



**PRIME** COMMERCIAL  
**BANK LTD.**  
प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लिमिटेड

**Interim Financial Statements**  
**As on Ashwin 30, 2077 (16<sup>th</sup> Oct 2020)**

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## I. Condensed Statement of Financial Position

### Condensed Statement of Financial Position As on Quarter Ended Ashwin 2077

Amount in NPR

<b>Assets</b>	<b>This Quarter Ending</b>	<b>Immediate Previous Year Ending</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,986,114,277	10,379,968,108
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	7,661,229,130	8,716,147,441
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	2,329,777,869	2,260,117,991
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to B/FIs	4,510,976,322	4,122,879,152
Loans and Advances to Customers	113,447,296,157	110,454,295,534
Investment Securities	15,029,377,110	13,684,280,894
Current Tax Assets	-	172,838,831
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	60,023,000	60,023,000
Investment Property	496,489,981	495,844,517
Property and Equipment	1,045,406,998	1,065,435,431
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	17,345,586	15,995,335
Deferred Tax Assets	39,719,905	48,826,751
Other Assets	1,061,040,434	743,013,458
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>155,684,796,771</b>	<b>152,219,666,442</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>This Quarter Ending</b>	<b>Immediate Previous Year Ending</b>
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	7,939,352,430	10,350,291,413
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	73,680,066	121,197,355
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Deposits from Customers	124,508,448,654	119,441,613,623
Borrowings	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	226,019,603	-
Provisions	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Liabilities	1,364,080,305	1,760,627,693
Debt Securities Issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>134,111,581,059</b>	<b>131,673,730,084</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Share Capital	13,985,249,504	13,985,249,504
Share Premium	644,823	644,823
Retained Earnings	2,120,777,327	1,764,348,421
Reserves	5,466,544,058	4,795,693,610
<b>Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders</b>	<b>21,573,215,712</b>	<b>20,545,936,358</b>
<b>Non Controlling Interest</b>	-	-
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>21,573,215,712</b>	<b>20,545,936,358</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>155,684,796,771</b>	<b>152,219,666,442</b>

## II. Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss

### Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss For the Quarter Ended Ashwin End 2077

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Interest Income	3,540,385,697	3,540,385,697	2,719,806,129	2,719,806,129
Interest Expense	1,989,549,064	1,989,549,064	1,659,301,021	1,659,301,021
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>1,550,836,633</b>	<b>1,550,836,633</b>	<b>1,060,505,108</b>	<b>1,060,505,108</b>
Fee and Commission Income	601,076,570	601,076,570	447,425,700	447,425,700
Fee and Commission Expense	7,781,861	7,781,861	9,578,195	9,578,195
<b>Net Fee and Commission Income</b>	<b>593,294,709</b>	<b>593,294,709</b>	<b>437,847,505</b>	<b>437,847,505</b>
<b>Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income</b>	<b>2,144,131,341</b>	<b>2,144,131,341</b>	<b>1,498,352,613</b>	<b>1,498,352,613</b>
Net Trading Income	56,246,211	56,246,211	63,229,551	63,229,551
Other Operating Income	51,575,843	51,575,843	10,272,790	10,272,790
<b>Total Operating Income</b>	<b>2,251,953,395</b>	<b>2,251,953,395</b>	<b>1,571,854,954</b>	<b>1,571,854,954</b>
Impairment Charge/ (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	257,127,401	257,127,401	251,617,545	251,617,545
<b>Net Operating Income</b>	<b>1,994,825,994</b>	<b>1,994,825,994</b>	<b>1,320,237,410</b>	<b>1,320,237,410</b>
<b>Operating Expense</b>				
Personnel Expenses	359,898,840	359,898,840	256,685,942	256,685,942
Other Operating Expenses	143,364,426	143,364,426	94,161,705	94,161,705
Depreciation & Amortization	43,911,017	43,911,017	24,892,159	24,892,159
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>1,447,651,712</b>	<b>1,447,651,712</b>	<b>944,497,604</b>	<b>944,497,604</b>
Non Operating Income	-	-	-	-
Non Operating Expense	-	-	1,972,150	1,972,150
<b>Profit Before Income Tax</b>	<b>1,447,651,712</b>	<b>1,447,651,712</b>	<b>942,525,453</b>	<b>942,525,453</b>
Income Tax Expense	430,016,802	430,016,802	282,757,636	282,757,636
Current Tax	430,016,802	430,016,802	282,757,636	282,757,636
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the Period</b>	<b>1,017,634,910</b>	<b>1,017,634,910</b>	<b>659,767,817</b>	<b>659,767,817</b>

### III. Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the Quarter Ended Ashwin End 2077

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>1,017,634,910</b>	<b>1,017,634,910</b>	<b>659,767,817</b>	<b>659,767,817</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax</b>				
<b>a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>				
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	20,964,974	20,964,974	(25,796,186)	(25,796,186)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	(6,289,492)	(6,289,492)	7,738,856	7,738,856
<b>Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>	<b>14,675,482</b>	<b>14,675,482</b>	<b>(18,057,330)</b>	<b>(18,057,330)</b>
<b>b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>				
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	-	-	-	-
<b>Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Income Tax</b>	<b>14,675,482</b>	<b>14,675,482</b>	<b>(18,057,330)</b>	<b>(18,057,330)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>	<b>1,032,310,392</b>	<b>1,032,310,392</b>	<b>641,710,487</b>	<b>641,710,487</b>
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:				
Equity-Holders of the Bank	1,032,310,392	1,032,310,392	641,710,487	641,710,487
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Period</b>	<b>1,032,310,392</b>	<b>1,032,310,392</b>	<b>641,710,487</b>	<b>641,710,487</b>
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>				
Basic Earnings Per Share		7.28		6.81
Annualized Earning Per Share		29.11		27.24
Diluted Earnings Per Share		29.11		27.24

### Ratio as per NRB Directives

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)
Capital Fund to RWA		14.08%		12.75%
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) to total Loan		1.37%		1.14%
Total Loan Loss Provision to Total NPL		169.38%		159.92%
Cost of Funds		6.26%		7.67%
Credit to Deposit Ratio		80.03%		77.86%
Base Rate		8.12%		9.67%
Interest Rate Spread (As per NRB directive)		4.40%		5.18%

## IV. Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

### Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended Ashwin End 2077

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Attributable to Equity-Holders of Prime Commercial Bank Limited										
	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Exchange Equalization Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserves	Total
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2076	9,318,626,700	-	2,030,151,750	-	2,709,748	456,653,653	(21,612,669)	-	1,575,645,633	41,814,480	13,403,989,292
Adjustment/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01,2076											
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>											
<b>Profit for the year</b>									2,292,802,576	-	2,292,802,576
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax</b>										-	-
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value									95,358,091	-	95,358,091
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>									<b>2,388,160,668</b>	-	2,388,160,670
Transfer to Reserves during the year			458,560,515		879,041	233,461,750	95,358,091		(811,187,423)	22,928,026	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year									38,745,288	(38,745,288)	-
Share Issued											-
Share Based Payments											-
Dividend to Equity-Holders											-
Bonus Shares Issued	1,549,896,272								(1,549,896,272)		-
Cash Dividend Paid											-
Transfer from acquired entities	3,116,726,532	644,823	876,492,813	322,211,268	87,178	324,903,878	(14,028,006)		122,880,528	3,867,383	4,753,786,397
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>	4,666,622,804	644,823	1,335,053,328	322,211,268	966,219	558,365,627	81,330,086	-	188,702,788	(11,949,879)	7,141,947,066

<b>Balance at Ashadh 31, 2077</b>	<b>13,985,249,504</b>	<b>644,823</b>	<b>3,365,205,078</b>	<b>322,211,268</b>	<b>3,675,967</b>	<b>1,015,019,280</b>	<b>59,717,417</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,764,348,421</b>	<b>29,864,601</b>	<b>20,545,936,358</b>
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2077	13,985,249,504	644,823	3,365,205,078	322,211,268	3,675,967	1,015,019,280	59,717,417	-	1,764,348,421	29,864,601	20,545,936,358
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	396,836	-	508,755	(26,388,950)	-	-	17,982,387	2,469,937	(5,031,035)
Adjustment/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2077	<b>13,985,249,504</b>	<b>644,823</b>	<b>3,365,601,915</b>	<b>322,211,268</b>	<b>4,184,721</b>	<b>988,630,330</b>	<b>59,717,417</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,782,330,806</b>	<b>32,334,538</b>	<b>20,540,905,322</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>											
<b>Profit for the year</b>									<b>1,017,634,910</b>		<b>1,017,634,910</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax</b>											
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value									14,675,482		14,675,482
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>									<b>1,032,310,392</b>		<b>1,032,310,392</b>
Transfer to Reserves during the year			203,526,982		744,411	487,878,357	14,675,482		(717,001,581)	10,176,349	(0)
Transfer from Reserves during the year									23,137,710	(23,137,710)	-
Share Issued											-
Share Based Payments											-
Dividend to Equity-Holders											-
Bonus Shares Issued											-
Cash Dividend Paid											-
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>			<b>203,526,982</b>		<b>744,411</b>	<b>487,878,357</b>	<b>14,675,482</b>		<b>338,446,521</b>	<b>(12,961,361)</b>	<b>1,032,310,392</b>
<b>Balance at Ashwin 30, 2077</b>	<b>13,985,249,504</b>	<b>644,823</b>	<b>3,569,128,897</b>	<b>322,211,268</b>	<b>4,929,132</b>	<b>1,476,508,687</b>	<b>74,392,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,120,777,327</b>	<b>19,373,177</b>	<b>21,573,215,712</b>



## V. Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

### Condensed Statement of Cash Flows For the Period Ended Ashwin End 2077

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Up to This Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year up to this quarter
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest Received	2,948,748,529	2,307,633,717
Fee and Other Income Received	254,540,080	434,129,024
Dividend Received	-	-
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	65,596,004	71,627,237
Interest Paid	(1,985,855,124)	(1,656,372,229)
Commissions and Fees Paid	(7,781,861)	(9,578,195)
Cash Payment to Employees	(242,474,912)	(134,196,728)
Other Expenses Paid	(155,413,432)	(109,646,819)
<b>Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>877,359,283</b>	<b>903,596,008</b>
<b>(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets</b>		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	1,054,918,310	2,893,971,781
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	(65,926,014)	(108,242,087)
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	(392,017,344)	(24,787,129)
Loans and Advances to Customers	(2,816,739,620)	(6,567,797,530)
Other Assets	(318,026,977)	(16,527,411)
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities</b>		
Due to Banks and Financial Institutions	(2,410,938,983)	2,280,804,183
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	(47,517,289)	(912,079,784)
Deposit from Customers	5,066,835,032	1,554,857,176
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(172,416,038)	72,278,827
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid</b>	<b>775,530,361</b>	<b>76,074,034</b>
Income Tax Paid	(31,158,368)	-
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>744,371,993</b>	<b>76,074,034</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(1,425,254,860)	(60,145,905)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Securities	128,866,451	-
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(17,405,282)	(71,094,168)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment	103,200	-
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(7,874,727)	(3,714,698)
Receipts from Sale of Intangible Assets	-	-
Purchase of Investment Properties	-	-
Receipts from Sale of Investment Properties	(645,464)	25,161,188
Interest Received	158,435,073	60,594,853
Dividend Received	14,266,901	1,979,359
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(1,149,508,708)</b>	<b>(47,219,371)</b>

<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Receipts from Issue of Debt Securities	-	
Repayments of Debt Securities		
Receipts from Issue of Subordinated Liabilities	-	
Repayments of Subordinated Liabilities		
Receipt from Issue of Shares	-	
Dividends Paid	8,305,241	(5,123,633)
Interest Paid	-	
Other Receipts/Payments Trf from Acquired Entities	-	607,958,492
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>	<b>8,305,241</b>	<b>602,834,859</b>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(396,831,473)</b>	<b>631,689,522</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2077	10,379,968,108	5,304,983,311
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	2,977,643	(169,422)
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at Ashwin 30, 2077</b>	<b>9,986,114,277</b>	<b>5,936,503,411</b>

## VI. Details about the Distributable Profit

### Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss For the Period Ended Ashwin End 2077

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Up-to This Quarter (YTD)
<b>Net profit for the period end Ashwin 2077</b>	<b>1,017,634,910</b>
<b>1.1 Appropriations:</b>	
a. General reserve	(203,526,982)
b. Capital redemption reserve	-
c. Exchange Fluctuation Fund	(744,411)
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(10,176,349)
e. Employees' training fund	-
f. Other	23,137,710
<b>1.2 Profit required to be transferred to regulatory reserve</b>	<b>826,324,878</b>
<b>Regulatory adjustment :</b>	
a. Transferred to Regulatory Reserve	(487,878,357)
b. Transferred from Regulatory Reserve	
<b>Net profit for the period ended Ashwin 2077 available for Distribution</b>	<b>338,446,521</b>

## VII. Notes to Interim Financial Statements

### 1. Basis of Preparation

The interim financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) adopted by the Accounting Standard Board of Nepal.

### 2. Statement of Compliance with NFRSs

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards 2013 and its carve-outs issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The formats used in the preparation of the Financial Statements and the disclosures made therein also comply with the specified formats prescribed by the Nepal Rastra Bank for the preparation, presentation and publication of Interim Financial Statements.

### 3. Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of the interim financial statements in accordance with NFRS which includes management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

### 4. Changes in accounting policies

The Bank has applied its accounting policies consistently from year to year except for some comparatives have been grouped or regrouped to facilitate comparison, corrections of errors and any changes in accounting policy have been separately disclosed with detail explanation.

### 5. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in this Interim Financial Statements, unless otherwise indicated.

#### 5.1 Basis measurement

The Interim 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

- Available for sale investments (quoted) 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 are measured using a rate that is a close approximation of effective interest rate.

## 5.2 Basis of Consolidation

The bank does not have control over any other entity for consolidation of interim financial statements. Investments in associates are accounted for in financial statements as per cost method because associate's financial statements are not prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

## 5.3 Cash and cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with other bank and financial institutions, money at call and short notice, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the bank in the management of its short term commitments. Fair value of cash and cash equivalent amount is the carrying amount.

## 5.4 Financial Assets and Liabilities

### 5.4.1 Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

#### 5.4.1.1 Financial Assets

At the inception, a financial asset is classified into one of the following:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
  - Financial Assets held for trading
  - Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial Assets at amortized cost (Loan and Advances)
- Financial Assets at fair value through OCI (Available for Sale)

#### 5.4.1.2 Financial Liabilities

The bank has classified the financial liabilities as follows:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
  - Financial liabilities held for trading
  - Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost

### 5.4.2 Initial Recognition

#### Date of Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes 'regular way trades'. Regular way trade means purchases or sales of financial assets that required delivery of assets within the time frame

generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

### **Recognition and Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments**

The classification of financial instruments at the initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of such financial instruments except in the case of such financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as per the Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). Transaction costs in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are dealt with the 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.

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, less allowance for impairment. The amortization is included in 'Interest Income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Impairment charge / reversal for loans and other losses' in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial assets and liabilities classified at fair value are subsequently measured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities 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.

### **5.4.3 Fair Value Measurement**

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date.

#### 5.4.4 De-recognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

##### De-recognition of Financial Assets

Bank derecognizes a financial asset (or where applicable a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or
- Bank has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) 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.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to income statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

##### De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled 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 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 profit or loss.

#### 5.4.5 Impairment of Financial Assets

The bank has prepared separate Policy for Impairment of Financial Assets under NFRS in which Financial Assets are assessed at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss is impaired.

The bank has opted to apply carve-out on impairment of loan and advances. However, in case of loan and advances, impairment loss amount calculated as per NFRS is compared with the impairment provision required under NRB Directive No: 2, higher of the amount derived from these measures is taken as impairment loss for loans and receivables. For available for sale financial investments, Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired.

In the case of debt instruments, Bank assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the Income Statement.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would also include a 'significant' or 'prolonged' decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss is removed from equity and recognized in the Statement of profit or loss. However, any subsequent increase in the fair value of an impaired available for sale equity security is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Bank writes-off certain available for sale financial investments when they are determined to be uncollectible.

## **5.5 Offsetting of Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the condensed Statement of Financial Position when and only when Bank has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle 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 NFRSs or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transaction such as in trading activity.

## **5.6 Amortized Cost Measurement**

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

## **5.7 Trading Assets**

One of the categories of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is "held for trading" financial assets. All financial assets acquired or held for the purpose of selling in the short term or for which there is a recent pattern of short term profit taking are trading assets.

## 5.8 Derivative Assets and Liabilities

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

## 5.9 Properties and Equipments

### 5.9.1 Recognition and Measurement

The Bank applies the requirements of the Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) in accounting for these assets. 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.

### 5.9.2 Cost Model

Property and equipment is 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.

### 5.9.3 Revaluation Model

The Bank has not applied the revaluation model to the any class of freehold land and buildings or other assets.

### 5.9.4 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.

### 5.9.5 Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on Straight Line Method, at the rates determined on the



basis of useful life of assets. Depreciation rates applicable to assets of the bank are as follows.

S.N.	Particulars	Rate of depreciation
1.	Buildings	2.5%
2.	Furniture & fixtures	20%
3.	Office Equipments	20%
4.	Vehicles	20%
5.	Computers	20%

Depreciation on newly acquired fixed assets is charged from the month of booking or when the fixed asset is ready to use, whichever is earlier. Fixed assets booked before 15th of the month are depreciated for the whole month and after 15th are depreciated for half month. Fixed Assets valuing 5,000 or less are directly charged to the profit and loss account as expenses for capital items.

#### *Amortization of Leasehold Assets*

Costs incurred in respect of Leasehold Property are capitalized as leasehold assets and amortized at 10% on straight line basis.

#### **5.9.6 Changes in Estimates**

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

#### **5.9.7 Capital WIP**

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. 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.

#### **5.9.8 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.

#### **5.9.9 De-recognition**

The carrying amount of an item of property 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.

## **5.10 Goodwill and Intangible assets**

### **5.10.1 Recognition**

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.

### **5.10.2 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.

### **5.10.3 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.

### **5.10.4 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.

License fees for the software paid by the Bank are amortized over the period of the license. Profit or loss on disposal of fixed assets is recognized in the profit and loss of the year.

### 5.10.5 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.

### 5.11 Investment Properties

Land or land and building other than those classified as property and equipment; and non-current assets held for sale under relevant accounting standard has been presented under this account head. This shall include land, land and building acquired as non banking assets by the Bank but not sold. As per NRB Directive, the bank has included land, land and building acquired as Non Banking Assets but not sold in its condensed Financial Position. Hence, Investment Properties represent Non-Financial Assets acquired by the Bank in settlement of the overdue loans. The assets are initially recognized at fair value when acquired. The Bank's policy is to determine whether the asset is best used for its internal operations or should be sold. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. The immovable property acquired by foreclosure of collateral from defaulting customers, or which has devolved on the Bank as part settlement of debt, has not been occupied for business use. Hence, investment property is measured at fair value.

After initial measurement, investment properties are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized directly under "Fair value gain/loss on investment properties" in "other operating income". When the investment properties are disposed off, the gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Other operating income' in "Gain/loss on sale of investment property". The fair value measurement of level I is applied for subsequent measurement of Investment Property.

### 5.12 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.

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.

### **5.13 Deposits, debt securities and subordinated liabilities**

Deposits include non-interest bearing deposits, saving deposits, term deposits, call deposits and margin deposits. The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity period is the amount repayable on demand. The fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is considered as the interest receivable on these deposits plus carrying amount of these deposits. The fair value of debt securities issued is also considered as the carrying amount of these debt securities issued. Subordinated liabilities are liabilities subordinated, at the event of winding up, to the claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors.

### **5.14 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. Provisions 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.

### **5.15 Revenue Recognition**

As per NAS 18 para 20 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.

#### **5.15.1 Interest income**

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, 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.

The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Interest income' for financial assets and 'Interest and similar expense' for financial liabilities. However, for a reclassified financial asset for which the bank subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognized only to the extent of the expenses recognized that are recoverable. Similarly, once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to payment delinquency for more than 365 days, interest income shall be discontinued to be recognized. The bank has opted to apply carve-out and recognize interest income on accrual basis applying the coupon rate, which is variable rate of interest.

#### **5.15.2 Fees 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 and commission income. 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.

#### **5.15.3 Dividend Income**

Dividend income on equity instruments is recognized in the statement of profit and loss within other operating income when the Bank's right to receive payment is established.

#### **5.15.4 Net trading Income**

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

#### **5.15.5 Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through PL**

Trading assets such as equity shares and mutual fund are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. No other financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Currently, the bank has no income under the heading net income from other financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss.

#### **5.16 Interest Expenses**

For financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the rate that closely approximates effective interest rate, 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 liability.

#### **5.17 Employee Benefit**

Employee Benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. Employee benefits include short term employee benefits, post employee benefits, other long term employee benefits and termination benefits that are recognized over the period in which the employee provide the related services.

#### **5.18 Lease**

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease or it contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. Bank includes the assets subject to operating leases in 'Property, plant and equipment' and accounts for them accordingly. Impairment losses are recognized to the extent that residual values are not fully recoverable and the carrying value of the assets is thereby impaired. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases and are included in 'Other operating expenses' and 'Other operating income', respectively.

#### **5.19 Foreign Currency translation, transaction 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. 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.

## 5.20 Share capital reserve

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

## 5.21 Earnings per share

Bank presents basic, annualized and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares and presented in the statement of Profit and Loss. 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. The bank has shown Basic EPS for the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

## 6. Segmental Information

### A. Information about reportable segments

Amount in “000”

PARTICULARS	Banking		Treasury		Card		Others		Total	
	Current Quarter	Corresponding previous year quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding previous year quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding previous year quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding previous year quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding previous year quarter
Revenue from external customer	119,547	124,503	98,495	65,189	20,200	14,474	470,658	316,762	708,899	520,928
Intersegment Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment profit/(loss) before tax	684,783	421,832	277,998	197,246	16,179	9,051	468,691	314,396	1,447,652	942,525
Segment assets	135,920,077	93,803,312	19,557,766	13,019,710	202,492	57,099	4,462	3,258	155,684,797	106,883,380
Segment liabilities	131,136,933	87,704,471	48,224	2,049,423	56,996	44,641	2,869,428	2,255,769	134,111,581	92,054,304

### B. Reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss

Particulars	Current Quarter	Corresponding previous year quarter
Total profit before tax for reportable segment	978,961	628,130
Profit before tax for other segments	468,691	314,396
Elimination of intersegment profit		
Elimination of discontinued operation		
Unallocated amounts:		
Other corporate expenses		
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>1,447,652</b>	<b>942,525</b>



## 7. Related parties disclosures

The related parties of the bank as per the definition of NAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures” are as follows:

### Associate Company

S.No.	Particulars	Bank’s holding
1	Mahila Sahayatra Microfinance Limited	12.73%
2	Mero Mircofinance Bittiya Sanstha Limited	7%
3	Swabhimaan Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited	14.55%

Investments in Associates have been reported in the statement of financial position as investment in Associate and the Bank’s incomes received from the associates have been reported in the income statement. The existence of significant influence is evidenced as there is representation of the bank’s KMP on the board. The Bank’s General Manger Mr. Sanjeev Manandhar is Chairman of Mero Microfinance Bittiya Sansthan Limited and General Manager Mr. Amrit Charan Shrestha is Chairperson of Mahila Sahayatra Microfinance Limited. The bank also has representation of Deputy Manager Mr. Krishna Prasad Aryal as board director in Swabhimaan Laghubitta Sanstha Limited.

### Key Managerial Personnel

The key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility of planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any director. Key Management Personnel of the Bank includes members of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and top level executive managers. Followings are a list of key managerial personnel as at Ashwin end 2077.

S.No.	Key Management Personnel	Relation
1	Mr. Rajendra Das Shrestha	Chairman
2	Mr. Udaya Mohan Shrestha	Director
3	Mr. Narendra Bajracharya	Director
4	Mr. Gajendra Bista	Director
5	Prof. Dr. Mangala Shrestha	Director
6	Mr. Prachanda Man Shrestha	Director
7	Mr. Manoj Paudel	Director
8	Mr. Narayan Das Manandhar	Chief Executive Officer
9	Mr. Sanjeev Manandhar	General Manager
10	Mr. Amrit Charan Shrestha	General Manager
11	Mr. Motikaji Tuladhar	Deputy General Manager

## Compensation to Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel

All members of the Board are paid meeting fees and monthly allowances. Specific non-executive allowances paid to directors up to Ashwin End, 2077 are as under:

Particulars	Amount in NPR
Board Meeting Fee	705,000.00
Other Expenses	584,545.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,289,545.00</b>

Total financial benefit provided to Key Management Personnel i.e. Chief Executive Officer, General Managers and Deputy General Managers of the bank during the period are presented below:

S.No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Short term employee benefit	10,625,440.00
2	Post employment benefit*	Defined contribution plan and benefit plan
3	Other long term employee benefit	
4	Termination benefits	-
5	Share based payment	-

*\*Post Employment benefit comprises defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan. Under defined contribution plan Provident fund is provided at 10% of basic salary. Defined benefit plan includes gratuity and accumulated leave encashment which is provisioned as per actuarial valuation. Gratuity fund is deposited in independent planned assets.*

Further, all the key management personnel are provided with vehicle facility and mobile facility as per the staff rule of the Bank.

### 8. Dividends paid (aggregate or per share) for ordinary shares and other shares.

The dividend of FY 2076-77 is yet to be announced by the bank.

### 9. Issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities

There is no issue, repurchase and repayments of debt and equity securities during the interim period as on Ashwin end, 2077.

### 10. Events after interim period

There are no material events that have occurred subsequent to Ashwin, 2077 till the publication of this interim financial statement.

## **11. Effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period including merger and acquisition**

There have been no such changes during current period.

धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली, २०७३ को

अनुसूची - १४

(नियम २६ को उपनियम (१) सँग सम्बन्धित)

आ.व. २०७७/७८ को

प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन

## १. वित्तीय विवरण

(क) वासलात तथा नाफा नोक्सान सम्बन्धी विवरण यसै साथ प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

(ख) प्रमुख वित्तीय अनुपातहरु :

प्रति शेयर आम्दानी : रु. २९.११

मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात : ९.८६

प्रतिशेयर नेटवर्थ : रु. १५४.२६

प्रति शेयर कूल सम्पत्तिको मूल्य : रु. १,११३.२१

तरलता अनुपात : २३.९५%

## २. व्यवस्थापकीय विश्लेषण

(क) विश्वव्यापि रुपमा फैलिएको कोभिड-१९ को महामारीका कारण मुलुकभर गरिएको लामो समयको लकडाउनको असरले देशको अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्था चुनौतिपूर्ण बन्दै गएको छ । यस सन्दर्भमा श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा विभिन्न समयमा निर्देशन जारी गरी ऋणको व्याजदरमा छुट दिने, व्यवसाय निरन्तरताका लागि थप चालुपूँजी कर्जा प्रदान गर्ने, साँवा व्याज तिर्ने समय थप गरिदिने जस्ता सुविधाहरु घोषणा भए पश्चात व्यवसायीहरुले राम्रै राहत महशुस गरेता पनि यस महामारीको अन्त्य हुने समयको अनिश्चितताका कारणले आउने दिनहरुमा उद्योग, कलकारखाना एवं व्यवसाय संचालनलाई निरन्तरता दिन चुनौतिपूर्ण देखिएको छ । बैंकले विगतका वर्षहरु देखि विभिन्न जोखिम व्यवस्थापनका लागि अवलम्बन गर्दै आएको नीतिहरु, कोष एवं गैह्र कोषमा आधारित आम्दानीका स्रोतहरुको सन्तुलित व्यवस्थापन, बैंकका स्रोत एवं साधनहरुको उच्चतम उपयोग जस्ता कारणहरुले यस महामारीको अवस्थामा समेत बैंकको व्यवसाय वृद्धि तथा मुनाफा आर्जनको अवस्था सन्तुलित एवं सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ । यस समिक्षा अवधिमा बैंकले कुल निक्षेप रु. १ खर्ब ३२ अर्ब ४४ करोड संकलन गरी रु. १ खर्ब १८ अर्ब ६३ करोड कर्जा प्रवाह गरेको छ । र बैंकले यस आ.व.मा १ अर्ब १ करोड खुद मुनाफा आर्जन गरेको छ ।

(ख) बैंकिङ्ग विविधीकरण, वृहत्तर व्यवसायिक योजना, नयाँ लगानीका क्षेत्रहरुको पहिचान गर्ने, छिटो छरितो गुणस्तरीय एवं भरपर्दो सेवा, ग्राहकमैत्री बैंकिङ्ग सेवा सुलभ तरिकाले सर्वसाधारणको पहुँच

भित्र पुऱ्याउने बैकको लक्ष्य अनुरुप बैक अगाडि बढिरहेको छ । निक्षेपकर्ता, ऋणी, शेयरधनीहरू लगायत सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरूको सर्वोत्तम हित संरक्षण गर्दै सबै पक्षलाई लाभान्वित हुने गरी बैकले आफ्नो कार्यहरू गरिरहेको छ ।

- (ग) विश्वव्यापि रूपमा फैलिरहेको कोरोनाको महामारीका कारणले विश्व अर्थतन्त्रमा नै गिरावट आउने प्रक्षेपण गरिएको र मुलुकको समग्र अर्थतन्त्रमा समेत नकारात्मक असर पर्ने हुनाले बैकको समीक्षा अवधिको नगद मौज्जात, नाफा वा नगद प्रवाहमा तात्त्विक असर पार्न सक्ने अवस्था रहेको ।

### ३. कानूनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण

- (क) यस त्रैमासिक अवधिमा यस बैकले वा बैकको विरुद्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर नगरेको अवस्था छ ।
- (ख) हालसम्म बैकको संस्थापक वा संचालकले वा संस्थापक वा संचालकको विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको अवस्था छ ।

### ४. संगठित संस्थाको शेयर कारोवार सम्बन्धी विश्लेषण

- (क) शेयर कारोवारमा हुने उतार चढाव खुल्ला बजारले प्रतिपादित गरेको मूल्य तथा मान्यता अनुरुप हुने गरेको ।
- (ख) यस त्रैमासिक अवधिको शेयरको अधिकतम, न्यूनतम, अन्तिम मूल्य, कारोवार भएको कूल दिन तथा कारोवार संख्या ।

अधिकतम मूल्य : रु. ३१६

न्यूनतम मूल्य : रु. २५७

अन्तिम मूल्य : रु. २८७

कारोवार संख्या : १८,०७७

कारोवार दिन: ६४

कारोवार शेयर संख्या : ४,७७८,३९७

### ५. समस्या तथा चुनौतिहरू

#### आन्तरिक समस्या एवं चुनौतिहरू

१. बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा देखिएको आर्थिक तरलताको उचित व्यवस्थापनका लागि देखिएका चुनौतिहरू ।
२. महामारीका कारणले पुर्वाधारमा आधारित परियोजना लगाएतका अन्य लगानीका अवसरहरूमा कमी आउनु ।
३. महामारीका कारणले बैकका कर्मचारीहरूमा बढ्दो स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धि जोखिम ।
४. महामारीका कारणले विभिन्न शाखा कार्यलयहरू संचालन गरि ग्राहकवर्गलाई निरन्तर सेवा प्रदान गर्नु चुनौतिपूर्ण रहेको ।

## बाह्य समस्या एवं चुनौतिहरु

१. विश्वव्यापी रूपमा फैलिरहेको कोरोनाको महामारीको कारणले विश्व अर्थतन्त्रको कुल ग्राहस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ह्रास आउनुका साथै मुलुकको अर्थतन्त्रमा समेत परेको नकारात्मक प्रभावबाट सम्पूर्ण बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्र नै प्रभावित हुन गएको ।
२. विश्वव्यापी कोरोना महामारीको कारण वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा रहेका कामदारहरु फर्कने क्रम जारी रहेको एवं वर्षेनी ठूलो संख्यामा वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने कामदारहरु समेत लामो समयदेखि विदेश जान नसकेको कारणले दीर्घकालिन रूपमा मुलुकमा भित्रिने विप्रेषणमा कमी हुने देखिएको ।
३. यस महामारीबाट पर्यटन क्षेत्रमा अत्यन्त नकारात्मक असर परेको र साथै अन्य व्यवसायहरु समेत सामान्य ढंगले सुचारु हुन नसकेको कारणले ब्याज तथा ऋण असुली अत्यन्त चुनौतिपूर्ण रहेको ।
४. नेपाल राष्ट्र बैकको निर्देशन अनुसार 'ऋण स्वाप' गर्दा अत्यन्त न्यून शुल्क लाग्ने कारणले एउटा बैकले सम्पन्न गरेको परियोजनाहरु अन्य बैकले तोकिएका क्षेत्रहरुमा प्रवाह गर्नुपर्ने न्यूनतम कर्जाका लागि 'ऋण स्वाप' गर्ने अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा विकसित हुन गई समग्र बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा पर्न जाने प्रभाव न्यूनिकरण गर्न चनाखो रहनु पर्ने चुनौती रहेको ।

## रणनीति

कोभिड-१९ प्रकोपबाट विश्व अर्थतन्त्रसँगै मुलुकको अर्थतन्त्र पनि प्रभावित भएको छ । महामारीको सघनता कम गर्न नेपाल सरकारले २०७६ चैत ११ बाट देशव्यापी रूपमा बन्दाबन्दी घोषणा गरेको थियो । यस क्रममा २०७७ जेठ मसान्तसम्म अत्यावश्यक बाहेकका अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरु बन्द रहेका थिए । २०७७ असार १ देखि बन्दाबन्दी खुकुलो गरिएता पनि आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरु पूर्ण रूपमा सञ्चालनमा आउन सकेका छैनन् । यस परिप्रेक्षमा मुलुकको अर्थतन्त्र एवं व्यवसायीहरुमा परेको असर न्यूनीकरण गर्न नेपाल राष्ट्र बैक द्वारा आर्थिक पुर्नताजकिरणका लागि विभिन्न समयमा जारी गरिएको निर्देशन बमोजिम यस बैकले ऋणीहरुको २०७६ चैत मसान्तमा कायम रहेको ब्याजदरमा दुई प्रतिशत बिन्दुले छुट दिइएको, एवं २०७६ चैत्र महिनाको भुक्तानी गरिएका मासिक/त्रैमासिक किस्ताहरुको ब्याज रकममा १० प्रतिशतका दरले छुट दिइएको, पेनाल ब्याज एवं ब्याजमा ब्याज मिनाहा गरी ऋणीहरुलाई राहत प्रदान गरिएको छ ।

मुलुकमा कोरोना भाइरसको महामारी एवं लकडाउनका कारण अधिकांश उद्योग व्यवसायहरुको सञ्चालनमा अवरोध रहेको र केही व्यवसायहरुमा दीर्घकालिन असर पर्ने देखिएको छ । बैकले विभिन्न क्षेत्रका व्यवसायहरुमा परेका असरबारे विस्तृत अध्ययन गरी ऋणीहरुलाई श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैकको निर्देशनको समेत अधिनमा रही आवश्यक सुविधा प्रदान गरी समस्या सम्बोधन गर्ने रणनीति तर्जुमा गरी सोहि अनुरूप कर््यान्वयन भइरहेको छ ।

## ६. संस्थागत सुशासन

बैकले संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी प्रचलित ऐन, कानूनको पूर्ण पालना गर्दै सञ्चालक तथा कर्मचारी

आचरण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाको पूर्ण पालना गर्ने गरेको छ ।

बैंकले समग्र बैंकिङ प्रणालीको संस्थागत सुशासन एवम् जोखिम व्यवस्थापनको गुणस्तर सुधार गर्नका लागि पारदर्शिता, खुलासा, स्वार्थको द्वन्द्व, अनुपालना र अन्य नियामक निकायसँगको सम्बन्ध एवम् समन्वय लगायतका विषयमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय असल अभ्यास समेटी सबै सञ्चालकहरूलाई अभिमुखीकरण/पुनर्ताजगीकरण गराउने कार्य गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

बैंकिङ व्यवसायले सर्वसाधारण जनताको निक्षेप संकलन गरी आफ्नो व्यवसाय संचालन गर्ने भएकोले संस्थागत सुशासनलाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिनुका साथै आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई सुदृढ बनाई कडाईकासाथ लागू गर्दै आएको छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी निर्देशनहरू एवं बैंकको संचालक समितिबाट पारित नीति, नियमहरूलाई यस बैंकले अक्षरशः पालना गर्दै आएको छ । बैंकका आन्तरीक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षण बाट औल्याईएका कैफियतहरूलाई तत्काल सुधार गर्ने गरिएको र बैंकले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली मजबुत गर्न तथा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन प्रणाली प्रभावकारी बनाउन Risk based Internal Audit को अवधारणामा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण विभागबाट दैनिक कारोबारको लेखापरीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

बैंकको वित्तीय तथा संस्थागत सुशासनलाई अझ पारदर्शी र प्रभावकारी बनाउदै जनविश्वास अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, सर्वसाधारणमा वित्तीय पहुँच अभिवृद्धि गर्ने र वित्तीय एवं बैंकिङ साक्षरता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने कार्यक्रमहरू संचालन गरिनेछ ।

#### ७. सत्य, तथ्यता सम्बन्धमा कार्यकारी प्रमुखको उद्घोषण

आजका मितिसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित जानकारी तथा विवरणहरूको सत्यताका सम्बन्धमा म व्यक्तिगत रुपमा उत्तरदायित्व लिन्छु । साथै म यो उद्घोष गर्दछु की - मैले जाने बुझेसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित विवरणहरू सत्य, तथ्य र पूर्ण छन् र लगानीकर्ताहरूलाई सूचित निर्णय लिन आवश्यक कुनै विवरण, सूचना तथा जानकारीहरू लुकाइएको छैन ।