deposit and Borrowing	5.02%
Average Interest Rate Spread	4.27%

m) Loans and Advances extended to Promoters

The Bank has not extended any loans to promoters during the year.

n) Non-Banking Assets

Non-Banking Assets are the assets obtained as security for loans & advances and subsequently taken over by the Bank in the course of loan recovery. Such assets are booked at fair market value or total amount due from the borrower, whichever is lower.

Particulars	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
Opening Balance	352,139,820	374,298,199
Addition during the year.	99,278,791	48,746,000
Disposal during the year	(97,238,582)	(70,904,379)
Closing Balance	354,180,029	352,139,820

List of Non-Banking Assets

S.N.	Name of Borrower	Date of assuming NBA	Total amount of NBA (Rs.)
1	Mathagadhi Furniture Udhog	13/04/2021	6,800,000
2	Palhi Bhagwati Traders	13/04/2022	13,646,718
3	Tshiring Enterprises	13/04/2022	9,958,000
4	S and A Construction and Suppliers	13/04/2022	2,000,000
5	Platinum Publication Pvt. Ltd.	09/05/2022	14,075,788
6	Shree Pathivara Trade	15/07/2022	38,957,000
7	Grace Paper Mills Pvt Ltd	06/07/2022	22,906,905
8	Sabin & Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	14/07/2022	39,142,430
9	R.K Supplier and Traders	14/07/2022	20,281,141
10	Nawadurga Traders & Suppliers	09/10/2022	6,930,000
11	Parbat Alina Cosmetic Pasal	09/10/2022	5,780,000
12	Evergreen Drinking Water & Nitam Shrestha	14/01/2023	19,622,000
13	Namuna Mart Department Store Pvt. Ltd.	24/01/2023	23,776,895
14	Simon Business Pvt. Ltd.	20/02/2023	25,778,362
15	Threepage Collection & Rabindra Titung	18/01/2024	9,000,000
16	Jamir Suppliers&Jamir Ahamad	14/05/2024	5,408,000
17	Sonamai Saw Mill & Furniture Udhog & Mangal Mahato Sudi & Anil Kumar Sah	07/07/2024	13,946,375
18	Maa Rajdevi Saw Mill	07/07/2024	13,325,625
19	Kopila Krishi Tatha pashupalan Farm	09/07/2024	7,066,000
20	Salok Suppliers	23/05/2025	22,377,000
21	Siddhartha Pasu Farm & Indira Kumari Bishwokarma	02/07/2025	8,459,163
22	Piyuskha Cold Drinks Center, Puspa Devi Magar & Uttam Situng	02/07/2025	11,874,000
23	Laxmi Trade & Suppliers	02/07/2025	13,068,628
Total			354,180,029

o) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities related details have been presented under Schedule 4.28.

p) Earnings per Share

Earnings per Share is calculated using the earnings attributable to equity shareholders for the period divided by the number of weighted average number of shares as required under NAS 33 Earnings per share.

Particulars	Units	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	NPR	669,751,323	581,831,823
Weighted average of number of equity shares used in computing basic earnings per share	Nos.	35,108,462	32,811,647
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	NPR	19.08	17.73
Diluted Earnings Per Share (DPS)	NPR	19.08	17.73

As there are no potential ordinary shares that would dilute current earning of equity holders, basic EPS and diluted EPS are equal for the period presented.

q) Unpaid Dividend

As on balance sheet date, total dividend payable amounts to Rs. 2,133,702/- (Previous year Rs. 121,816). Details have been presented as under:

Particulars	Amount
Dividend Payable FY 080/081	2,133,702
Total	2,133,702

r) Non-performing assets

The Banks' non-performing assets ratio stood at 3.49% as at balance sheet date. The total non-performing assets is as below:

PARTICULARS	THIS YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR	CHANGE	
			AMOUNT	%
Performing Loan				
Pass	46,639,318,734	41,682,811,146	4,956,507,588	12%
Watch List	5,682,014,036	6,790,379,980	(1,108,365,944)	-16%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL)				
Restructured/rescheduled	-	-	-	0%
Substandard	105,261,638	378,394,600	(273,132,962)	-72%
Doubtful	118,808,870	239,951,958	(121,143,088)	-50%
Loss	1,669,866,113	1,068,268,810	601,597,303	56%
Gross Loans & Advances	54,215,269,392	50,159,806,494	4,055,462,898	8%

s) Interest Capitalization

The Bank has capitalized interest outstanding of Rs. 11,601,970/- as on Ashadh end 2082. The borrower wise detail of interest capitalized during the year is as follows:

Borrower Name	Interest Capitalization (Rs.)
LC Energy Limited	8,908,885
Upper Myagdi Hydropower Ltd.	2,693,085
Total	11,601,970

t) Loan write off

During the fiscal year following loans had been written off:

Borrower Name	Amount written off (Rs.)
Narayan Prasad Lamsal	904,548
Jit Bahadur Khatri	1,173,999
Krom Sing Rana	457,498
Bishnu Pariyar	11,522
Narayan Prasad Aryal	2,835,623
Purni Maya Kuwar	34,964
Laxmi Pariyar	9,523
Rana Maya Pariyar	25,129
Rita Kunwar	18,136
Anita Gurung	19,338
Laxmi Rai	14,016
Usha Pun Magar	11,307
Hemant Giri	1,426,926
Alpana Kandu Singh	39,911
Anupama Kandu Baniya	91,450
Samana Sahi Thapa	51,079
Sarita Tilija	59,931
Mina Kafle	49,891
Gita Garbuja Magar	64,881
Amrita Shrish	84,306
Sarita Thapa	60,221
Chandeshwari Yadav	26,887
Parbati Thapa	73,759
Bimala Gharti Magar	35,572
Lekh Maya Bohora Chhetri	93,369
Nar Maya Gurung	95,711
Maya Nepali Sarki	83,212
Sangita Balal Thapa	78,098
Tulsi Rana	57,036
Rita Kumari Darlami	69,779
Pabisara Suryabansi	27,323
Tapaiko Palpali Sunchadi Pasal	1,006,908
Suk Maya Gurung	63,101
Pampha Kumari Damai	37,230
Sanu Damai	95,442
Narmada Saru	136,222
Dipa K.C	41,566
Punam Joshi	41,812
Bhawana Thapa	60,456
Punam Chhetri	27,436
Bishnu Bahadur Khadka	2,967,874
Krishna Ghalan	98,680
Sangita Thapa	131,420
Menuka Devi Pradhan	131,642
Anu Bishwokarma	14,119
Salok Suppliers	9,267,584
Sanjay Bahadur Singh	767,136
Matapita Traders	2,383,796
Ranjit Kumar Jha	21,436
Mina Kumari Uchai Thakuri	724,818
Piyushka Cold Drinks Centre	530,424
Nibha Akikrit Krishi Farm	3,287
Ram Sah Teli	563,320
Sheetal Khaja Ghar	709,983

Borrower Name	Amount written off (Rs.)
Bhuwan Prasad	508,528
Arun Kumar Sharma	2,823,895
Ayush Shrivastav	225,246
Ram Bahadur Bishwakarma	755,374
Kumkum Cosmetic	57,928
Ayush Trading House	3,143,904
Two Brothers Multipurpose Pvt. Ltd.	1,475,610
Shankar Baba Auto Workshop	431,919
New Shashi Traders	305,582
Om Kirana Pasal	57,757
Santakumari Sunchadi Byabasaya Udhy	5,424
Rajat Matsay Yewam Poultry Farm	782,005
Laxmi Trade & Suppliers	8,640,936
Siddhartha Pashu Farm	1,688,541
Rakesh Kumar Raut	96,739
Udit Narayan Shah	648,433
Saroj Yadav	1,001,723
Barewa Pharmacy	793,434
Total	51,353,617

u) Subsidized Loan

The details of subsidized loan is as below:

Particulars	No. of customers	Amount (Rs.)
Subsidized Loan	999	910,316,192

5.9 Events after reporting date

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Appropriate adjustments in the financial statements and disclosures in notes to accounts have been made for all material and significant events that have occurred between the balance sheet date and date when the financial statements have been authorized for issue.

Where necessary all material events after reporting date have been considered and appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the Financial Statements as per NAS 10. There are no material events that have occurred subsequent to 16 July 2025 till the signing of this financial statement on 07 September 2025.

PRINCIPAL INDICATORS

S.N.	PARTICULARS	INDICATORS	2077/2078	2078/2079	2079/2080	2080/2081	2081/82
1	Net Profit/Gross Income	%	13.51	9.62	4.78	7.80	10.53
2	Earnings Per Share	Rs	22.56	18.78	11.01	17.73	19.08
3	Market Value per Share	Rs	580.00	349.90	327.00	416.00	500.69
4	Price Earning Ratio	Ratio	25.71	18.63	29.69	23.46	26.25
5	Dividend (including bonus) on share capital	%	19.47	4.64	-	12.00	15.79
6	Cash Dividend on share Capital	%	0.97	0.23	-	5.00	5.79
7	Interest Income/Loans & Advances	%	10.35	13.22	15.86	14.34	11.31
8	Employee Expenses/Total Operating Exps	%	62.21	59.96	62.20	63.39	64.16
9	Interest Exps on Total Deposit and Borrowings	%	5.78	8.31	9.79	8.09	5.63
10	Exchange Fluctuation Gain/Total Income	%	0.000954	0.001540	0.000691	0.006564	0.011884
11	Staff Bonus/ Total Employee Expenses	%	18.06	15.58	8.90	15.10	16.06
12	Net Profit/Loans & Advances	%	1.51	1.34	0.78	1.18	1.27
13	Net Profit/ Total Assets	%	1.17	0.99	0.58	0.87	0.94
14	Total Credit/Deposit	%	88.44	88.33	83.92	84.03	85.38
15	Total Operating Expenses/Total Assets	%	1.95	1.95	1.85	1.79	1.74
16	Adequacy of Capital Fund on Risk Weighted Assets						
a.	Core Capital	%	10.02	8.59	8.62	9.61	9.91
b.	Supplementary Capital	%	3.91	3.54	3.62	2.89	2.67
c.	Total Capital Fund	%	13.93	12.13	12.24	12.50	12.58
17	Liquidity	%	22.10	23.99	24.49	24.69	24.49
18	Non Performing Loans/Total Loans	%	1.61	2.31	3.09	3.36	3.49
19	Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread	%	4.20	4.81	4.59	4.59	4.27
20	Book Net worth	Rs	3,838,240,300	4,364,579,329	4,735,703,257	5,384,343,357	5,937,460,610
21	Return on Equity	%	15.58%	13.52%	7.63%	10.81%	11.28%
22	Total Shares	Number	26,519,637	31,425,770	32,811,647	32,811,647	35,108,462
23	Book Net Worth Per Share	Rs.	145	139	144	164	169
24	Reserve & Surplus	Rs	1,186,276,588	1,222,002,307	1,454,538,589	2,103,178,688	2,426,614,414
25	Total Employees	Number	905	955	1,031	988	966

COMPARISON OF PROJECTED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PUBLISHED FOR THE ISSUANCE OF 9% KSBBL DEBENTURE 2087 AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF FY 2081-82

Statement of Financial Position	As per Projected Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalent	11,063,097,550	1,786,654,797	(9,276,442,753)	-83.85%	Cash is maintained as per necessity and NRB requirement.
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4,575,276,151	2,724,031,338	(1,851,244,813)	-40.46%	NRB balance is maintained as per NRB requirement.
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	0.00%	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	0.00%	
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	0.00%	
Loans and Advances to BFIs	1,410,100,891	2,537,879,119	1,127,778,228	79.98%	DSL loan was disbursed more than projected.
Loans and Advances to Customers	74,336,498,054	50,077,497,277	(24,259,000,777)	-32.63%	Credit growth has been affected due to low credit demand in market.
Investment Securities	9,254,731,249	12,290,942,521	3,036,211,272	32.81%	More focus to increase non interest income.
Current Tax Assets	114,461,612	-	(114,461,612)	-100.00%	Advance tax was planned effectively.
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	0.00%	
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	0.00%	
Investment Property	-	354,180,029	354,180,029	0.00%	Investment property was created due to takeover of collateral from bad loans which was not expected.
Property and Equipment	831,470,241	932,123,307	100,653,066	12.11%	Right of use Asset is created as per NFRS requirement.
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	13,569,716	13,304,569	(265,147)	-1.95%	Intangible assets are purchased as per actual requirement.
Deferred Tax Assets	-	32,455,525	32,455,525	0.00%	Deferred tax asset is calculated on actual basis.
Other Assets	454,787,672	705,505,466	250,717,794	55.13%	Due to increase in deferred revenue expenditure and NRB subsidy receivable.
Total Assets	102,053,993,136	71,454,573,948	(30,599,419,188)	-29.98%	

Contd...

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Statement of Financial Position	As per Projected Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	1,709,628,028	667,439,221	(1,042,188,807)	-60.96%	Bank has held deposit of other banks as per necessity.
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	0.00%	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	0.00%	
Deposits from Customers	91,402,932,304	62,834,301,164	(28,568,631,140)	-31.26%	In order to keep CD ratio in higher level, deposit has been planned accordingly
Borrowings	-	-	-	0.00%	
Current Tax Liabilities	-	11,699,214	11,699,214	0.00%	Advance tax was planned effectively.
Provisions	-	26,950,201	26,950,201	0.00%	Provisions were created as per actual requirement.
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	0.00%	
Other Liabilities	1,024,033,585	979,614,600	(44,418,985)	-4.34%	Provisions were created as per actual requirement.
Debt Securities Issued	1,000,000,000	997,108,939	(2,891,061)	-0.29%	The difference is due to amortization of debenture as per NFRS.
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	0.00%	
Total Liabilities	95,136,593,916	65,517,113,338	(29,619,480,578)	-31.13%	
Equity					
Share Capital	3,472,311,620	3,510,846,195	38,534,575	1.11%	Due to issuance of bonus shares which is more than projected.
Share Premium	-	-	-	0.00%	
Retained Earnings	1,502,373,843	587,575,801	(914,798,042)	-60.89%	Impact in earning due to adverse impact in business growth.
Reserves	1,942,713,756	1,839,038,613	(103,675,143)	-5.34%	Reserves are created on the basis of actual profit and as per regulatory requirement.
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	6,917,399,220	5,937,460,610	(979,938,610)	-14.17%	
Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-		
Total Equity	6,917,399,220	5,937,460,610	(979,938,610)	-14.17%	
Total Liabilities and Equity	102,053,993,136	71,454,573,948	(30,599,419,189)	-29.98%	

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Statement of Profit or Loss	As per Projected Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Interest income	8,887,068,416	5,948,664,602	(2,938,403,814)	-33.06%	Impact in interest income due to adverse impact in business growth.
Interest expense	6,198,872,620	3,630,170,436	(2,568,702,184)	-41.44%	The difference in interest expense is due to fluctuation of interest rate which is published in monthly basis.
Net interest income	2,688,195,795	2,318,494,165	(369,701,630)	-13.75%	
Fee and commission income	387,014,393	335,726,086	(51,288,307)	-13.25%	Adverse impact in business growth has affected the fee and commission income
Fee and commission expense	3,090,359	25,496,010	22,405,651	725.02%	The increment is due to increment in VISA card related expenses which is more than projected.
Net fee and commission income	383,924,035	310,230,076	(73,693,959)	-19.19%	
Net interest, fee and commission income	3,072,119,830	2,628,724,241	(443,395,589)	-14.43%	
Net trading income	104,170	755,484	651,314	625.24%	Foreign exchange transaction is more than projected.
Other operating income	70,467,888	71,825,247	1,357,359	1.93%	Sale of investment is more than expected.
Total operating income	3,142,691,899	2,701,304,972	(441,386,917)	-14.04%	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	137,006,739	418,131,595	281,124,856	205.19%	Loan Loss provision is higher than expected
Net operating income	3,005,685,150	2,283,173,377	(722,511,773)	-24.04%	
Operating expense		-		0.00%	
Personnel expenses	894,293,949	797,361,610	(96,932,339)	-10.84%	Personnel expenses is less than expected
Other operating expenses	505,025,798	287,060,947	(217,964,851)	-43.16%	Operating expenses have incurred less than expected.
Depreciation & Amortization	143,928,854	158,263,160	14,334,306	9.96%	Depreciation of ROU asset is considered which was not projected.
Operating profit	1,462,436,549	1,040,487,660	(421,948,889)	-28.85%	
Non operating income	-	3,794,945	3,794,945	0.00%	Recovery of written off loans was not projected during preparation of projected report
Non operating expense	-	51,353,617	51,353,617	0.00%	Loan write off was not projected during preparation of projected report.
Profit before income tax	1,462,436,549	992,928,988	(469,507,561)	-32.10%	
Income tax expense		-	-	0.00%	
Current Tax	438,730,964	323,962,147	(114,768,817)	-26.16%	Tax expense is calculated on actual basis
Deferred Tax	-	(784,482)	(784,482)	0.00%	Deferred tax expense is calculated on actual basis.
Profit / (loss) for the period	1,023,705,585	669,751,323	(353,954,262)	-34.58%	Projected profit could not be achieved due to higher impairment charge and lower net interest income.

COMPARISON UNAUDITED AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF FY 2081-82

Statement of Financial Position	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,786,621,404	1,786,654,797	33,394	0.00%	Adjustment of interest on nostro accounts.
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	2,724,031,338	2,724,031,338	-	0.00%	
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	0.00%	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-	
Loans and Advances to BFIs loss provision.	2,589,078,226	2,537,879,119	(51,199,107)	-1.98%	Final adjustments of AIR as per ECL Gudielines and adjustment of final loan
Loans and Advances to Customers	49,967,284,128	50,077,497,277	110,213,149	0.22%	
Investment Securities	12,290,527,688	12,290,942,521	414,834	0.00%	Adjustment of fair value of open ended mutual funds
Current Tax Assets	8,131,691	-	(8,131,691)	-100.00%	Actual tax is more due to increas ein profit
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-	
Investment Property	354,180,029	354,180,029	-	0.00%	
Property and Equipment	937,737,752	932,123,307	(5,614,445)	-0.60%	Reclassification and adjustment of ROU Asset.
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	12,155,621	13,304,569	1,148,949	9.45%	Reclassification and adjustments
Deferred Tax Assets	31,795,494	32,455,525	660,031	2.08%	Final calculation of deferred tax assets.
Other Assets	701,433,167	705,505,466	4,072,299	0.58%	Adjustment of staff loan and receivables.
Total Assets	71,402,976,536	71,454,573,948	51,597,412	0.07%	

Contd...

Contd...

Statement of Financial Position	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	667,439,221	667,439,221	-	0.00%	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	0.00%	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	
Deposits from Customers	62,834,301,164	62,834,301,164	-	0.00%	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	
Current Tax Liabilities	-	11,699,214	11,699,214	0.00%	Actual tax is more due to increase in profit
Provisions	27,468,525	26,950,201	(518,324)	-1.89%	Minor adjustment
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Other Liabilities	973,942,705	979,614,600	5,671,895	0.58%	Reclassification of accounts and leave adjustment
Debt Securities Issued	997,108,939	997,108,939	-	0.00%	
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities	65,500,260,553	65,517,113,338	16,852,784	0.03%	
Equity					
Share Capital	3,510,846,195	3,510,846,195	-	0.00%	
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	
Retained Earnings	607,401,843	587,575,801	(19,826,042)	-3.26%	Changes due to change in Profit figure after final audit.
Reserves	1,784,467,945	1,839,038,613	54,570,668	3.06%	Changes due to change in Profit figure after final audit.
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	5,902,715,983	5,937,460,610	34,744,627	0.59%	
Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	
Total Equity	5,902,715,983	5,937,460,610	34,744,627	0.59%	
Total Liabilities and Equity	71,402,976,536	71,454,573,947	51,597,411	0.07%	

Contd...

Contd...

Statement of Profit or Loss	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Interest income	5,874,639,181	5,948,664,602	74,025,421	1.26%	Adjustments of interest income as per ECL Guideline and NFRS adjustment of Staff Loan.
Interest expense	3,630,170,436	3,630,170,436	-	0.00%	
Net interest income	2,244,468,744	2,318,494,165	74,025,421	3.30%	
Fee and commission income	335,521,209	335,726,086	204,877	0.06%	Effect of income pertaining to the fiscal year accounted after year end
Fee and commission expense	25,496,010	25,496,010	-	0.00%	
Net fee and commission income	310,025,199	310,230,076	204,877	0.07%	
Net interest, fee and commission income	2,554,493,943	2,628,724,241	74,230,298	2.91%	
Net trading income	755,484	755,484	-	0.00%	
Other operating income	77,423,623	71,825,247	(5,598,376)	-7.23%	Adjustment of derecognition of ROU Asset and lease liability.
Total operating income	2,632,673,050	2,701,304,972	68,631,922	2.61%	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	417,478,974	418,131,595	652,620	0.16%	Adjustment for provision as suggested by external auditors/regulators.
Net operating income	2,215,194,075	2,283,173,377	67,979,301	3.07%	
Operating expense		-			
Personnel expenses	781,796,238	797,361,610	15,565,372	1.99%	NFRS adjustment of staff loan, leave and bonus
Other operating expenses	287,013,817	287,060,947	47,130	0.02%	Expense booked after year end
Depreciation & Amortization	159,397,969	158,263,160	(1,134,809)	-0.71%	Adjustment in Depreciation on ROU Asset as per NFRS.
Operating profit	986,986,051	1,040,487,660	53,501,608	5.42%	
Non operating income	3,794,945	3,794,945	-	0.00%	
Non operating expense	51,353,617	51,353,617	-	0.00%	
Profit before income tax	939,427,380	992,928,988	53,501,608	5.70%	
Income tax expense		-	-	0.00%	
Current Tax	304,130,300	323,962,147	19,831,847	6.52%	Change in tax figure after audit.
Deferred Tax	-	(784,482)	(784,482)	0.00%	Change in tax figure after audit.
Profit /(loss) for the period	635,297,080	669,751,323	34,454,243	5.42%	



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं
फोन नं.: ०१-४४१२३०७
Site: www.nrb.org.np
Email: nrbfsd@nrb.org.np
पोष्ट बक्स: ७३

पत्रसंख्या : वि.सं.सु.वि./गैर-स्थलगत/कामना सेवा/०८२/८३
च.नं. ३९

मिति : २०८२/०५/३१

श्री कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड,
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाण्डौ ।

विषय: लाभांश घोषणा/वितरण तथा वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन सम्बन्धमा ।

महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण तथा अन्य प्रतिवेदनहरूका आधारमा गैर-स्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरूका सम्बन्धमा देहाय बमोजिमका निर्देशनहरू शेरधनीहरूको जानकारीका लागि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित गर्ने गरी संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ । साथै, संस्थाले प्रस्ताव गरे अनुसार आ.व. २०८१/८२ सम्मको सञ्चित मुनाफाबाट २०८२ असार मसान्तमा कायम रहेको चुक्ता पूँजी रु.३,५१,०८,४६,१९५/- को १० प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ३५,१०,८४,६१९.५४ (अक्षरेपी पैतिस करोड दश लाख चौरासी हजार छ सय उन्नाइस रुपैयाँ र पैसा चौबन्न मात्र) बोनस शेर र ५.७८९५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रु. २०,३२,६०,४४०.४८ (अक्षरेपी बीस करोड बत्तिस लाख साठी हजार चार सय चालिस रुपैयाँ र पैसा अडचालिस मात्र) बराबरको नगद लाभांश (लाभांशमा लाग्ने कर प्रयोजनको लागि समेत) गरी कुल १५.७८९५ प्रतिशतले हुने लाभांश (बोनस शेर तथा नगद) रु ५५,४३,४५,०६०.०२ (अक्षरेपी पचपन्न करोड त्रिचालिस लाख पैतालिस हजार साठी रुपैयाँ र पैसा दुई मात्र) वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाको समेत पालना हुने गरी वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट स्वीकृत भएको अवस्थामा मात्र वितरण गर्न स्वीकृति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

१. कर्जा प्रवाह पश्चात अनिवार्य रुपमा कर्जा सदुपयोगिताको सुनिश्चितता गरी प्रवाहित कर्जाको नियमित रुपमा अनुगमन गर्ने कार्यलाई प्रभावकारी रुपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्नुहुन ।
२. यस बैंकबाट जारी एकीकृत निर्देशन नं १९/०८१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाको पूर्णरुपमा पालना गर्नुहुन ।
३. कर्जा व्यवस्थापन, ग्राहक पहिचान (KYC), सूचना प्रविधि, सञ्चालन जोखिम लगायतका विषयमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकबाट औल्याएका कैफियतहरू पुनः नदोहोरिने व्यवस्था गर्नुहुन ।

भवदीय,

(अमृत बहादुर बुढाथोकी)
उप-निर्देशक

बोधार्थ:

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग ।
श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग, कार्यान्वयन इकाई ।
श्री IBS (Individual Bank Supervisor) Officer



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

(नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट "ब" वर्गको इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त राष्ट्रियस्तरको विकास बैंक)

चलानी नं. ०५५/२०८२/८३

मिति : ३१/०५/२०८२

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक

वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग

बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं ।

विषय: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन सम्बन्धमा ।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तहाँको मिति २०८२/०५/३१ को पत्रसंख्या: वि.सं.सु.वि./गैर-स्थलगत/कामना सेवा/०८२/८३ चलानी नं. ३३ को पत्र प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो । यस बैंकको वार्षिक साधारणसभा प्रयोजनको लागि वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न स्वीकृति प्रदान गर्नु भएकोमा विशेष धन्यवाद सहित आभार प्रकट गर्दछौं । साथै, तहाँबाट प्राप्त निर्देशनको सम्बन्धमा मिति २०८२/०५/३१ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको ३९९ औं बैठकको निर्णय बमोजिम निम्नानुसार प्रष्ट पारिएको व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ ।

१. तहाँबाट प्राप्त निर्देशन बमोजिम कर्जा प्रवाह पश्चात अनिवार्य रुपमा कर्जा सदुपयोगिताको सुनिश्चितता गरी प्रवाहित कर्जाको नियमित रुपमा अनुगमन गर्ने कार्यलाई थप प्रभावकारी बनाइने व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ ।
२. तहाँबाट जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन नं. १९/०८१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निव्वकरण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाको पूर्ण पालना गर्न बैंक कटिबद्ध रहेको व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ ।
३. कर्जा व्यवस्थापन, ग्राहक पहिचान (KYC), सूचना प्रविधि, सञ्चालन जोखिम लगायतका विषयमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण, बाह्य लेखापरिक्षक तथा तहाँ बैंकबाट औल्याएका कैफियतहरु पुनः दोहोरिन नदिने गरी कार्यान्वयन गरिरहेको र सो कार्यलाई आगामी दिनमा थप प्रभावकारी बनाइने व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ ।

भवदीय,



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

दिनेश थकाली

प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

बेधार्थ :

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग ।

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग, कार्यान्वयन इकाई ।

श्री IBS (Individual Bank Supervisor) Officer

तीन महले विवरण

यस कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको प्रबन्धपत्रमा समय सापेक्ष र बोनस शेयर जारी पश्चात् संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने भएकोले देहाय बमोजिमका दफाहरु संशोधनको लागि पेश गरिएको छ ।

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड प्रबन्धपत्र संशोधनको तीन महले विवरण

दफा	हालको व्यवस्था	प्रस्तावित संशोधन	संशोधनको कारण
५ (ख)	विकास बैंकको जारी पूँजी रु. ३,८६,०८,८६,९९५.८० (अक्षरेपी तीन अर्ब छयासी करोड आठ लाख छयालीस हजार एक सय पन्चान्नब्बे रुपैयाँ र पैसा चालिस मात्र) हुनेछ । जसलाई प्रति शेयर रु १०० का दरले ३,५९,०८,८६९.९५८ थान साधारण शेयरमा र रु. १०० का दरले ३५,००,००० थान अग्राधिकार शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	विकास बैंकको जारी पूँजी रु. ८,२९,९९,३०,८९८.९८ (अक्षरेपी चार अर्ब छवकाईस करोड उन्नाईस लाख तिस हजार आठ सय चौध रुपैयाँ र पैसा चौरान्नब्बे मात्र) हुनेछ । जसलाई प्रति शेयर रु १०० का दरले ३,८६,९९,३०८.९५ थान साधारण शेयरमा र रु. १०० का दरले ३५,००,००० थान अग्राधिकार शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ को नाफाबाट बोनस शेयर जारी गर्दा बैंकको विद्यमान पूँजी संरचनामा हेरफेर हुने भएकोले ।
५ (ग)	विकास बैंकको चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३,८६,०८,८६,९९५.८० (अक्षरेपी तीन अर्ब छयासी करोड आठ लाख छयालीस हजार एक सय पन्चान्नब्बे रुपैयाँ र पैसा चालिस मात्र) हुनेछ । जसलाई प्रति शेयर रु १०० का दरले ३,५९,०८,८६९.९५८ थान साधारण शेयरमा र रु. १०० का दरले ३५,००,००० थान अग्राधिकार शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	विकास बैंकको जारी पूँजी रु. ८,२९,९९,३०,८९८.९८ (अक्षरेपी चार अर्ब छवकाईस करोड उन्नाईस लाख तिस हजार आठ सय चौध रुपैयाँ र पैसा चौरान्नब्बे मात्र) हुनेछ । जसलाई प्रति शेयर रु १०० का दरले ३,८६,९९,३०८.९५ थान साधारण शेयरमा र रु. १०० का दरले ३५,००,००० थान अग्राधिकार शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ को नाफाबाट बोनस शेयर जारी गर्दा बैंकको विद्यमान पूँजी संरचनामा हेरफेर हुने भएकोले ।

**यस विकास बैंकको नियमावलीमा समय सापेक्ष संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने भएकोले देहाय
बमोजिमका दफाहरु संशोधनको लागि पेश गरिएको छ ।**

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड नियमावली संशोधनको तीन महले विवरण

नियम	हालको व्यवस्था	प्रस्तावित संशोधन	संशोधनको कारण																
नियम ३०(१)	सञ्चालकको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता र सुविधा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था : (ख) सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित भए बापत अध्यक्ष र सञ्चालकहरुको प्रति बैठक भत्ता देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ : बैठक भत्ता अध्यक्ष : रु ९,०००/- बैठक भत्ता सञ्चालक : रु ८,०००/-	सञ्चालकको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता र सुविधा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था : (ख) सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित भए बापत अध्यक्ष र सञ्चालकहरुको प्रति बैठक भत्ता देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ : बैठक भत्ता अध्यक्ष : रु १२,०००/- बैठक भत्ता सञ्चालक : रु ११,०००/-	कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा ९१ (१) मा भएको व्यवस्था अनुरूप समय सापेक्ष संशोधन गर्न वाञ्छनीय देखिएकोले ।																
नियम ३१ (१) (ग)	विकास बैंकको कामको सिलसिलामा अध्यक्ष तथा सञ्चालकहरुलाई प्रदान गरिने दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ । (अ) स्वदेशमा दैनिक भत्ता रु. ५,०००/- (आ) भारतमा दैनिक भत्ता भा.रु. ५,०००/- (इ) भारत बाहेक अन्य विदेशी मुलुकमा दैनिक भत्ता अमेरिकी डलर १५०/- (ई) भ्रमण भत्ता बिल बमोजिम ।	विकास बैंकको कामको सिलसिलामा अध्यक्ष तथा सञ्चालकहरुलाई प्रदान गरिने दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ : क. स्वदेशमा भ्रमण गर्दा : <table><tr><th>विवरण</th><th>अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक</th></tr><tr><td>दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)</td><td>रु. ५,०००/-</td></tr><tr><td>होटल तथा लज भत्ता</td><td>रु ७,५००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।</td></tr><tr><td>परिवहन सुविधा</td><td>बिल बमोजिम ।</td></tr></table> ख. भारतमा भ्रमण गर्दा : <table><tr><th>विवरण</th><th>अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक</th></tr><tr><td>दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)</td><td>भा.रु. ५,०००/-</td></tr><tr><td>होटल तथा लज भत्ता</td><td>भा.रु. ७,५००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।</td></tr><tr><td>परिवहन सुविधा</td><td>बिल बमोजिम ।</td></tr></table>	विवरण	अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक	दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)	रु. ५,०००/-	होटल तथा लज भत्ता	रु ७,५००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।	परिवहन सुविधा	बिल बमोजिम ।	विवरण	अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक	दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)	भा.रु. ५,०००/-	होटल तथा लज भत्ता	भा.रु. ७,५००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।	परिवहन सुविधा	बिल बमोजिम ।	समय सापेक्ष संशोधन गर्न वाञ्छनीय देखिएकोले ।
विवरण	अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक																		
दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)	रु. ५,०००/-																		
होटल तथा लज भत्ता	रु ७,५००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।																		
परिवहन सुविधा	बिल बमोजिम ।																		
विवरण	अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक																		
दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)	भा.रु. ५,०००/-																		
होटल तथा लज भत्ता	भा.रु. ७,५००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।																		
परिवहन सुविधा	बिल बमोजिम ।																		

यस विकास बैंकको नियमावलीमा समय सापेक्ष संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने भएकोले देहाय बमोजिमका दफाहरु संशोधनको लागि पेश गरिएको छ ।

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड नियमावली संशोधनको तीन महले विवरण

नियम	हालको व्यवस्था	प्रस्तावित संशोधन	संशोधनको कारण								
		ग. भारत बाहेकका अन्य देशहरुमा : <table><tr><th>विवरण</th><th>अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक</th></tr><tr><td>दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)</td><td>अमेरिकी डलर १५०/-</td></tr><tr><td>होटल तथा लज भत्ता</td><td>अमेरिकी डलर २००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।</td></tr><tr><td>परिवहन सुविधा</td><td>बिल बमोजिम ।</td></tr></table> नोट : तालिम, गोष्ठी, सेमिनार वा अन्य उद्देश्यले भ्रमणमा जाँदा आयोजक वा आमन्त्रणकर्ताले नै खाने, बस्ने लगायतको सम्पूर्ण खर्च व्यहोर्ने भएमा : - दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित) को ५० प्रतिशत रकम मात्र प्रदान गरिनेछ । तर बस्ने मात्र व्यवस्था रहेछ भने पूरा दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता प्रदान गरिनेछ । - परिवहन सुविधा बिल बमोजिम हुनेछ ।	विवरण	अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक	दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)	अमेरिकी डलर १५०/-	होटल तथा लज भत्ता	अमेरिकी डलर २००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।	परिवहन सुविधा	बिल बमोजिम ।	
विवरण	अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक										
दैनिक भ्रमण भत्ता (खाना खर्च सहित)	अमेरिकी डलर १५०/-										
होटल तथा लज भत्ता	अमेरिकी डलर २००/- वा बिजक मध्ये जुन रकम कम हुन्छ सोहि रकम ।										
परिवहन सुविधा	बिल बमोजिम ।										
नियम ३१ (१) (घ)	अध्यक्ष तथा सञ्चालकहरुलाई पत्रपत्रिका, सञ्चार (टेलिफोन/मोबाइल/इन्टरनेट/डाटा) भत्ता बापत प्रति महिना एकमुष्ट रु. ४,०००/- प्रदान गरिनेछ ।	अध्यक्ष तथा सञ्चालकहरुलाई पत्रपत्रिका, सञ्चार (टेलिफोन/मोबाइल/इन्टरनेट/डाटा) भत्ता बापत प्रति महिना एकमुष्ट रु. ५,०००/- प्रदान गरिनेछ ।	समय सापेक्ष संशोधन गर्न वाञ्छनीय देखिएकोले ।								

अठारौं वार्षिक साधारणसभाका केही भलकहरु



» राष्ट्रिय गान प्रति सम्मान प्रकट गर्दै शेयरधनीज्यूहरु



» दिप प्रज्वलन गरि साधारणसभाको समुदघाटन गर्नुहुदै अध्यक्षज्यू



» साधारणसभामा उपस्थित महानुभावहरुलाई स्वागत गर्दै संचालकज्यू



» संचालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्दै अध्यक्षज्यू



» वार्षिक साधारणसभामा पेश वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन अध्ययन गर्दै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु



» आफ्नो जिज्ञाशा राख्दै शेयरधनी महानुभाव



» आफ्नो जिज्ञाशा राख्दै शेयरधनी महानुभाव



» शेयरधनीको जिज्ञाशाको उत्तर दिनुहुदै अध्यक्षज्यू

विभागीय प्रमुख »»

इण्डपानी भट्टराई
प्रमुख: कानून विभाग

रघुनाथ त्रिपाठी
प्रमुख: असुली विभाग

नितेश अर्याल
प्रमुख: कर्जा प्रशासन विभाग

निरञ्जन भण्डारी
प्रमुख: एकीकृत जोखिम
व्यवस्थापन विभाग

विकास अधिकारी
प्रमुख: जनशक्ति तथा
रणनीति विभाग

जिनुशा पलिखे श्रेष्ठ
प्रमुख: डिजिटल अपरेशन विभाग

पर्मा ढुङ्गेल
प्रमुख: बजारीकरण विभाग

विनोद खनाल
प्रमुख: जोखिम सम्पत्ति
(रिस्क) विभाग

बिद्यान कोइराला
प्रमुख: सुचना प्रविधि/
डिजिटल बैंकिङ विभाग

केशव सापकोटा
प्रमुख: जोखिम सम्पत्ति
(व्यवसाय/एस.एम.ई) विभाग

हिम बहादुर के.सी.
प्रमुख: वित्त तथा ट्रेजरी विभाग

सुशिल पौडेल
प्रमुख: सामान्य सेवा, बिसिसि
तथा सिस्टम्स

सुम नाथ भुसाल
प्रमुख: अनुपालना विभाग

राहुल कुमार
प्रमुख: केन्द्रिय सञ्चालन विभाग

भावना खनाल
ईन्चार्ज: कर्जा जोखिम विभाग

माधव गौतम
ईन्चार्ज: आन्तरिक लेखा
परिक्षण विभाग

प्रदेश/क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख »»

सिम लाल भुसाल
प्रमुख: कोशी प्रदेश

श्याम चवाई
प्रमुख: मधेश प्रदेश

केदार नाथ शर्मा
प्रमुख: काठमाडौं क्षेत्र

सुरेन्द्र भण्डारी
प्रमुख: नारायणगढ क्षेत्र

शिव कुमार ढकाल
प्रमुख: पोखरा क्षेत्र

हेमन्त बाबु आचार्य
प्रमुख: बुटवल क्षेत्र

महेन्द्र खनाल
प्रमुख: पश्चिम क्षेत्र

શાखा સઝાલ

કોશી પ્રદેશ:

બિરાટચોક શાखा મોરઙ્ગ ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૭૩	બુધબારે શાखा ઝાપા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૭૧	ઈનરુવા શાखा સુનસરી ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૭૫	કેરાબારી શાखा મોરઙ્ગ ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૪
વિરાટનગર શાखा મોરઙ્ગ ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૭૭	દમક શાखा ઝાપા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૩૨૭	ઈટહરી શાखा સુનસરી ૧૮૬૧૩૬૬૧૭૪	પથરી શાखा મોરઙ્ગ ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૭૬
બિર્તમોઙ્ગ શાखा ઝાપા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૦	ધરાન શાखा સુનસરી ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૭૨	ઈટામટા શાखा ઝાપા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૩	ઝાંબારી શાखा મોરઙ્ગ ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૭૮

મધેશ પ્રદેશ/કેત્ર:

બર્દિબાસ શાखा મહોતરી ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૧૧	ગાઈઘાટ શાखा ઝદયપુર ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૧૦	જનકપુર શાखा ઘનુષા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૧૬	મિર્ચેયા શાखा સિરાહા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૧
બીરગઝ શાखा પર્સા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૧૪	ગોલબજાર શાखा સિરાહા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૬	લાહાન શાखा સિરાહા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૫	નિજગઢ શાखा બારા ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૧૨
ચન્દ્રપુર શાखा રૌતહટ ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૧૩	હરિવન શાखा સર્લાહી ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૧૫	માહુલી શાखा સપ્તરી ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૮	રાજબિરાજ શાखा સપ્તરી ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૧૮૭

કાઠમાઙ્ગે ક્ષેત્ર:

બાલાજુ શાखा કાઠમાઙ્ગે ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૨૦૬	મિમસેનગોલા શાखा કાઠમાઙ્ગે ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૩૦૭	બૌદ્ધ શાखा કાઠમાઙ્ગે ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૨૧૨	ચપલી શાखा કાઠમાઙ્ગે ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૨૦૮
મઙ્ગાલ શાखा કાઠમાઙ્ગે ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૨૦૮	મોટાહિટી શાखा કાઠમાઙ્ગે ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૨૧૪	ચાબહિલ શાखा કાઠમાઙ્ગે ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૨૦૧	ઘાદિઙ્ગ શાखा ઘાદિઙ્ગ ૧૮૫૧૩૬૬૨૧૧

गाल्छी शाखा घादिङ ९८५१३६६२१८	कलंकी शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१३	मनमैजु शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१०	सानागाउँ शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६२५४
गोंगबु शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२०७	कुलेश्वर शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२००	नख्खु शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६२०१	स्वयम्भू शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२०५
ज्वाकोट शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६१९७	कुमारीपाटी शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६३१३	नयाँ बानेश्वर शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२११	ठमेल शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१७
हातिवन शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६१४२	लोकन्थली शाखा भक्तपुर ९८५१३६६२०३	न्यूरोड काठमाडौं शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१५	शान्तिनगर विस्तारित शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२२०
जगाती शाखा भक्तपुर ९८५१३६६२०४	मुख्य शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६३३४	राधे राधे शाखा भक्तपुर ९८५१३६६३२८	

नारायणगढ क्षेत्र:

अमृतचोक शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५०	दुर्तिकबास शाखा नवलपरासी (पुर्व) ९८५१३६६२४४	खैरहनी पर्सा शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५७	सर्दी शाखा नवलपरासी (पुर्व) ९८५१३६६२४५
विकासचोक शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५३	हाकिम चोक शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६३४१	खुरखुरे शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५९	शारदानगर शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५४
बेलडिहा शाखा नवलपरासी (पुर्व) ९८५१३६६२५६	हेटौडा शाखा मकवानपुर ९८५१३६६२५८	नारायणगढ शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५५	टाँडी शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५२
दलदले शाखा नवलपरासी (पुर्व) ९८५१३६६२४३	ज्योतिनगर शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५१	पदमपुर शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५६	
डण्डा शाखा नवलपरासी (पुर्व) ९८५१३६६२४८	कावासोती शाखा नवलपरासी (पुर्व) ९८५१३६६२४२	प्रजातिनगर शाखा नवलपरासी (पुर्व) ९८५१३६६२४७	

पोखरा क्षेत्र:

अमरसिंह शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२६२	छिनेडाँडा शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२६३	डुम्रे शाखा तनहुँ ९८५१३६६२२३	न्युरोड पोखरा शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२२९
बागलुङ शाखा बागलुङ ९८५१३६६२३७	दमौली शाखा तनहुँ ९८५१३६६२२१	गल्कोट शाखा बागलुङ ९८५१३६६२४१	पर्याङ शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६३४८
बाईसजागर शाखा तनहुँ ९८५१३६६२२४	दिप शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२३२	भलुङ्गे शाखा स्याङ्जा ९८५१३६६२३६	सृजनाचोक शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२३३
बेनी शाखा म्याग्दी ९८५१३६६२४०	ढुङ्गेपाटन शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२६१	खैरेनीटार शाखा तनहुँ ९८५१३६६२२५	सुन्दरबजार शाखा लमजुङ ९८५१३६६२२८
बेसीशहर शाखा लमजुङ ९८५१३६६२२२	दुङ्गपिप्ले शाखा लमजुङ ९८५१३६६२२७	कुश्मा शाखा पर्वत ९८५१३६६२३९	वालिङ शाखा स्याङ्जा ९८५१३६६२३१
बिरौटा शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२३४	दुलेगाँडा शाखा तनहुँ ९८५१३६६२२६	लेखनाथ शाखा कास्की ९८५१३६६२६०	

बुटवल क्षेत्र:

बर्दघाट शाखा नवलपरासी (पश्चिम) ९८५१३६६२९९	बुटवल शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६३२९	होराईजनचोक शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२९१	मैनाबजार शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२२३
बासाबसाही शाखा नवलपरासी (पश्चिम) ९८५१३६६२९६	चन्द्रौटा शाखा कपिलवस्तु ९८५१३६६१९३	कैलाशनगर शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२९८	मैनिया शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२९३
बेथरी शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२८४	गरगरे शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२८३	खैरेनी शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२८६	मणिग्राम शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२३६
भैरहवा शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६३३१	गोरुसिङ्गे शाखा कपिलवस्तु ९८५१३६६२८०	कोटिहवा शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२९४	पाल्पा शाखा पाल्पा ९८५१३६६२९०

परासी शाखा नवलपरासी (पश्चिम) ९८५१३६६२९५	रामपुर शाखा पाल्पा ९८५१३६६२८७	सुस्ता शाखा नवलपरासी (पश्चिम) ९८५१३६६३००	ठाडा शाखा अर्घाखाँची ९८५१३६६२९३
फर्साटिकर शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२८९	सालभण्डी शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२७९	तौलिहवा शाखा कपिलवस्तु ९८५१३६६२८१	

पश्चिम क्षेत्र:

अतरिया शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३६६२७५	होलेरी शाखा रोल्पा ९८५१३६६२७१	लम्की शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३६६२७७	सुखड शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३६६२७६
बैजनाथ शाखा बाँके ९८५१३६६२६६	जसपुर शाखा ज्यूठान ९८५१३६६२७२	महेन्द्रनगर शाखा कञ्चनपुर ९८५१३६६२७३	सुर्खेत शाखा सुर्खेत ९८५१३६६२६७
धनगढी शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३४९७०६	कोहलपुर शाखा बाँके ९८५१३६६२६५	मोतीचोक शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३६६२७८	तुल्सीपुर शाखा दाङ ९८५१३६६२७०
घोराही शाखा दाङ ९८५१३६६३०५	लमही शाखा दाङ ९८५१३६६२६९	नेपालगञ्ज शाखा बाँके ९८५१३६६३४४	

NOTES

[illegible]

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