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

20TH
ANNUAL REPORT
2082/83

STABILITY TO SCALE

FUTURE READY

EMBRACING TECHNOLOGY, BUILDING TOMORROW

संक्षिप्त वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

चिनारी

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड, नेपाल सरकार, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालयमा दर्ता नं ९९७।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 मनाउँदै आइरहेको छ।

मिति २०७३।०३।०६ मा कास्की जिल्लाको पोखरामा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय राखी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकवाट राष्ट्रिय स्तरको कार्यक्षेत्रको स्वीकृति पाएको साविकको कास्की फाईनान्स लि. बिच एक आपसमा गाभ्ने 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 रहि १० जिल्ला कार्य क्षेत्र भएको साविक सेवा विकास बैंकसँग एक आपसमा गाभ्ने गाभिने प्रकृया सम्पन्न गरि कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको नामबाट एकिकृत कारोवार गरेको थियो।

यस विकास बैंकले साविक सेवा विकास बैंकसँगको मर्जर पश्चात नियमनकारी निकायहरुको स्वीकृति 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 १२२ शाखा कार्यालय र एक एक्सटेन्सन काउन्टर मार्फत आफ्ना वित्तीय सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्दै आईरहेको छ।

बीसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभा सम्बन्धी सूचना
(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति : २०८३ साल भाद्र ०९ गते, आर्थिक अभियान राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका)

आदरणीय सेयरधनीमहानुभावहरु,

यस कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको मिति २०८३/०५/०८ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको ४२१ औं बैठकद्धारा गरिएको निर्णयानुसार यस विकास बैंकको बीसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभा निम्न लिखित मिति, स्थान र समयमा निम्न विषयहरुमा छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएको हुँदा सम्पूर्ण सेयरधनी महानुभावहरुको जानकारी एवं उपस्थितिको लागि हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछौं।

सभा बस्ने मिति, स्थान र समय

मिति : २०८३ साल भाद ३१ गते बुधबार, (तदनुसार १६ सेप्टेम्वर, २०२६)

स्थान : अम्रपाली बैंक्वेट, भाटभटेनी, बालुवाटार रोड, काठमाडौं

समय : बिहान ११:०० बजे

छलफलका विषयहरु :

क. सामान्य प्रस्तावहरु :

१. आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन माथि छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।

२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ को वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (आषाढ मसान्त २०८३ को वासलात, आ.व. २०८२/०८३ 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. २०८२/०८३ को वितरणयोग्य मुनाफाबाट यस विकास बैंकको हाल कायम चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ४,२१,१९,३०,८१४.९४ मध्ये अग्राधिकार सेयर पूँजी रु. ३५,००,००,०००/- बाँडफाँड भएको मितिबाट असार मसान्त, २०८३ सम्म आनुपातिक रुपमा ९ प्रतिशतका दरले हुन आउने रकम रु. १,४०,६७,१२३.२९ (अक्षरेपी एक करोड चालिस लाख सतसट्ठी हजार एक सय तेईस रुपैयाँ र उनन्तिस पैसा मात्र) र साधारण सेयर पूँजी रु. ३,८६,१९,३०,८१४.९४ को १५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ५७,९२,८९,६२२.२४ (अक्षरेपी सन्ताउन्न करोड बयान्नब्बे लाख उनान्नब्बे हजार छ सय बाईस रुपैयाँ र चौबिस पैसा मात्र) नगद लाभांस (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. २०८३/०८४ को लेखापरीक्षण गर्न लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ती तथा निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने।

ख. विशेष प्रस्तावहरु:

१. विकास बैंकको प्रबन्धपत्र तथा नियमावलीमा आवश्यक संशोधन गर्ने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने।

२. 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 अख्तियारी दिने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने।

ग. विविध :

साधारणसभा सम्बन्धी थप संक्षिप्त जानकारी

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

२. सेयरधनी महानुभावहरुलाई विकास बैंकको सेयरधनी लगतमा कायम रहेको ठेगानामा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पुस्तिका पठाईने छ। साथै, उक्त पुस्तिका प्राप्त हुन नसकेमा यस बैंकको वेबसाइट मार्फत प्राप्त गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ।

३. नावालक वा होस ठेगानमा नरहेको सेयरधनीको तर्फवाट संरक्षकले सभामा भाग लिन, छलफल गर्न र प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न समेत सक्नुहुनेछ। सेयरवालाको दर्ता किताबमा संरक्षकको रुपमा नाम लेखिएको व्यक्तिलाई मात्र संरक्षक मानिनेछ। संयुक्त रुपमा सेयर खरिद गर्ने सेयरधनीको हकमा सेयर लगतमा जसको नाम पहिला उल्लेख गरिएको छ, सो व्यक्ति वा संयुक्त सेयरधनीको सर्वसहमतिबाट आफूहरुमध्ये नियुक्त व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन, छलफल गर्न, प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न र मतदान गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ।

४. साधारणसभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने सेयरधनीहरुले 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 सेयरधनी बाहेक अन्य व्यक्तिलाई प्रोक्सी दिन र एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिलाई आफ्नो सेयर विभाजन गरी तथा अन्य कुनै किसिमवाट छुट्याई प्रोक्सी दिन पाइने छैन, यसरी दिइएको प्रोक्सी बदर हुनेछ।

तर, प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्ने सेयरधनीले आफूले अगाडि दिएको प्रतिनिधी (प्रोक्सी) बदर गरेको स्पष्ट उल्लेख गरी निवेदन दिई अर्को सेयर धनीलाई प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेमा त्यसरी नियुक्त प्रतिनिधिले सभामा भाग लिन र मतदान गर्न पाउनेछन्। यस्तो अवस्थामा अघिल्लो प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) स्वत: बदर भएको मानिनेछ।

५. प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरिसक्नु भएको सेयरधनी आफै सभामा उपस्थित भई तोकिएको समय भित्र हाजिरी किताबमा दस्तखत गरी सभामा भाग लिएमा अगाडि दिएको प्रोक्सी स्वत: बदर भएको मानिनेछ।

६. यस विकास बैंकको सेयर खरिद गरेको संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले विकास बैंकको कुनै अर्को सेयरधनीलाई प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) मुकरर गर्न सक्नेछ। त्यसरी प्रतिनिधी (प्रोक्सी) मुकरर नगरिएको अवस्थामा त्यस्तो संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले मनोनित गरेको प्रतिनिधिले सेयरवालाको हैसियतले सभामा भाग लिन सक्नेछन्।

७. साधारणसभामा भाग लिने प्रत्येक सेयरधनीमहानुभावहरुले 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 सेयरधनी महानुभावहरुलाई आफ्नो आधिकारिक परिचयपत्र सहित सेयरधनी नम्बर वा अभौतिकीकरण गरिसकेको सेयरको हकमा BOID (हितग्राही परिचय नम्बर) प्रस्तुत गर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ।

८. विविध शीर्षक अर्न्तगत सेयरधनी महानुभावले विकास बैंकको सम्बन्धमा तोकिएको प्रस्ताव बाहेक अन्य कुनै विषयमा छलफल, टिप्पणी, राय वा सुझाव राख्न आवश्यक ठानेमा सेयरधनी महानुभावहरुले 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 नगराएको विषयमा सभामा छलफल तथा निर्णय गरिने छैन।

९. स्वदेश वा विदेशमा रही साधारणसभामा उपस्थित हुन नसक्ने सेयरधनी महानुभावहरुले विकास बैंकको आधिकारिक वेवसाइट www.kamanasewabank.com मा रहेको प्रोक्सी फाराम डाउनलोड गरी हस्ताक्षर गरी प्रोक्सी फाराम विकास बैंकको आधिकारिक इमेल agm@kamanasewabank.com मा पठाउन सक्नुहुनेछ।

१०. 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 वेवसाइट www.kamanasewabank.com हेर्नुहुन वा काठमाडौं ३०, ज्ञानेश्वर स्थित विकास बैंकको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा, कार्यालय समयभित्र सम्पर्क राख्नुहुन अनुरोध छ।

....

सञ्चालक समितिको आज्ञाले

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 सेयरधनीको हैसियतले मिति २०८३ साल भाद ३१ गते बुधबार, (तदनुसार १६ सेप्टेम्वर, २०२६) का दिन हुने बीसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा स्वयं उपस्थित भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकाले उक्त सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो तर्फबाट भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागि .... जिल्ला .... गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका/उप/महा/नगरपालिका वडा नं...........बस्ने श्री ....लाई मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरी पठाएको छु/छौं। साथै, निज व्यक्ति बाहेक अरु कसैलाई प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरेको छैन/छैनौं।

प्रतिनिधिको विवरण	निवेदकको विवरण
दस्तखत :.....................................	दस्तखतः.....................................
नाम :	नाम :
ठेगाना :	ठेगाना :
सेयरधनी नं.	सेयरधनी नं. :
हितग्राही (डि-म्याट) नं. :	हितग्राही (डि-म्याट) नं. :
कुल सेयर संख्या :	कुल सेयर संख्या :
मिति :	मिति :

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

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाडौं
प्रवेशपत्र

यस विकास बैंकको मिति २०८३ साल भाद ३१ गते बुधबार, (तदनुसार १६ सेप्टेम्वर, २०२६) का दिन हुने बीसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा भाग लिन यो प्रवेशपत्र जारी गरिएको छ।

दस्तखत ....
सेयरधनीको नाम :

सेयरधनी नं. :
हितग्राही (डि-म्याट) नं. :
कुल सेयर संख्या :

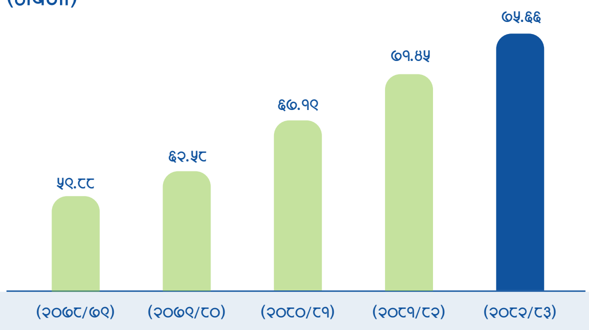
प्रणय तुलाधर
कम्पनी सचिव

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

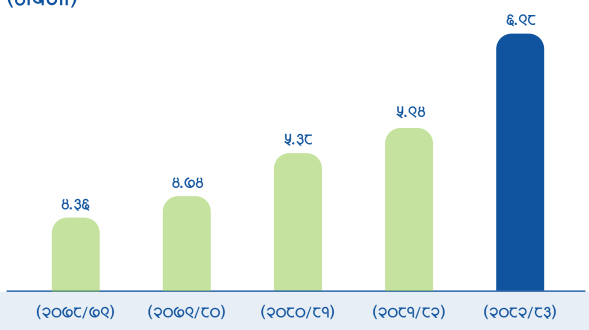
विषय सूची

वित्तीय झलकहरु

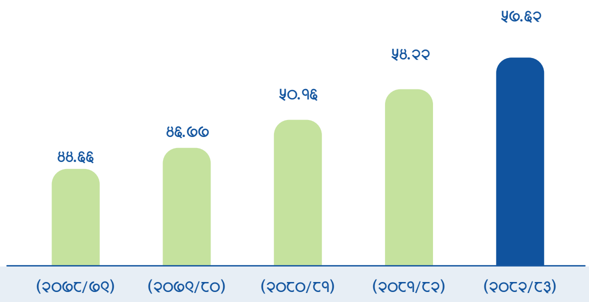
कुल सम्पत्ति
(अर्बमा)



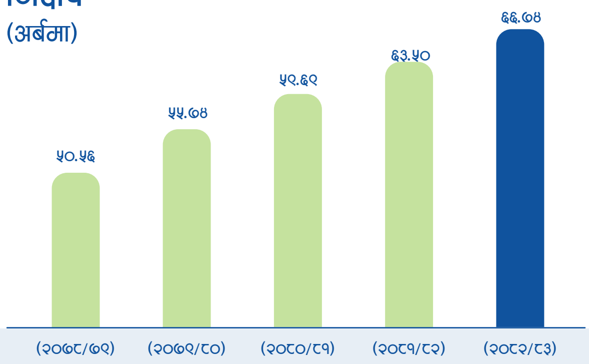
खुद सम्पत्ति
(अर्बमा)



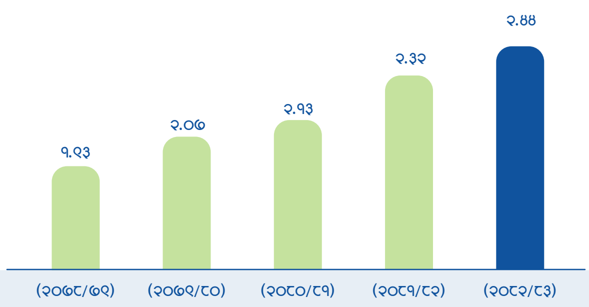
कर्जा तथा सापट
(अर्बमा)



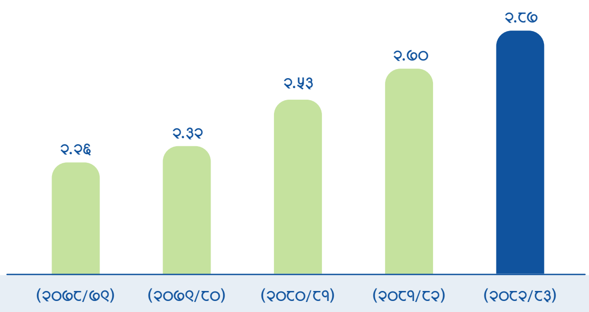
निक्षेप
(अर्बमा)



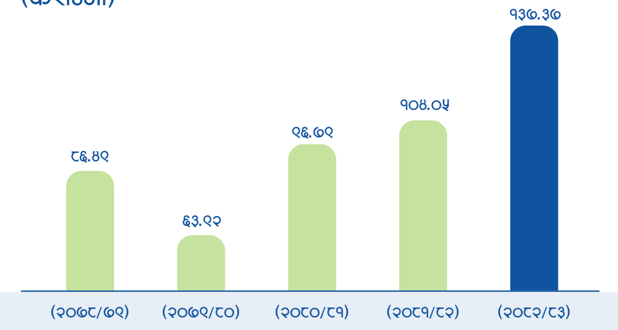
खुद व्याज आम्दानी
(अर्बमा)



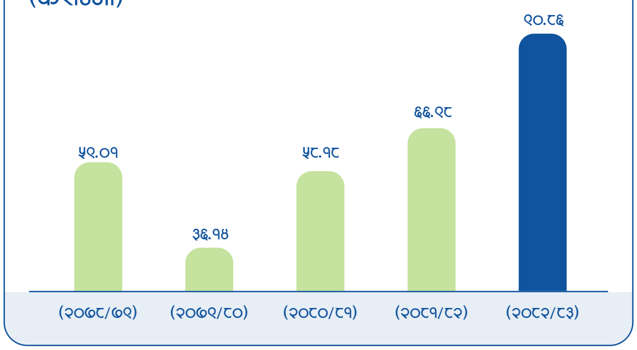
कुल सञ्चालन आम्दानी
(अर्बमा)



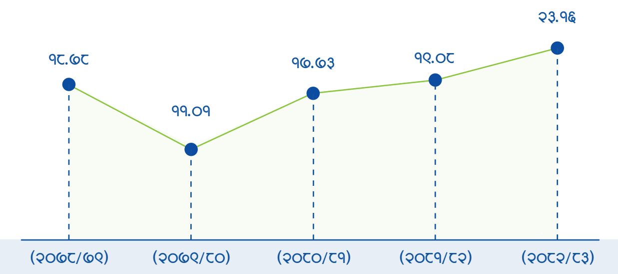
सञ्चालन मुनाफा
(करोडमा)



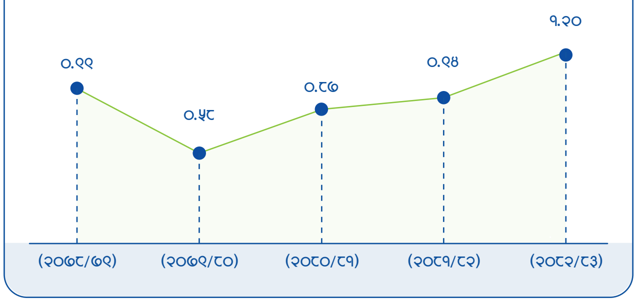
खुद मुनाफा
(करोडमा)



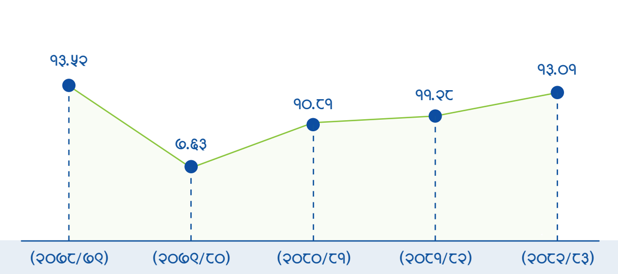
प्रति शेयर आम्दानी
(रु.)



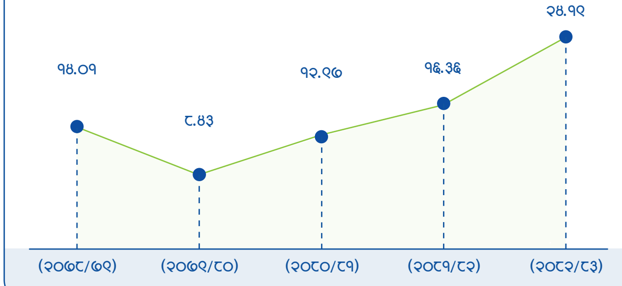
सम्पत्तिमा प्रतिफल दर
(प्रतिशतमा)



ईक्वीटिमा प्रतिफल दर
(प्रतिशतमा)

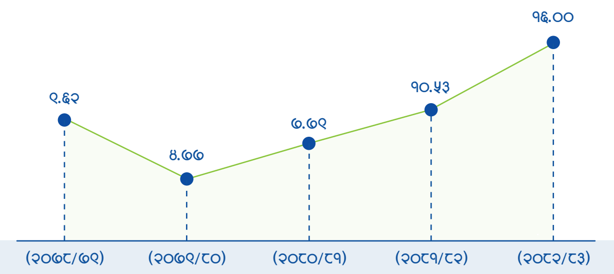


सञ्चालन मुनाफाको प्रतिशत
(प्रतिशतमा)

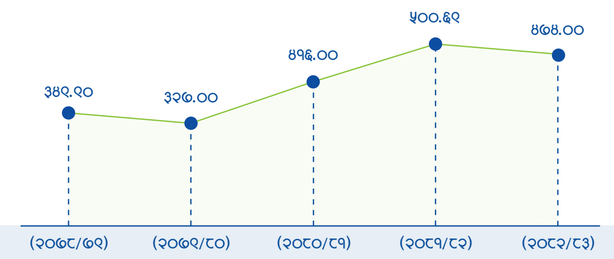


वित्तीय झलकहरु

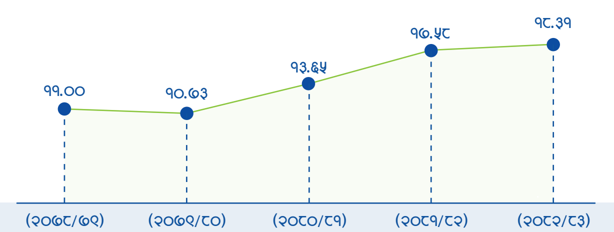
खुद मुनाफाको प्रतिशत
(प्रतिशतमा)



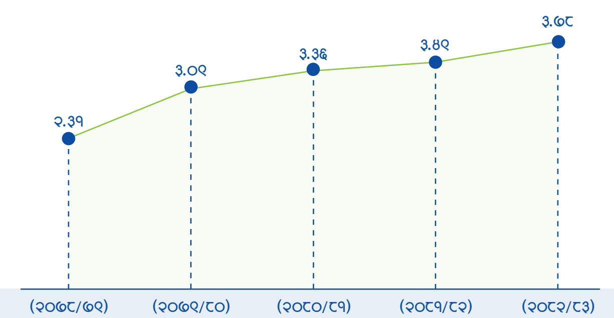
प्रतिशेयर बजार मूल्य
(रु.)



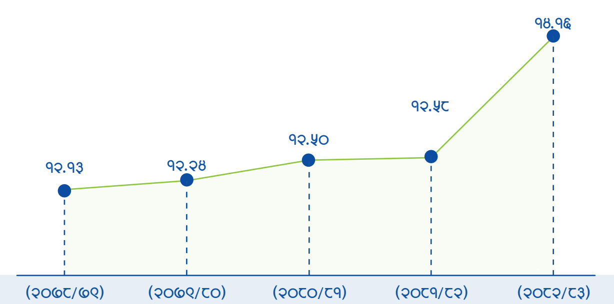
सेयरको कुल वजार पुँजीकरण
(अर्बमा)



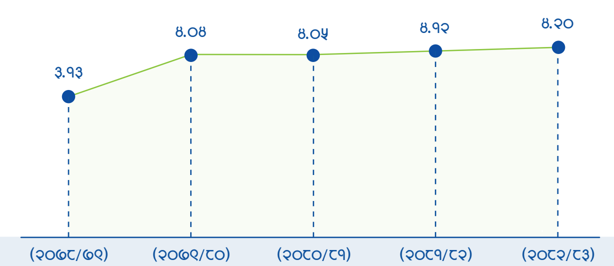
निष्कृय कर्जा अनुपात
(प्रतिशतमा)



पुँजीकोष अनुपात
(प्रतिशतमा)

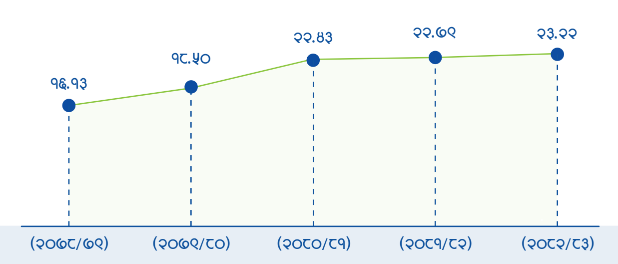


अनिवार्य नगद मौज्दात अनुपात
(प्रतिशतमा)



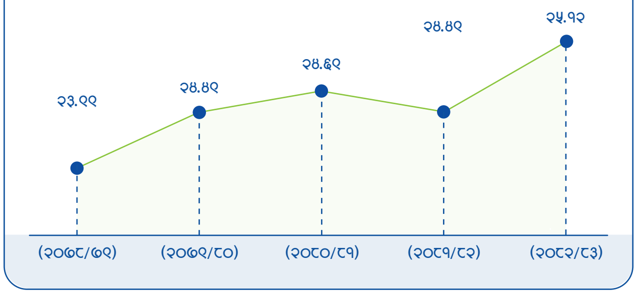
वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात

(प्रतिशतमा)



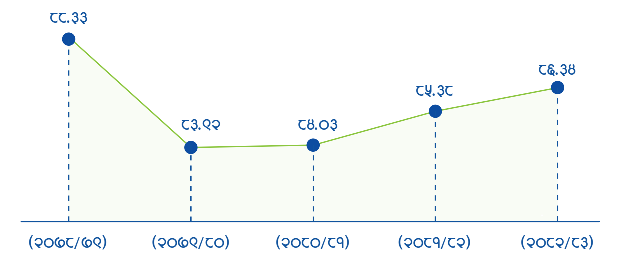
तरलता अनुपात

(प्रतिशतमा)



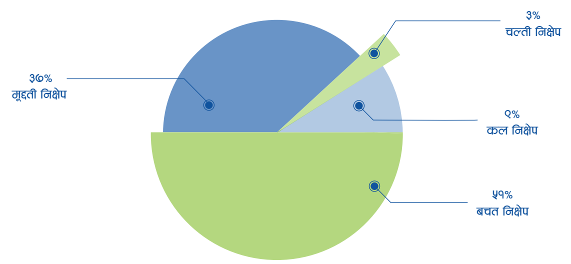
कर्जा निक्षेप अनुपात

(प्रतिशतमा)



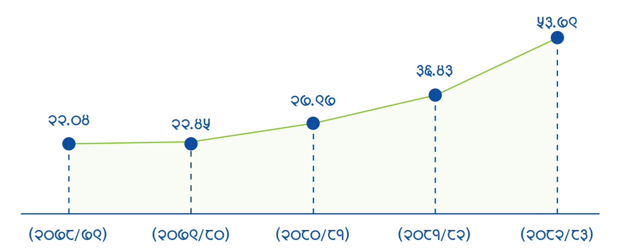
निक्षेप संरचना

(प्रतिशतमा)



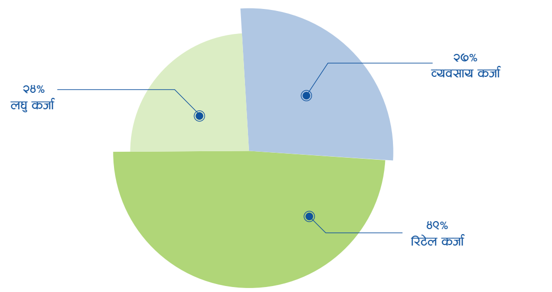
चल्ती तथा बचत निक्षेप

(प्रतिशतमा)



कर्जा तथा सापट संरचना

(प्रतिशतमा)



कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको बीसौं
वार्षिक साधारणसभामा बैंक सञ्चालक समितिका **अध्यक्ष**

श्री सुदिप आचार्यज्यूको मन्तव्य

कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको गौरवमय बीसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा उपस्थित समस्त सेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, सभामा हाम्रो निमन्त्रणा सहर्ष स्वीकार गरी पाल्नु भएका नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधि ज्यूहरु, सञ्चालकज्यूहरु, 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 सेयरधनी महानुभावहरु तथा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरु समक्ष बैंकको आ.व. २०८२/०८३ का प्रमुख उपलब्धिहरु समेतको समीक्षात्मक प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्न पाउँदा आफूलाई निकै गौरवान्वित महसुस गरेको छु। समीक्षा अवधिमा समग्र बैंकिङ प्रणालीमा अधिक तरलता वृद्धि भई कर्जाको ब्याजदर न्यून भएको पृष्ठभूमिमा समेत कर्जाको मागमा सुधार हुन सकेको छैन। बैंकिङ क्षेत्रको मुख्य काय भनेको नै निक्षेप संकलन गरि कर्जा प्रवाह गर्नु भएको हुँदा कर्जाको मागमा सुधार नहुनुले वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव परेको छ। तथापि बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिमा आफ्नो व्यवसाय सन्तोषजनक रुपमा वृद्धि गर्न सफल भएको छ । समग्र बैंकिङ क्षेत्रको कर्जाको आकारमा ६.३२ प्रतिशतले र राष्ट्रिय स्तरका विकास बैंकहरुको कर्जा ५.५७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धी हुँदा कामना सेवा विकास बैंकद्वारा ६.२९ प्रतिशतले कर्जा विस्तार 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 बमोजिम नियमनकारी निकायले तथा अन्य प्रचलित ऐन, कानुनको परिधिभित्र रहि यस विकास बैंकले करिव ८ लाख भन्दा बढी ग्राहक महानुभावहरुलाई आफ्नो बैंकिङ सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आएको छ।

सञ्चालक समितिले पारित गरेको रणनीति, २०८४ तथा वार्षिक रुपमा तय गरिएका कार्यदिशा बमोजिम विकास बैंकले आफ्नो पारदर्शितालाई विशेष ध्यान दिदै संस्थागत सुशासन र वित्तीय अनुपालनालाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिदै आएको छ। सोही अनुरुप यस विकास बैंकले वित्तीय विवरणहरु समयमै प्रकाशित गर्ने, बैंकको वार्षिक साधारणसभा पहिलो त्रैमास भित्र नै गर्ने, वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनलाई थप पारदर्शी र स्पष्ट रुपमा प्रस्तुत गर्ने गरेको छ, फलस्वरुप विकास बैंकले आईक्यानद्वारा प्रदान गरिने विपिए अवार्डमा गोल्ड अवार्ड र दक्षिण एसियाको प्रसिद्ध साफा अवार्ड समेत निरन्तर हासिल गर्न सफल भएको छ ।

बैंकले गुणस्तरीयता वृद्धि गर्नको लागि आफ्नो व्यवसाय विस्तार गर्ने तरिकामा नै परिवर्तन गरेको छ । व्यवसायको आकार भन्दा पनि गुणस्तरमा जोड दिदै बैंकका शाखा कार्यालयहरुलाई कर्जा प्रवाह तथा निक्षेप संकलनको लक्ष्य निर्धारण सोही बमोजिम गर्ने गरिएको छ। दिगो र सभ्य व्यवसाय गर्ने, नियमकीय निर्देशनको अक्षरश: पालना गर्ने, वित्तीय अनुपालनालाई जोड दिने जस्ता कार्यहरुमा जोड दिइएको छ। फलस्वरुप समग्र वित्तीय वजारको निष्कृय कर्जा ५.६० प्रतिशत हुँदा यस विकास बैंकद्वारा निष्कृय कर्जा अनुपात ३.७८ प्रतिशत कायम गर्न सफल भएका छौं । बैंकले अवलम्वन गरेको रणनीतिको परिणाम स्वरुप बैंकल सेयरधनीहरुलाई सन्तुलित, दिगो र दोहोरो अंकको आकर्षक प्रतिफल दिन सक्षम भएको छ। बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिमा दिगो विकासका लक्ष्य र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकेका क्षेत्रमा आफ्नो संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत रु. ७१,०१,००१.७४ योगदान गर्नुका साथै बैंकले श्रोतमा करकट्टी तथा बैंकको आम्दानी वापत सरकारी राजश्व कोषमा रु ६८,७३,२९,१२१.९९ को योगदान गरेको छ ।

सञ्चालक समितिले आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को संचित मुनाफाबाट अग्राधिकार सेयरधनीहरुलाई सेयर बाँडफाँड भएको मितिबाट २०८३ असार मसान्तसम्म अनुपातिक रुपमा ९ प्रतिशत र अन्य सेयरधनीहरुलाई १५ प्रतिशत (कर समेत) नगद लाभांश प्रदान गर्ने निर्णय गरी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट स्वीकृत प्राप्त भएकोले सो पारित गर्नको लागि यस सम्मानित सभा समक्ष प्रस्ताव गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध गर्दछु।

बैंकलाई प्राप्त अमूल्य मार्गदर्शनका लागि पूर्व अध्यक्ष ज्यूहरु, पूर्व एवं विद्यमान सञ्चालक ज्यूहरु, सम्पूर्ण सेयरधनी ज्यूहरु, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लगायतका सम्पूर्ण नियामक निकाय, ग्राहक महानुभावहरु, सेयर रजिष्ट्रार प्रभु क्यापिटल लि., कर्जा सूचना केन्द्र लि., विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरु, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था परिसंघ, डेभलपमेण्ट 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।

अन्त्यमा, यस गौरवमय २० औं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा यहाँहरुको गरिमामय उपस्थितिका लागि यहाँहरुलाई पुन: 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 बीसौं
वार्षिक साधारणसभामा बैंकका **प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत**

श्री दिनेश थकालीज्यूको मन्तव्य

उपस्थित सम्पूर्णमा नमस्कार !!

कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेडको २०औं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा उपस्थित बैंकका अध्यक्षज्यू एवं सञ्चालकज्यूहरु, पूर्व अध्यक्षज्यू, पूर्व सञ्चालकज्यूहरु, आदरणीय सेयरधनी महानुभावज्यूहरु, विभिन्न नियामक निकायका प्रतिनिधिज्यूहरु, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकज्यू, सञ्चारकर्मीज्यूहरु, बैंकका कर्मचारीहरु तथा सम्पूर्ण विशिष्ट महानुभावहरुमा हार्दिक स्वागत तथा नमन व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२ /८३ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन एवं प्रस्तुतीकरण आर्थिक वर्ष २०८३/८४ तर्फ अगाडि बढ्दै गर्दा, बैंकप्रति यहाँहरुले देखाउनु भएको निरन्तर विश्वास, भरोसा र सहयोगप्रति म हृदयदेखि आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु। यहाँहरुको विश्वास नै हाम्रो प्रगति, संस्थागत दृढता र दीर्घकालीन वृद्धिको आधार बनेको छ ।

विगत केही वर्षदेखि बैंकले वित्तीय स्थायित्व सुदृढ गर्ने, व्यवसायको गुणस्तर अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन अभ्यासलाई थप प्रभावकारी बनाउने, सञ्चालन अनुशासन कायम गर्ने तथा सबै सरोकारवालाहरुका लागि दिगो मूल्य सिर्जना गर्ने कार्यमा निरन्तर ध्यान केन्द्रित गर्दै आएको छ । हाम्रो रणनीतिक नारा “प्रतिबद्धता” र PQR: Prudence, Quality Business, and Return अर्थात् विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय, गुणस्तरीय व्यवसाय र दिगो प्रतिफलको अवधारणाबाट प्रेरित हुँदै हामी जिम्मेवार, सुशासित, ग्राहककेन्द्रित र भविष्यका लागि तयार एक सबल वित्तीय संस्था निर्माण गर्ने यात्रामा निरन्तर अघि बढिरहेका छौं।

यो आर्थिक वर्ष प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको रुपमा मेरो तेस्रो वर्ष पूरा भएको वर्ष पनि हो। चुनौतीपूर्ण तथा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक आर्थिक वातावरणका बाबजुद पनि अनुशासित कार्यान्वयन, सबल सुशासन, सञ्चालन उत्कृष्टता तथा कर्मचारी र सरोकारवालाहरुको सामूहिक समर्पणका कारण बैंकले स्थिर र सन्तुलित वृद्धि हासिल गरेको छ। यी उपलब्धिहरुले हाम्रो संस्थागत क्षमता र उत्कृष्टताप्रतिको साझा प्रतिबद्धतालाई प्रतिबिम्बित पनि गरेका छन्।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा बैंकले ग्राहक अनुभव अभिवृद्धि, सञ्चालन दक्षता सुधार तथा दिगो वृद्धिलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने उद्देश्यले विभिन्न रणनीतिक पहलहरु कार्यान्वयन गरेको छ। यस अवधिमा हासिल भएका प्रमुख उपलब्धिहरु निम्नानुसार रहेका छन् :

» विशिष्ट बचत खाता मार्फत ग्राहकको आवश्यकता अनुसार व्यक्तिगत तथा घरदैलो बैंकिङ सेवा सुरु गरिएको ।

» युवा तथा बालबालिकालाई लक्षित गर्दै बीमा सुविधासहितको Alpha Grow Saving Account सञ्चालनमा ल्याइएको ।

» प्रभावकारी कर्जा असुली तथा पोर्टफोलियो व्यवस्थापनमार्फत बैंकको निष्क्रिय कर्जा अनुपात समग्र बैकिङ क्षेत्रको औसतभन्दा कम कायम गरिएको ।

» आकस्मिक ठगीजन्य घटनाहरूमा तत्काल सहयोग पुऱ्याउन २४हृ७ खाता रोक्का सहायता सेवा सुरु गरिएको ।

» सुरक्षित डिजिटल अभिलेखीकरण प्रणाली तथा ग्राहक अनबोर्डिङका लागि अनलाइन भिडियो KYC कार्यान्वयन गरिएको ।

» कर्जा प्रक्रियालाई थप सहज, छरितो र प्रभावकारी बनाउन भूमि प्रशासन कार्यालय, नापी कार्यालय लगायतका सरकारी निकायका डिजिटल प्रणाली तथा सेवाहरूको प्रयोगलाई विस्तार गरिएको ।

» सेवा गुणस्तर र प्रतिकृया दक्षता अभिवृद्धिका लागि AI-आधारित ग्राहक सहायता सेवा प्रारम्भ गर्ने कार्य प्रक्रियामा रहेको ।

» विवेकपूर्ण तरलता तथा स्रोत व्यवस्थापन मार्फत CASA तथा CD अनुपात सुदृढ गरिएको ।

यी पहलहरुले बैंकलाई क्रमिक रुपमा सुदृढ बनाउँदै ग्राहकको विश्वास अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, सेवा प्रवाहलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउने तथा अझ दक्ष र भविष्यका लागि सबल संस्था निर्माण गर्ने हाम्रो प्रतिबद्धतालाई स्पष्ट रुपमा प्रतिबिम्बित गरेका छन्।

आगामी आर्थिक वर्ष २०८३/८४ का लागि हाम्रो रणनीतिक नारा “Momentum 2027: From Stability to Scale, Developing a Future-Ready Bank” रहेको छ । यस नाराले विगतका वर्षहरुमा हासिल गरिएको स्थायित्वलाई विस्तारयोग्य, दिगो र दीर्घकालीन वृद्धिमा रुपान्तरण गर्ने हाम्रो आकांक्षालाई प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दछ ।

आगामी वर्षका लागि बैंकका रणनीतिक प्राथमिकताहरु निम्न क्षेत्रमा केन्द्रित रहनेछन् :

- सम्पत्ति गुणस्तर तथा असुली व्यवस्थापन
- डिजिटल रुपान्तरण तथा AI को प्रयोग

- ग्राहक विश्वास तथा ब्रान्ड सुदृढीकरण
- सञ्चालन उत्कृष्टता तथा हरेक कार्यमा Kaizen सिद्धान्त आत्मसात् गर्ने
- जनशक्ति उत्पादकत्व तथा कार्यसम्पादन व्यवस्थापन
- तरलता तथा नाफामूलकता व्यवस्थापन
- नियामकीय अनुपालना तथा जिम्मेवार बैंकिङ

ग्राहकको विश्वास हाम्रो व्यवसायको केन्द्रमा रहनेछ। हामी पारदर्शिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, ग्राहक संलग्नता सुदृढ गर्ने, ब्रान्डलाई थप मजबुत बनाउने तथा निष्पक्ष र जिम्मेवार बैंकिङ अभ्यासलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने कार्यलाई निरन्तरता दिनेछौं।

Kaizen - सिद्धान्तलाई अवलम्बन गर्दै बैंकिङ सम्बन्धी कार्यको प्रकृया सरलीकरण, आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण सुदृढीकरण, सेवा प्रवाहमा लाग्ने समय न्यूनीकरण गर्ने तथा समग्रमा संस्थामा निरन्तर सुधारको संस्कार विकास गर्ने हाम्रो लक्ष्य रहेको छ ।

बैंकिङ क्षेत्र अझै पनि बजार प्रतिस्पर्धा, पर्याप्त तरलता, स्प्रेडमा दबाब, सम्पत्ति गुणस्तरसँग सम्बन्धित चुनौती, बदलिँदो ग्राहक अपेक्षा तथा विकसित हुँदै गएका नियामकीय आवश्यकताहरुबाट प्रभावित छ । तथापि, हामी यी चुनौतीहरुलाई हाम्रो आधारभूत क्षमता सुदृढ गर्ने, संस्थागत दक्षता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने र विवेकपूर्ण वृद्धिप्रतिको प्रतिबद्धतालाई थप मजबुत बनाउने अवसरका रुपमा लिएका छौं । बैंक नियामकीय अनुपालना, AML/CFT आवश्यकताहरु, ग्राहक संरक्षण, सुशासन तथा Expected Credit Loss जस्ता विकसित ढाँचाहरुका लागि तयारी प्रति प्रतिबद्ध छ ।

आजको बैंकिङ केवल वित्तीय उत्पादन र सेवामा सीमित छैन । यो विश्वास, जिम्मेवारी, नवप्रवर्तन तथा ग्राहक, समुदाय र अर्थतन्त्रमा अर्थपूर्ण प्रभाव सिर्जना गर्ने क्षमतामा आधारित छ । हामी अगाडि बढ्दै गर्दा संस्थागत दृढता सुदृढ गर्ने, डिजिटल नवप्रवर्तनलाई आत्मसात् गर्ने, सुशासन कायम गर्ने, ग्राहक मूल्य अभिवृद्धि गर्ने तथा सबै सरोकारवालाहरुका लागि दिगो र दीर्घकालीन प्रतिफल सिर्जना गर्ने कार्यमा निरन्तर केन्द्रित रहनेछौं ।

म सञ्चालक समितिप्रति उहाँहरुको महत्वपूर्ण मार्गदर्शन र निरन्तर सहयोग, नियामक निकायहरुप्रति निरन्तर अनुगमन, निर्देशन तथा सहकार्य, आदरणीय शेयरधनीहरुप्रति निरन्तर विश्वास र समर्थन, ग्राहक महानुभावहरुप्रति बैंकमाथि कायम राख्नुभएको भरोसा, व्यावसायिक साझेदारहरुप्रति सहकार्य र समन्वय तथा सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरुप्रति यहाँहरुको समर्पण, परिश्रम र योगदानका लागि हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

अन्त्यमा, यहाँहरुको निरन्तर सहयोग र बैंकका कर्मचारीहरुको अटुट प्रतिबद्धतासँगै, कामना सेवा विकास बैंक भविष्यका अवसर र चुनौतीहरु सामना गर्न थप सक्षम, सशक्त र अग्रणी विकास बैंक बन्ने यात्रामा नयाँ ऊर्जा, उत्साह र गतिका साथ निरन्तर अघि बढ्नेछ भन्नेमा म पूर्ण विश्वस्त छु।

धन्यवाद !

दिनेश थकाली

प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

जय कामना सेवा विकास बैंक!!

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

आदरणीय सेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको गौरवमय बीसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा उपस्थित समस्त सेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, सभामा हाम्रो निमन्त्रणा सहर्ष स्वीकार गरी पाल्नु भएका नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधि ज्यूहरु, सञ्चालक समितीका सदस्यज्यूहरु, बैंकका बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक, प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, बैंकका उच्च व्यवस्थापन तथा सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारी परिवार एवं उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण महानुभावहरुलाई सञ्चालक समिति र मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट यस गरिमामय सभामा हार्दिक स्वागत गर्दछु ।

विकास बैंकले आफ्नो गौरवमय १९ वर्ष पार गरि २० औं वर्षको यात्रासम्ममा सञ्चालक समितिलाई उचित मार्गनिर्देश गर्ने, महत्वपूर्ण सल्लाह सुझाव दिनुहुने समस्त सरोकारवालाज्यूहरुमा विकास बैंकको सञ्चालक समिति र मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फवाट हार्दिक आभार प्रकट गर्दछु ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा समग्र वित्तीय प्रणालीमा निक्षेपको तुलनामा कर्जाको माग अनुपातमा वृद्धी हुन नसक्दा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुको तरलता अनुपात प्रभावित भएको छ । बैंकहरुसँग लगानीयोग्य रकम यथेष्ट भई कर्जाको व्याजदर न्यून हुँदा समेत कर्जा विस्तारमा दवाव परेको देखिन्छ । यद्यपी अन्य बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाको तुलनामा विकास बैंकको कर्जा वृद्धी सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ । राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्र्तराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा देखिएको विभिन्न आर्थिक चुनौतीका बाबजुद पनि बैंकले विगतका आर्थिक वर्षहरुमा भन्दा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा सफलता हासिल गर्न सफल भएको छ ।

बैंकले आफ्नो Mission, Vision तथा Core Values लाई शिरोपर गरि ग्राहक वर्गहरुलाई अत्याधुनिक प्रविधिमा आधारित सेवा सुविधाहरु प्रदान गर्न बैंकको सञ्चालक समितिबाट पारित रणनिती २०८४ लाई आधार स्तम्भ मानी वार्षिक कार्यदिशा तय गर्दै विवेकशील, गुणस्तरीय र परिणाममुखी बैंकिङ सेवा प्रवाह गर्दै आएको छ । बैंकको सञ्चालक समितिले पारित गरेको कार्यदिशा (Roadmap) वमोजिम विवेकशिल, गुणस्तरिय र परिणामुखी बैंकिङ सेवा प्रवाह गर्ने रणनिती अनुरुप नियमनकारी निकायहरुका नीति नियमको पूर्ण पालना गर्दै बैंकले समीक्षा अवधिमा हासिल गरेको केही ठोस उपलब्धिहरु निम्न प्रकार रहेका छन् :

- बैंकले २०८३ असार मसान्त सम्ममा रु. ६६.७४ अर्ब निक्षेप संकलन गरेको छ, जुन समग्र विकास बैंकको कुल निक्षेपमा १०.०३ प्रतिशत हिस्सा रहेको छ । साथै, सोही अवधि सम्ममा यस बैंकले रु. ५७.६२ अर्ब कर्जा प्रवाह गरेको छ , जुन समग्र विकास बैंकको बजार हिस्सामा १०.४४ प्रतिशत हो ।
- समीक्षा अवधि सम्ममा यस विकास बैंकवाट १८६,१८९ जनाले डेबिट कार्ड, ५१४,८४४ जनाले मोबाईल बैंकिङ र ३८,९९३ जनाले क्युआर सेवा प्रयोग गर्दै आउनुभएको छ ।
- नियमनकारी निकायका 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 तथा नियमहरुको अनुपालनालाई समेत पारदर्शी रुपमा लागु गर्ने गरिएको छ ।
- ग्राहक महानुभावहरुलाई छिटो र छरितो ढङ्गबाट सेवा प्रदान गर्ने योजना अनुरुप निम्नलिखित सेवाहरु स्वचालित गरिएको छ ।

  - Online Account Opening
  - Online DMAT Account Opening
  - Online Account Block/ Close Module
  - Document Validation For: Balance Certificate, Bank Guarantee, Fixed Deposit and Good For Payment
  - Fixed Deposit Account Opening
  - Loan Against Fixed Deposit
  - NID and KYC Update

बैंकले अवलम्बन गरेको दीर्घकालीन रणनीतिले निर्दिष्ट गरेका विषयहरु जस्तैः चल्ती र बचत निक्षेप ग्राहक संख्यामा वृद्धि गर्ने कार्यमा विशेष जोड तथा गैर ब्याज आम्दानीको हिस्सा बढाउने, साना तथा मझौला कर्जाहरुलाई प्राथमिकता दिने लगायतका दीर्घकालीन रणनीतिहरुको कार्यान्वयनका लागि उपयुक्त उपकरण परिचालन गर्ने तथा रणनीति तय गर्दै दीर्घकालीन लक्ष्य प्राप्तिका लागि विकास बैंक सशक्त रुपमा अगाडि बढेको व्यहोरा यस सम्मानित सभामा जानकारी गराउँदछौं ।

यस परिप्रेक्ष्यमा बैंकले आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा गरेको प्रगति र उपलब्धि, बैंक सञ्चालनमा देखिएका चुनौतिहरु, समग्र बैंकिङ कारोबार को 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 सभामा यहाँहरु समक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्ने अनुमति चाहन्छौं ।

१. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय तथा राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रको परिसूचक :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक स्थिति एवम् परिदृश्यः

कोभिड-१९ महामारी पश्चात् क्रमशः सुधार हुँदै गएको विश्व अर्थतन्त्र बढ्दो भूराजनीतिक तनाब र युद्धको छायाँमा परेको छ । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषका पछिल्ला प्रक्षेपणहरुले विश्वव्यापी उर्जा आपूर्तिमा आएको अवरोधका कारण आर्थिक वृद्धीदर सुस्त हुने र मुद्रास्फिती वढ्ने देखाएका छन् । अमेरिका-इरानबिचको सम्झौताले पश्चिम एसियामा शान्ति पुनःस्थापित हुने आशा गरिएको भएतापनि पछिल्ला दिनहरुका घटनाहरुले उक्त शंशय अझै समाप्त भएको छैन । पश्चिम एसियामा बढेको द्वन्द्व कम भएमा तेलको मूल्यलाई युद्धपूर्वको स्तरमा ल्याउने तथा मुद्रास्फितीको दबाब कम गर्ने अपेक्षा लिईएको छ । विश्वका अधिकांश केन्द्रीय बैंकहरुले ब्याजदर कटौतीलाई रोकिसकेका छन् भने केही केन्द्रीय बैंकहरुले ब्याजदर वृद्धी समेत सुरु गरिसकेका छन् ।

विश्व अर्थतन्त्र हाल रसिया युक्रेनको द्वन्द्वबाट उत्पन्न लगातारका धक्काहरु तथा त्यसपछि पश्चिम एसियामा देखिएको पछिल्लो तनावका कारण बारम्बारका बाह्य आघातको बीचमा रहेको छ । यस अभूतपूर्व स्तरको अनिश्चितता र अव्यवस्थाले विश्वव्यापी उत्पादनमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको भएतापनि कृत्रिम बौद्धिकता (Artificial Intelligence) बाट प्राप्त उत्पादकत्व वृद्धीले यसको प्रभावलाई केही हदसम्म न्यूनीकरण गरेको छ । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषले सन् २०२६ को विश्व आर्थिक वृद्धीदरको प्रक्षेपणलाई जनवरी २०२६ मा गरिएको अनुमान ३.३० प्रतिशतबाट अप्रिल २०२६ मा केही घटाएर ३.१० प्रतिशत कायम गरेको छ ।

सेप्टेम्वर २०२५ मा अमेरिका र उसका प्रमुख व्यापारिक साझेदारहरुबीच उल्लेखनीय रुपमा बढेको भन्सार दर र व्यापार युद्धको तिव्रताका कारण उच्च विन्दुमा पुगेको विश्वव्यापी अनिश्चितता सूचकांक त्यसपछि क्रमशः घट्दै गएको थियो । तथापी, मध्य पश्चिम एसियामा द्वन्द्व सुरु भएपछि उक्त सूचकांक पुनः वढेको छ, जसले विश्वव्यापी अनिश्चितताको पुनरुत्थानलाई संकेत गर्दछ ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषले सन् २०२६ को विश्वव्यापी मुद्रास्फितीको जनवरी २०२६ मा गरिएको अनुमान ३.८० प्रतिशतबाट मार्च २०२६ मा बढाएर ४.४० प्रतिशतमा पुऱ्याएको छ । यसले उपभोक्ताको वास्तविक क्रयशक्तिमा संकुचन आउने संकेत गर्दछ । सन् २०२६ मा विकसित तथा उदयीमान अर्थतन्त्रहरुको मुद्रास्फीती क्रमशः करिब २.८० प्रतिशत र ५.५० प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान गरिएको छ ।

२. राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक स्थिति समीक्षा एवम् परिदृश्य :

क. वास्तविक क्षेत्रः

राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयका अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा आर्थिक वृद्धि ३.८५ प्रतिशत रहेको अनुमान छ । कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धि १.५८ प्रतिशत, उद्योग क्षेत्रको ५.६७ प्रतिशत र सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धि ४.२१ प्रतिशत रहेको अनुमान छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कृषि, उद्योग र सेवा क्षेत्रको अंश क्रमशः १२.५६ प्रतिशत, २४.५१ प्रतिशत र ६२.२३ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल विद्युत्को जडित क्षमता वृद्धि भई ४,१२० मेगावाट पुगेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल पर्यटक आगमन ४.९० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई १२,०९,३५७ पुगेको छ ।

ख. मुद्रास्फीति :

२०८३ जेठ महिनामा वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ५.२२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही महिनामा यस्तो मुद्रास्फीति २.७२ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । समीक्षा महिनामा खाद्य तथा पेय पदार्थ समूहको मुद्रास्फीति ४.९५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ भने गैर-खाद्य तथा सेवा समूहको मुद्रास्फीति ५.३७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा उक्त समूहहरूको मुद्रास्फीति

क्रमश: ०.५४ प्रतिशत र ३.९४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनाको औसत मुद्रास्फीति २.८९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिको औसत मुद्रास्फीति ४.२४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । २०८३ जेठ महिनामा खाद्य तथा पेय पदार्थ समूहअन्तर्गत फलफूल उप-समूहको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क १७.४० प्रतिशत, घ्यू तथा तेलको १५.१० प्रतिशत, माछा तथा मासुको ५.२६ प्रतिशत र तरकारीको ४.१४ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । दाल तथा गेडागुडी उप-समूहको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क ०.९३ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ । गैर-खाद्य तथा सेवा समूह अन्तर्गत विविध वस्तु तथा सेवा उप-समूहको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क १६.६८ प्रतिशत, यातायातको १५.३१ प्रतिशत, मदिराजन्य पेय पदार्थको ७.२० प्रतिशत, शिक्षाको ५.५४ प्रतिशत र कपडा तथा जुत्ताचप्पलको ५.५३ प्रतिशतल बढेको छ ।

प्रदेशगत रुपमा समीक्षा महिनामा कोशी प्रदेशको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ५.७५ प्रतिशत, मधेश प्रदेशको ५.६२ प्रतिशत, बागमती प्रदेशको ४.७९ प्रतिशत, गण्डकी प्रदेशको ५.०५ प्रतिशत, लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको ५.६२ प्रतिशत, कर्णाली प्रदेशको ४.८९ प्रतिशत र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको ४.६१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । समीक्षा महिनामा काठमाडौं उपत्यकाको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ४.९८ प्रतिशत, तराईको ५.७४ प्रतिशत, पहाडको ५.०७ प्रतिशत र हिमालको ३.७१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

ग. वैदेशिक व्यापार :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा कुल वस्तु निर्यात १२.३ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.२७७ अर्ब ९७ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो निर्यात ७७.८ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको थियो । गन्तव्यका आधारमा भारत र अन्य मुलुकतर्फको निर्यात क्रमश: १३.६ प्रतिशत र ९.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ भने चीनतर्फको निर्यातमा ३५.८ प्रतिशतले कमी आएको छ । वस्तुगत आधारमा भटमासको तेल, पाम तेल, अलैंची, चाउचाउ, ब्रान्स लगायतका वस्तुको निर्यात बढेको छ भने जिङ्क सिट, पार्टिकल बोर्ड, चिया, ऊनी गलैंचा, हस्तकलाका सामान लगायतका वस्तुको निर्यात घटेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा कुल वस्तु आयात १५.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.१८९४ अर्ब १० करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो आयात १३.१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको थियो । वस्तु आयात गरिने मुलुकका आधारमा भारत, चीन र अन्य मुलुकबाट भएको आयात क्रमश: ११.८ प्रतिशत, २१.५ प्रतिशत र १८.९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ । वस्तुगत आधारमा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ, चाँदी, यातायातका उपकरण, सवारी साधन तथा स्पेयर पार्टस्, रासायनिक मल, भटमासको कच्चा तेललगायतका वस्तुको आयात बढेको छ भने खाने तेल, हट रोल्ड शिट इन क्वाइल, लसुन, एम.एस. तार, छड, बार, क्वाइल, एम.एस.विलेटलगायतका वस्तुको आयात घटेको छ ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा कुल वस्तु व्यापार घाटा १५.७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.१६१६ अर्ब १३ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो घाटा ६.३ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको थियो । समीक्षा अवधिमा निर्यात- आयात अनुपात १४.७ प्रतिशत पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो अनुपात १५.१ प्रतिशत रहेको थिया ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा भारतबाट परिवर्त्य विदेशी मुद्रा भुक्तानी गरी रु.१८० अर्ब १० करोड बराबरको वस्तु आयात भएको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो आयात रु.१६७ अर्ब ३० करोड बराबरको भएको थियो ।

घ. विप्रेषण आप्रवाह :

समीक्षा अवधिमा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह ३८.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.२१२० अर्ब ८० करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह १५.६ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो । २०८३ जेठ महिनामा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह रु.२०३ अर्ब ८९ करोड रहको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही महिनामा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह रु.१७६ अर्ब ३२ करोड रहेको थियो । समीक्षा अवधिमा अमेरिकी डलरमा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह २९.६ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई १४ अर्ब ५९ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो आप्रवाह १२.८ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो । समीक्षा अवधिमा खुद द्वितीय आय (खुद ट्रान्सफर) रु.२३२१ अर्ब ७ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो आय रु.१६६९ अर्ब ५१ करोड रहेको थियो ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि अन्तिम श्रम स्वीकृति (संस्थागत तथा व्यक्तिगत-नयाँ) लिने नेपालीको सङ्ख्या ३,६७,२११ र पुन: श्रम स्वीकृति लिनेको सङ्ख्या ३,५५,७३५ रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो सङ्ख्या क्रमश: ४,५२,३२४ र ३,०८,०६७ रहेको थियो ।

ङ. चालु खाता एवम् शोधनान्तर स्थिति :

समीक्षा अवधिमा चालु खाता रु.८०२ अर्ब ६ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा चालु खाता रु.३२१ अर्ब ७४ करोडले बचतमा रहेको थियो । अमेरिकी डलरमा अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा २ अर्ब ३७ करोडले बचतमा रहेको चालु खाता समीक्षा अवधिमा ५ अर्ब ५३ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ । समीक्षा अवधिमा खुद पुँजीगत ट्रान्सफर रु.१७ अर्ब ३ करोड रहे को छ । अघिल्लो वर्षकोसोही अवधिमा यस्तो ट्रान्सफर रु.८ अर्ब ९६ करोड रहेको थियो । यसैगरी, समीक्षा अवधिमा रु.२२ अर्ब ८२ करोड प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी (इक्विटी मात्र) भित्रिएको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी (इक्विटी मात्र) रु.११ अर्ब ७ करोड रहेको थियो । समीक्षा अवधिमा शोधनान्तर स्थिति रु.९२६ अर्ब ६ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा शोधनान्तर स्थिति रु.४९१ अर्ब ४४ करोडले बचतमा रहेको थियो । अमेरिकी डलर मा अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा ३ अर्ब ६२ करोडले बचतमा रहेको शोधनान्तर स्थिति समीक्षा अवधिमा ६ अर्ब ३९ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ ।

च. मौद्रिक स्थिति :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा विस्तृत मुद्राप्रदाय ९.८ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा उक्त मुद्राप्रदाय ८.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो। वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा विस्तृत मुद्राप्रदाय १४.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । समीक्षा अवधिमा खुद वैदेशिक सम्पत्ति (विदेशी विनिमय मूल्याङ्कन नाफा/नोक्सान समायोजित) रु.९२६ अर्ब ६ करोड (३४.७ प्रतिशत) ले बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा उक्त सम्पत्ति रु.४९१ अर्ब ४४ करोड (२४.७ प्रतिशत) ले बढेको थियो। खुला बजार कारोबार र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक ऋणपत्र जारी गरी अधिक तरलता प्रशोचन गरिएकोले समीक्षा अवधिमा सञ्चित मुद्रा २.८ प्रतिशतले मात्र बढेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो मुद्रा ६.४ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो। वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा सञ्चित मुद्रा १२.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा रहेको निक्षेप १०.३ प्रतिशत (रु.७४८ अर्ब ६२ करोड) ले वृद्धि भई रु.८०१२ अर्ब ४९ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो निक्षेप ८.० प्रतिशत (रु.५१७ अर्ब ६० करोड) ले बढेको थियो। वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा रहेको निक्षेप १५.० प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुको कुल निक्षेपमा चल्ती, बचत र मुद्दती निक्षेपको अंश क्रमशः ६.९ प्रतिशत, ४६.६ प्रतिशत र ३७.३ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो अंश क्रमशः ५.७ प्रतिशत, ३६.२ प्रतिशत र ५०.२ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुको कुल निक्षेपमा संस्थागत निक्षेपको अंश ३३.७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८२ जेठ मसान्तमा यस्तो निक्षेपको अंश ३५.५ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुबाट निजी क्षेत्रमा प्रवाहित कर्जा ६.२ प्रतिशत (रु.३४० अर्ब ५७ करोड) ले वृद्धि भई रु.५८३८ अर्ब २७ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो कर्जा ८.० प्रतिशत (रु.४०७ अर्ब ६२ करोड) ले बढेको थियो। वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुबाट निजी क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाहित कर्जा ६.५ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुबाट निजी क्षेत्रमा प्रवाहित कर्जामध्ये गैर-वित्तीय संस्थागत क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाह भएको कर्जाको अंश ६२.६ प्रतिशत र व्यक्तिगत तथा घरपरिवार क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाह भएको कर्जाको अंश ३७.४ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो अंश क्रमशः ६३.० प्रतिशत र ३७.० प्रतिशत रहेको थियो।

२०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुको लगानीमा रहेको कर्जामध्ये चालु सम्पत्ति (कृषि तथा गैर-कृषिजन्य वस्तु) को सुरक्षणमा १४.७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ भने घरजग्गा धितो सुरक्षणमा ६३.६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। २०८२ जेठ मसान्तमा यस्तो धितोमा प्रवाहित कर्जाको अंश क्रमशः १४.५ प्रतिशत र ६५.० प्रतिशत रहेको थियो। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुको लगानीमा रहेको कर्जामध्ये निर्माण क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १५.१ प्रतिशत, उपभोग्य क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १३.० प्रतिशत, यातायात, सञ्चार तथा सार्वजनिक सेवा क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १२.५ प्रतिशत, औद्योगिक उत्पादन क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ६.८ प्रतिशत, सेवा उद्योग क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ४.० प्रतिशत र वित्त, बीमा तथा अचल सम्पत्ति क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ०.६ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ भने कृषि क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा २.४ प्रतिशतले घटेकोछ ।

छ. वित्तीय पहुँच र पुँजी वजार :

२०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा २० वाणिज्य बैंक, १७ विकास बैंक, १७ वित्त कम्पनी, ५१ लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था र १ पूर्वाधार विकास बैंक गरी जम्मा १०६ वटा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरु सञ्चालनमा रहेका छन्। २०८२ असार मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरु (लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थासमेत) को शाखा सङ्ख्या ११,५२६ रहेकोमा २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा ११,३४४ रहेको छ । २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा "क", "ख" र "ग" वर्गका बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थामा रहेका निक्षेप खाताहरूको सङ्ख्या ६ करोड ३० लाख ६५ हजार ९९४ रहेको छ भने कर्जा खाताहरूको सङ्ख्या २० लाख ४८ हजार ९८५ रहेको छ ।

२०८२ जेठ मसान्तमा २६५५.३९ रहेको नेप्से सूचकाङ्क २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा २७२४.०३ कायम भएको छ । २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा धितोपत्र बजार पुँजीकरण रु.४६५४ अर्ब ५५ करोड कायम भएको छ । २०८२ जेठ मसान्तमा बजार पुँजीकरण रु.४४२३ अर्ब ०४ करोड रहेको थियो । २०८२ जेठ मसान्तमा बजार पुँजीकरण कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको ७१.३४ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा ७०.५२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८३ जेठ मसान्तमा नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेडमा सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरुको संख्या २९७ रहेको छ । सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरुमध्ये १३३ बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था र बीमा कम्पनी रहेका छन् भने १०५ जलविद्युत् कम्पनी, २९ उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन उद्योग, ९ होटल, ७ लगानी कम्पनी, ४ व्यापारिक संस्था र १० अन्य समूहका रहेका छन्। २०८२ जेठमा सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरुको संख्या २७२ रहेको थियो ।

सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरुमध्ये बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था र बीमा कम्पनीको धितोपत्र बजार पुँजीकरणको हिस्सा ५०.९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । त्यसैगरी, जलविद्युत् कम्पनीको हिस्सा १७.५ प्रतिशत, लगानी कम्पनीको हिस्सा ६.८ प्रतिशत, उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन उद्योगको हिस्सा ८.७ प्रतिशत, व्यापारिक संस्थाको हिस्सा ४.१ प्रतिशत, होटेलको हिस्सा ३.३ प्रतिशत तथा अन्य समूहका कम्पनीहरुको हिस्सा ८.६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

३. विगत वर्षको बैंकको कारोबारको विश्लेषण :

विवरण	इकाई	२०७८/७९	२०७९/८०	२०८०/८१	२०८१/८२	२०८२/८३
खुद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी	प्रतिशत	९.६२	४.७८	७.८०	१०.५२	१६.००
प्रति सेयर आम्दानी	रु	१८.७८	११.०१	१७.७३	१९.०८	२३.१६
प्रति सेयर बजार मूल्य	रु	३४९.९०	३२७.००	४१६.००	५००.६९	४७४
मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात	अन'पात	१८.६३	२९.६९	२३.४६	२६.२५	२०.४६
सेयर पूँजीमा लाभांश (बोनस सहित)	प्रतिशत	४.६४	०.००	१२.००	१५.७९	१५
सेयर पूँजीमा नगद लाभांश	प्रतिशत	०.२३	०.००	५.००	५.७९	१५
ब्याज आम्दानी/ ब्याज योग्य सम्पति	प्रतिशत	१३.२२	१५.८६	१४.३४	११.३१	९.३६
कर्मचारी खर्च/कुल संचालन खर्च	प्रतिशत	५९.९६	६२.२०	६३.३९	६४.१६	६६.०२
कुल निक्षेप तथा सापटीमा ब्याज खर्च	प्रतिशत	८.३१	९.७९	८.०९	५.६३	४.११
कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	प्रतिशत	१५.५८	८.९०	१५.१०	१६.०६	१९.६३
खुद नाफा/कर्जा सापट	प्रतिशत	१.३४	०.७८	१.१८	१.२७	१.६३
खुद नाफा/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	०.९९	०.५८	०.८७	०.९४	१.२०
कुल कर्जा/निक्षेप	प्रतिशत	८८.३३	८३.९२	८४.०३	८५.३८	८६.३४
कुल संचालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ति	प्रतिशत	१.९५	१.८५	१.७९	१.७४	१.७९
जोखिम भारित सम्पत्तिमा पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता						
(क) प्राथमिक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	८.५९	८.६२	९.६१	९.९१	११.६८
(ख) पुरक पूँजी	प्रतिशत	३.५४	३.६२	२.८९	२.६७	२.४९
(ग) पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता	प्रतिशत	१२.१३	१२.२४	१२.५०	१२.५८	१४.१६
तरलता	प्रतिशत	२३.९९	२४.४९	२४.६९	२४.४९	२५.१२
निष्क्रिय कर्जा/कुल कर्जा	प्रतिशत	२.३१	३.०९	३.३६	३.४९	३.७८
आधार दर	प्रतिशत	११.०५	११.९३	९.२०	७.०७	५.५३
औषत ब्याज दरको अन्तर	प्रतिशत	४.८१	४.५९	४.५९	४.२७	३.९८
कुल साधारण सेयर	संख्या	३१,४२५,७७०	३२,८११,६४७	३२,८११,६४७	३५,१०८,४६२	३८,६१९,३०८
प्रति सेयर किताबी मूल्य	रु	१३८.८९	१४४.३३	१६४.१०	१६९.१२	१७१.७१
कुल कर्मचारी	संख्या	९५५	१,०३१	९८८	९६६	९६९

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ लगायत विगतका केही आर्थिक वर्षहरुको प्रमुख वित्तीय सूचकहरु निम्नानुसार रहेका छन् ।

(क) चुक्ता पूँजी:

समीक्षा अवधिमा बैंकको भुक्तानी गरिएको चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ४,२१,१९,३०,८१४।१४ रहेको छ जसमध्ये साधारण शेयर पूँजी रु। ३,८६,१९,३०,८१४।१४ र अग्राधिकार शेयर पूँजी रु ३५,००,००,००० कायम रहेको छ ।

(ख) पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता:

पूँजीकोषको गणना नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोके बमोजिम Capital Adequacy Framework 2015 अनुसार गरिएको छ । आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को अन्तमा पूँजीकोषको अनुपात १४.१६ प्रतिशत कायम रहन गएको छ जुन नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन अनुसार आवश्यक हुने न्यूनतम पूँजीकोष भन्दा बढी रहेको छ ।

(ग) निक्षेप सङ्कलन :

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा बैंकको कुल निक्षेप रु ६६.७४ अर्ब पुगेको छ। जस मध्ये चल्ती खातामा २.८४ प्रतिशत, बचत खातामा ५०.९४ प्रतिशत, मुद्दती निक्षेप खातामा ३७.४६ प्रतिशत र कल खातामा ८.७६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । साथै, कुल निक्षेपको २९.०३ 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. ५४.२२ अर्ब रहेको कर्जा तथा सापटमा ६.२९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ५७.६२ अर्ब पुगेको छ । बैंकले आगामी दिनहरुमा समय सापेक्ष अन्य प्रभावकारी योजनाहरु ल्याई आफ्नो सेवा विस्तार गर्दै जाने लक्ष्य लिएको छ ।

(ङ) लगानी :

यस आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यमा बैंकको लगानी रु १३.७५ अर्ब रहेको छ जसमा, नेपाल सरकारको ऋणपत्रमा रु १२.६३ अर्ब र अन्य सङ्गठित संस्थाको सेयरमा रु. १.१२ अर्ब लगानी रहेको छ ।

(च) सञ्चालन खर्च :

यस आर्थिक वर्षमा बैंकले कर्मचारी खर्चमा रु ८९.३७ करोड र अन्य सञ्चालन खर्चमा रु ४६.०० करोड गरी कुल रु १३५.३७ करोड खर्च गरेको छ ।

(छ) आय :

बैंकको आम्दानीलाई सञ्चालन र गैह्र सञ्चालन गरी दुई भागमा विभाजन गरिएका छ । सञ्चालन आम्दानी अन्तर्गत ब्याज आम्दानी, कमिशन तथा डिस्काउण्ट अन्य सञ्चालन आम्दानीलाई समावेश गरिएको छ । यस आर्थिक वर्षमा बैंकले ब्याज आम्दानी, कमिशन तथा डिस्काउण्ट र अन्य सञ्चालन आम्दानी अन्तर्गत क्रमश रु. ५२२.१० करोड, रु ३७.३७ करोड र रु. ८.१७ करोड आय गरेको छ ।

(ज) तरलता व्यवस्थापन :

यस विकास बैंकको व्यवसायको आकार एवं कारोबारको जटिलताको आधारमा तरलता जोखिम व्यावस्थापन नीति स्वीकृत गर ाई लागु गरिएको छ । न्यून तरलताबाट व्यवसायमा नै संकुचन आउन सक्ने समस्या रहन्छ भने 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 रुपमा बसी तरलता जोखिम उचित सीमाभित्र रहने गरी व्यवस्थापन गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

(झ) निष्क्रिय कर्जा:

यस आर्थिक वर्षमा बैंकको कुल निष्क्रिय कर्जा ३.७८ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

४. बैंकको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरुः

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

- मुद्रास्फीतिले पार्ने असर ।
- बैंकबाट प्रवाह हुने कर्जा तथा गैह्र-कोषमा आधारित सेवाहरुबाट हुन सक्ने संभावित जोखिमहरु ।
- निक्षेप तथा कर्जाका बैकिङ सेवाहरुबाट हुन सक्ने संभावित जोखिमहरु ।
- विदेशी विनिमय कारोबार गर्दा विनिमय दरमा हुने परिवर्तनबाट हुन सक्ने संभावित जोखिम ।
- निक्षेप संकलन, लगानी, तथा कर्जा सापटीको दायरा सांघुरिएर उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने जोखिमहरु ।
- बढ्दो प्रतिस्पर्धा एवं दक्ष जनशक्तिको अभावले हुन सक्ने जोखिम ।
- समय सापेक्ष डिजिटल प्रोडक्टलाई प्रयोगमा ल्याउँदा यस्ता प्रोडक्टसँग जोडिएका जोखिम सम्बन्धी चुनौतीहरु ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारण जलविद्युत, कृषि क्षेत्रमा पर्न जाने प्रतिकूल असरहरु ।
- बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमाथि भईरहेका नकारात्मक टिप्पणी तथा गतिविधिहरुबाट पर्न सक्ने जोखिम ।
- मुद्रास्फिति तथा व्याजदर बिच सामञ्जस्यता कायम नहुनु ।
- कर्जा भुक्तानीमा हुने ढिलाई बाट उत्पन्न हुने जोखिमहरु ।
- बढ्दो सञ्चालन जोखिम ।
- बढ्दो IT and Cyber Security 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 ।

५. बैंकले सञ्चालनमा ल्याएका विभिन्न योजना, कार्यक्रम तथा उपलब्धिहरुः

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

- कृत्रिम बौद्धिकता (Artificial Intelligence) लाई सहयात्रीको रुपमा विकास गर्ने ।
- भविष्यको लागि तयार बैंक (Future Ready Bank) बनाउनको लागि आवश्यक कदम चाल्ने ।
- कर्जा, निक्षेप तथा अन्य सुविधाको लागि नवीनतम् बैकिङ सेवाहरु प्रचलनमा ल्याउने ।
- बैंकले तयार गरेको पूर्वाधार र सेवाहरुलाई अधिकांश सेवाग्राहीहरु माझ बृहत रुपले विस्तार गर्ने ।
- डिजिटल बैंकिङ सेवामार्फत आधुनिक बैंकिङ सेवाहरुको गुणस्तर वृद्धि गरी नयाँ सेवाहरुको सुरुवात गर्ने ।
- सञ्चालन खर्चमा मितव्ययिता अपनाई खर्च नियन्त्रणका लागि आवश्यक उपायहरुको अवलम्बन गर्ने ।
- कर्मचारीको दक्षता अभिवृद्धि गर्न कर्मचारी विकासका कार्यक्रमहरुलाई निरन्तरता दिने ।
- बैंकको व्यवसायलाई थप विस्तार र विविधिकरण गर्न सम्भाव्य आयामहरुको पहिचान गर्ने ।
- गैर ब्याज आम्दानी (Non interest Income) का नयाँ स्रोतहरु पहिचान गरी बैंकको मुनाफा अभिवृद्धि गर्दै लैजाने ।
- बैंकको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली तथा सुशासनलाई अझ बढी सुदृढ गर्ने ।
- कर्जा असुलीलाई पहिलो प्राथमिकतामा राखी प्रभावकारी बनाउदै निष्कृय कर्जा घटाउन जोड दिने ।
- बैंकको सञ्चालन तथा ग्राहक सेवालाई चुस्त दुरुस्त बनाउन आन्तरिक कार्यप्रणालीलाई स्वचालित (Automation) गर्दै लैजाने ।
- बैंकले व्यवसायका नयाँ क्षेत्रहरूको पहिचान गर्ने, विदेशी विनिमय बजार तथा ब्याजदर उतारचढावलाई अझ राम्रोसंग व्यवस्थापन गरी बैंकको नाफामा सकारात्मक असर पार्न आवश्यक कार्ययोजना विकास गरी लागु गर्नेछ ।
- अभिवृद्धिमा आवश्यक ध्यान पुऱ्याएको छ ।

(क) शाखा सञ्जाल :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को अन्त्यसम्म आईपुग्दा बैंकले १२२ वटा शाखाहरु, १ वटा एक्सटेन्सन काउन्टर तथा ६६ वटा एटिएम मार्फत् आफ्ना वित्तीय सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्दै आइरहेको छ । साथै, आ.व.२०७५/०७६ देखि VISA नेटवर्कसँग आबद्ध भई उक्त Network संग सम्बन्धित Chip Based ATM Card बाट आफ्ना ग्राहकहरुलाई सेवा उपलब्ध गराउँदै आईरहेको व्यहोरा यस सभा समक्ष जानकारी गराउँदछौं । बैंकले ग्राहकहरुलाई थप प्रभावकारी सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने उद्देश्यले SCT Network का कार्डहरु समेत जारी गर्दै आईरहेकोमा यस वर्ष देखी NepalPay कार्डको सेवा समेत सुचारु गरेको छ ।

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 गरि एक आपसमा गाभ्ने लक्ष्य लिएको छ र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकवाट स्वीकृती लिई गत आ.व.मा ७ वटा शाखा कार्यालयलाई नजिकैको पायक पर्ने शाखामा गाभिएको छ ।

(ख) विप्रेषण (Remittance) :

बैदेशिक रोजगारीमा रहनुभएका नेपाली दाजुभाई, दिदी बहिनीहरुले औपचारिक माध्यमबाट रेमिट्यान्स भित्र्याउने उद्देश्यले विभिन्न विप्रेषण सेवा प्रदायक कम्पनीहरुसंगको साझेदारीमा, बैंकले छिटो र सुरक्षित विप्रेषण सेवा प्रदान गर्न विप्रेषण सम्बन्धी कार्यहरु गर्दै आएको छ । बैंकले आवश्यकता अनुसार विप्रेषण सम्बन्धी अन्य प्रतिष्ठित सेवा प्रदायकहरुसँग मिलेर कार्य गर्ने नीति लिएको छ। नेपाल सरकारको नीति तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले जारी गरेको निर्देशनको परिधि भित्र रही विप्रेषणलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्न बैंकले उच्च ब्याजदरमा रेमिट्यान्स मुद्दती 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 आईरहेको छ । बैंकमा हुने कार्यहरुलाई स्वचालित वनाउनको लागि Robotic Process Automatinion (RPA), ग्राहकहरुको खाता बन्द गर्ने तथा खाता रोक्का राख्ने कार्यलाई अनलाईन माध्ययमबाटै गर्ने, Online Account Opening, Online DMAT Account Opening आन्तरिक टिप्पणी तथा स्वीकृतिहरु डिजिटल माध्ययमबाट गर्ने, डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर प्रणालीको प्रयोग, सञ्चालनमा ल्याईसकेको छ । बैंकिङ सेवालाई थप प्रभावकारी वनाउनका लागि कृत्रिम बौद्धिकता (Artificial Intelligence) को अलग्गै विभाग गठन गरि सो को प्रयोगलाई विस्तार गर्ने लक्ष्य समेत लिईएको 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 आएकाले सोको न्यूनीकरणको लागि निरन्तर रुपमा सूचना प्रणालीको नियमित लेखापरीक्षण तथा VAPT परीक्षण गर्ने तथा Crowdstike नामको Antivirus को प्रयोग गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

(घ) अन्य सेवा तथा सुविधाहरु :

कुनैपनि कम्पनीको सेयर आवेदनमा दरखास्त अनलाईन माध्ययमबाट दिन सक्ने व्यवस्था बैंकले गरेको छ । जसको फलस्वरुप अब पहिले जस्तै घण्टौं लाइनमा बस्नु पर्ने अवस्थाबाट मुक्त गराउने प्रविधिमैत्री सुविधाको व्यवस्था बैंकले गरेको छ । साथै, ग्राहकहरुले सेयर अभौतिकरणको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने डिम्याट खाता समेत अनलाईन माध्ययमवाट नै खोल्न मिल्ने व्यवस्था मिलाईएको छ । बैंकले आफ्न ग्राहकहरुलाई समासोधन कार्य (Clearing Service) तथा RTGS, ConnectIPS लगायतका सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्नको लागि नेपाल क्लियरिङ हाउसको (NCHL) सदस्यता लिई निरन्तर रुपमा सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आईरहेको 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 । २०८३ असार मसान्तसम्म बैंकका विभिन्न शाखा कार्यालयहरुवाट २५०७ जना ग्राहक महानुभावहरुले लकर सेवाको 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 आत्मसात् गर्दै आएको छ । बढ्दो बैदेशिक अध्ययन तथा रोजगारीले गर्दा समग्र बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा दक्ष कर्मचारीहरुको अभाव कायमै रहेको छ । व्यावसायिक उद्देश्य प्राप्ति गर्न मानव संसाधनको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहने तथ्यलाई हृदयंगम गर्दै ग्राहक सेवालाई उच्चतम सन्तुष्टिमा पुऱ्याउन उपयुक्त मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन हुनु आवश्यक छ।

कर्मचारीहरुको क्षमता विकासको लागि उपयुक्त वातावरण सृजना गरी उनीहरुको इमान्दारीता, व्यावसायिक दक्षता, आपसी सद्भाव, सिर्जनशीलता, मिलेर काम गर्ने भावना जस्ता विषयहरुलाई प्रवर्द्धन तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने तर्फ बैंक प्रयत्नशील रही आएको छ। कर्मचारीहरुको वृत्ति विकास तथा दक्षता अभिवृद्धि गर्न समय समयमा विभिन्न आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य प्रशिक्षणहरू, तालिम, गोष्ठी तथा सेमिनारहरुमा समावेश गराउने गरिएको छ । कर्मचारीहरुको कार्यवोझलाई कम गर्नको लागि प्रविधिको अधिकतम प्रयोग गर्ने गरिएको छ।

७. औद्योगिक तथा व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध:

ग्राहक महानुभावहरुलाई उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राख्ने सिद्धान्तबाट बैंक सधै प्रतिबद्ध छ । व्यावसायिक कारोबारको सिलसिलामा आफ्ना ग्राहकहरुलाई विविध वित्तीय सेवा उपलब्ध गराउनको लागि विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय सस्थाहरु एवम् अन्य संस्थाहरुसँग सम्झौता गरी एक अर्काका ग्राहकहरुलाई सुविधा पुऱ्याउन सहकार्य गरी सो सम्बन्धी आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ । हाम्रो सफलताको श्रेय ग्राहक महानुभावहरुको अपार माया र विश्वासलाई नै जान्छ र यस अवसरमा ग्राहक सेवाको गुणस्तर बढाउने प्रण गर्दछौं । बैंकले आफ्नो कारोबारसँग सम्बन्धित ग्राहकहरु, व्यावसायिक एवं आधौगिक प्रतिष्ठान, संघसंस्थाहरु तथा विभिन्न निकायहरुसँग सौहार्दपूर्ण तथा व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध कायम राख्दै आएको छ । बैंकले विभिन्न सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संघ-संस्था, 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 (सिविफिन), डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकर्स एसोशियसन नेपाल, नेपाल उद्योग वाणिज्य महासंघको सदस्य रहेको छ ।

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

बैंकले सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी नियन्त्रण सम्वन्धमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोके वमोजिम ग्राहकहरुको ग्राहक पहिचान विवरण अद्यावधिक गर्ने, विभिन्न किसिमका कारोवारहरुको विद्युतीय माध्यमवाट प्रतिवदेन पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ । साथै, बैंकको सम्पति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोके वमोजिमका विवरणहरु, प्रतिवदेनहरु समयमा पेश गर्ने, सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण (मनि लाउन्डरिङ) निवारण ऐन, २०६४ तथा सोका संशोधन 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 :

- सम्पति शुद्धीकरण निवारण, आतंकवादको वित्तीय लगानी नियन्त्रण तथा विनाशकारी हतियारको प्रसार सम्बन्धी वित्तीय लगानी नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धमा राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रमा विकसित घटनाक्रमहरुलाई नियमित रुपमा अध्ययन गरी त्यस्ता घटनाक्रमहरुबाट बैंकलाई पर्न सक्ने असरको बारेमा छलफल गरी आवश्यक व्यवस्था गर्नका लागि बैंक व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने गरिएको छ ।
- सम्पति शुद्धीकरण निवारण, आतंकवादको वित्तीय लगानी नियन्त्रण तथा विनाशकारी हतियारको प्रसार सम्बन्धी वित्तीय लगानी नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी आन्तरिक जोखिमहरुको अध्ययन गरी जोखिमको आधारमा शाखा कार्यालयहरुको अलगै निरीक्षण गरि पेश गरिएको प्रतिवेदनलाई गहन छलफल गर्ने तथा सोको कार्यान्वयनलाई सवलीकरण गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने गरिएको छ ।

- अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मूल्य मान्यता अनुरुप बैंकले सम्पति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाहरुको पालना गर्न आवश्यक नीति नियम तथा मार्गदर्शनहरुको पूनरावलोकन गरिएको छ ।
- सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी बैंकले गरेको कामकारवाहीको आवधिक रुपमा समीक्षा गरी सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ ।
- सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी ऐन, नियमावली र नियमनकारी निकायले तोकेको नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन उपर समीक्षा गर्ने गरिएको छ ।
- सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदनको नियमित रुपमा पुनरावलोकन गरी सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी सम्बन्धी जोखिम न्यूनीकरणको लागि आवश्यक कदम चालिएको छ । एक जना गैरकार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी 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 आथिर्क वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा जम्मा ८ पटक बसेको छ ।
- यसै गरी ग्राहक पहिचान (KYC) र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरणका विषयमा बैंकका कर्मचारीहरुलाई अद्यावधिक राख्ने उद्देश्यसहित बैंकले निरन्तर यस सम्बन्धी तालिमहरु आयोजना गर्दै आईरहेको छ । यसको साथै बैंकले वार्षिक रुपमा लिने दक्षता आंकलन जाँच (Skill Assessment Test) मा सबै कर्मचारीलाई यस विषयमा अनिवार्य सहभागी हुनु पर्ने व्यवस्था गरी सोको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गरेको छ । यी सबै व्यवस्थाहरुको समग्र परिणाम स्वरुप बैंकको ग्राहक पहिचान (KYC) र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण सम्बन्धी नीति नियमहरुको अनुपालना सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ ।

९. संस्थागत सुशासन तथा अनुपालन :

बैंकको सञ्चालक समिति तथा व्यवस्थापन संस्थागत सुशासन कायम राख्ने विषयमा प्रतिबद्ध र दृढ रहदै आएको छ । बैंकले संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शनहरूको पूर्ण परिपालन गर्दै आएको छ । सञ्चालक समितिका सबै सदस्यहरु एवम् कर्मचारीहरुले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट तोकिएको आचरण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाहरूको पूर्ण परिपालना गरेका छन् । बैंक आफैले बनाएका नीति नियम तथा सम्बन्धित नियमनकारी निकायहरुबाट दिइएका नीति निर्देशनहरुको पूर्ण रुपमा पालना गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छ । बैंकले नियमनकारी निकाय तथा कानुनको परिपालनाको लागि मात्र नभई पारदर्शीताका लागि पनि संस्थागत सुशासनलाई आफ्नो उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राखि आफ्नो कर्तव्य र दायित्वको रुपमा लिई सुशासनका आधारभूत पक्षहरु सुनिश्चित गर्न प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ । बैंकमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले गरेको व्यवस्था बमोजिम सुशासन एकाइको गठन गरी मासिक रुपमा सुशासनको स्थितिको अनुगमन गर्ने गरिएको छ । बैंकको आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण विभागले संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्धारा 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 उद्देश्यहरुलाई योगदान गर्न तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले निर्धारण गरेका नीति नियमको अधीनमा रहि बैंकले आफ्नो खुद मुनाफाको कम्तीमा १ प्रतिशत रकम संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वका विभिन्न कार्यक्रमहरु मार्फत् खर्च गर्दै आएको छ । गरिब तथा विपन्न वर्गको बाहुल्यता रहेका क्षेत्रमा वित्तीय समावेशिता, वित्तीय ज्ञान तथा अनुभवको विकास गर्नको लागि विभिन्न शाखा तथा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय मार्फत् वित्तीय साक्षरताका कार्यक्रमहरु संचालन गर्ने, विद्यार्थीहरुको शैक्षिक उन्नयनको लागि छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान गर्ने, उच्च शिक्षा हासिल गर्दा गरिने सोध कार्य (Research) को लागि अनुदान (Research Grant) प्रदान गर्ने जस्ता कार्यहरु गरिदै आएको छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको एकीकृत निर्देशन 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 हुन आउने रु.९०,८५,९५० विनियोजन गरिएको छ, जुन अघिल्लो वर्ष रु. ६६,९७,५१३ रहेको थियो ।

११. सेयरधनीसँगको सम्बन्ध तथा सेयर धनीहरुलाई सूचना व्यवस्था :

यस विकास बैंकमा २०८३ असार मसान्त सम्ममा जम्मा संस्थापक सेयरधनीको संख्या ४१४ तथा सर्वसाधारण सेयरधनीको संख्या ४९,३४९ (भौतिक तथा अभौतिक सेयरधनी) रहेको व्यहोरा यस गरिमामय सभा समक्ष जानकारी गराउँदछु । बैंकले सेयरधनीहरुलाई सूचना उपलब्ध गराउने कार्यलाई उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राखेको छ । बैंकले वार्षिक साधारणसभामा सेयरधनी महानुभावहरुसँगको प्रत्यक्ष मार्ग निर्देशन प्राप्त गर्ने गरेको छ । बैंकको वेबसाइट www.kamanasewabank.com र अन्य मिडिया आउटलेटहरुमार्फत् बैंकको प्रेस विज्ञप्ति, त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट, वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, र अन्य जानकारीहरुमा पहुँच प्रदान गर्न मद्दत गर्दछ । यस अर्थमा बैंकले सेयरधनीहरुको हकहितलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै संस्थागत सुशासन र अनुपालना (Corporate Governance and Compliance) को उच्चतम मापदण्ड कायम गर्ने कार्यलाई सधैं प्राथमिकतामा राखेको छ ।

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

यस विकास 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 । त्यसै गरी सञ्चालन जोखिम, कर्जा जोखिम, सूचनाप्रविधि जोखिम तथा सुरक्षा, बजार जोखिम, अनुपालना तथा AML/CFT को लागि छुट्टा छुट्टै विभाग खडा गरी पर्याप्त नीतिगत व्यवस्थाहरु सहित जोखिम व्यवस्थापन गर्दै आएको छ ।

१३. आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली :

यस विकास बैंकले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई सशक्त बनाउन गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालक स्तरीय जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति तथा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन इकाई 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 । त्यसै गरी सञ्चालन जोखिम, कर्जा जोखिम, सूचनाप्रविधि जोखिम तथा सुरक्षा, बजार जोखिम, अनुपालना तथा AML/CFT को लागि छुट्टा छुट्टै विभाग खडा गरी पर्याप्त नीतिगत व्यवस्थाहरु सहित जोखिम व्यवस्थापन गर्दै आएको छ ।

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

विकास बैंकको आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को बाँडफाँड योग्य रकम रु. ६१,२६,८३,०८० (जगेडाकोष तथा अन्य कोष कट्टा गरी गत आर्थिक वर्ष सम्मको संचित मुनाफा सहित) बाट हाल कायम कुल चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ४,२१,१९,३०,८१४.९४ मध्ये अग्राधिकार शेयर पूँजी रु. ३५,००,००,००० बाँडफाँड भएको मितिबाट असार मसान्त, २०८३ सम्म आनुपातिक रुपमा ९ प्रतिशतका दरले हुन आउने रकम रु. १,४०,६७,१२३.२९ र साधारण शेयर पूँजी रु ३,८६,१९,३०,८१४.९४ को १५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु ५७,९२,८९,६२२.२४ नगद लाभांस (करसमेत) वितरण गर्नका लागि सञ्चालक समितिको ४१९ औं बैठकको निर्णय बमोजिम स्वीकृतिका लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक समक्ष पेश गरिएकोमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट सोही अनुरुप स्वीकृति प्राप्त भएकोले सञ्चालक समितिको ४२१ 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 छः

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	प्रतिनिधीत्व समूह
१	श्री सुदिप आचार्य	अध्यक्ष	संस्थापक निर्वाचित
२	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	सञ्चालक	संस्थापक निर्वाचित
३	श्री चतुराख्र 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 निर्वाचित
७	श्री सिर्जना दंगाल	सञ्चालक	स्वतन्त्र नियुक्ति

१६. सेयर जफत भएको भए सोको विवरणहरु :

यस कम्पनीको आ.व. २०८२/८३ मा कुनै पनि सेयर जफत भएको छैन ।

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

यस कम्पनीको हाल सम्म कुनै पनि सहायक कम्पनी नरहेको तर मर्चेण्ट कारोवार गर्ने उद्देश्यले कामना सेवा क्यापिटल लि. सञ्चालन गर्नको लागि हालको आकाश क्यापिटल लि.को शेयर खरिद प्रकृया पुरा गर्नको लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकवाट स्वीकृति प्राप्त गरि कारोवार स्वीकृतिको लागि नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्डमा निवेदन पेश गरिसकिएको छ ।

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

नभएको ।

१९. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्थाका आधारभूत सेयरधनीहरुले यसलाई उपलब्ध गराएका जानकारीहरु र यसको सेयर कारोबारमा निजहरु संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरुबाट कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेका जानकारीहरु :

नभएको ।

२०. विगत आर्थिक वर्षहरुमा वित्तीय संस्थाका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरुले लिएको सेयर स्वामित्वका विवरणहरु

नभएको ।

२१. विगत आ.व.मा यस विकास बैंकसंग सम्बन्धित सम्झौताहरुमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नाते दारहरुको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ सम्बन्धी जानकारीहरु :

नभएको ।

२२. आफ्नो सेयर आँफैले खरिद गरेको भए सोको विवरणहरु:

नभएको ।

२३. आ.व. २०८२/८३ को कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्च सम्बन्धी विवरणहरु :

सि. न.	विवरण	रकम (रु.)
१	कर्मचारी खर्च (कर्मचारी बोनस व्यवस्था सहित)	८९,३७,१६,१५२
२	कार्यालय सञ्चालन खर्च	३१,०६,९२,६६२
३	ह्रासकट्टी खर्च	१४,९३,३२,२४५
कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्च		**१,३५,३७,४१,०५९**

२४. लेखापरीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरुको नाम, निजहरुले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाहरु

विकास बैंकको लेखापरीक्षण समिति देहाय बमोजिमको रहेको छ :

श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	संयोजक (सञ्चालक)
श्री बलराल बराल	सदस्य (सञ्चालक)
श्री माधव गौतम	सदस्य सचिव

लेखापरीक्षण समिति संयोजक तथा सञ्चालक सदस्यहरुलाई बैठक भत्ता बाहेक अन्य कुनै पारिश्रमिक तथा सुविधा प्रदान गरिएको छैन । कर्मचारी सदस्य बाहेक संयोजक र सदस्यलाई प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु.११,०००/- उपलब्ध गराइएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा लेखापरीक्षण समितिको १२ वटा बैठक बसेको छ र बैठक भत्ता बापत रु. २,४६,०००/- भुक्तानी गरिएको छ ।

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

नभएको ।

२६. सञ्चालकहरू 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	१२,०००.००
२	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	सञ्चालक	११,०००.००
३	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी	सञ्चालक	११,०००.००
४	श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी	सञ्चालक	११,०००.००
५	श्री बलराम वराल	सञ्चालक	११,०००.००
६	डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा	सञ्चालक	११,०००.००
७	श्री सिर्जना दंगाल	सञ्चालक	११,०००.००

आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा बैठक भत्ता स्वरुप सञ्चालकहरूलाई कुल रु. २१,०९,००० र यातायात, भ्रमण, टेलिफोन तथा पत्रपत्रिका खर्च स्वरुप रु. २६,३७,२१२ भुक्तानी गरिएको छ ।

(ख) प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतलाइ प्रदान गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाहरू :

सि.नं.	तलब भत्ता शीर्षक	मासिक रकम (रु.)	वार्षिक रकम (रु.) (आ.व २०८२/८३)
१.	निश्चित तलब तथा भत्ता	९,२१,१०६	१२,४११,३५६
२.	कार्य सम्पादनमा आधारित पारिश्रमिक	–	२,१८८,१४२
३.	कर्मचारी बोनसवापत्को सुविधा	–	२,४१७,३०९
४.	अन्य सुविधा	–	–
	जम्मा		**१,७०,१६,८०७**

२७. सेयरधनीहरूले बुझी लिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांश रकम :

रु ८८०,८५८

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

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. अन्य विवरणहरु :

यस ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने अन्य विवरणहरू यसै प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएका छन् ।

कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन :

यस गरिमामय सभामा उपस्थित शेयरधनी महानुभावज्यूहरु एवं अतिथिज्यूहरुप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दै यहाँहरुबाट प्राप्त निरन्तर सहयोग तथा सद्भावका लागि 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, डेभलपमेण्ट 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

जय कामना सेवा विकास बैंक

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

NPR in million unless stated otherwise

PARTICULARS	2082-83	2081-82	INCREASE/ DECREASE	CHANGE %
Statement of Financial Position				
Total assets	75,656.63	71,454.57	4,202.05	5.88%
Total loans and advances	57,623.16	54,215.27	3,407.89	6.29%
Investment securities	13,751.32	12,290.94	1,460.38	11.88%
Total deposit	66,743.63	63,501.74	3,241.89	5.11%
Share capital	4,211.93	3,510.85	701.08	19.97%
Equity Share Capital	3,861.93	3,510.85	351.08	10.00%
Preference Share Capital	350.00	-	350.00	100.00%
Total equity	6,981.22	5,937.46	1,043.76	17.58%
Profit or Loss				
Net interest income (NII)	2,439.07	2,318.49	120.58	5.20%
Total operating income	2,869.88	2,701.30	168.57	6.24%
Impairment charge/ (reversal)	142.45	418.13	(275.68)	-65.93%
Total operating expenses	1,353.74	1,242.69	111.06	8.94%
Operating profit	1,373.69	1,040.49	333.20	32.02%
Profit before income tax	1,319.65	992.93	326.72	32.90%
Profit after tax	908.60	669.75	238.84	35.66%
Other information				
Earning per share (For Equity shareholders only) (Rs.)	23.16	19.08	4.09	21.42%
Net assets value per share (Equity shareholders only) (Rs.)	171.71	169.12	2.59	1.53%
Numbers of equity shares (in numbers)	38,619,308	35,108,462	3,510,846	10.00%
Regulatory Ratio				
Cash reserve ratio (CRR) (%)	4.20	4.12	0.08	1.87%
Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) (%)	23.22	22.79	0.43	1.89%
Liquidity Ratio (%)	25.12	24.49	0.63	2.57%
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	14.16	12.58	1.58	12.58%
Tier -I (%)	11.68	9.91	1.77	17.84%
Tier - II (%)	2.49	2.67	(0.18)	-6.92%
CD ratio (%)	86.34	85.38	0.96	1.12%
Assets Quality				
Performing assets	55,446.85	52,321.33	3,125.52	5.97%
Non performing assets	2,176.31	1,893.94	282.38	14.91%
NPL%	3.78	3.49	0.29	8.22%
Loan loss provision fund to Non performing assets (%)	121.62	132.23	(10.61)	-8.03%

LAST FIVE YEAR'S PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

NPR in million unless stated otherwise

PARTICULARS	2082-83	2081-82	2080-81	2079-80	2078-79
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,492.92	1,786.65	1,774.37	4,193.07	6,299.34
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	2,644.11	2,724.03	2,396.95	2,167.39	1,234.52
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	1,584.46	2,537.88	3,121.68	2,195.09	1,798.62
Loans and Advances to Customers	54,203.87	50,077.50	45,979.61	43,851.34	42,362.43
Investment Securities	13,751.32	12,290.94	11,696.21	7,920.49	6,261.36
Current Tax Assets	-	-	-	38.78	34.22
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	364.06	354.18	352.14	374.30	237.68
Property and Equipment	826.33	932.12	991.49	1,135.49	1,200.77
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	12.32	13.30	13.64	14.16	14.79
Deferred Tax Assets	58.16	32.46	54.01	82.51	75.19
Other Assets	719.08	705.51	808.92	608.53	362.79
Total Assets	**75,656.63**	**71,454.57**	**67,189.03**	**62,581.15**	**59,881.70**
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	566.11	667.44	626.69	2,263.44	4,303.59
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-	2,809.54
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	66,177.52	62,834.30	59,066.71	53,472.41	46,256.07
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	5.02	11.70	24.76	-	-
Provisions	28.19	26.95	16.49	17.94	16.05
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	902.70	979.61	1,073.80	1,096.50	1,137.73
Debt Securities Issued	995.87	997.11	996.23	995.16	994.14
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**68,675.40**	**65,517.11**	**61,804.68**	**57,845.45**	**55,517.12**
Equity					
Share Capital	4,211.93	3,510.85	3,281.16	3,281.16	3,142.58
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	612.68	587.58	411.20	52.76	146.72
Reserves	2,156.61	1,839.04	1,691.98	1,401.78	1,075.28
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	**6,981.22**	**5,937.46**	**5,384.34**	**4,735.70**	**4,364.58**
Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	**6,981.22**	**5,937.46**	**5,384.34**	**4,735.70**	**4,364.58**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**75,656.63**	**71,454.57**	**67,189.03**	**62,581.15**	**59,881.70**
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	2,246.43	2,310.15	2,653.10	2,389.88	2,192.24

LAST FIVE YEAR'S PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

NPR in million unless stated otherwise

PARTICULARS	2082-83	2081-82	2080-81	2079-80	2078-79
Interest Income	5,221.02	5,948.66	7,040.45	7,302.57	5,836.29
Interest Expense	2,781.96	3,630.17	4,907.91	5,234.90	3,902.19
Net Interest Income	**2,439.07**	**2,318.49**	**2,132.54**	**2,067.66**	**1,934.10**
Fee and Commission Income	373.74	335.73	298.47	264.27	295.33
Fee and Commission Expense	25.30	25.50	28.98	22.62	13.52
Net Fee and Commission Income	**348.44**	**310.23**	**269.49**	**241.65**	**281.81**
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	**2,787.51**	**2,628.72**	**2,402.03**	**2,309.32**	**2,215.91**
Net Trading Income	0.71	0.76	0.49	0.05	0.10
Other Operating Income	81.66	71.83	124.31	12.67	39.59
Total Operating Income	**2,869.88**	**2,701.30**	**2,526.83**	**2,322.04**	**2,255.60**
Impairment Charge/ (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	142.45	418.13	358.20	522.69	284.13
Net Operating Income	**2,727.43**	**2,283.17**	**2,168.63**	**1,799.35**	**1,971.47**
Operating Expense					
Personnel Expenses	893.72	797.36	761.18	721.63	698.61
Other Operating Expenses	310.69	287.06	266.93	253.91	218.24
Depreciation & Amortization	149.33	158.26	172.64	184.61	189.75
Operating Profit	**1,373.69**	**1,040.49**	**967.89**	**639.19**	**864.88**
Non Operating Income	2.55	3.79	0.70	-	-
Non Operating Expense	56.59	51.35	69.99	108.39	17.13
Profit Before Income Tax	**1,319.65**	**992.93**	**898.60**	**530.81**	**847.74**
Income Tax Expense					
Current Tax	431.80	323.96	317.70	186.89	279.44
Deferred Tax	(20.74)	(0.78)	(0.93)	(17.44)	(21.78)
Profit for the Period	**908.60**	**669.75**	**581.83**	**361.36**	**590.09**
Profit Attributable to:					
Equity-holders of the Bank	894.53	669.75	581.83	361.36	590.09
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Period	**894.53**	**669.75**	**581.83**	**361.36**	**590.09**
Earnings per Share					
Basic Earnings per Share	23.16	19.08	17.73	11.01	18.78
Diluted Earnings per Share	23.16	19.08	17.73	11.01	18.78

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	2082-83	2081-82	CHANGES
Interest Earned	5,221.02	5,948.66	-12.23%
Other Income	433.35	386.61	12.09%
Interest Expense	2,781.96	3,630.17	-23.37%
Other Operating Expenses	367.28	338.41	8.53%
Value Added by Banking Services	**2,505.14**	**2,366.69**	**5.85%**
Impairment	142.45	418.13	-65.93%
Gross Value Added	**2,362.70**	**1,948.55**	**21.25%**
Application Statement			
To Employees			
Salaries and other benefits	893.72	797.36	12.08%
To Government			
Income Taxes	431.80	323.96	33.29%
To Community			
Corporate Social Responsibility	9.09	6.70	35.66%
To Share Holders			
Dividend and Bonus Share	591.50	555.36	6.51%
To Expansion and Growth			
Reserve and Surplus	308.01	107.69	186.00%
Depreciation and Amortization	149.33	158.26	-5.64%
Deferred Tax	(20.74)	(0.78)	2544.19%
Total Value Added - Allocation	**2,362.70**	**1,948.55**	**21.25%**

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 in million unless stated otherwise

PARTICULARS	2082-83	2081-82
Market Price per share	474.00	500.69
Number of equity shares	38.62	35.11
Total Market Value	18,305.55	17,578.46
Book Value per Share	171.71	169.12
Number of equity shares	38.62	35.11
Total Book Value	6,631.22	5,937.46
Market Value Added	**11,674.33**	**11,641.00**

ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED

Economic Value Added (EVA) is a financial performance measurment 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	2082-83	2081-82
Net Profit after tax	908.60	669.75
Average Shareholder Fund	6,459.34	5,660.90
Cost of Capital	9%	9%
Cost of Capital Employed	581.34	509.48
Economic Value Added	327.25	160.27

सञ्चालक समिति

श्री सुदिप आचार्य
अध्यक्ष

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातकोत्तर - युनिभर्सिटी अफ अर्कानसास (इन्डष्ट्रीयल इन्जिनियरिङ)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरु

- अध्यक्ष डिजिटल होम इन्टरनेशनल प्रा. लि.,
- अध्यक्ष मल्टिपल टेलिभिजन प्रा. लि.
- अध्यक्ष पिक एण्ड ड्रप प्रा. लि.
- अध्यक्ष अप्टिमा होल्डिङ लिमिटेड
- अध्यक्ष विन्ध्यावासिनी हाइड्रोपावर कम्पनी लि.
- प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक रिपुमर्देनी प्रा. लि.
- सञ्चालक डिसहोम
- सञ्चालक मल्टि इनर्जी डेभलपमेण्ट प्रा. लि.
- सञ्चालक ओर्भियन इलेक्ट्रिकल भेहिकल प्रा. लि.
- संस्थापक प्रभु बैंक लिमिटेड
- पूर्व अक्ष्यक्ष रोटरी 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 भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता

स्नातक - त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय (अर्थशास्त्र)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरु

- अध्यक्ष एशोसिशन अफ प्राइभेट हेल्थ इन्स्टिच्युसन्स अफ नेपाल (अफिन) - लुम्बिनी प्रदेश
- 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.
- संस्थापक अध्यक्ष चन्द्रनगर खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समिति
- सल्लाहाकार थकाली सेवा समिति बुटवल क्षेत्र
- निवर्तमान अध्यक्ष बुटवल हिलपार्क परिषद
- अध्यक्ष साविक सेवा विकास बैंक लि.
- संस्थापक अध्यक्ष तिलोत्तमा मा. वि. बुटवल
- पूर्व वडा अध्यक्ष बुटवल - ८ (२०५४ - २०५९)
- प्रेसिडेन्ट रोटरी 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 इमेजिङ 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 Causal)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरु

- पूर्व अध्यक्ष लेखनाथ उ.बा. संघ
- संस्थापक अध्यक्ष लक्ष्मी आर्दश बहुमुखी क्याम्पस
- पूर्व अध्यक्ष लेखनाथ कम्युनिटी लायन्स अस्पताल
- पूर्व सभासद - पोखरा विश्वविद्यालय
- मानार्थ सदस्य अफिस अफ द अम्यूस्थामान फिलिपिन्स
- संस्थापक अध्यक्ष लेखनाथ लायन्स क्लब
- अध्यक्ष/सञ्चालक साविक कामना विकास बैंक लि.
- पूर्व केन्द्रीय उपाध्यक्ष ब्राहमण समाज नेपाल लगायत विभिन्न संघ संस्थामा आवद्ध, कृति प्रकाशन ज्ञानपुन्ज र तिर्थयात्रा स्मरण ।

श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता
स्नातकोत्तर - त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय (व्यवस्थापन)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरु
- सञ्चालक नेशनल हाइड्रो पावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड
- सञ्चालक तल्लो इन्द्रावती जलविद्युत परियोजना
- प्रबन्ध निर्देशक लोअर ईर्खुवा हाइड्रो पावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड
- महासचिव नेपाल इन्भेष्टर्स फोरम
- सञ्चालक साविक सेवा विकास बैंक लि.
- अध्यक्ष उज्यालो इजर्नी सोलुसन प्रा. लि. लगायत विभिन्न संघ संस्थामा आवद्ध ।

श्री बलराम बराल
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता
स्नातक - त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय (अर्थशास्त्र)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरु
- निर्देशक रम्बा जनरल फुड इ. प्रा. लि.
- निर्देशक पोखरा फुड्स प्रा. लि.
- प्रबन्ध निर्देशक बेकल्यान्ड मार्केटिङ 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 आबद्ध ।

डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा
सञ्चालक

शैक्षिक योग्यता
पीएचडी सिंघानिया युनिभर्सिटी (कम्प्युटर साईन्स एण्ड इन्जिनियरिङ)
स्नातकोत्तर, सिक्किम मणिपाल युनिभर्सिटी (व्यवस्थापन /कम्प्युटर एप्लीकेसन)

सम्बन्धित संघ संस्थाहरु
- कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष इन्भीजन टेक प्रा. लि.
- सह-संस्थापक अध्यक्ष श्री मन्कस् प्रा. लि.
- अध्यक्ष देवान सफ्ट प्रा. लि.
- अध्यक्ष/मुख्य सम्पादक एन टेक मिडिया प्रा. लि.
- संकाय लेक्चरर टेक्सास कलेज अफ म्यानेजमेन्ट एण्ड आईटी
- कार्यक्रम निर्देशक भिरिन्ची 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 संस्थाहरु
- अध्यक्ष सर्ज इन्भेष्टमेन्ट कम्पनी प्रा. लि.
- सञ्चालक अल्फाबेड होल्डिङ कम्पनी प्रा. लि.
- 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, इमेल र वेभसाइट सहित	काठमाडौं-३०, ज्ञानेश्वर, आनन्द भैरव मार्ग customercare@kamanasewabank.com www.kamanasewabank.com
फोन नं.	०१-५९७००३०, ९८०१५७११०१, १६६००११३०००
प्रतिवेदन पेश गरिएको आ.व.	२०८२/०८३ (आषाढ मसान्त २०८३ को आधारमा)

१. सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षको नाम तथा नियुक्ति मिति : श्री सुदिप आचार्य, २०८२/०६/२४

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

क्र.सं.	शेयर संरचना	सेयर संख्या
१.	**साधारण सेयर**	
क.	संस्थापक	१९,६९५,८४७.१६
ख.	सर्वसाधारण	१८,९२३,४६०.९९
	जम्मा	**३८,६१९,३०८.१५**
२.	**अग्राधिकार सेयर**	**३५,००,०००.००**

(ग) सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण:

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकहरुको नाम तथा ठेगाना	प्रतिनिधित्व भएको समुह	सेयर संख्या	नियुक्ति भएको मिति	पद, तथा गोपनीयताको शपथ लिएको मिति	सञ्चालक नियुक्तिको तरिका
१.	श्री सुदिप आचार्य, काठमाडौं-१०, नयाँबानेश्वर	संस्थापक	संस्थापक ६३,७२३.०० सर्वसाधारण ४,०६५.७३	२०८२/०६/२४	२०८२/०६/२८	निर्वाचित
२.	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन, बुटवल-६, रुपन्देही	संस्थापक	संस्थापक २,५०,१७७.२४ सर्वसाधारण ६५,१३६.५१	२०८२/०६/२४	२०८२/०६/२९	निर्वाचित
३.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी, पोखरा-२७, कास्की	संस्थापक	संस्थापक १,१८,३८७.५० सर्वसाधारण ३२,४९८.४०	२०८२/०६/२४	२०८२/०६/२९	निर्वाचित
४.	श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी, ठुलीपोखरी-४, पर्वत	सर्वसाधारण	सर्वसाधारण ९५०.८७	२०८२/०६/२४	२०८२/०६/२९	निर्वाचित

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकहरुको नाम तथा ठेगाना	प्रतिनिधित्व भएको समुह	सेयर संख्या	नियुक्ति भएको मिति	पद, तथा गोपनीयताको शपथ लिएको मिति	सञ्चालक नियुक्तिको तरिका
५.	श्री बलराम बराल, पोखरा-१३, कास्की	सर्वसाधारण	सर्वसाधारण ४,५१६.८८	२०८२/०६/२४	२०८२/०६/२९	निर्वाचित
६.	डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा, गौरीघाट-७, काठमाण्डौ	सर्वसाधारण	सर्वसाधारण ११७.७०	२०८२/०६/२४	२०८२/०६/२९	निर्वाचित
७.	श्री सिर्जना दंगाल, 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 संचालकको संख्या	गत आ.व. मा बसेको बैठकको मिति
१.	२०८२/०४/२६	६	छैन	२०८१/०४/१४
२.	२०८२/०५/११	७	छैन	२०८१/०५/२३
३.	२०८२/०५/२२	७	छैन	२०८१/०५/२८
४.	२०८२/०५/३१	७	छैन	२०८१/०६/०७
५.	२०८२/०६/२३	७	छैन	२०८१/०६/२०
६.	२०८२/०६/२४	७	छैन	२०८१/०७/०९
७.	२०८२/०६/२९	७	छैन	२०८१/०८/२१
८.	२०८२/०७/२५	७	छैन	२०८१/१०/१०
९.	२०८२/०८/०७	७	छैन	२०८१/११/०४
१०.	२०८२/०९/०६	७	छैन	२०८१/११/२१
११.	२०८२/०९/१८	७	छैन	२०८१/१२/१२
१२.	२०८२/१०/०४	७	छैन	२०८१/१२/२३
१३.	२०८२/१०/२३	७	छैन	२०८२/०१/१२
१४.	२०८२/११/१४	७	छैन	२०८२/०१/३१
१५.	२०८२/१२/०५	७	छैन	२०८२/०२/२३
१६.	२०८२/१२/२६	७	छैन	२०८२/०३/०४
१७.	२०८३/०१/२४	७	छैन	२०८२/०३/२१
१८.	२०८३/०२/१४	७	छैन	-
१९.	२०८३/०२/२५	७	छैन	-
२०.	२०८३/०३/१४	७	छैन	-
२१.	२०८३/०३/२६	७	छैन	-

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 वैकल्पिप सञ्चालक उपस्थित भए-नभएको (नभएको अवस्थामा बैठकको मिति सहित कारण खलुाउने)	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 राखिएको ।
सञ्चालक समितिको दुई लगातार बसेको वैठकको अधिकतम अन्तरदिनमा)	२०८२/०८/०७ देखि २०८२/०९/०६, ३० दिन

सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक भत्ता निर्धारण सम्बन्धमा बसेको वार्षिक साधारण सभाको मिति:	२०८२/०६/२४
सञ्चालक समितिको प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु.	अध्यक्ष रु. १२,०००/- सञ्चालक रु. ११,०००/-
आ.व.को सञ्चालक समितिको कुल बैठक खर्च रु.	१४,६२,०००/-

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 पूर्नताजगी कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी विवरण:

क्र.सं.	विषय	मिति	सहभागी सञ्चालकको संख्या	तालिम संचालन भएको स्थान
1.	The Leader's Mindset	04/09/2025	2	Hotel Yak & Yeti, Kathmandu
2.	Orientation & Director's Refresher Program	10/10/2025	7	Aloft Hotel
3.	Annual Conference, 2025 on Anti Money Laundering	20/10/2025	2	Kathmandu Marriott Hotel
4.	Aligning Board's oversight with Nepal's Economic & AML Regulatory priorities to support for FATF Grey List Removal	06/02/2026	7	Mercure Hotel
5.	Strengthening Cyber Resilience in Banking	28/06/2026	7	Hotel Lemon Tree
6.	Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy & Fundamentals Training	2082/12/05 to 2083/03/32	7	Virtual & Physical classes

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,	जानकारी गराईएको
निज वा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले संस्था वा सो संस्थाको मुख्य वा सहायक कम्पनीमा लिएको शेयर वा डिबेन्चरको विवरण: नभएको।	जानकारी गराईएको
निज अन्य कुनै सङ्गठित संस्थाको आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा सञ्चालक रहेको भए त्यसको विवरण,	जानकारी गराईएको
निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य संस्थामा पदाधिकारी वा कर्मचारीको हैसियतमा काम गरिरहेको भए सोको विवरण ।	जानकारी गराईएको
सञ्चालकले उस्तै प्रकृतिको उद्देश्य भएको सूचिकृत संस्थाको सञ्चालक, तलबी पदाधिकारी, कार्यकारी प्रमुख वा कर्मचारी भई कार्य गरेको भए सोको विवरण:	नगरेको भनी जानकारी गराईएको
सञ्चालकहरुलाई नियमन निकाय तथा अन्य निकायहरुबाट कुनै 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 कारण: भएको

(ख) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति सम्बन्धी जानकारी:

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

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री चतुराखर अधिकारी	संयोजक
२.	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	सदस्य
३.	डा. पवन कुमार शर्मा	सदस्य
४.	श्री रघुनाथ त्रिपाठी	सदस्य
५.	श्री निरञ्जन भण्डारी	सदस्य सचिव

(आ) समितिको बैठक संख्या: ८

(इ) समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

यो समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले निर्देशन नं. ६ मा तोके बमोजिमका त्रैमासिक रुपमा बैकको 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 समेत यस समितिले गर्ने गरेको छ ।

(ग) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण कार्यविधि भए/नभएको: आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण पद्धतिलाई व्यवस्थित बनाउन संस्थाले विभिन्न कार्यविधीहरु बनाई लागु गरेको छ।

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

(ङ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण:

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

लेखापरीक्षण समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	संयोजक
२.	श्री बलराम बराल	सदस्य
३.	श्री माधब गौतम	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: १२

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

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 समेत गर्ने गरेको छ ।

कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	बलराम बराल	संयोजक
२.	विश्वेश्वर सुबेदी	सदस्य
३.	दिनेश थकाली	सदस्य
४.	हिम बहादुर के.सी	सदस्य
५.	विकास अधिकारी	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: ३

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 राय सुझाव तथा सिफारिस पेश गर्ने गरेको छ । साथै, यस समितिले वार्षिक रुपमा बैंकको मानव संशाधन योजना समेत तयार गरी सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गर्ने गरेको छ ।

सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण समबन्धी समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी	संयोजक
२.	श्री सिर्जना दंगाल	सदस्य
३.	श्री निरञ्जन भण्डारी	सदस्य
४.	श्री अर्चना मुल्मी	सदस्य
५.	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 सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आताङ्कबाद कृयाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी सम्बन्धी जोखिमको पहिचान तथा मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने, ग्राहक/वास्तविक धनी/कारोबारका सम्बन्धमा निरन्तर अनुगमनको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आताङ्कवादी कृयाकलापको निवारण व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी अन्य कार्यविधिहरु आदि तयार गरी सो सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा राय सुझाव तथा सिफारिस पेश गर्ने गरेको छ ।

पदपूर्ति समिति (व्यवस्थापन स्तरीय)

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	विनय दाहाल	संयोजक
२.	दिपेन्द्र सुवेदी	सदस्य
३.	विकास अधिकारी	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: २४

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 रघुनाथ त्रिपाठी	सदस्य
४.	श्री दिपेन्द्र सुवेदी	सदस्य
५.	श्री निरञ्जन भण्डारी	सदस्य सचिब
६.	श्री हिम बहादुर के.सी	सदस्य सचिब

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 समीक्षा, लगानीसँग सम्बन्धित उचित निर्णय, अन्तराल विश्लेषण तथा तरलता योजनाको समीक्षा 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: ११४

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

सम्पतिको गुणस्तर, मूल्य तथा आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावलीमा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम संस्थामा खरिद सम्बन्धी आवशयक 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 रघुनाथ त्रिपाठी	सदस्य
४.	श्री हिम बहादुर के.सी	सदस्य
५.	श्री सुशिल पौडेल	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या: ३४

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

यस समितिले सामान्य सेवा विभागले पहिचान गरेको विभिन्न आपूर्तिकर्ता वा सेवा प्रदायकको वस्तु वा सेवाको गुण, लागत प्रभावकारिता, दक्षता, जोखिमस्तर, तथा विश्वसनीयताको मूल्यांकन गरी सबैभन्दा उपयुक्त आपूर्तिकर्ता वा सेवा प्रदायकको नाम सिफारिस गर्दछ । वस्तु वा सेवाहरुको प्रभावकारिता, दक्षता र अर्थ व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड पूरा गरी खरिद 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 विवरण:

विषय	माध्यम	सार्वजनिक गरेको मिति
वार्षिक साधारणसभाको सूचना	राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका	२०८२/०६/०१
विशेष साधारणसभाको सूचना		आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा विशेष साधारण सभा नभएको
वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन	बैंकको वेबसाइट	२०८२/०६/०१
त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन	राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका	प्रथम त्रैमास-२०८२/०७/१५, नयाँ पत्रिका दोश्रो त्रैमास-२०८२/१०/०५, कारोबार दैनिक तेश्रो त्रैमास-२०८३/०१/०५, नयाँ पत्रिका चौथो त्रैमास-२०८३/०४/०२, अन्नपूर्ण पोष्ट
धितोपत्रको मूल्यमा प्रभाव पार्ने मूल्य संवेदनशील सूचना		नियमनकारी निकायहरुलाई पत्रमार्फत सूचीत गराईएको ।
अन्य		

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

(ग) पछिल्लो वार्षिक तथा विशेष साधारणसभा सम्पन्न भएको मिति : २०८२/०६/२४

५. संस्थागत संरचना र कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) कर्मचारीहरुको संरचना, पदपूर्ति, वृति विकास, तालिम, तलब, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा, हाजिर र विदा, आचारसंहिता लगायतका कुराहरु समेटिएको कर्मचारी सेवा शर्त विनियमावली/व्यवस्था भए/नभएको: भएको

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

(ग) उच्च व्यवस्थापन तहका कर्मचारीहरुको 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.	२३ वर्ष
२.	श्री विनय दाहाल	नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	३१ वर्ष
३.	श्री दिपेन्द्र सुवेदी	प्रमुख व्यवसाय अधिकृत	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	२० वर्ष
४.	श्री रघुनाथ त्रिपाठी	का. मु. प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	१८ वर्ष

(घ) कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण :

संरचना अनुसार कर्मचारी पदपूर्ती गर्ने गरे/नगरेको:	गरेको
नयाँ कर्मचारीहरुको पदपूर्ती गर्दा अपनाएको प्रकृया:	यस बैंकको कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीमा भएको ब्यवस्था बमोजिम पदपूति गर्ने गरीएको ।
व्यवस्थापन स्तरका कर्मचारीहरुको संख्या :	३०
कुल कर्मचारीको संख्या :	९६९
कर्मचारीहरुको सक्सेसन प्लान भए/नभएको :	भएको
आ.व. कर्मचारीहरुलाई दिइएको तालिम संख्या तथा	तालिम संख्या: १०७
सम्मिलित कर्मचारीको संख्या :	सम्मिलित सहभागी संख्या: ५,२१५
आ.व. को कर्मचारी तालिम खर्च रु :	१,१६,६४,२०१।३०
कुल खर्चमा कर्मचारी खर्चको प्रतिशत :	६६.०२ प्रतिशत
कुल कर्मचारी खर्चमा कर्मचारी तालिम खर्चको प्रतिशत :	१.३१ प्रतिशत

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. २०८२/०८३ को वित्तीय विवरण मिति २०८३/०४/२२ मा स्वीकृत भएको ।
त्रैमासिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गरेको मिति:	२०८२/०७/१५, २०८२/१०/०५, २०८३/०१/०५, २०८३/०४/०२
अन्तिम लेखापरीक्षण सम्पन्न भएको मिति:	आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को वित्तीय विवरण मिति २०८३/०४/२२ मा सम्पन्न भएको ।
साधारण सभाबाट वित्तीय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति:	आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को वित्तीय विवरण मिति २०८२/०६/२४ 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, चौमासिक वा अर्ध वार्षिक)	त्रैमासिक

(ख) लेखापरीक्षण समितिसम्बन्धी विवरण

	क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	योग्यता
संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरुको नाम, पद तथा योग्यता :	१.	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	संयोजक	स्नातक/त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय (अर्थशास्त्र)
	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.	२०८२।०४।०१	३
	२.	२०८२।०४।०८	३
	३.	२०८२।०६।०२	३
	४.	२०८२।०६।२०	३
	५.	२०८२।०७।१४	३
	६.	२०८२।०८।०७	३
	७.	२०८२।१०।०४	३
	८.	२०८२।११।१५	३
	९.	२०८२।१२।०४	३
	१०.	२०८३।०।१।०४	३
	११.	२०८३।०।१।२३	३
	१२.	२०८३।०।२।१२	३

प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु. :	संयोजक- रु. ११,०००/-
	सदस्य- रु. ११,०००/-
	सदस्य सचिव- रु. १,०००/-

लेखापरीक्षण समितिले आफ्नो काम कारवाहीको प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गरे/नगरेको:	गरेको

७. अन्य विवरण

संस्थाले सञ्चालक तथा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको व्यक्ति, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण वा सापटी वा अन्य कुनै रुपमा रकम लिए/नलिएको	नलिएको
प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम कम्पनीको सञ्चालक, सेयरधनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार, परामर्शदाताको हैसियतमा पाउने सुविधा वा लाभ बाहेक सूचिकृत सङ्गठित संस्थाको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको कुनै व्यक्ति, फर्म, कम्पनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार वा परामर्शदाताले संस्थाको कुनै सम्पत्ति कुनै किसिमले भोगचलन 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 २०८३/०३/३२ सम्म निम्न अदालतमा विभिन्न मुद्दाहरु चलिरहेका छन् ।

क्र.सं.	अदालतको नाम	मुद्दा संख्या
१.	सर्वोच्च अदालत	०५
२.	उच्च अदालत	११
३.	विभिन्न जिल्ला अदालत	३८
४.	कर्जा असुली न्यायाधिकरण	३३

परिपालना अधिकृतको नाम: श्री खुम नाथ भुसाल

पद: सहायक प्रबन्धक

मिति: २०८३/०४/२२

दस्तखत:

प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिबाट स्वीकृत मिति : २०८३/०४/२२

प्रमाणित गर्ने

कम्पनी सचिवको नाम: श्री प्रणय तुलाधर

दस्तखत:

छाप:

लेखा परीक्षकबाट प्रमाणित मिति: २०८३/०४/२२

लेखा परिक्षकको नाम: सि.ए. दुर्गा प्रसाद ज्ञवाली

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. ०८२/०८३ मा संस्थाले वा संस्थाको 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 : सस्थालाई यस सम्वन्धमा कुनै सूचना वा जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको ।

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

५. संगठित सस्थाको शेयरकारोबार तथा प्रगतिको विवरण:

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

यस विकास बैंकका सेयरहरु नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज 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 एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेडको वेभसाईट www.nepalstock.com.np का अनुसार यस प्रकार रहेको छ :

त्रयमास (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 त्रयमास (असोज मसान्त २०८२)	५७८	४१३	४१३	३,९४,२५,२९,५०३	७४,०६,७४०	५१
दोश्रो त्रयमास (पौष मसान्त २०८२)	४५५	४१४	४५३	५२,८३,०२,५३२	१२,१२,४५४	५५
तेश्रो त्रयमास (चैत मसान्त २०८२)	५१७	४४८	४८५	१,७४,३९,११,६०६	३६,०१,३८५	५३
चौथो त्रयमास (आषाढ मसान्त २०८३)	४९४	४६८	४७४	८५,९५,४७,८११	१७,८०,९३८	६४

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 प्रतिकुल प्रभाव ।
- बढ्दो निष्क्रिय कर्जा ।

(ख) वाह्य समस्या तथा चुनौतीहरु :

- अस्थिर तरलताका कारण उत्पन्न हुनसक्ने जोखिमहरु ।
- मुद्रास्फीति तथा व्याजदर बीच सामञ्जस्यता कायम नहुनु ।
- सीमित लगानीका अवसरहरु ।
- नियमनकारी निकायवाट छिटो छिटो गरिने नीतिगत परिवर्तनले उत्पन्न हुनसक्ने जोखिमहरु ।

(ग) रणनीतिहरु :

बैंकका शाखाहरुको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्दै जाने, कर्मचारीहरुको कार्यदक्षता अभिवृद्धि र बैंकप्रति प्रतिवद्ध 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 सधै सजग रहेको र त्यसको प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्दै लैजाने नीति बैंकले लिएको छ । तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धाबीच बैंकको पहिचान उच्च राख्नको लागि ग्राहकमुखी सेवासुविधाहरुको विस्तार गरी गुणस्तरमा केन्द्रित रहि कार्य गर्दै जाने नीति बैंकको रहेको छ । यस वाहेक वाह्य कारणहरुबाट सिर्जना हुनसक्ने जोखिमको लागि बैंक व्यवस्थापन चनाखो भई सम्भावित हानी नोक्सानी हुन नदिन वा न्यून गर्न प्रतिवद्ध छ ।

७. संस्थागत सुशासन :

संस्थागत सुशासन अभिवृद्धिका लागि व्यवस्थापनद्वारा चालिएका कदमहरु सम्बन्धी विवरणहरु :

(क) यस संस्थाले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक तथा अन्य नियमनकारी निकायद्वारा जारी गरिएका संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी निर्देशनहरुको पूर्ण रुपमा पालना गरिरहेको छ । संस्थागत सुशासन अभिवृद्धिका लागि आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीहरु व्यवस्थित गर्न स्वतन्त्र आन्तरिक लेखापरिक्षक नियुक्त गरिएको छ । प्रत्येक त्रैमासमा लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनले औंल्याएका सुझवहरुलाई 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 कार्यविधिहरु तर्जुमा गरी लागु 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 निकायहरुबाट प्राप्त मार्ग निर्देशनहरु उच्च प्राथमिकताका साथ पालना गर्दै आएको छ । बैंकको सुशासन अभिवृद्धि एवं संस्थाले गर्ने कार्यहरु पारदर्शी एवं नियमसंगत गर्नका लागि संचालक समिति, लेखापरीक्षण समिति, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति, बैंक व्यवस्थापन तथा अन्य विभिन्न उप-समितिहरु क्रियाशील रहेका छन् ।

८. विवरणपत्रमा प्रक्षेपण गरिएका र लेखापरीक्षण भएको विवरणहरुमा बीस प्रतिशत वा सो भन्दा बढी फरक सम्बन्धी विवरण :

यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग संलग्न रहेको ।

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

९.१. सँगठित संस्थाको विनियममा संसोधन : आवश्यकता अनुसार संशोधन भई रहेको ।

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

क. सञ्चालकको पदावधी समाप्त भएको : मिति २०८२ असोज २४ मा सम्पन्न १९ औं वार्षिक साधारणसभाबाट नयाँ सञ्चालक समिति गठन गरेकोले सोहि दिनदेखि पुरानो समितिको पदावधी समाप्त भएको ।

ख. सञ्चालक समितिबाट राजिनामा दिनुभएको : नभएको ।

ग. सञ्चालक समितिमा नयाँ नियुक्ति : मिति २०८२ असोज २४ मा सम्पन्न १९ औं वार्षिक साधारणसभाबाट तपसिल बमोजिमको सञ्चालक समिति गठन भएको छ ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद
१.	श्री सुदिप आचार्य	अध्यक्ष
२.	श्री भिम प्रसाद तुलाचन	सञ्चालक
३.	श्री चतुराख्र अधिकारी	सञ्चालक
४.	श्री बलराम वराल	सञ्चालक
५.	श्री विश्वेश्वर सुवेदी	सञ्चालक
६.	श्री पवन कुमार शर्मा	सञ्चालक

मिति २०८१/११/२१ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको ३८८ औं बैठकको निर्णयानुसार स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकमा श्री सिर्जना दंगाललाई मिति २०८१/११/२२ देखि लागुहुने गरी नियुक्ति गरिएको ।

घ. उच्च व्यवस्थापकिय तहबाट राजिनामा दिनुभएको : आ.व. २०८२/८३ मा प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत/ प्रमुख प्रविधि अधिकृत पदबाट श्री विकास ढुङ्गानाले राजिनामा दिनुभएको ।

ङ. उच्च व्यवस्थापकिय तहमा नयाँ नियुक्ति : आ.व. २०८२/८३ मा कार्यवाहक प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत पदमा श्री रघुनाथ त्रिपाठी नियुक्त हुनुभएको ।

९.३ लाभांश घोषणा वा संरचनामा परिवर्तन :

बैंकले आ.व.२०८२/८३ मा शेयरधनीहरुलाई कर समेत गरी १५% नगद लाभाशं पारित गरेको छ । बोनस सेयर वितरण नहुने भएकाले सेयर संरचनामा कुनै परिवर्तन नआउने भएको छ ।

उच्च व्यवस्थापन

श्री दिनेश थकाली
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

श्री विनय दाहाल
नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

श्री दिपेन्द्र सुवेदी
प्रमुख व्यवसाय अधिकृत

श्री रघुनाथ त्रिपाठी
का. मु. प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत

वित्तीय विवरणहरु

N. B. S. M. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
6th Floor, Block C & D, Four Square Complex
Narayan Chaur, Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal

T +977.1.4433069
T +977.1.4415242
info@nbsm.com.np
www.nbsm.com.np

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To The Shareholders of M/s 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 Ashadh 32, 2083 (*July 16, 2026*), and the Statement of Profit or Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the Bank as at Ashadh 32, 2083 (*July 16, 2026*), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards [NFRS].

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing [NSA]. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 judgment, were of most significance in our 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. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
a)	**Interest Income:** The Bank has implemented NRB's Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025. The guidelines require staging of loans (Stage 1, 2, 3) with different recognition methods - accrual basis for Stage 1 & 2 based on coupon interest rate and cash basis (incremental) for Stage 3 assets. The transitional arrangement involves complex quarterly tracking at account level and reconciliation between interest suspense, accrued interest, and actual collections. Given the significant system changes, manual interventions during transition, and risk of misstatement in interest income, we considered this as a key audit matter.	Our audit approach included: a. Obtained understanding of the Bank's implementation framework and tested quarterly interest computation processes at account level. b. Verified staging classification (Stage 1, 2, 3) for sample loans based on ECL guidelines and tested stage migration reports. c. For Stage 3 assets, tested cash basis approach by tracing collections to bank statements, recalculating interest suspense movements, and verifying that suspense doesn't exceed accrued interest.

		d. Performed reconciliation between CBS interest calculations and GL entries and verified quarterly interest income aggregation.
b)	**Investment valuation, identification and impairment:** Investment of the bank comprises of investment in government bonds, T-bills, development bonds and investment in quoted and unquoted securities. The valuation of the aforesaid securities has been done in compliance with NFRS 9 and NRB Directive number 8. The investment in the government and NRB bonds and T-bills has been done on Amortized cost and rest have been valued through Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income. The valuation of the investment requires special attention and further in view of the significance of the amount of the investment in the financial statement the same has been considered as Key Audit Matters in our audit.	Our audit approach regarding Investment of the bank is based on the NRB Directive and NFRS issued by the Accounting Standard Board of Nepal. For the investment valuation that are done at amortized cost, we checked the EIR and amortization schedule on test basis. For the investment valued through OCI i.e. for quoted investment, we relied on the Last transaction price in NEPSE as on 16.07.2026. And for the unquoted investment the fair value has been determined based on latest available Net Assets Value (NAV), i.e., Level 3 valuation. Further the income and bonus have been cross verified from Demat statement of the bank wherever applicable.
c)	**Impairment of Loans and Advances:** Requirement under NFRS 9 read with (carve-out on NFRS-9 issued by ICAN dated 2082/05/09 and opted by Bank), bank shall measure impairment loss on loans and advances at the higher of: a) Amount derived as per norms prescribed by NRB for loan loss provisioning or; b) Amount determined as per para 5.5 of NFRS adopting the expected credit loss model As per the norms prescribed by the NRB, provision at the prescribed rate shall be created on the loans and advances based on overdue status of loans and advances as well as utilization status of the facility, status of security etc. Hence, assessment of availability and accuracy of data for impairment under NRB provisioning norms is regarded as key audit matters. Expected credit losses of loans and advances measured at amortized cost as disclosed in Note 3.4.7 (Notes to the Financial Statements) This was a key audit matter due to • The involvement of significant management judgements, assumptions and level of uncertainty associated with	Our audit approach included: a. Reviewing the overdue status of loans and advances by obtaining data from the system and matching the same with NRB 2.2 report. b. Sample credit files were reviewed for the purpose of assuring the utilization of loan & advances for the intended purpose, account movement and account turnover. c. Assessed the alignment of the Bank's Impairment for expected credit losses computations and underlying methodology including responses to current economic conditions with its accounting policies, based on the best available information up to the date of our report. d. Evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls over estimation of expected credit losses, which included assessing the level of oversight, review and approval of impairment for expected credit losses, policies and procedures by the Board and management. e. Tested the completeness, accuracy and reasonableness of the underlying data used in the expected credit loss computations by agreeing details to

N.B.S.M. & Associates Chartered Accountants Kathmandu Nepal estimating future cash flows to recover such loans and advances; and

- The materiality of the reported amount of expected credit losses.

Key areas of significant judgements, assumptions and estimates made by management in the assessment of expected credit losses for loans and advances include forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios, associated weightages and considerations that indicate significant increase in credit risk. These are subject to inherently heightened levels of estimation uncertainty.

Information of such key estimates, assumptions and judgements are disclosed in Note 3.4.7.

relevant source documents and accounting records of the Bank.

f. Evaluated the reasonableness of credit quality assessments and related stage classifications.

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed:

g. For loans and advances assessed on an individual basis for impairment:

➢ Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the underlying individual impairment calculations.

➢ Evaluated the reasonableness of key inputs used in the impairment for expected credit losses made with economic conditions. Such evaluations were carried out considering the value and timing of cash flow forecasts particularly relating to elevated risk industries and status of recovery actions of the collaterals.

h. For loans and advances assessed on a collective basis for impairment:

➢ Tested the key inputs and the calculations used in the impairment for expected credit losses.

➢ Assessed the reasonableness of judgements, assumptions and estimates used by the Management in the underlying methodology and the management overlays. Our testing included evaluating the reasonableness of forward-looking information used, economic scenarios considered, and probability weighting assigned to each scenario.

i. Assessed the adequacy of the related financial statement disclosures set out in Disclosure 5.8 (*Notes to Financial Statements*)

d) **Information Technology:**

IT controls with respect to recording of transactions, generating various reports in compliance with NRB guidelines and other compliances to regulators is an important part of the process. Such reporting is highly dependent on the effective working of Core Banking Software and other allied systems.

Our audit approach regarding Information Technology of the bank is based upon the Information Technology Guidelines 2012 issued by NRB and it also included:

a. Understanding of IT process, mapping of application and control measures adopted by the bank such as users' access and authority across operating systems.

b. Verification of the interest income and expense booking regarding loan and

N. B. S. M. & Associates Chartered Accountants Kathmandu Nepal

We have considered this as key audit matter as any control lapses, validation failures, incorrect input data and wrong extraction of data may result in wrong reporting of data to the management, shareholders and regulators.	deposit on test basis with the CBS of the bank. c. Reliance on the IT audit conducted by the bank. d. Verification of the provisioning of the loan and advances based on ageing on the test check basis

Other Information

Management is responsible for the preparation of 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 Statement 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 statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with NFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused 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.

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, international 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 the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on company'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 related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosure is inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidences obtained up to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Bank's Activities to express an opinion on 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained information and explanations asked for, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the statement of financial position as at 16 July 2026 (32 Ashadh 2083), the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies have been prepared in the format prescribed by the Nepal Rastra Bank Unified Directives No. 4 and in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2063 and Section 59 of the Banks and Financial Institution Act, 2073 and are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the Bank; and proper books of account as required by law including relevant records relating to the preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and records of the Bank.

In our opinion, the returns received from the branches were sufficient for the purpose of the audit though these statements were independently not audited.

In our opinion, so far as appeared 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 of Nepal Rastra Bank.

To the best of our information and according to explanations given to us and so far appeared from our examination of the books of account of the Bank, we have not come across cases where the Board of Directors or any employees of the Bank have acted contrary to the provisions of law relating to the accounts, or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the Bank and violated any directives of Nepal Rastra Bank or acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the Bank, its depositors and investors.

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

N. B. S. M. & Associates Chartered Accountants Kathmandu Nepal

CA. Durga Prasad Ghawali, FCA
Senior Partner
Date: 07 August 2026
Place: Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal
UDIN: 260810CA00461QbBcg

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As on 32 Ashadh 2083

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	NOTE	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	4.1	1,492,916,101	1,786,654,797
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	2,644,109,552	2,724,031,338
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	1,584,461,749	2,537,879,119
Loans and Advances to Customers	4.7	54,203,871,013	50,077,497,277
Investment Securities	4.8	13,751,321,311	12,290,942,521
Current Tax Assets	4.9	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	4.10	-	-
Investment in Associates	4.11	-	-
Investment Property	4.12	364,060,168	354,180,029
Property and Equipment	4.13	826,326,286	932,123,307
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	4.14	12,318,291	13,304,569
Deferred Tax Assets	4.15	58,158,540	32,455,525
Other Assets	4.16	719,083,659	705,505,466
Total Assets		**75,656,626,669**	**71,454,573,948**
Liabilities			
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.17	566,106,644	667,439,221
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.18	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.19	-	-
Deposits from Customers	4.20	66,177,524,639	62,834,301,164
Borrowings	4.21	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	5,020,453	11,699,214
Provisions	4.22	28,186,617	26,950,201
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.15	-	-
Other Liabilities	4.23	902,700,791	979,614,600
Debt Securities Issued	4.24	995,865,317	997,108,939
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-
Total Liabilities		**68,675,404,461**	**65,517,113,338**
Equity			
Share Capital	4.26	4,211,930,815	3,510,846,195
Share Premium		-	-
Retained Earnings		612,683,080	587,575,801
Reserves	4.27	2,156,608,314	1,839,038,613
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders		**6,981,222,208**	**5,937,460,610**
Non Controlling Interest		-	-
Total Equity		**6,981,222,208**	**5,937,460,610**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**75,656,626,669**	**71,454,573,948**
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	4.28	2,246,431,938	2,310,147,397
Net Assets Value per share		171.71	169.12

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

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

As per our report of even date
CA. DURGA PRASAD GNAWALI, FCA
SENIOR PARTNER
N.B.S.M. & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE: **07 AUGUST, 2026**
PLACE: **KATHMANDU**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2083

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	NOTE	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Interest Income	4.29	5,221,024,645	5,948,664,602
Interest Expense	4.30	2,781,955,475	3,630,170,436
Net Interest Income		**2,439,069,170**	**2,318,494,165**
Fee and Commission Income	4.31	373,743,997	335,726,086
Fee and Commission Expense	4.32	25,303,943	25,496,010
Net Fee and Commission Income		**348,440,054**	**310,230,076**
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income		**2,787,509,224**	**2,628,724,241**
Net Trading Income	4.33	707,675	755,484
Other Operating Income	4.34	81,659,283	71,825,247
Total Operating Income		**2,869,876,182**	**2,701,304,972**
Impairment Charge/ (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	4.35	142,447,482	418,131,595
Net Operating Income		**2,727,428,700**	**2,283,173,377**
Operating Expense			
Personnel Expenses	4.36	893,716,152	797,361,610
Other Operating Expenses	4.37	310,692,662	287,060,947
Depreciation & Amortization	4.38	149,332,245	158,263,160
Operating Profit		**1,373,687,641**	**1,040,487,660**
Non Operating Income	4.39	2,547,142	3,794,945
Non Operating Expense	4.40	56,587,129	51,353,617
Profit Before Income Tax		**1,319,647,655**	**992,928,988**
Income Tax Expense			
Current Tax	4.41	431,795,768	323,962,147
Deferred Tax		(20,743,156)	(784,482)
Profit for the Period		**908,595,043**	**669,751,323**
Preference Dividend		14,067,123	-
Profit for the Period after preference dividend		**894,527,920**	**669,751,323**
Profit Attributable to:			
Equity-holders of the Bank		894,527,920	669,751,323
Non-Controlling Interest		-	-
Profit for the Period		**894,527,920**	**669,751,323**
Earnings per Share			
Basic Earnings per Share		23.16	19.08
Diluted Earnings per Share		23.16	19.08

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

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

As per our report of even date
CA. DURGA PRASAD GNAWALI, FCA
SENIOR PARTNER
N.B.S.M. & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE: 07 AUGUST, 2026
PLACE: KATHMANDU

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2083

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Profit for the year	**908,595,043**	**669,751,323**
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	(16,532,863)	74,474,869
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	4,959,859	(22,342,461)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(11,573,004)**	**52,132,409**
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	**(11,573,004)**	**52,132,409**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	**897,022,039**	**721,883,731**
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Equity-Holders of the Bank	897,022,039	721,883,731
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	**897,022,039**	**721,883,731**

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

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

As per our report of even date
CA. DURGA PRASAD GNAWALI, FCA
SENIOR PARTNER
N.B.S.M. & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DATE: 07 AUGUST, 2026
PLACE: KATHMANDU

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2083

PARTICULARS	SHARE CAPITAL	SHARE PREMIUM	GENERAL RESERVE	EXCHANGE EQUALIZATION RESERVE
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 31, 2082	**3,510,846,195**	**-**	**981,960,877**	**1,386,501**
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2082	**3,510,846,195**	**-**	**981,960,877**	**1,386,501**
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-
Adjusted/Restated balance as on Shrawan 1,2082	**3,510,846,195**	**-**	**981,960,877**	**1,386,501**
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	-	-	188,171,066	701,760
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity	-	-	-	-
Share Issued	350,000,000	-	-	-
Share Based Payments	-	-	-	-
Dividend to Equity-Holders	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares Issued	351,084,620	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	**701,084,620**	**-**	**188,171,066**	**701,760**
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2083	**4,211,930,815**	**-**	**1,170,131,943**	**2,088,261**

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE: 07 AUGUST, 2026
PLACE: KATHMANDU

Amount in Rs.

ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY-HOLDERS OF THE BANK							
REGULATORY RESERVE	**FAIR VALUE RESERVE**	**REVALUATION RESERVE**	**RETAINED EARNING**	**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**	**OTHER RESERVE**	**TOTAL**	**TOTAL EQUITY**
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**
477,845,082	**81,313,563**	**-**	**587,575,801**	**7,818,304**	**288,714,285**	**5,937,460,610**	**5,937,460,610**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
477,845,082	**81,313,563**	**-**	**587,575,801**	**7,818,304**	**288,714,285**	**5,937,460,610**	**5,937,460,610**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-	-	-	908,595,043	-	-	908,595,043	908,595,043
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(11,573,004)	-	-	-	-	(11,573,004)	(11,573,004)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	**(11,573,004)**	**-**	**908,595,043**	**-**	**-**	**897,022,039**	**897,022,039**
(23,719,992)	(32,260,289)	-	(329,142,704)	9,085,950	194,265,210	7,101,002	7,101,002
-	-	-	-	(7,101,002)	-	(7,101,002)	(7,101,002)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000,000	350,000,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(351,084,620)	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(203,260,440)	-	-	(203,260,440)	(203,260,440)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(23,719,992)	**(43,833,293)**	**-**	**25,107,279**	**1,984,949**	**194,265,210**	**1,043,761,598**	**1,043,761,598**
454,125,090	**37,480,271**	**-**	**612,683,080**	**9,803,253**	**482,979,495**	**6,981,222,208**	**6,981,222,208**

BHIM PRASAD TULACHAN
CHATURAKHAR ADHIKARI
DIRECTORS

BALARAM BARAL
BISHWESHWAR SUBEDI
DIRECTORS

PAWAN KUMAR SHARMA
SRIJANA DANGAL
DIRECTORS

As per our report of even date
CA. DURGA PRASAD GNAWALI, FCA
SENIOR PARTNER
N.B.S.M. & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2083

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Received	4,686,901,658	5,416,831,917
Fee and Other Income Received	373,743,997	335,726,086
Dividend Received	-	-
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	33,595,921	44,345,928
Interest Paid	(2,646,639,014)	(3,492,846,224)
Commissions and Fees Paid	(25,303,943)	(25,496,010)
Cash Payment to Employees	(803,334,155)	(739,322,954)
Other Expenses Paid	(411,662,211)	(385,086,210)
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	**1,207,302,253**	**1,154,152,533**
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	79,921,786	(327,079,151)
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	953,417,370	583,801,291
Loans and Advances to Customers	(4,126,373,737)	(4,097,889,573)
Other Assets	(39,281,208)	124,971,985
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Due to Banks and Financials Institutions	(101,332,577)	40,748,506
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from Customers	3,343,223,475	3,767,589,436
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(82,356,154)	(96,787,503)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid	**1,234,521,208**	**1,149,507,523**
Income Tax Paid	(411,052,612)	(323,177,665)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**823,468,597**	**826,329,857**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(1,460,378,790)	(594,728,635)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Securities	-	-
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(47,638,508)	(90,695,899)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment	6,212,079	5,681,097
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(4,895,070)	(4,138,570)
Purchase of Investment Properties	(9,880,139)	(2,040,209)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Properties	-	-
Interest Received	534,122,987	531,832,685
Dividend Received	48,771,037	28,234,803
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**(933,686,403)**	**(125,854,729)**

Contd... *Amount in Rs.*

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	350,000,000	-
Dividends Paid	(203,260,440)	(164,058,233)
Interest Paid	(90,934,040)	(90,652,566)
Other Receipts/Payments	(239,326,409)	(433,477,496)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	**(183,520,890)**	**(688,188,296)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(293,738,696)**	**12,286,832**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2082	1,786,654,797	1,774,367,964
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Ashadh 32, 2083	**1,492,916,101**	**1,786,654,797**

SUDEEP ACHARYA
CHAIRMAN

DINESH THAKALI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

HEM BAHADUR KC
HEAD - FINANCE & TREASURY

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

As per our report of even date
CA. DURGA PRASAD GNAWALI, FCA
SENIOR PARTNER
N.B.S.M. & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DATE: 07 AUGUST, 2026
PLACE: KATHMANDU

STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 32 Ashadh 2083
(As per NRB Regulation)

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	**908,595,043**	**669,751,323**
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(188,171,066)	(136,082,985)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	(701,760)	(275,527)
c. Capital redemption reserve	(142,857,143)	(142,857,143)
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(9,085,950)	(6,697,513)
e. Employees' training fund	(4,408,067)	4,091,428
f. Other		
>Investment Adjustment Reserve	(47,000,000)	-
>Corporate Social Responsibility Fund Utilization	7,101,002	-
>Fair Value Reserve	32,260,289	10,663,602
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**555,732,347**	**398,593,184**
Regulatory adjustment:		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	35,554,655	139,238,844
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 (+)	(4,917,345)	45,572,686
e. Deferred tax assets recognized (-)/ reversal (+)	(6,917,318)	(13,290,691)
f. Goodwill recognized (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial loss recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
i. Fair value Loss on investment	-	-
j. Other (+/-)	-	-
Distributable profit or (loss)	**579,452,339**	**570,114,023**
Opening Retained Earnings	**587,575,801**	**411,201,538**
Adjustment (+/-)*	-	-
Distribution:		
Bonus Shares Issued	(351,084,620)	(229,681,527)
Cash dividend Paid	(203,260,440)	(164,058,233)
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on year end date	**612,683,080**	**587,575,801**
Preference Dividend	14,067,123	-
Total Distributable profit or (loss) after preference dividend	**598,615,956**	**587,575,801**
Annualised Distributable Profit/Loss per share (For Equity shareholders)	15.50	16.74

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 32nd Ashadh 2083

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 Prepraration

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, 2082. 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 (SOFP) 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 (SOCI) 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, 2082. 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 2082/83, 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 DATE
Reporting Period	17 July 2025	1 Shrawan 2082
	16 July 2026	32 Ashadh 2083
Comparatives	16 July 2024	1 Shrawan 2081
	16 July 2025	32 Ashadh 2082

The Board of Directors of the bank has authorized the financial statement vide its resolution dated 07 August 2026 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 Polices

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.

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 though 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 though 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.

3.4.6 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 if 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/renegotiated 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/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

BFIs 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 BFIs 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
- BFIs consider that the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the bank in full, without realizing security (if held). The indicators of unlikeliness 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 though 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 contacts 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:

Rate of Depreciation per annum (%)

ASSET CATEGORY	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 16 JULY 2026	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 16 JULY 2025
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 2026	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 16 JULY 2025
Computer Software	5 Years	5 Years
Licences	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 Deffered 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 wells 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. 21,146,813/- for gratuity expense in CIT for FY 2082-83.

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 binds 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 Includes Ordinary Shares and Preference Shares Capital of the Bank. Ordinary shares and preference shares in the Bank are recognized at the amount paid per ordinary share. Ordinary shares are listed at Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the bank and are entitled to receive the annual dividend payments. The Bank does not have any other form of share capital (convertible instruments, share based payments, etc.) apart from the ordinary shares and preference shares.

The bank has issued 'KSBBL 9% Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Share' amounting to Rs. 350 Millions (35,00,000 Kitta @ NPR 100 Each) during the financial year. The Capital instrument has been reflected under Share Capital in the Bank's Statement of Financial Position. With the issuance of Preference Share, Bank's Capital Adequacy position is expected to strengthen further.

The Bank has maintained reserves under various headings in order to comply with regulatory framework and other operational requirements:

i. General Reserve:

The Bank is required to maintain general reserve as per the regulatory requirements of Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073. The regulatory requirement is to set aside 20% of net profit until the reserve is twice the paid up capital and thereafter minimum 10% of the net profit. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders in any form and requires specific approval of the central bank for any transfers from this heading. The Bank has consistently appropriated the required amount from each year's profit into this heading. There is also an additional requirement of 20% of the income recognized as distributable profit from other comprehensive income to be appropriated to General Reserve.

ii. Exchange Equalization Reserve:

The Bank Is required to maintain 25% of the foreign exchange revaluation gain on the translation of foreign currency to the reporting currency as exchange equalization reserve under the requirement of BAFIA.

iii. Fair Value Reserve:

NFRS 9 requires that cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI is recognized under fair value reserve heading until the fair valued asset is de-recognized. Any realized fair value changes upon disposal of the re-valued asset are reclassified from this reserve heading to retained earnings.

iv. Asset Revaluation Reserve:

The Bank is required to create asset revaluation reserve for non-financial assets such as property, equipment, investment property and intangible assets that are measured following a re-valuation model. Revaluation reserve often serves as a cushion against unexpected losses but may not be fully available to absorb unexpected losses due to the subsequent deterioration in market values and tax consequences of revaluation.

v. Capital Reserve:

This reserve represents the amount of all capital nature reserves such as the amounts arising from share forfeiture, capital grants, capital reserve arising out of business combinations and other reserve created as per the regulatory instructions of the central Bank.

vi. Special Reserve:

This reserve is created as per the specific requirement of NRB directive or special instruction of NRB. The amount allocated to this reserve by debiting retained earning account are presented under this heading.

vii. Debenture Redemption Reserve:

The Bank is required to maintain a redemption reserve against the borrowing raised through debenture issuance. The bank is required to transfer proportionate amount to the reserve annually except the financial year in which debenture is issued and repaid.

viii. Corporate Social Responsibility Fund:

The Bank is required to appropriate an amount equivalent to 1% of net profit into this fund annually. The fund is created towards funding the Bank's corporate social responsibility expenditure during the subsequent year. 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

ix. Investment Adjustment Reserve:

Investment adjustment reserve is created against the unquoted share investment if they did not get listed within 3 years of investment date. However, in case of holding of more than 50% in entities which don't require to get listed and investment in Karja Suchana Kendra, Nepal Clearing House Ltd, National Banking Institute, Nepal Electronic Payment System(NEPS), Nepal Stock Exchange, such adjustment reserve need not to be created. Changes in this reserve requirement are reclassified to retained earnings.

x. Regulatory Reserve:

This is a requirement as prescribed in NRB directive. The amount reclassified to this reserve includes re-measurement adjustments such as interest income recognized against interest receivables; short provision in Non-Banking Assets (investment properties), amount of deferred tax assets, actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income, amount of goodwill recognized under NFRS, etc. Balance in this reserve is not regarded as free for distribution of dividend.

xi. Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve:

NAS 19 requires that actuarial gain or loss resultant of the change in actuarial assumptions used to value defined benefit obligations be presented under this reserve heading. Any change in this reserve heading is recognized through other comprehensive income and is not an appropriation of net profit.

xii. Employee Training Fund:

The Bank is required to incur expenses towards employee training and development for an amount that is equivalent to at least 3% of the preceding year's salary and allowance. Any shortfall amount in meeting this mandatory expense requirement in the current year will have to be transferred to this reserve fund through appropriation of net profit and the amount shall accumulate in the fund available for related expenses in the subsequent year. Balance in this fund is directly reclassified to retained earnings in the subsequent year to the extent of expenses made for employees training related activities.

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% in the form of cash dividend only (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	502,108,907	529,926,128
Balances with BFIs	990,807,194	1,256,728,670
Money at Call and Short Notice	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**1,492,916,101**	**1,786,654,797**

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	2,644,109,552	2,724,031,338
Securities purchased under Resale Agreement	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivable from NRB	-	-
Total	**2,644,109,552**	**2,724,031,338**

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
Cash in Hand		
Interest Rate Swap.	-	-
Currency Swap.	-	-
Forward Echange Contracts	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for Risk Management		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency Swap.	-	-
Forward Echange 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	-	-
Others	-	-
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	1,600,449,562	2,563,478,672
Other	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	(15,987,813)	(25,599,553)
Total	**1,584,461,749**	**2,537,879,119**

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. 1,668,277/- in current year (PY Rs. 3,523,332/-).

ALLOWANCES FOR IMPAIRMENT

4.6.1
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Balance at Shrawan 01	25,599,553	37,852,248
Impairment Loss for the year:		
Charge for the year	(9,611,741)	(12,252,695)
(Recoveries)/Reversal	-	-
Amount Written Off	-	-
Balance at Asar End	**15,987,813**	**25,599,553**

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	56,834,740,335	52,556,307,377
Less: Impairment Allowances		
Collective Impairment	(786,079,048)	(732,104,398)
Individual Impairment	(1,844,790,275)	(1,746,705,702)
Net Amount	**54,203,871,013**	**50,077,497,277**
Loans and Advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
Total	**54,203,871,013**	**50,077,497,277**

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 2,646,857,135/- which is higher than total impairment as per NFRS 9 NPR 2,389,903,429/-.

ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES - BY PRODUCT

4.7.1
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Term Loans	34,312,751,418	32,073,591,737
Overdraft	2,282,759,683	2,890,316,032
Cash Credit Loan	3,421,969,210	3,721,413,278
Trust Receipt/ Import Loans	-	-
Demand and other Working Capital Loans	400,083,621	383,903,926
Personal Residental Loans	6,388,562,337	5,348,873,368
Real Estate Loans	2,866,874,459	1,987,606,839
Margin Lending Loans	1,874,286,908	1,840,266,115
Hire Purchase Loans	872,839,439	1,001,733,358
Deprived Sector Loans	1,733,613,042	1,059,545,284
Bills Purchased	-	-
Staffs Loans	424,487,940	445,422,455
Other	1,870,640,754	1,348,064,116
Sub-Total	**56,448,868,812**	**52,100,736,507**
Interest Receivable	385,871,523	455,570,870
Grand Total	**56,834,740,335**	**52,556,307,377**

ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES - BY CURRENCY

4.7.2
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Nepalese Rupee	56,834,740,335	52,556,307,377
Indian Rupee	-	-
United States Dollar	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
Grand Total	**56,834,740,335**	**52,556,307,377**

ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES - BY COLLATERAL

4.7.3
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Secured		
Moveable/Immoveable Assets	51,996,405,957	48,056,106,004
Gold and Silver	1,625,314,762	911,185,884
Guarantee of Domestic BFIs	-	-
Government Guarantee	353,888	353,888
Guarantee of International Rated Bank	-	-
Collateral of Export Document	-	-
Collateral of Fixed Deposit Receipt	245,325,992	436,878,232
Collateral of Government Securities	-	-
Counter Guarantee	-	-
Personal Guarantee	274,608,414	392,018,423
Other Collateral	2,692,731,322	2,759,764,945
Grand Total	**56,834,740,335**	**52,556,307,377**

ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT

4.7.4
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Specific Allowance for Impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 01	1,746,705,702	1,250,110,323
Impairment Loss for the year		
Charge for the year	154,671,701	547,948,996
Recoveries/Reversals during the year	-	-
Write-Offs	56,587,129	51,353,617
Exchange Rate Variance on Foreign Currency - Individual	-	-
Other Movement	-	-
Balance at Asar End	**1,844,790,275**	**1,746,705,702**
Collective Allowances for Impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 01	732,104,398	798,315,487
Impairment Loss for the year		
Charge/(Reversal) for the year	53,974,650	(66,211,089)
Exchange Rate Variance on Foreign Currency - Foreign	-	-
Other Movement-From Merger	-	-
Balance at Asar End	786,079,048	732,104,398
Total Allowances for Impairment	**2,630,869,322**	**2,478,810,100**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

4.8
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost	12,630,273,000	11,042,323,204
Investment in Equity measured at FVTOCI	1,121,048,311	1,248,619,317
Total	**13,751,321,311**	**12,290,942,521**

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	9,503,273,000	9,541,052,000
Government Treasury Bills	-	151,271,204
Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds	477,000,000	-
Nepal Rastra Bank Deposit Instruments	2,650,000,000	1,350,000,000
Other Investments	-	-
Less: Specific Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	**12,630,273,000**	**11,042,323,204**

INVESTMENT IN EQUITY MEASURED AT FVTOCI

4.8.2
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Equity Instruments		
Quoted Equity Securities	1,055,043,711	1,177,795,617
Unquoted Equity Securities	66,004,600	70,823,700
Total	**1,121,048,311**	**1,248,619,317**

INVESTMENT IN EQUITY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

4.8.3

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	AS AT 32 ASHADH 2083		AS AT 32 ASHADH 2082	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
Aarambha Chautari Laghubitta Sanstha Ltd Promoter				
125389 Shares of Rs. 100 Each with Bonus	9,000,000	38,431,729	9,000,000	30,105,791
Sanima GIC Insurance Limited (Promoter)				
15663 Share of Rs.100 Each with Bonus	1,457,100	2,020,527	1,457,100	1,566,300
Sanima GIC Insurance Limited (Public)				
14223 Share of Rs. 376.78 Each	5,358,979	6,670,587	392,900	2,575,988
Neco Insurance Company Limited				
66930 shares of Rs. 704.65 Each	47,162,507	40,827,372	37,736,935	33,353,617
NLG Insurance Company Limited				
8662 Shares of Rs. 507.14 Each	4,392,823	4,833,396	7,304,530	10,365,203
National Life Insurance Company Limited				
71112 shares of Rs. 612.66 Each	43,567,251	41,173,848	33,462,448	30,900,073
Life Insurance Corporation Nepal Limited				
21078 Shares of Rs 861.44 Each	18,157,449	16,647,404	14,031,751	12,998,764
Asian Life Insurance Company Limited				
80561 Shares Rs. 501.28 Each	40,383,283	33,755,059	31,536,433	20,911,521
Suryajyoti Life Insurance Company Limited				
56399 shares of Rs. 549.30 Each	30,979,706	23,292,787	24,252,373	18,496,540
Nepal Reinsurance Company Limited				
0 shares	-	-	27,957,309	36,120,191
Siddhartha Premier Insurance Company Limited				
15521 shares of Rs. 786.27 Each	12,203,748	11,501,156	8,706,703	8,841,430
Nepal Life Insurance Company Limited				
0 shares	-	-	2,896,210	3,826,974
Prabhu Insurance Limited				
30602 shares of Rs 722.53 Each	22,110,851	20,445,196	4,606,364	5,154,450
Sagarmatha Lumbini Insurance Company Limited				
5500 shares of Rs 705.64 Each	3,881,026	3,327,500	3,258,862	3,267,405
Shivam Cement Limited				
10000 shares of Rs 660.14 Each	6,601,432	6,210,000	1,799,447	2,032,617
Himalayan Reinsurance Limited				
0 shares	-	-	1,468,401	2,306,950
Sarbottam Cement Limited				
87422 shares of Rs 356.92 Each	31,203,045	67,489,784	56,119,212	129,649,853
IGI Prudential insurance Limited Promoter				
80000 shares of Rs 185.47 Each	14,837,765	13,600,000	14,837,765	14,837,765
Hydroelectricity Investment and Development Company Limited				
0 shares	-	-	-	585
Nepal Doorsanchar Company Limited				
17500 shares of Rs 886.76 Each	15,518,311	15,006,250	15,518,311	15,352,225
Butwal Power Company Limited				
54000 shares of Rs 702.85 Each	37,954,161	36,072,000	34,254,500	47,385,855
Sun Nepal Life Insurance Company Limited "				
10500 shares of Rs 443.81 Each	4,660,000	4,432,050	-	-
Citizen Life Insurance Company Limited				
13000 shares of Rs 482.89 Each	6,277,630	5,656,300	-	-
Mountain Energy Nepal Limited				
5000 shares of Rs 629.29 Each	3,146,431	2,844,500	-	-
Singati Hydro Energy Limited				
37884 shares of Rs 311.78 Each	11,811,652	11,475,064	-	-
Chandragiri Hills Limited				
10000 shares of Rs 862.76 Each	8,627,594	7,552,000	-	-
NRN Infrastructure and Development Limited				
13000 shares of Rs 1370.60 Each	17,817,793	17,472,000	-	-
NIBL Sahabhagita Fund				
250000 units	2,500,000	2,510,000	2,500,000	2,855,000
Laxmi Unnati Kosh				
1187694 Units	11,439,669	11,758,171	11,439,669	12,340,141

Contd....

Contd....

PARTICULARS	AS AT 32 ASHADH 2083		AS AT 32 ASHADH 2082	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
NIC Asia Dynamic Debt Fund (Open-Ended)				
664820 Units	6,648,200	6,608,311	6,648,200	7,086,981
Sanima Large Cap Fund				
1152050 Units	11,163,867	12,154,128	11,163,867	11,785,472
Kumari Equity Fund				
1253505 Units	12,202,784	12,735,611	12,202,784	12,472,375
Sunrise Blue Chip Fund				
1149000 Units	11,103,171	11,202,750	11,103,171	11,490,000
NIBL Samridhi Fund2				
4040623 Units	39,439,227	36,769,669	39,439,227	35,678,701
Prabhu Select Fund				
1768100 Units	17,143,705	20,863,580	17,143,705	19,961,849
NIC SELECT 30				
1100000 Units	10,779,392	10,010,000	10,779,392	10,219,000
RBB Mutual Fund 1				
1100900 Units	10,762,605	11,064,045	10,762,605	10,964,964
NABIL BALANCED FUND III				
216670 Units	1,631,723	2,151,533	1,631,723	2,164,533
Global IME Balance fund-1				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	10,500,000	10,000,000	10,910,000
Shubha Laxmi Kosh				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,380,000
NMB Sulav Investment Fund - II				
170038 Units	1,682,451	1,739,489	1,682,451	1,919,729
Nabil Flexi Cap Fund				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	10,210,000	10,000,000	11,670,000
Sanima Growth Fund				
2686475 Units	26,468,563	28,073,664	26,468,563	27,724,422
NIBL Growth Fund				
5250680 Units	51,900,726	57,284,919	51,900,726	51,771,705
Sunrise Focused Equity Fund				
2190270 Units	21,485,376	22,318,851	21,485,376	21,990,311
Prabhu Smart Fund				
2956675 Units	29,552,635	36,514,936	30,017,635	34,446,417
Siddhartha Investment Growth Scheme 3				
2000000 Units	20,000,000	21,000,000	20,000,000	20,880,000
RBB Mutual Fund 2				
1000900 Units	10,007,847	10,009,000	10,007,847	10,089,072
Himalayan 80-20				
511000 Units	5,099,059	5,953,150	5,099,059	5,927,600
NIC Asia Growth Fund- 2				
271770 Units	2,678,931	2,579,097	2,678,931	2,587,250
NIBL Stable Fund				
500000 Units	5,000,000	4,520,000	5,000,000	4,945,000
Alpha Plus Vision Fund				
0 Units	-	-	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	2,500,000	2,475,000
Garima Samriddhi Yojana				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	10,300,000	10,000,000	9,950,000
Reliable Samriddhi Yojana				
2000000 Units	20,000,000	20,480,000	20,000,000	19,860,000
Prabhu Systematic Investment Scheme				
120000 Units	1,200,000	1,258,800	1,200,000	1,200,000
Reliable Private Equity Fund				
60000 Units	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
NIBL Equity Partners				
50000 Units	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

Contd....

Contd....

PARTICULARS	AS AT 32 ASHADH 2083		AS AT 32 ASHADH 2082	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
NIC ASIA Equity Linked Investment Scheme				
200000 Units	2,000,000	1,916,000	-	-
Garima Subarna Yojan				
150000 Units	1,500,000	1,447,500	-	-
Global IME Samunnat Yojana -II				
100000 Units	1,000,000	998,000	-	-
HLI Large Cap Fund				
250000 units	2,500,000	2,175,000	-	-
Nepal Life Samriddhi Lagani Yojana				
1000000 Units	10,000,000	9,750,000	-	-
Siddhartha Equity Fund 2				
100000 Units	1,000,000	988,000	-	-
Reliable Samriddhi Yojana-2				
400000 Units	4,000,000	3,988,000	-	-
Total	**1,001,500,467**	**1,055,043,711**	**1,063,452,483**	**1,177,795,617**
Investment in Unquoted Equity				
Nepal Clearing House Ltd.				
56260 Shares	612,600	612,600	612,600	1,679,900
Prabhu Capital Ltd.				
0 Shares	-	-	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				
520000 shares of Rs 100 Each	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total	**66,004,600**	**66,004,600**	**69,004,600**	**70,823,700**
Grand Total	**1,067,505,067**	**1,121,048,311**	**1,132,457,083**	**1,248,619,317**

CURRENT TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

4.9
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Current Tax Assets		
Current year Income Tax Assets	425,526,409	310,783,481
Tax Assets of Prior Periods	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities		
Current year Income Tax Liabilities	430,546,862	322,482,695
Tax Liabilities of Prior Periods	-	-
Total	**(5,020,453)**	**(11,699,214)**

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
Amount in Rs.

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 Ashadh End		
Dividend Paid to NCI		
Equity Interest held by NCI (%)		
Profit (Loss) allocated during the year		
Accumulated Balances of NCI as on Ashadh 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.	354,180,029	352,139,820
Addition/(Disposal) during the year	9,880,139	2,040,209
Net Changes in fair value during the year	-	-
Adjustment/Transfer - At Cost	-	-
Closing Balance of NBA	**364,060,168**	**354,180,029**
Total	364,060,168	354,180,029

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 2083	TOTAL ASAR END 2082
Cost											
Balance as on Shrawan 1 2081	**154,268,802**	**65,553,672**	**147,611,012**	**111,386,516**	**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		-	-
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**
Addition during the Year	-	2,635,546	8,515,825	13,470,800	1,314,200	4,642,787	-	17,059,350	3,678,781	51,317,289	148,549,020
Acquisition		2,635,546	8,515,825	13,470,800	1,314,200	4,642,787	-	17,059,350	3,678,781	51,317,289	148,549,020
Capitalization	-	-							-	-	-
Disposal during the year			(6,860,293)	(4,978,878)	(11,586,050)	(5,941,379)	-	(18,319,620)	(7,793,003)	(55,479,223)	(93,422,470)
Adjustments			331,508	(1,418,521)	-	46,624	-	1,040,388		-	-
Balance as on Ashadh End 2083	**182,868,802**	**83,677,937**	**154,269,946**	**111,353,897**	**110,931,465**	**194,318,212**	**-**	**322,497,892**	**662,138,638**	**1,822,056,789**	**1,826,218,724**
Depreciation and Impairment											
As on Shrawan 1 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**
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Depreciation charge for the year		3,056,108	13,768,931	6,737,939	8,077,337	11,853,387	-	29,521,429	71,589,267	144,604,397	153,596,972
Disposals			(5,245,641)	(4,402,984)	(7,345,060)	(4,864,849)		(13,370,574)	-	(35,229,108)	(40,753,113)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
As on Ashadh End 2083	**-**	**24,417,447**	**90,433,758**	**80,592,265**	**81,462,317**	**156,689,455**	**-**	**200,033,235**	**369,842,230**	**1,003,470,706**	**894,095,417**
Capital Work in Progress	**-**	**7,740,202**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,740,202**	**-**
Net Book Value	**182,868,802**	**67,000,692**	**63,836,189**	**30,761,632**	**29,469,148**	**37,628,757**	**-**	**122,464,657**	**292,296,409**	**826,326,286**	**932,123,307**
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**
As on Ashadh End 2083	**182,868,802**	**67,000,692**	**63,836,189**	**30,761,632**	**29,469,148**	**37,628,757**	**-**	**122,464,657**	**292,296,409**	**826,326,286**	**932,123,307**

GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

4.14

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	GOODWILL	SOFTWARE		OTHER	TOTAL ASAR END 2083	TOTAL ASAR END 2082
		PURCHASED	DEVELOPED			
Cost						
Balance as on Shrawan 1 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**
Addition during the Year						
Acquisition	-	4,895,070	-	-	4,895,070	4,138,570
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(3,000)
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2083	-	**45,196,816**	**-**	**-**	**45,196,816**	**40,301,746**
Amortization and Impairment						
As on Shrawan 1 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)
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	1,055	-	-	1,055	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashadh end 2082	-	(28,150,677)	-	-	(28,150,677)	(23,485,544)
Impairment for the year	-					
Depreciation for the year		(4,727,848)	-	-	(4,727,848)	(4,666,188)
Amortization charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	1,055
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashadh end 2083	-	**(32,878,525)**	**-**	**-**	**(32,878,525)**	**(28,150,677)**
Capital Work in Progress	-	**-**			**-**	**1,153,500**
Net Book Value		**12,318,291**	**-**	**-**	**12,318,291**	**13,304,569**
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**
As on Ashadh end 2083	-	**12,318,291**	**-**	**-**	**12,318,291**	**13,304,569**

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	-	16,062,973	(16,062,973)
Property and Equipment	-	79,767,166	(79,767,166)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	35,906,889	-	35,906,889
Lease Liabilities	119,322,194	-	119,322,194
Provisions	-	-	-
Debentures	-	1,240,405	(1,240,405)
Other Temporary Differences	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences			58,158,540
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 2083			**58,158,540**
Recognised in profit or loss			74,221,513
Recognised in other comprehensive income			(16,062,973)
Recognised directly in equity			-
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 01, 2082			(32,455,525)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			25,703,015
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss			20,743,156
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in OCI			4,959,859
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	-	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			-

OTHER ASSETS

4.16
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Accounts Receivable	243,971,797	69,191,970
Accrued Income	146,492,431	148,111,882
Prepayments and Deposits	32,381,134	40,929,019
Deferred Employee Expenditure	179,412,801	179,012,181
Other		
Stationery Stock	24,242,183	23,842,189
Insurance Tie Up Home Loans - Interest Receivable	72,628,199	60,911,543
Staff Advances	1,293,837	1,522,707
Deferred Revenue Expenditure	-	523,382
Paid In Advance	711,992	1,782,801
NRB - Interest Subsidy	-	176,213,560
Clearing Accounts	6,800,063	951,696
Other Assets	11,149,220	2,512,537
Total	**719,083,659**	**705,505,466**

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	566,106,644	667,439,221
Settlement and Clearing Accounts	-	-
Total	**566,106,644**	**667,439,221**

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
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Institutional Customers:		
Term Deposits.	10,039,162,261	13,508,156,482
Call Deposits	5,404,739,849	3,815,284,617
Current Deposits.	3,368,409,626	1,894,855,202
Others.	-	-
Individual Customers:		
Term Deposits.	14,836,033,423	22,395,688,516
Call Deposits	32,096,314,531	20,880,127,374
Current Deposits.	432,132,657	335,962,100
Others.	732,293	4,226,873
Total	**66,177,524,639**	**62,834,301,164**

CURRENCY WISE ANALYSIS OF DEPOSIT FROM CUSTOMERS

4.20.1
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Nepalese Rupee	66,177,524,639	62,834,301,164
Indian Rupee	-	-
United States Dollar	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**66,177,524,639**	**62,834,301,164**

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	14,535,652	15,769,227
Provision for rebate and refund	-	-
Provision on Assets for Probable Loss	12,880,665	10,410,326
Provision for NBA	-	-
Other Provisions	770,300	770,648
Total	**28,186,617**	**26,950,201**

MOVEMENT IN PROVISION

4.22.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Balance at Shrawan 01	26,950,201	16,494,486
Provisions made during the year	1,236,416	10,455,715
Provisions used during the year	-	-
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-
Unwind of Discount	-	-
Balance at Asar end	**28,186,617**	**26,950,201**

OTHER LIABILITIES

4.23

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Liability for employees defined benefit obligations	-	-
Liabilities for long service leave	119,689,631	99,595,973
Short term employee benefits	-	-
Creditors and accruals	4,747,691	115,486
Interest payable on deposits	31,316,018	44,567,497
Unpaid Dividend	880,858	2,133,702
Employee bonus payable	148,257,776	111,955,701
Other		
Lease Liability	397,740,648	468,764,771
Gratuity Payable (Net of Plan Assets)	14,838	-
Employee Provident Fund Payable	322,872	390,085
ATM/CARD Payables	17,363,367	19,545,978
TDS Payable	37,608,997	44,572,269
Managers Cheque	190,955	521,926
Deposit Account Payable	-	-
Fee\Commission Payable	3,326,875	1,486,990
CIT Payable	44,000	50,000
Social Security Fund Payable	12,000	435,000
Retention Money	43,096,835	42,537,880
Other Liabilities	52,698,706	97,084,427
Interest payable on debentures	45,123,287	45,369,863
Clearing Accounts	-	-
CIB Payable	265,437	487,054
Total	**902,700,791**	**979,614,600**

DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION

4.23.1

The amounts recognized in the statements of financials 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

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
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	-	-
Actuarial losses	-	-
Benefits paid by the plan	-	-
Current service costs and interest	-	-
Defined benefit obligations at Ashad 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	-	-
Contributions paid into the plan	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	-	-
Actuarial (losses) gains	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at Asadh end	**-**	**-**

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	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

4.23.7

Amount in Rs.

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	995,865,317	997,108,939
Total	**995,865,317**	**997,108,939**

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	3,861,930,815	3,510,846,195
Convertible preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Irredeemable preference shares (equity component only)	350,000,000	-
Perpetual debt (equity component only)	-	-
Total	**4,211,930,815**	**3,510,846,195**

SHARE CAPITAL

4.26.1
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Authorized Capital		
46,500,000 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
35,00,000 Preference share of Rs. 100 each		
Issued capital		
38,619,308.15 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	4,211,930,815	3,510,846,195
35,00,000 Preference share of Rs. 100 each		
Subscribed and paid up capital		
38,619,308.15 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	4,211,930,815	3,510,846,195
35,00,000 Preference share of Rs. 100 each		
Total	**4,211,930,815**	**3,510,846,195**

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	12.36%	477,453,673
Public	87.64%	3,384,477,142
Other	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total	**100%**	**3,861,930,815**

Share Capital Structure

Promoter Shareholder: 51%

Ordinary Shareholder: 49%

DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING 0.5% OR MORE OF TOTAL SHARES

4.26.3
Amount in Rs.

NAME OF SHAREHOLDERS	TOTAL KITTA	PERCENTAGE (%)
1. Tulasa Pandey	939,723	2.4333%
2. Entegra Sources Pvt.Ltd	770,761	1.9958%
3. Sita Acharya	678,959	1.7581%
4. Shri Ram Pandey	534,992	1.3853%
5. Sitaram Upreti	527,395	1.3656%
6. NMB Saral Bachat Fund	487,095	1.2613%
7. NIBL Sahabhagita Fund	446,238	1.1555%
8. Madan Khanal	413,668	1.0711%
9. Janardan Dev Pant	375,658	0.9727%
10. Ram Prasad Pokherel	365,042	0.9452%
11. Rib Bahadur Thapa	359,523	0.9309%
12. Bharat Regmi	339,703	0.8796%
13. Govinda Raj Adhikari	335,820	0.8696%
14. Chakrapani Bastola	318,017	0.8235%
15. Bhim Prasad Tulachan	315,314	0.8165%
16. Babu Ram Pant	303,765	0.7866%
17. Prakash Chhetri	287,630	0.7448%
18. Maya Hold Pvt.Ltd.	278,266	0.7205%
19. Kamal Raj Uday	275,351	0.7130%
20. Lila Gauchan	269,339	0.6974%
21. Raj Kumar Amatya	253,961	0.6576%
22. Priya Raj Regmi	253,019	0.6552%
23. Dewan Singh Thapa	247,306	0.6404%
24. Bharatraj Koirala	218,356	0.5654%
25. Gau Mata Investment Company Pvt.Ltd	215,508	0.5580%
26. Deepak Kharel	214,237	0.5547%
27. Caliber Investment Company Pvt Ltd	201,519	0.5218%
28. Bhaktaram Gyawali	197,279	0.5108%

RESERVES

4.27
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Statutory General Reserve	1,170,131,943	981,960,877
Exchange Equalization Reserve	2,088,261	1,386,501
Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	9,803,253	7,818,304
Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
Regulatory Reserve	454,125,090	477,845,082
Investment Adjustment Reserve	50,000,000	3,000,000
Capital Reserve	-	-
Assets Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Fair Value Reserve	37,480,271	81,313,563
Dividend Equalization Reserve	-	-
Debenture Redemption Reserve	428,571,429	285,714,286
Actuarial Gain	-	-
Special Reserve	-	-
Other Reserve	4,408,067	-
Total	**2,156,608,314**	**1,839,038,613**

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	310,343,455	246,547,016
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	1,366,409,115	1,407,163,870
Capital commitment	30,212,898	612,260
Lease Commitment	539,466,469	655,824,251
Litigation	-	-
Total	**2,246,431,938**	**2,310,147,397**

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

4.28.1

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Acceptance and documentary credit	-	-
Bills for collection	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	-	-
Guarantees	310,343,455	246,547,016
Underwriting commitment	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
Total	**310,343,455**	**246,547,016**

UNDRAWN AND UNDISBURSED FACILITIES

4.28.2

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Undisbursed amount of loans	-	-
Undrawn limits of overdrafts	1,366,409,115	1,407,163,870
Undrawn limits of credit cards	-	-
Undrawn limits of letter of credit	-	-
Undrawn limits of guarantee	-	-
Total	1,366,409,115	1,407,163,870

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	29,878,000	-
Approved but not contracted for	334,898	612,260
Sub total	**30,212,898**	**612,260**
Capital commitments in relation to Intangible assets		
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
Sub total	**-**	**-**
Total	30,212,898	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	110,742,859	109,136,630
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	293,622,628	364,641,460
Later than 5 years	135,100,982	182,046,161
Sub total	**539,466,469**	**655,824,251**
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	539,466,469	655,824,251

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.

INTEREST INCOME

4.29
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Cash and cash equivalent	4,734,848	12,008,538
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	116,049,166	256,780,260
Loans and advances to customers	4,503,962,799	5,052,752,315
Investment securities	534,122,987	531,832,685
Loan and advances to staff	62,154,846	56,940,684
Other Interest Income	-	38,350,120
Total interest income	**5,221,024,645**	**5,948,664,602**

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 Guidance 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	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	2,646,639,014	3,492,846,224
Borrowing	-	27,397
Debt securities issued	90,934,040	90,625,169
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Other	44,382,421	46,671,646
Total Interest expense	**2,781,955,475**	**3,630,170,436**

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	182,388,809	169,442,377
Service Fees	39,830,704	30,645,533
Consortium fees	-	-
Commitment fees	644,812	639,285
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Credit Card/ATM issuance and renewal fees	24,143,001	18,085,500
Prepayment and swap fees	12,039,096	6,901,620
Investment banking fees	-	-
Asset management fees	-	-
Brokerage fees	1,755,136	2,046,606
Remittance fees	1,925,486	3,316,846
Commission on letter of credit	-	-
Commission on guarantee contracts issued	-	-
Commission on share underwriting/issue	-	-
Locker rental	5,170,190	4,809,356
Other fees and commission income		
Agency Commission	16,722,118	11,856,176
Service Charges - Cards	6,644,120	7,403,650
Mobile banking	71,784,462	66,258,938
Other Fee and Commission - Cards	7,329,104	8,407,766
Other Fees and Commission - Loan	3,366,959	5,912,432
Total Fees and Commission Income	**373,743,997**	**335,726,086**

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	25,303,943	25,496,010
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	**25,303,943**	**25,496,010**

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	707,675	755,484
Other	-	-
Net trading income	**707,675**	**755,484**

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	2,807,039	1,102,109
Gain/loss on sale of investment securities	22,442,716	35,354,221
Fair value gain/loss on investment properties	-	-
Dividend on equity instruments	48,771,037	28,234,803
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	(6,245,034)	(6,922,410)
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	1,311,499	1,086,806
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Other Operating Income	12,572,025	12,969,719
Total	**81,659,283**	**71,825,247**

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	(9,611,741)	(12,252,695)
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customers	152,059,222	430,384,290
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	**142,447,482**	**418,131,595**

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.

PERSONNEL EXPENSES

4.36
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Salary	290,859,528	276,139,893
Allowances	276,975,177	259,602,381
Gratuity Expense	21,146,813	20,433,413
Provident Fund	29,109,982	27,651,003
Uniform	7,240,076	672,978
Training & development expense	11,664,201	19,807,346
Leave encashment	62,117,139	47,581,855
Medical	-	-
Insurance - Staff	4,706,058	4,447,275
Employees incentive	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension expense	-	-
Finance expense under NFRS	28,264,858	10,456,801
Other expenses related to staff		
Staff Tiffin Expenses	-	-
Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) Expenses	6,488,037	11,432,945
Other expenses related to staff	8,516,766	8,810,277
Subtotal	**747,088,635**	**687,036,167**
Employees Bonus	146,627,517	110,325,443
Grand total	**893,716,152**	**797,361,610**

Provision for staff bonus is a mandatory requirement under the requirement of the Bonus Act, 2074. 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.

PERSONNEL EXPENSES

4.37
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Directors' fee	2,109,000	1,361,000
Directors' expense	2,637,212	4,016,498
Auditors' remuneration	2,260,000	2,260,000
Other audit related expense	-	-
Professional and legal expense	2,254,065	1,865,805
Office administration expense	245,670,116	234,862,776
Operating lease expense	-	-
Corporate social responsibility expense	7,101,002	-
Other Expenses	48,661,266	42,694,869
Finance Expense- Lease	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	2,681,412	1,014,817
Deposit Product Insurance	1,933,393	859,828
Bank Charges	121,027	151,181
Mobile Banking Expenses	18,767,007	14,274,968
Registration and Renewals	7,059,504	7,007,902
Clearing Expenses	333,940	411,034
Software Licensing and Related Costs	10,938,893	10,325,856
DC Colocation Rent	3,796,800	3,796,800
Debenture & Other Related Expenses	382,750	882,339
Commission Expenses	-	-
Onerous lease provisions	-	-
Tax Related Expenses	-	-
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	2,646,540	3,970,144
Total	**310,692,662**	**287,060,947**

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	22,770,575	23,859,263
Repair and maintenance		
(a) Building	2,829,179	3,076,153
(b) Vehicle	3,948,087	4,280,730
(c) Computer and accessories	2,427,991	534,176
(d) Office equipment and furniture	4,736,175	4,194,750
(e) Other	3,048,515	2,597,388
Insurance	9,524,370	6,274,385
Postage, telex, telephone, fax	6,970,101	5,334,110
Printing and stationery	14,288,629	14,196,437
News paper, books and journals	57,717	52,664
Advertisement	12,830,169	9,193,370
Security expense	52,099,975	50,672,469
Deposit and loan guarantee premium	26,983,884	26,031,524
Travel allowance and expense	12,700,925	12,735,605
Annual/special general meeting expenses	1,187,157	1,127,698
Other		
Fuel Expenses	9,377,977	10,072,520
Business Promotion Expenses	7,637,699	6,372,928
Technical/Consultancy Services Fee	2,686,407	2,089,874
Office Expenses	32,576,100	36,314,271
Annual Maintenance	8,774,304	7,336,222
Meeting Expenses	364,517	175,206
Branch Opening Expenses	-	-
Donation	-	-
Internet Expenses	7,849,663	8,341,035
Total	**245,670,116**	**234,862,776**

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

4.38
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Depreciation on property and equipment	73,015,129	80,072,128
Depreciation on Right of use Assets	71,589,267	73,524,844
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	4,727,848	4,666,188
Net trading income	**149,332,245**	**158,263,160**

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	2,547,142	3,794,945
Other income	-	-
Net trading income	**2,547,142**	**3,794,945**

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 EXPENSES

4.40
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Loan written off	56,587,129	51,353,617
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expense of restructuring	-	-
Other expense	-	-
Net trading income	**56,587,129**	**51,353,617**

INCOME TAX EXPENSES

4.41
Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Current tax expense		
Current year	431,795,768	323,962,147
Adjustments for prior years	-	-
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(20,743,156)	(784,482)
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-
Net trading income	**411,052,612**	**323,177,665**

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	1,319,647,655	992,928,988
Tax amount at tax rate of 30%	395,894,296	297,878,696
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose	35,901,471	26,083,451
Less: Tax effect on exempt income	-	-
Add/less: Tax effect on other items	-	-
Total income tax expense	**431,795,768**	**323,962,147**
Effective tax rate	**32.72%**	**32.63%**

5. Disclosures & Additional Information

5.1 Financial Rish Management

Introduction and Overview

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

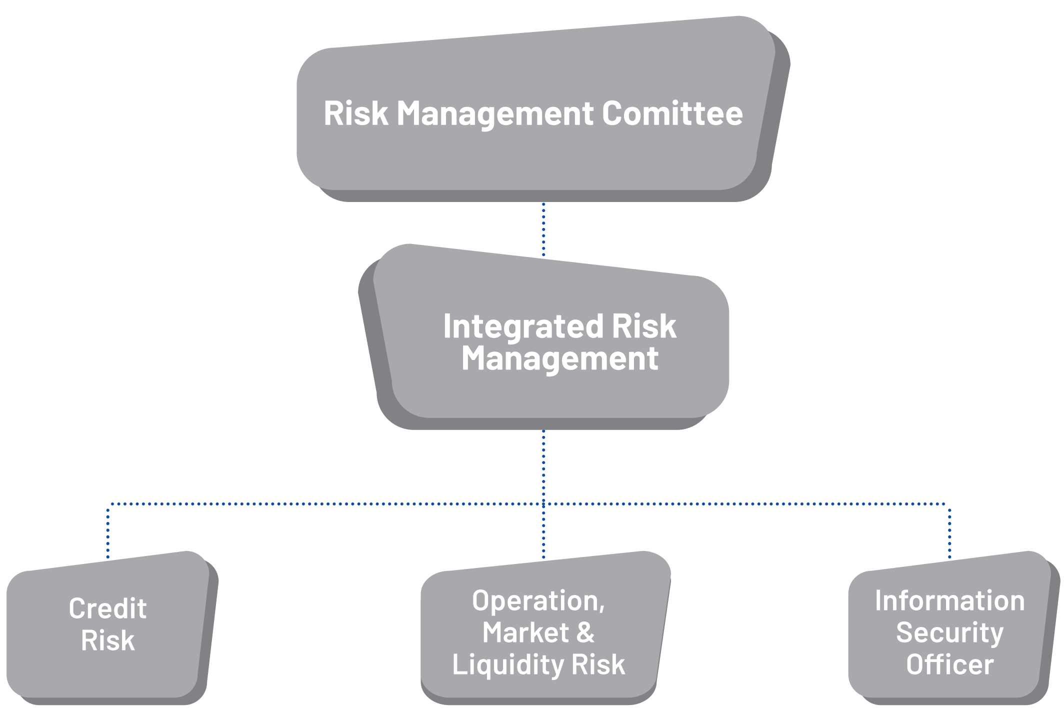
1. Credit Risk
2. Liquidity Risk
3. Market Risk
4. Operational Risk

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. 4.20% 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 2083	23.22%

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. Financials 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

Financials 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. 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 provides 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 Components:

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS)
Paid up Equity Share Capital	3,861,930,815
Share Premium	-
Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-
Statutory General Reserves	1,170,131,943
Retained Earnings	612,683,080
Un-audited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	-
Capital Redemption Reserve	-
Capital Adjustment Reserve	-
Debenture Redemption Reserve	428,571,429
Dividend Equalization Reserves	-
Other Free Reserve	-
Less: Goodwill	-
Less: Intangible Assets	(12,318,291)
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	(210,000,000)
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 Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**5,840,952,575**
Perpetual Non Cumulative Preference Share Capital	350,000,000
Total Tier 1 Capital	**6,190,952,575**

Tier 2 Capital and Breakdown of its Components:

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS)
Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	-
Subordinated Term Debt	567,293,889
Hybrid Capital Instruments	-
General loan loss provision	600,254,627
Exchange Equalization Reserves	2,088,261
Investments Adjustment Reserves	50,000,000
Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	49,856,353
Regulatory reserve for non-banking assets recorded within the last 24 months.	42,763,543
Interest Capitalized Reserve included in Regulatory Reserve	5,832,272
Other Reserve	-
Total Tier 2 Capital	**1,318,088,944**

Deduction from Capital:

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

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS)
National Equity Fund	100,000,000
Reliable Private Equity Fund	60,000,000
NIBL Equity Partners	50,000,000
Total Capital Fund	**210,000,000**

Total Qualifying Capital:

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	5,840,952,575
Core Capital (Tier 1)	6,190,952,575
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	1,318,088,944
Total Capital Fund	**7,509,041,519**

CET 1 Capital to RWA	**11.02%**
Tier 1 Capital to RWE:	**11.68%**
Capital Fund to RWE:	**14.16%**

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	48,020,370,181
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,466,598,687
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	11,345,439
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before Bank's adjustment of Pillar II)	**51,498,314,307**

Risk Weighted exposures under each 11 categories of Credit Risk:

PARTICULARS	BOOK VALUE	SPECIFIC PROVISION	ELIGIBLE CRM	NET VALUE	RISK WEIGHT	RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES
A. Balance Sheet Exposures						
Cash Balance	502,108,907	-	-	502,108,907	0%	-
Balance With Nepal Rastra Bank	2,644,109,552	-	-	2,644,109,552	0%	-
Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	12,630,273,000	-	-	12,630,273,000	0%	-
Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements	1,958,933,497	-	-	1,958,933,497	20%	391,786,699
Claims on domestic banks that do not meet capital adequacy requirements	630,654,981	-	-	630,654,981	100%	630,654,981
Claims on Domestic Corporates (Unrated)	6,819,188,895	-	-	6,819,188,895	100%	6,819,188,895
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	32,402,016,242	-	1,757,993,217	30,644,023,025	75%	22,983,017,269
Claims secured by residential properties	7,806,436,112	-	-	7,806,436,112	60%	4,683,861,667
Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue)	106,209,132	55,236,234	-	50,972,898	100%	50,972,898
Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	2,844,759,310	1,789,554,041	-	1,055,205,269	150%	1,582,807,904
High Risk claims	2,894,101,309	-	66,819,584	2,827,281,725	150%	4,240,922,588
Real Estate loans for land acquisition and development	985,437,448	-	-	985,437,448	125%	1,231,796,810
Lending against shares	1,874,286,908	-	-	1,874,286,908	100%	1,874,286,908
Personal Hirepurchase/Personal Auto Loans	291,945,516	-	-	291,945,516	100%	291,945,516
Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions listed in stock exchange	845,043,711	-	-	845,043,711	100%	845,043,711
Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange	66,004,600	-	-	66,004,600	150%	66,004,600
Staff loan secured by residential property	330,142,967	-	-	330,142,967	50%	330,142,967
Interest Receivable/claim on government securities	146,492,431	-	-	146,492,431	50%	146,492,431
Other Assets	2,010,724,586	278,137,840	-	1,732,586,746	100%	1,732,586,746
TOTAL (A)	**77,788,869,105**	**2,122,928,115**	**1,824,812,801**	**73,841,128,189**		**47,622,950,976**
B. Off Balance Sheet Exposures						
Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee domestic counterparty	310,343,455	-	-	310,343,455	40%	124,137,382
Irrevocable Credit commitments (short term)	1,366,409,115	-	-	1,366,409,115	20%	273,281,823
TOTAL (B)	**1,676,752,570**	**-**	**-**	**1,676,752,570**		**397,419,205**
Total RWE for credit Risk (A) +(B)	**79,465,621,675**	**2,122,928,115**	**1,824,812,801**	**75,517,880,759**		**48,020,370,181**

Total Risk Weight Exposures calculation Table:

RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES	AMOUNT (RS)
Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	48,020,370,181
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,466,598,687
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	11,345,439
Add: 2% of the total RWE added by Supervisory Review	1,029,966,286
Add: 2% of gross income added by Supervisory Review	495,732,422
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustment of Pillar II)	**53,024,013,015**
Total Core Capital	**6,190,952,575**
Total Capital	**7,509,041,519**

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

PARTICULARS	GROSS AMOUNT (RS)	LOAN LOSS PROVISION (RS)	NET NPL (RS)
Restructured	-	-	-
Sub-Standard	385,125,036	101,465,345	283,659,691
Doubtful	308,141,113	263,384,598	44,756,515
Loss	1,483,047,139	1,479,940,331	3,106,808
Total Capital	**2,176,313,289**	**1,844,790,275**	**331,523,014**

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	-	1,492,916,101	-	1,492,916,101
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	2,644,109,552	-	2,644,109,552
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	-	1,584,461,749	-	1,584,461,749
Loans & Advances to Customers	-	54,203,871,013	-	54,203,871,013
Financial Investments - Measured at Fair Value through PL	-	-	-	-
Financial Investments - Measured at Fair Value through OCI	-	-	1,121,048,311	1,121,048,311
Financial Investments - Measured at Amortized cost	-	12,630,273,000	-	12,630,273,000
Other Financial Assets	-	662,460,342	-	662,460,342
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**73,218,091,756**	**1,121,048,311**	**74,339,140,068**
Financial Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	566,106,644	-	566,106,644
Deposit from Customers	-	66,177,524,639	-	66,177,524,639
Other Liabilities	-	930,887,408	-	930,887,408
Debt Securities Issued	-	995,865,317	-	995,865,317
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**68,670,384,008**	**-**	**68,670,384,008**

5.4 Segment Reporting

PARTICULARS	PROVINCE 1	PROVINCE 2	PROVINCE 3	PROVINCE 4	PROVINCE 5	PROVINCE 6	PROVINCE 7	TOTAL
(a) Revenue from external customers	565,568,672.02	425,473,649.72	2,465,809,318.99	890,716,005.54	1,112,753,685.01	34,942,415.50	184,418,995.66	**5,679,682,742**
(b) Intersegment revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Net Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) Interest Revenue	534,225,180.62	401,030,971.49	2,220,852,792.23	818,749,674.24	1,040,651,757.73	32,866,490.15	172,647,778.56	**5,221,024,645**
(e) Interest Expense	84,385,937.01	67,161,154.56	1,172,834,964.95	770,675,886.95	642,728,344.47	7,648,984.51	36,520,202.70	**2,781,955,475**
(f) Net interest revenue (d-e)	449,839,244	333,869,817	1,048,017,827	48,073,787	397,923,413	25,217,506	136,127,576	**2,439,069,170**
(g) Depreciation and Amortization	13,139,123.11	12,048,871.67	70,176,454.07	24,108,046.15	23,961,933.76	812,501.93	5,085,314.31	**149,332,245**
(h) Segment profit/(loss)	132,506,391	96,401,689	228,555,836	211,201,077	187,866,195	8,709,754	43,354,101	**908,595,043**
(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	8,148,307,957	5,683,943,382	30,647,469,703	12,554,214,180	15,442,070,304	506,850,023	2,673,771,120	**75,656,626,669**
(m)Segment liabilities	2,363,849,030	2,060,254,884	23,967,680,820	21,491,781,685	17,557,428,760	208,261,852	1,026,147,430	**68,675,404,461**

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

PARTICULARS	SITTING FEES (RS.)
Board Meeting	1,462,000
Audit Committee Meeting	246,000
Risk Management Committee Meeting	213,000
Staff Service and Facilities Committee Meeting	69,000
AML/CFT Committee Meeting	119,000
Total	2,109,000

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

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS.)
Newspaper and Periodical Facility (Rs. 5,000 per month)	392,000
Total	392,000

d) Transaction with other Key Managerial Personnel

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Salary and Allowances	12,212,012	14,203,008
Provident Fund	503,118	625,657
Other Perks	-	2,188,142
Total	12,715,130	17,016,807

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.

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 188,171,066/- of the net profits to General Reserve in the current year.

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Opening General Reserve	981,960,877	845,877,892
20% of Profit to be transferred	188,171,066	136,082,985
Closing General Reserve	1,170,131,943	981,960,877

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 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 701,760/- been transferred to exchange fluctuation fund maintained by the Bank.

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Opening Exchange Equalization Reserve	1,386,501	1,110,974
25% of Revaluation gain	701,760	275,527
Closing Exchange Equalization Reserve	2,088,261	1,386,501

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	81,313,563	39,844,756
Transfer/ Adjustment in Reserve	(43,833,293)	41,468,807
Closing Fair Value Reserve	37,480,271	81,313,563

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:

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	32ND ASHADH 2083 (RS.)	32ND ASHADH 2082 (RS.)	31ST ASHADH 2081 (RS.)
Opening Balance of Regulatory reserve	477,845,082	649,365,921	700,767,867
Addition:			
Interest receivable on Loans and advances	(35,554,655)	(139,238,844)	31,107,340
Change in fair value of equity instrument	-	-	(31,099,538)
Deferred Tax Assets	6,917,318	13,290,691	(28,497,184)
Non-Banking Assets	4,917,345	(45,572,686)	(13,959,778)
Actuarial Gain/Loss	-	-	(8,952,786)
Closing Balance of Regulatory Reserve	**454,125,090**	**477,845,082**	**649,365,921**

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 LOSS RECOGNIZED IN OCI	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**
Addition during the FY 2082-83	(35,554,655)	4,917,345	6,917,318	-	-	(23,719,992)
Balance as on Ashad 32nd 2083	**198,710,831**	**181,192,746**	**74,221,513**	**-**	**-**	**454,125,090**

Movement of AIR and ICTL

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	AIR	ICTL	TOTAL
Opening balance	**459,094,202**	**11,601,970**	**470,696,172**
Adjustment during the year	(69,670,814)	116,478	(69,554,336)
Interest derecognized as per Interest Income recognition Guidelines	(1,883,587)	-	(1,883,587)
Closing balance	**387,539,800**	**11,718,448**	**399,258,248**
Balance of AIR and ICTL in Regulatory Reserve			**198,710,831**

vi. Investment Adjustment Reserve (IAR)

The Bank has maintained adequate reserve in compliance with NRB Directives 08/2082 for unlisted investments according to which 100% reserve to be created for investments not being listed.

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Opening IAR	**3,000,000**	**3,000,000**
Add: Additional Reserve during this year	50,000,000	-
Less: Adjustment in Reserve	(3,000,000)	-
Closing IAR	**50,000,000**	**3,000,000**

vii.Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve

Clause 17 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:

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Opening CSR Reserve	**7,818,304**	**5,829,036**
Add: Amount allocated to CSR reserve	9,085,950	6,697,513
Less: Expenses incurred from CSR Fund	(7,101,002)	(4,708,245)
Closing CSR Reserve	**9,803,253**	**7,818,304**

Sector wise bifurcation of CSR expenses is as follows;

Amount in Rs.

SECTOR	AMOUNT (RS.)
Education	3,748,905
Health	814,153
Financial Literacy	534,943
SDG	2,003,001
Total	**7,101,002**

Province wise bifurcation of CSR expenses is as follows;

Amount in Rs.

PROVINCE	AMOUNT (RS.)
Koshi Province	1,055,679
Madhesh Province	919,554
Bagmati Province	1,467,760
Gandaki Province	1,289,527
Lumbini Province	1,082,396
Karnali Province	761,293
Sudurpashchim Province	524,791
Total	**7,101,002**

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% of the previous year salary and allowances	16,072,268	15,515,983
Total amount incurred for employee training and skill development program	11,664,201	19,807,346
Excess/(Deficit) amount incurred for employee training and skill development program	(4,408,067)	4,291,363
Staff Skill Development Fund carried forward to next year	**4,408,067**	**-**

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 2082-83, the bank has transferred Rs. 142,857,143/- to Debenture Redemption Reserve. Hence, the bank has allocated total of Rs. 428,571,429/- to Debenture redemption Reserve till this FY.

Amount in Rs.

SECTOR	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:

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS.)
1. Performing Loans and advances	**55,446,848,869**
1.1 Pass Loan	50,047,375,516
1.2 Watch List	5,399,473,353
2 Non-Performing Loan and Advances	**2,176,313,289**
2.1 Restructured / Rescheduled	-
2.2 Sub-standard	385,125,036
2.3 Doubtful	308,141,113
2.4 Loss	1,483,047,139
3 Total Loan and Advances (1+2)	**57,623,162,157**

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

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS.)
Loan as per financial	58,435,189,897
Staff Loan Included	(603,900,740)
AIR on Loan	(387,539,800)
Staff Loan NFRS Adjustment	179,412,801
Total Loans (NRB)	**57,623,162,157**

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:

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	THIS YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR	P\L IMPACT
Loan Loss as per NRB	2,646,857,135	2,504,409,653	142,447,482
Good	504,716,147	467,025,575	37,690,573
Watch list	297,350,713	290,678,376	6,672,337
Substandard	101,465,345	25,519,161	75,946,184
Doubtful	263,384,598	57,210,583	206,174,015
Bad	1,479,940,331	1,663,975,958	(184,035,627)
Impairment as per ECL Guidelines	**2,389,903,429**	**1,808,010,449**	
Impairment to be considered (Higher of above two)	**2,646,857,135**	**2,504,409,653**	**142,447,482**

Loan Loss Provision as per Unified Directive 2082

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	2082-83		2081-82	
	LOANS AND ADVANCES	LOAN LOSS PROVISION	LOANS AND ADVANCES	LOAN LOSS PROVISION
Pass	50,047,375,516	504,716,147	46,639,318,734	467,025,575
Watch list	5,399,473,353	297,350,713	5,682,014,036	290,678,376
Restructure	-	-	-	-
Substandard	385,125,036	101,465,345	105,261,638	25,519,161
Doubtful	308,141,113	263,384,598	118,808,870	57,210,583
Bad	1,483,047,139	1,479,940,331	1,669,866,113	1,663,975,958
Total	**57,623,162,157**	**2,646,857,135**	**54,215,269,392**	**2,504,409,653**

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 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 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 30 days past dues
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	Performing	12 months
Stage 2	Performing but has exhibited Significant increase in credit risk	Lifetime
Stage 3	Non-Performing Credit Impaired	Lifetime
Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) financial assets		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.

The parameters are defined as follows:

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.

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

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 unutilized 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.

c. Individual Assessment Approach

Loans and Advance meeting the Bank's criteria for individual significance criteria are assessed individually, given their materiality and distinct risk characteristics. The Probability of Default (PD) for such borrowers is estimated using a logistic regression-based framework, combining a systematic risk component reflecting sensitivity to macroeconomic and sectoral conditions with behaviors adjustment based on borrower's days-past due history. Loss Given Default (LGD) is determined on an industry/sector basis. Exposure at Default (EAD) is assessed case-by-case basis, reflecting facility-level outstanding balances and accrued interest. Where an exposure doesn't meet the individual assessment threshold, or borrower-specific data is insufficient, it reverts to the General Approach.

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	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
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	UNITS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General government total expenditure (diff_B2)	Percent of GDP	0.575	0.717	0.699	0.521
Gross national savings (lag2_Z1)	Percent of GDP	41.154	41.790	42.270	42.571
Gross national savings (diff_Z1)	Percent of GDP	0.480	0.300	0.095	-0.137
General government net lending/borrowing (diff_B3)	Percent of GDP	-0.236	-0.247	-0.216	-0.143
Gross Capital Formation (diff_Y1)	Percent of GDP	1.469	1.595	1.469	1.089
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	-2.285	-2.478	-2.714	-2.961

Upturn

VARIABLES	UNITS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General government total expenditure (diff_B2)	Percent of GDP	0.997	1.139	1.121	0.944
Gross national savings (lag2_Z1)	Percent of GDP	1.201	1.352	1.466	1.537
Gross national savings (diff_Z1)	Percent of GDP	1.283	1.097	0.885	0.646
General government net lending/borrowing (diff_B3)	Percent of GDP	0.527	0.510	0.557	0.669
Gross Capital Formation (diff_Y1)	Percent of GDP	2.834	2.960	2.834	2.455
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	-0.617	-0.809	-1.045	-1.292

Downturn

VARIABLES	UNITS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General government total expenditure (diff_B2)	Percent of GDP	0.1527	0.2945	0.2766	0.0992
Gross national savings (lag2_Z1)	Percent of GDP	3.2011	3.3518	3.4657	3.5369
Gross national savings (diff_Z1)	Percent of GDP	-0.7173	-0.9028	-1.115	-1.3541
General government net lending/borrowing (diff_B3)	Percent of GDP	-1.4734	-1.4904	-1.4428	-1.3309
Gross Capital Formation (diff_Y1)	Percent of GDP	0.1042	0.2303	0.1037	-0.2756
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	0.1527	0.2945	0.2766	0.0992

Probability Weighted

VARIABLES	UNITS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General government total expenditure (diff_B2)	Percent of GDP	0.5749	0.7167	0.6989	0.5215
Gross national savings (lag2_Z1)	Percent of GDP	17.782	18.127	18.388	18.55
Gross national savings (diff_Z1)	Percent of GDP	0.3617	0.1785	-0.0312	-0.2674
General government net lending/borrowing (diff_B3)	Percent of GDP	-0.3784	-0.393	-0.3521	-0.2557
Gross Capital Formation (diff_Y1)	Percent of GDP	1.4693	1.5954	1.4688	1.0895
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	-1.0533	-1.1457	-1.3162	-1.5423

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.

Collateral Valuation

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.

Collateral values are excluded from the loss allowance calculation for loans that have defaulted and where the collateral has not been realized within 5 years of default.

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 & Building	5%	25%
2.	Vehicle	0%	50%
3.	Guarantees	0%	0%
4.	Fixed Assets	5%	25%
5.	Gold & Silver	5%	10%
6.	Non-Governmental Securities	5%	10%
7.	Others	0%	25%
8.	Insurance Policy	5%	25%
9.	Governmental Securities	2%	0%
10.	Share Securities	5%	10%
11.	Gold	10%	0%
12.	Other Fixed Assets	5%	25%

Quantitative Information

Impairment Charges

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

PARTICULARS	PREVIOUS YEAR 2081/82	CURRENT YEAR 2082/83
Loans and Advances (A)	1,806,577,642	2,386,123,825
Loans to Staffs (B)	1,290,966	3,435,498
Off- Balance sheet Items (C)	141,840	344,106
Total Impairment (A+B+C)	**1,808,010,449**	**2,389,903,429**

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 2083			
	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	TOTAL
Loans & Advances (A)	358,021,864	619,469,049	1,408,632,913	2,386,123,825
Loans to Staffs (B)	3,435,498	-	-	3,435,498
Off Balance Sheet Items (C)	344,106	-	-	344,106
Total (A+B+C)	**361,801,468**	**619,469,049**	**1,408,632,913**	**2,389,903,429**

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	2,646,857,135
Total Impairment as per ECL	2,389,903,429

The higher of two above, i.e. 2,646,857,135/- 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. 21,146,813/- for gratuity expense in CIT for FY 2082-83.

Leave

The Bank has recognized an additional provision of NPR 20,093,658/- 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.

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Defined Benefit Obligations	119,689,631	99,595,973
Fair Value of Planned Assets	-	-
Net Liability	**119,689,631**	**99,595,973**

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;

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Lease Liabilities		
Current	74,248,085	65,147,728
Non-Current	323,492,563	403,617,043
Total Lease Liability	**397,740,648**	**468,764,771**
Reconciliation of Right of Use (ROU) Asset		
ROU Asset as of 1st Shrawan	367,999,897	423,739,415
Addition during the year	3,678,781	57,853,120
Depreciation	71,589,267	73,524,844
ROU Asset derecognized	7,793,002	40,067,794
Closing Balance	**292,296,409**	**367,999,897**
Reconciliation of Lease Liabilities		
Lease Liability as of 1st Shrawan	468,764,771	513,399,367
Addition during the year	3,678,781	57,853,120
Interest	44,382,421	46,671,646
Lease Payments	108,733,429	104,996,903
Lease Liability derecognized	10,351,896	44,162,459
Closing Balance	**397,740,648**	**468,764,771**

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	-	16,062,973	(16,062,973)
Property and Equipment	-	79,767,166	(79,767,166)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	35,906,889	-	35,906,889
Lease Liabilities	119,322,194	-	119,322,194
Debentures	-	1,240,405	(1,240,405)
Deferred tax on temporary differences			58,158,540
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 2083			58,158,540
Recognised in profit or loss			74,221,513
Recognised in other comprehensive income			(16,062,973)
Recognised directly in equity			-
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 01, 2082			(32,455,525)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			25,703,015
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss			20,743,156
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in OCI			4,959,859
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 32 Ashad, 2083 was NPR 603.90 Million. The difference between the fair value and NAS carrying amount was NPR 179.41 Million has been netted off against staff loans & recognized as deferred employee expenditure.

l. Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread

The interest rate spread between Loan and Deposit are shown as below;

PARTICULARS	ANNUAL AVERAGE %
Average Interest Rate of Loan	7.59%
Average Interest Rate of Deposit	3.61%
Average Interest Rate Spread	3.98%

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.

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Opening Balance	354,180,029	352,139,820
Addition during the year.	81,934,000	99,278,791
Disposal during the year	(72,053,861)	(97,238,582)
Closing Balance	**364,060,168**	**354,180,029**

List of Non-Banking Assets

Amount in Rs.

S.N.	NAME OF BORROWER	DATE OF ASSUMING NBA	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NBA
1	Mathagadhi Furniture Udhyog	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	Shree Pathivara Trade	15/07/2022	38,957,000
6	Grace Paper Mills Pvt Ltd	06/07/2022	16,719,295
7	Sabin & Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	14/07/2022	39,142,430
8	R.K Supplier and Traders	14/07/2022	20,281,141
9	Nawadurga Traders & Suppliers	09/10/2022	6,930,000
10	Parbat Alina Cosmetic Pasal	09/10/2022	5,780,000
11	Evergreen Drinking Water & Nitan Shrestha	14/01/2023	19,622,000
12	Namuna Mart Department Store Pvt. Ltd.	24/01/2023	23,776,895
13	Simon Business Pvt. Ltd.	20/02/2023	25,778,362
14	Threepage Collection & Rabindra Titung	18/01/2024	9,000,000
15	Jamir Suppliers&Jamir Ahamad	14/05/2024	5,408,000
16	Sonamai Saw Mill & Furniture Udhog&Mangal Mahato Sudi&Anil Kumar Sah	07/07/2024	13,946,375
17	Maa Rajdevi Saw Mill	07/07/2024	13,325,625
18	Kopila Krisi Tatha Pasupalan Farm	09/07/2024	7,066,000
19	Salok Suppliers	23/05/2025	8,669,700
20	Laxmi Trade & Suppliers	02/07/2025	13,068,628
21	M.K Shikhar Dhatu Udhyog Pvt. Ltd.	24/02/2026	11,567,000
22	Sitala Ekikrit Krishi Farm	11/06/2026	6,158,000
23	Tara Sunchadi Pasal	26/06/2026	11,000,000
24	Supadeurali Almunium & Steel Udhy, Chintamandi Subedi	30/06/2026	7,940,000
25	Lime Leaf Agro Pvt. Ltd	02/07/2026	27,519,000
	Total		**364,060,168**

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 shares as required under NAS 33 Earnings per share.

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	UNITS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	NPR	894,527,920	669,751,323
Weighted average of number of equity shares used in computing basic earnings per share	Nos.	38,619,308	35,108,462
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	NPR	23.16	19.08
Diluted Earnings Per Share (DPS)	NPR	23.16	19.08

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. 880,858/- (Previous year Rs. 2,133,702). Details have been presented as under:

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS.)
Dividend Payable FY 080/081	640,688
Dividend Payable FY 081/082	240,170
Total	**880,858**

r. Non-performing assets

The Banks' non-performing assets ratio stood at 3.78% as at balance sheet date. The total non-performing assets is as below:

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR	CHANGE	
			AMOUNT	%
Performing Loan				
Pass	50,047,375,516	46,639,318,734	3,408,056,782	7%
Watch List	5,399,473,353	5,682,014,036	(282,540,684)	-5%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL)				
Restructured/rescheduled	-	-		
Substandard	385,125,036	105,261,638	279,863,398	266%
Doubtful	308,141,113	118,808,870	189,332,243	159%
Loss	1,483,047,139	1,669,866,113	(186,818,974)	-11%
Gross Loans & Advances	**57,623,162,157**	**54,215,269,392**	**3,407,892,766**	**6%**

s. Interest Capitalization

The Bank has capitalized interest outstanding of Rs. 20,627,333/- as on Ashadh end 2083. The borrower wise detail of interest capitalized during the year is as follows:

BORROWER NAME	INTEREST CAPITALIZATION (RS.)
DLC Energy Limited	8,908,885
Upper Myagdi Hydropower Ltd.	11,718,448
Total	**20,627,333**

t. Loan write off

During the fiscal year following loans had been written off:

BORROWER NAME	AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF (RS.)
Aaiti Maya Gurung	74,065
Aarati Harijan	159,424
Ali Husen Dhuniya	4,226
Alisha Trading	567,128
Ambika Dewan Fakir	107,268
Ambika Fresh Aata Udhog	981,815
Anita Sunar	134,582
Anju Malla	102,792
Archana Shrestha	96,129
Arpana And Antara Traders	7,835
Bhumika Tiwari	116,647
Bipin Paudel	2,515,428
Bobby Bishowkarma Parts	170,653
Chandra Devi Kanauje	154,327
Chintamani Subedi	2,950,995
D and B Suppliers	614,721
Dhanisara Gharti	89,103
Dhanusha Fish House	1,000,000
Dharma Raj Sanjyal	1,016,702
Dil Kumari Khattri Chhetri	44,287
Dilmaya Rana	78,040
Durga Basnet	61,421
Gagan Bahadur B.K.	239,186
Gaura Devi Adhikari	153,846
Gena Kumari Ram	6,102
Gotame Auto Parts	6,486
Gulab Kali Tharu	102,783
Hari Kala Oli	212,736
Hema Kumari Rana Magar	181,137
Hemanti Nau	19,016
Hi Mart	704,791
Hiralal Kushawaha Hardware	748,685
Hotel Parsa	620,308
Jamuna Kumari Mahto	103,042
Jamuna Lama	49,561
Janaka Paudel	153,368
Janaki Kumari Bhandari	79,796
Kabita Karki	99,267
Kabita Nagarkoti	43,779
Kamala B.K	82,546
Kamala Shrestha	82,216
Karuna Tamang	38,549
Laxmi Acharya	78,219
Lime Leaf Agro Pvt. Ltd	554,226
M.K. Shikhar Dhatu Udhyog	10,740,687
Madhukar Thapa Chhetri	334,521
Mamta Mishra	102,588
Man Maya Gurung	162,465
Man Sari Thapa	126,450
Manisha Mallaha	87,377
Manju Malla	84,311
Manju Thapa	18,355
Maya Kumari Gupta	122,857
Maya Pun	36,368
Meena Devi Yadav	833,006
Megh Bahadur Basnet	818,123
Mina Thapa	156,725
Mina Gurung (Tamang)	135,395
Mina Karki	113,358
Mina Kumari Pun	219,039
Mojahir Bhaisi Suppliers	4,226
Momina Khatun	101,753
Muwarakhi Nesa	107,773
Nikita Cold Stores	943,039
Nilam B.K	58,735
Paima Devi Gurung	86,686
Panalal Sahani Malah	503,000
Parbati Bishokarma	18,668
Parbati Pariyar	111,211
Pima Kumari Khatri	70,379
Prashant Chaudhary	335,137
Priyashi Bk Shramkoti	68,222
Purna Shris Pun	60,818
Rajdevi Sabun Tatha Saref Udhyog	544,756
Rakshya Devi Bhusal	125,285
Ramila Bishowkarma	104,749
Ratna Sunkhari	94,442
Rekha B.K.	202,218
Rekha Harijan	50,507
Renshree Hamro Krishi Udhyog Pvt.Lt	2,356,699
Renuka Tharu	70,297
Rita Mijar	74,265
Sabita B.K	39,538
Sabita Gurung	34,846
Santu Rana	166,832
Sarada Nepali	23,701
Saraswati Joshi	30,858
Saraswati Sarki	28,822
Sarifun Nisha	126,377
Sarita Gurung	191,336
Sarita Sahi	89,396
Sarita Pariyar	255,334
Sati Tharu	69,271
Satyadevi Gurung	112,577
Shanta Sunar	59,534
Shiva Kumari Kewat	151,346
Shova Chand (Singh Thakuri)	116,559
Shree Maya Gurung	18,016
Sita B.K.	237,995
Sita Devi Gurung	72,934
Sita Kunwar	167,641
Sita Nepali	217,074
Sitala Akikrit Krishi Farm	974,278
Soni Bahumulya Krishi Farm	1,210,830
Srijana Ale Magar	28,772
Sun Kumari Gurung	57,289
Supadeurali Almunium And Steel Udhy	1,881,901
Tak Maya Pun	29,241
Tara Sunchadi Pasal	5,592,915
Tatribas Pasu Bikash Farm Tatha Kri	8,112,139
Tulasi Pathak (Shrestha)	166,094
Tulasi Sharki Nepali	30,970
Uma Kumari Chaudhary	27,669
V2 Collection	575,349
Yanu Gurung	97,976
Total	**56,587,129**

u. Subsidized Loan

The details of subsidized loan is as below:

PARTICULARS	NO. OF CUSTOMERS	AMOUNT (RS.)
Subsidized Loan	362	250,183,027

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 2026 till the signing of this financial statement on 07 August 2026.

PRINCIPAL INDICATORS

As on 32 Ashadh 2083

Amount in Rs.

S.N.	PARTICULARS	INDICATORS	2078/2079	2079/2080	2080/2081	2081/82	2082/83
1	Net Profit/Gross Income	%	9.62	4.78	7.80	10.53	16.00
2	Earnings Per Share	Rs	18.78	11.01	17.73	19.08	23.16
3	Market Value per Share	Rs	349.90	327.00	416.00	500.69	474.00
4	Price Earning Ratio	Ratio	18.63	29.69	23.46	26.25	20.46
5	Dividend (including bonus) on share capital	%	4.64	-	12.00	15.79	15.00
6	Cash Dividend on share Capital	%	0.23	-	5.00	5.79	15.00
7	Interest Income/Loans & Advances	%	13.22	15.86	14.34	11.31	9.36
8	Employee Expenses/Total Operating Exps	%	59.96	62.20	63.39	64.16	66.02
9	Interest Exps on Total Deposit and Borrowings	%	8.31	9.79	8.09	5.63	4.11
10	Exchange Fluctuation Gain/Total Income	%	0.001540	0.000691	0.006564	0.011884	0.012460
11	Staff Bonus/ Total Employee Expenses	%	15.58	8.90	15.10	16.06	19.63
12	Net Profit/Loans & Advances	%	1.34	0.78	1.18	1.27	1.63
13	Net Profit/ Total Assets	%	0.99	0.58	0.87	0.94	1.20
14	Total Credit/Deposit	%	88.33	83.92	84.03	85.38	86.34
15	Total Operating Expenses/Total Assets	%	1.95	1.85	1.79	1.74	1.79
16	Adequacy of Capital Fund on Risk Weighted Assets						
a.	Core Capital	%	8.59	8.62	9.61	9.91	11.68
b.	Supplementary Capital	%	3.54	3.62	2.89	2.67	2.49
c.	Total Capital Fund	%	12.13	12.24	12.50	12.58	14.16
17	Liquidity	%	23.99	24.49	24.69	24.49	25.12
18	Non Performing Loans/Total Loans	%	2.31	3.09	3.36	3.49	3.78
19	Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread	%	4.81	4.59	4.59	4.27	3.98
20	Book Net worth	Rs	4,364,579,329	4,735,703,257	5,384,343,357	5,937,460,610	6,981,222,208
21	Return on Equity	%	13.52%	7.63%	10.81%	11.28%	13.01%
22	Total Ordinary Shares	Number	31,425,770	32,811,647	32,811,647	35,108,462	38,619,308
23	Book Net Worth Per Share (Equity Shareholders)	Rs.	139	144	164	169	172
24	Reserve & Surplus	Rs	1,222,002,307	1,454,538,589	2,103,178,688	2,426,614,414	2,769,291,393
25	Total Employees	Number	955	1,031	988	966	969

COMPARISON OF PROJECTED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PUBLISHED FOR THE ISSUANCE OF 9% KSBBL DEBENTURE 2087 AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF FY 2082-83

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	13,161,481,732	1,492,916,101	(11,668,565,631)	-88.66%	Cash is maintained as per necessity and NRB requirement.
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	5,490,331,382	2,644,109,552	(2,846,221,830)	-51.84%	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	1,551,110,980	1,584,461,749	33,350,769	2.15%	DSL loan was disbursed more than projected.
Loans and Advances to Customers	85,486,972,762	54,203,871,013	(31,283,101,749)	-36.59%	Credit growth has been affected due to low credit demand in market
Investment Securities	10,180,204,374	13,751,321,311	3,571,116,937	35.08%	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	-	364,060,168	364,060,168	0.00%	Investment property was created due to takeover of collateral from bad loans which was not expected.
Property and Equipment	873,043,753	826,326,286	(46,717,467)	-5.35%	Assets are purchased and disposed off according to actual
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	14,248,202	12,318,291	(1,929,911)	-13.54%	requirement of bank
Deferred Tax Assets	-	58,158,540	58,158,540	0.00%	Deferred tax asset is calculated on actual basis.
Other Assets	477,527,055	719,083,659	241,556,604	50.58%	Due to increase in deferred revenue expenditure and other bills receivable.
Total Assets	**117,349,381,852**	**75,656,626,669**	**(41,692,755,183)**	**-35.53%**	

Contd...

Contd...

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	1,880,590,831	566,106,644	(1,314,484,187)	-69.90%	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	105,113,372,150	66,177,524,639	(38,935,847,511)	-37.04%	Deposit has been planned to maintain CD ratio at higher level.
Borrowings	-	-	-	0.00%	
Current Tax Liabilities	-	5,020,453	5,020,453	0.00%	Advance tax was planned effectively
Provisions	-	28,186,617	28,186,617	0.00%	Provisions were created as per actual requirement.
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	0.00%	
Other Liabilities	1,228,840,301	902,700,791	(326,139,510)	-26.54%	Provisions were created as per actual requirement.
Debt Securities Issued	1,000,000,000	995,865,317	(4,134,683)	-0.41%	The difference is due to amortization of debenture as per NFRS.
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	0.00%	
Total Liabilities	**109,222,803,281**	**68,675,404,461**	**(40,547,398,820)**	**-37.12%**	
Equity					
Share Capital	3,792,919,007	4,211,930,815	419,011,808	11.05%	Due to issuance of bonus shares which is more than projected and preference shares.
Share Premium	-	-	-	0.00%	
Retained Earnings	2,011,997,884	612,683,080	(1,399,314,804)	-69.55%	Impact in earning due to low credit demand in market
Reserves	2,321,661,679	2,156,608,314	(165,053,365)	-7.11%	Reserves are created on the basis of actual profit and as per regulatory requirement.
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	8,126,578,571	6,981,222,208	(1,145,356,363)	-14.09%	
Non Controlling Interest		-			
Total Equity	**8,126,578,571**	**6,981,222,208**	**(1,145,356,363)**	**-14.09%**	
Total Liabilities and Equity	**117,349,381,852**	**75,656,626,669**	**(41,692,755,183)**	**-35.53%**	

Contd...

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS	AS PER PROJECTED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	AS PER AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	VARIANCE IN AMOUNT	VARIANCE IN %	REASONS FOR VARIANCE
Interest income	10,192,706,051	5,221,024,645	(4,971,681,406)	-48.78%	Impact in interest income due to low credit demand in market
Interest expense	7,118,738,968	2,781,955,475	(4,336,783,493)	-60.92%	The difference in interest expense is due to fluctuation of interest rate which is published in monthly basis.
Net interest income	**3,073,967,082**	**2,439,069,170**	**(634,897,912)**	**-20.65%**	
Fee and commission income	445,066,552	373,743,997	(71,322,555)	-16.03%	Business growth has impactedthe fee and commission income
Fee and commission expense	3,399,395	25,303,943	21,904,548	644.37%	The increment is due to increment in VISA card related expenses which is more than projected.
Net fee and commission income	**441,667,158**	**348,440,054**	**(93,227,104)**	**-21.11%**	
Net interest, fee and commission income	**3,515,634,240**	**2,787,509,224**	**(728,125,016)**	**-20.71%**	
Net trading income	119,795	707,675	587,880	490.74%	Foreign exchange transaction is more than projected.
Other operating income	81,038,071	81,659,283	621,212	0.77%	Investment and NBAs are sold as per current market scenario
Total operating income	**3,596,792,107**	**2,869,876,182**	**(726,915,925)**	**-20.21%**	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	158,628,588	142,447,482	(16,181,106)	-10.20%	Bank is able to maintain the LLP expenses lower than projected
Net operating income	**3,438,163,519**	**2,727,428,700**	**(710,734,819)**	**-20.67%**	
Operating expense		-		0.00%	
Personnel expenses	996,914,330	893,716,152	(103,198,178)	-10.35%	Personnel expenses is less than expected
Other operating expenses	555,528,378	310,692,662	(244,835,716)	-44.07%	Operating expenses have incurred less than expected.
Depreciation & Amortization	158,321,740	149,332,245	(8,989,495)	-5.68%	Actual purchase and sale of fixed assets have affected the depreciation.
Operating profit	**1,727,399,071**	**1,373,687,641**	**(353,711,430)**	**-20.48%**	
Non operating income	-	2,547,142	2,547,142	0.00%	Recovery of written off loans was not projected during preparation of projected report
Non operating expense	-	56,587,129	56,587,129	0.00%	Loan write off was not projected during preparation of projected report.
Profit before income tax	**1,727,399,071**	**1,319,647,655**	**(407,751,416)**	**-23.60%**	
Income tax expense		-	-	0.00%	
Current Tax	518,219,721	431,795,768	(86,423,953)	-16.68%	Tax expense is calculated on actual basis
Deferred Tax	-	(20,743,156)	(20,743,156)	0.00%	Deferred tax expense is calculated on actual basis.
Profit /(loss) for the period	**1,209,179,350**	**908,595,043**	**(300,584,307)**	**-24.86%**	Projected profit could not be achieved due to lower net interest income.

Contd...

COMPARISON UNAUDITED AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF FY 2082-83

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	1,492,914,603	1,492,916,101	1,498	0.00%	Adjustment of interest on nostro accounts.
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	2,644,109,552	2,644,109,552	-	0.00%	
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	0.00%	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-	
Loans and Advances to BFIs	1,584,461,749	1,584,461,749	-	0.00%	
Loans and Advances to Customers	54,210,170,989	54,203,871,013	(6,299,976)	-0.01%	Adjustment of final loan loss provision.
Investment Securities	13,743,674,130	13,751,321,311	7,647,181	0.06%	Adjustment of fair value of promoter shares and open ended mutual funds
Current Tax Assets	-	-	-	0.00%	
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-	
Investment Property	364,060,168	364,060,168	-	0.00%	
Property and Equipment	826,326,799	826,326,286	(513)	0.00%	Reclassification and adjustments
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	12,318,291	12,318,291	(0)	0.00%	Reclassification and adjustments
Deferred Tax Assets	39,709,538	58,158,540	18,449,002	46.46%	Final calculation of deferred tax assets.
Other Assets	718,668,513	719,083,659	415,146	0.06%	Adjustment of staff loan and receivables.
Total Assets	**75,636,414,333**	**75,656,626,669**	**20,212,336**	**0.03%**	

Contd...

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	AS PER UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	AS PER AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	VARIANCE IN AMOUNT	VARIANCE IN %	REASONS FOR VARIANCE
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	566,106,644	566,106,644	-	0.00%	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	0.00%	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	
Deposits from Customers	66,177,524,639	66,177,524,639	(0)	0.00%	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	
Current Tax Liabilities	7,492,606	5,020,453	(2,472,153)	-32.99%	Actual tax is less due to adjustment in allowable expenses
Provisions	28,206,119	28,186,617	(19,502)	-0.07%	Minor adjustment
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Other Liabilities	904,189,124	902,700,791	(1,488,333)	-0.16%	Reclassification of accounts and leave adjustment
Debt Securities Issued	998,543,938	995,865,317	(2,678,620)	-0.27%	Adjustment of amortization cost of debenture
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities	**68,682,063,070**	**68,675,404,461**	**(6,658,608)**	**-0.01%**	
Equity		-	-	-	
Share Capital	4,211,930,815	4,211,930,815	-	0.00%	
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	
Retained Earnings	601,110,032	612,683,080	11,573,048	1.93%	Changes due to change in Profit figure after final audit.
Reserves	2,141,310,416	2,156,608,314	15,297,897	0.71%	Changes due to change in Profit figure after final audit.
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	**6,954,351,263**	**6,981,222,208**	**26,870,945**	**0.39%**	
Non Controlling Interest	-	-			
Total Equity	**6,954,351,263**	**6,981,222,208**	**26,870,945**	**0.39%**	
Total Liabilities and Equity	**75,636,414,333**	**75,656,626,669**	**20,212,336**	**0.03%**	

Contd...

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS	AS PER UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	AS PER AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	VARIANCE IN AMOUNT	IN %	REASONS FOR VARIANCE
Interest income	5,192,758,289	5,221,024,645	28,266,356	0.54%	NFRS adjustment of staff loans
Interest expense	2,781,955,475	2,781,955,475	-	0.00%	
Net interest income	**2,410,802,814**	**2,439,069,170**	**28,266,356**	**1.17%**	
Fee and commission income	373,743,997	373,743,997	-	0.00%	
Fee and commission expense	25,303,943	25,303,943	-	0.00%	
Net fee and commission income	**348,440,054**	**348,440,054**	**-**	**0.00%**	
Net interest, fee and commission income	**2,759,242,868**	**2,787,509,224**	**28,266,356**	**1.02%**	
Net trading income	707,675	707,675	-	0.00%	
Other operating income	79,601,624	81,659,283	2,057,659	2.58%	Adjustment of amortization cost of debenture and other minor adjustments
Total operaing income	**2,839,552,167**	**2,869,876,182**	**30,324,015**	**1.07%**	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	136,548,126	142,447,482	5,899,356	4.32%	Adjustment of final loan loss provision
Net operating income	**2,703,004,041**	**2,727,428,700**	**24,424,659**	**0.90%**	
Operating expense		-			
Personnel expenses	867,079,129	893,716,152	26,637,023	3.07%	NFRS adjustment of staff loan, leave and bonus
Other operating expenses	304,092,108	310,692,662	6,600,554	2.17%	CSR expenses have been routed though Profit and Loss Account in audited financial, which was adjusted through reserve in unaudited. Adjustment of amortization cost of debenture
Depreciation & Amortization	149,332,245	149,332,245	-	0.00%	
Operating profit	**1,382,500,559**	**1,373,687,641**	**(8,812,918)**	**-0.64%**	
Non operating income	2,547,142	2,547,142	-	0.00%	
Non operating expense	56,587,129	56,587,129	-	0.00%	
Profit before income tax	**1,328,460,573**	**1,319,647,655**	**(8,812,918)**	**-0.66%**	
Income tax expense		-	-	0.00%	
Current Tax	434,282,447	431,795,768	(2,486,679)	-0.57%	Change in tax figure after audit.
Deferred Tax	-	(20,743,156)	(20,743,156)	0.00%	Change in tax figure after audit.
Profit /(loss) for the period	**894,178,126**	**908,595,043**	**14,416,917**	**1.61%**	
Preference Dividend	15,750,000	14,067,123	(1,682,877)	-10.68%	Preference dividend is calculated on actual number of days, which was calculated on monthly basis in unaudited financial
Profit for the Period after preference dividend	**878,428,126**	**894,527,920**	**16,099,793**	**1.83%**	

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग

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

पत्रसंख्या : वि.सं.सु.वि./गैर-स्थलगत/कामना सेवा/०८३/८४
च.नं. ७८

मिति : २०८३/०५/०८

श्री कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड,
ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाण्डौं ।

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

महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण तथा अन्य प्रतिवेदनहरुका आधारमा गैर-स्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरुका सम्बन्धमा देहाय बमोजिमका निर्देशनहरु शेयरधनीहरुको जानकारीका लागि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित गर्ने गरी संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ । साथै, संस्थाले प्रस्ताव गरे अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को नियमनकारी समायोजन पछिको वितरणयोग्य मुनाफा रु.६१,२६,८३,०८०।- बाट शेयरधनीहरुलाई २०८३ असार मसान्तको चुक्ता पुँजी रु.४,२१,१९,३०,८१४।९४ मध्ये अग्राधिकार शेयर पुँजी रु. ३५,००,००,०००।- बाँडफाँड भएको मितिबाट २०८३ असार मसान्त सम्म आनुपातिक रुपमा ९ प्रतिशतका दरले हुन आउने रकम रु.१,४०,६७,१२३।२९ (अक्षरेपी रु. एक करोड चालिस लाख सतसट्ठी हजार एक सय तेईस र पैसा उनन्तिस मात्र) र साधारण शेयर पुँजी रु.३,८६,१९,३०,८१४।९४ को १५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु.५७,९२,८९,६२२।२४ (अक्षरेपी रु. सन्ताउन्न करोड बयान्नबे लाख उनान्नबे हजार छ सय बाईस र पैसा चौबिस मात्र) नगद लाभांश (कर प्रयोजनको लागि समेत) 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 गर्नुहुन ।
२. आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकबाट औंल्याएका कैफियतहरु पुन: 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-२ ।
श्री IBS (Individual Bank Supervisor) Officer

कामना सेवा
विकास बैंक लि.
Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Ltd.
(नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट 'ख' वर्गको इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त संस्था)

चलानी नं. ६२/२०८३/८४
मिति : ०८/०५/२०८३

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग
बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं ।

विषयः वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन सम्बन्धमा ।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तहाँको मिति २०८३/०५/०८ को पत्रसंख्याः वि.सं.सु.वि./गैर-स्थलगत/कामना सेवा/०८३/८४ चलानी नं. ७८ 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 २०८३/०५/०८ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको ४२१ औं बैठकको निर्णय बमोजिम निम्नानुसार प्रष्ट पारिएको व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागी अनुरोध छ ।

१. तहाँबाट प्राप्त निर्देशन बमोजिम कर्जा प्रवाह पश्चात अनिवार्य रुपमा कर्जा सदुपयोगिताको सुनिश्चितताको लागि छुट्टै इकाई स्थापना गरी बैंकद्वारा प्रवाहित कर्जाहरुको नियमित रुपमा अनुगमन गर्ने कार्य निरन्तर भईरहेको तथा सो कार्यलाई थप प्रभावकारी बनाउनको निमित्त आवश्यक कामकार्यवाहीहरु अघि बढाईने व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ ।
२. आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण, बाह्य लेखापरिक्षक तथा तहाँ बैंकबाट औंल्याएका 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

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

तीन महले विवरण

यस कामना सेवा विकास बैंकको प्रबन्धपत्रमा समय सापेक्ष 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	प्रस्ताविक संशोधन	संशोधनको कारण
४ (ङ)	नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले दिएको निर्देशनको अधीनमा रही मर्चेण्ट बैंकिङ कारोबार गर्ने ।	नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको अधीनमा रही सहायक कम्पनी (Subsidiary Company) मार्फत नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्डबाट अनुमति लिई प्रचलित कानुनी व्यवस्था तथा विद्यमान नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको अधीनमा रही मर्चेण्ट बैंकिङ सम्बन्धी कार्य गर्ने ।	मर्चेण्ट बैंकिङ् सम्बन्धी गरिने कार्यहरुलाई थप स्पष्ट बनाउन आवश्यक देखिएकोले ।
४ (कड)	नभएको ।	सामूहिक लगानी कोष (म्युचुअल फण्ड) स्थापना गरी कोष प्रवर्द्धकको रुपमा कार्य गर्ने ।	हाल यस बैंकले सहायक कम्पनी स्थापना गरी मर्चेण्ट बैंकिङ् कार्य गर्ने प्रक्रिया अघि बढाईएको सन्दर्भमा सामूहिक लगानी कोष स्थापना गरी कोष प्रवर्द्धकको रुपमा कार्य गर्न उपयुक्त देखिएकोले ।
४ (कढ)	नभएको ।	नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको अधीनमा रही सहायक कम्पनी (Subsidiary Company) मार्फत नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्डबाट अनुमति लिई प्रचलित कानुनी व्यवस्था तथा विद्यमान नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको अधीनमा रही धितोपत्र व्यवसायीको रुपमा धितोपत्र दलाल वा व्यापारी तथा राफसाफ सदस्य भई कार्य गर्ने ।	समय सापेक्ष सहायक कम्पनी (Subsidiary Company) मार्फत धितोपत्र दलाल वा व्यापारी तथा राफसाफ सदस्य भई कार्य गर्न उपयुक्त देखिएकोले ।


KSBBL
कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लि.

उन्नाइसौं वार्षिक साधारणसभाका केही झलकहरु

वार्षिक साधारण सभाको मञ्चमा आसीन व्यक्तित्वहरु

दिप प्रज्वलन गरि साधारणसभाको समुद्घाटन गर्नुहुदै अध्यक्षज्यू

सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्दै अध्यक्षज्यू

आफ्नो जिज्ञाशा राख्दै
सेयरधनी महानुभावज्यू

लेखापरीक्षण समितिको प्रतिवेदन
पेश गर्दै समितिका संयोजकज्यू

सेयरधनीको जिज्ञाशाको
उत्तर दिनुहुदै अध्यक्षज्यू

विभागीय प्रमुख

डण्डपानी भट्टराई
प्रमुखः कानुन विभाग

नितेश अर्याल
प्रमुखः कर्जा प्रशासन विभाग

निरञ्जन भण्डारी
प्रमुखः एकीकृत जोखिम व्यवस्थापन विभाग

विकास अधिकारी
प्रमुखः जनशक्ति तथा रणनीति विभाग

जिनुशा पलिखे श्रेष्ठ
प्रमुखः डिजिटल अपरेशन विभाग

पर्मा ढुङ्गेल
प्रमुखः केन्द्रीय सञ्चालन विभाग

विनोद खनाल
प्रमुखः जोखिम सम्पति (रिटेल) विभाग

क्षितिज बहादुर शेरचन
प्रमुखः असुली विभाग

बिधान कोइराला
प्रमुखः सुचना प्रविधी/ डिजिटल बैंकिङ विभाग

केशव सापकोटा
प्रमुखः जोखिम सम्पति (व्यवसाय/एस.एम.ई) विभाग

हिम बहादुर के.सी.
प्रमुखः वित तथा ट्रेजरी विभाग

सुशिल पौडेल
प्रमुखः सामान्य सेवा, बिसिसि, सिएसआर तथा बजारीकरण विभाग

खुम नाथ भुसाल
प्रमुखः अनुपालना विभाग

राहुल कुमार
प्रमुखः इनोभेसन, एआई तथा बीपीआर विभाग

माधव गौतम
प्रमुखः आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षण विभाग

प्रदेश/क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख

खिम लाल भुसाल
प्रमुखः कोशी प्रदेश

श्याम चवाई
प्रमुखः मधेश प्रदेश

केदार नाथ शर्मा
प्रमुखः काठमाडौं क्षेत्र

सुरेन्द्र भण्डारी
प्रमुखः नारायणगढ क्षेत्र

शिव कुमार ढकाल
प्रमुखः पोखरा क्षेत्र

हेमन्त बाबु आचार्य
प्रमुखः बुटवल क्षेत्र

महेन्द्र खनाल
प्रमुखः पश्चिम क्षेत्र

शाखा सञ्जाल

कोशी प्रदेश:

बिराटचोक शाखा मोरङ्ग ९८५१३६६१७३	बुधबारे शाखा झापा ९८५१३६६१७९	ईनरुवा शाखा सुनसरी ९८५१३६६१७५	पथरी शाखा मोरङ्ग ९८५१३६६१७६
विराटनगर शाखा मोरङ्ग ९८५१३६६१७७	दमक शाखा झापा ९८५१३६६३२७	इटहरी शाखा सुनसरी ९८६१३६६१७४	उर्लाबारी शाखा मोरङ्ग ९८५१३६६१७८
बिर्तामोड शाखा झापा ९८५१३६६१८०	धरान शाखा सुनसरी ९८५१३६६१७२	ईट्टाभट्टा शाखा झापा ९८५१३६६१८३	

मधेश प्रदेश/क्षेत्र:

बर्दिबास शाखा महोत्तरी ९८५१३६६१९१	गाईघाट शाखा उदयपुर ९८५१३६६१९०	जनकपुर शाखा धनुषा ९८५१३६६१९६	मिर्चैया शाखा सिराहा ९८५१३६६१८९
विरगंज शाखा पर्सा ९८५१३६६१९४	गोलबजार शाखा सिराहा ९८५१३६६१८६	लाहान शाखा सिराहा ९८५१३६६१८५	निजगढ शाखा बारा ९८५१३६६१९२
चन्द्रपुर शाखा रौतहट ९८५१३६६१९३	हरिवन शाखा सर्लाही ९८५१३६६१९५	माहुली शाखा सप्तरी ९८५१३६६१८८	राजबिराज शाखा सप्तरी ९८५१३६६१८७

काठमाडौं क्षेत्र:

बालाजु शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२०६	भिमसेनगोला शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६३०७	बौद्ध शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१२	चपली शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२०८
भङ्गाल शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२०९	भोटाहिटी शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१४	चाबहिल शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१६	धादिङ शाखा धादिङ ९८५१३६६२१९

गल्छी शाखा धादिङ ९८५१३६६२१८	कलंकी शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१३	मनमैजु शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१०	सानागाउँ शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६२०२
गोंगबु शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२०७	कुलेश्वर शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२००	नख्खु शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६२०१	स्वयम्भू शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२०५
ग्वार्को शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६१९७	कुमारीपाटी शाखा ललितपुर ९८५१३६६१९९	नयाँ बानेश्वर शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२११	ठमेल शाखा काठमाडौं ९८५१३६६२१७
हात्तिवन 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	दुम्किबास शाखा नवलपरासी (पूर्व) ९८५१३६६२४४	खैरहनी पर्सा शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५७	सर्दी शाखा नवलपरासी (पूर्व) ९८५१३६६२४५
विकासचोक शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५३	हाकिम चोक शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६३४१	खुर्खुरे शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५९	शारदानगर शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५४
बेल्डिहा शाखा नवलपरासी (पूर्व) ९८५१३६६२४६	हेटौडा शाखा मकवानपुर ९८५१३६६२५८	नारायणगढ शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५५	टाँडी शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५२
दलदले शाखा नवलपरासी (पूर्व) ९८५१३६६२४३	ज्योतिनगर शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५१	पदमपुर शाखा चितवन ९८५१३६६२५६	कावासोती शाखा नवलपरासी (पूर्व) ९८५१३६६२४२

प्रगतिनगर शाखा
नवलपरासी (पूर्व)
९८५१३६६२४७

पोखरा क्षेत्रः

अमरसिंह शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२६२

छिनेडाँडा शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२६३

डुम्रे शाखा
तनहुँ
९८५१३६६२२३

न्यूरोड पोखरा शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२२९

बागलुङ शाखा
बागलुङ
९८५१३६६२३७

दमौली शाखा
तनहुँ
९८५१३६६२२१

गल्कोट शाखा
बागलुङ
९८५१३६६२४१

पर्स्याङ शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६३४८

बाईसजाँगार शाखा
तनहुँ
९८५१३६६२२४

दीप शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२३२

झलुङ्गे शाखा
स्याङ्जा
९८५१३६६२३६

सृजनाचोक शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२३३

बेनी शाखा
म्याग्दी
९८५१३६६२४०

ढुङ्गेपाटन शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२६१

कुश्मा शाखा
पर्वत
९८५१३६६२३९

सुन्दरबजार शाखा
लमजुङ
९८५१३६६२२८

बेसीशहर शाखा
लमजुङ
९८५१३६६२२२

दुइपिप्ले शाखा
लमजुङ
९८५१३६६२२७

लेखनाथ शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२६०

वालिङ शाखा
स्याङ्जा
९८५१३६६२३१

बिरौटा शाखा
कास्की
९८५१३६६२३४

दुलेगौंडा शाखा
तनहुँ
९८५१३६६२२६

बुटवल क्षेत्रः

बर्दघाट शाखा
नवलपरासी (पश्चिम)
९८५१३६६२९९

बुटवल शाखा
रुपन्देही
९८५१३६६३२९

होराईजनचोक शाखा
रुपन्देही
९८५१३६६२९१

मैनाबगार शाखा
रुपन्देही
९८५१३६६२८८

बासाबसाही शाखा
नवलपरासी (पश्चिम)
९८५१३६६२९६

चन्द्रौटा शाखा
कपिलवस्तु
९८५१३६६२८२

मैनिया शाखा
रुपन्देही
९८५१३६६२९३

बेथरी शाखा
रुपन्देही
९८५१३६६२८४

भैरहवा शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६३३१	गगगरे शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२८३	खैरेनी शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२८६	मणिग्राम शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२९२
परासी शाखा नवलपरासी (पश्चिम) ९८५१३६६२९५	गोरुसिङ्गे शाखा कपिलवस्तु ९८५१३६६२८०	कोटिहवा शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२९४	पाल्पा शाखा पाल्पा ९८५१३६६२९०
फर्साटिकर शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२८९	रामपुर शाखा पाल्पा ९८५१३६६२८७	सुस्ता शाखा नवलपरासी (पश्चिम) ९८५१३६६३००	ठाडा शाखा अर्घाखाँची ९८५१३६६२९३
सालझण्डी शाखा रुपन्देही ९८५१३६६२७९	तौलिहवा शाखा कपिलवस्तु ९८५१३६६२८१		

पश्चिम क्षेत्र:

अत्तरिया शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३६६२७५	कोहलपुर शाखा बाँके ९८५१३६६२६५	लम्की शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३६६२७७	सुखड शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३६६२७६
बैजनाथ शाखा बाँके ९८५१३६६२६६	लमही शाखा दाङ ९८५१३६६२६९	महेन्द्रनगर शाखा कञ्चनपुर ९८५१३६६२७३	सुर्खेत शाखा सुर्खेत ९८५१३६६२६७
धनगढी शाखा कैलाली ९८५१३४९७०६	नेपालगञ्ज शाखा बाँके ९८५१३६६३४४	घोराही शाखा दाङ ९८५१३६६३०५	तुल्सीपुर शाखा दाङ ९८५१३६६२७०

NOTES

NOTES

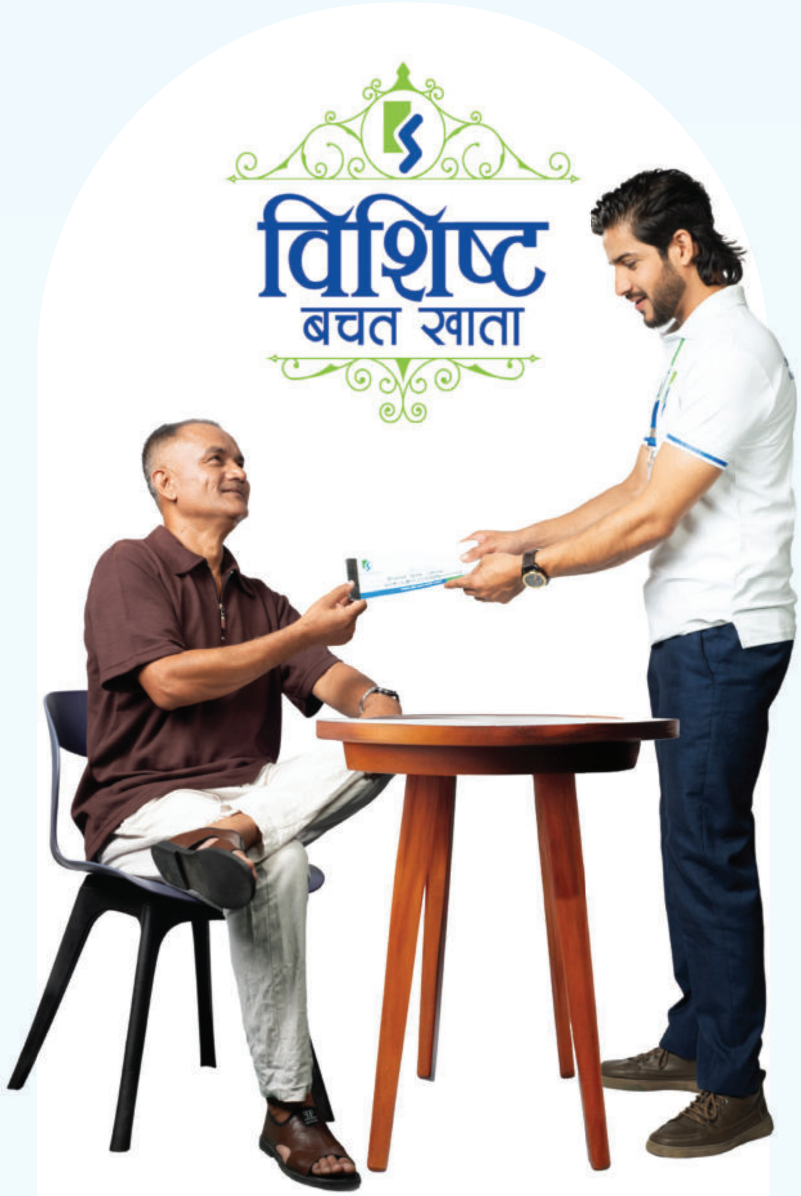
कामना सेवा विकास बैंक लि.
Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank Ltd.

नेपालको पहिलो DOORSTEP BANKING

Deposits/ Withdrawals

Fixed Deposit Slip Delivery

Cheque Book Delivery



Balance Certificate Delivery

Bank Statement Delivery

ATM Card Request & Delivery

* Doorstep banking service is currently available within the Kathmandu Valley!

FREE SERVICE S

Debit Card

Mobile Banking Services

Locker Facilit y

Demat & Meroshare Services

CONTACT US TODAY!

+977-01-5970030 | customercare@ kamanasewabank.com | www.kamanasewabank.com

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

Gyaneshwor, Anand Bhairab Marg, Kathmandu
Phone: +977 01-5970030
NTC: 16600113000, NCELL: 9801571101
EMAIL: customercare@kamanasewabank.com

www.kamanasewabank.com

kamanasewabank
kamana-sewa-official
kamana_sewa_official
Kamana Sewa
kamanasewabikasbank
Kamana Sewa Bank