

**Garima Bikas Bank Limited**  
Statement of Financial Position  
As on Quarter Ended 30th Ashoj 2076

Particulars	Bank	
	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending (Audited)
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalent	6,988,535,857	6,452,851,995
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	1,147,546,706	1,219,671,094
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	689,111,712	667,143,288
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	282,150,000	227,700,000
Loans and advances to customers	30,003,587,956	28,210,992,186
Investment securities	1,340,462,606	1,390,879,576
Current Tax Assets	-	656,683
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	2,792,762	2,792,762
Investment property	32,114,800	32,114,800
Property and equipment	379,674,532	359,688,011
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	6,704,570	7,582,168
Deferred tax assets	21,290,137	21,290,137
Other assets	272,538,189	155,744,543
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>41,166,509,827</b>	<b>38,749,107,242</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	500,000,000
Derivative Financial instruments	695,925,000	695,925,000
Deposit from customers	35,944,679,303	33,134,192,466
Borrowings	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	74,394,714	-
Provisions	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Other liabilities	485,877,727	628,476,617
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>37,200,876,744</b>	<b>34,958,594,083</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Share Capital	2,788,367,997	2,788,367,997
Share Premium	97,068	97,068
Retained Earning	545,086,800	484,724,312
Reserves	632,081,219	517,323,781
<b>Total equity attributable to equity holders</b>	<b>3,965,633,083</b>	<b>3,790,513,158</b>
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>3,965,633,083</b>	<b>3,790,513,158</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>41,166,509,827</b>	<b>38,749,107,242</b>

**Garima Bikas Bank Limited**  
Statement of Profit or Loss  
For the Quarter ended 30 Ashoj 2076

	Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
Interest Income	1,198,470,386	1,198,470,386	846,674,391	846,674,391
Interest Expense	(733,786,640)	(733,786,640)	(444,083,293)	(444,083,293)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>464,683,746</b>	<b>464,683,746</b>	<b>402,591,098</b>	<b>402,591,098</b>
Fees and Commission Income	73,316,631	73,316,631	61,861,101	61,861,101
Fees and Commission Expense	4,661,028	4,661,028	3,258,514	3,258,514
<b>Net fee and Commission income</b>	<b>68,655,604</b>	<b>68,655,604</b>	<b>58,602,587</b>	<b>58,602,587</b>
<b>Net interest fee and commission income</b>	<b>533,339,350</b>	<b>533,339,350</b>	<b>461,193,685</b>	<b>461,193,685</b>
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	5,908,493	5,908,493	245,037	245,037
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>539,247,842</b>	<b>539,247,842</b>	<b>461,438,722</b>	<b>461,438,722</b>
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	43,879,564	43,879,564	78,876,192	78,876,192
<b>Net Operating income</b>	<b>495,368,279</b>	<b>495,368,279</b>	<b>382,562,530</b>	<b>382,562,530</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Personnel Expense	144,765,570	144,765,570	103,390,430	103,390,430
Other Operating Expenses	62,308,407	62,308,407	45,624,452	45,624,452
Depreciation and amortisation	19,196,158	19,196,158	11,414,929	11,414,929
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>269,098,144</b>	<b>269,098,144</b>	<b>222,132,719</b>	<b>222,132,719</b>
Non operating income	-	-	-	-
Non operating expense	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit before share of results of Associates &amp; Joint Ventures</b>	<b>269,098,144</b>	<b>269,098,144</b>	<b>222,132,719</b>	<b>222,132,719</b>
Share of Results of Associates & Joint Venture	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>269,098,144</b>	<b>269,098,144</b>	<b>222,132,719</b>	<b>222,132,719</b>
Income tax expense	80,729,443	80,729,443	66,639,816	66,639,816
Current tax Expenses	80,729,443	80,729,443	66,639,816	66,639,816
Deferred tax Expense/(Income)	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>188,368,701</b>	<b>188,368,701</b>	<b>155,492,903</b>	<b>155,492,903</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>				
Equity holders of the bank	188,368,701	188,368,701	155,492,903	155,492,903
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>188,368,701</b>	<b>188,368,701</b>	<b>155,492,903</b>	<b>155,492,903</b>

**Condensed Statement of Other Comprehensive Income**

Profit for the period	188,368,701	188,368,701	155,492,903	155,492,903
Total Other comprehensive income	(13,248,775)	(13,248,775)	(1,789,202)	(1,789,202)
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>				
Equity holders of the bank	175,119,925	175,119,925	153,703,701	153,703,701
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>
<b>Earnings per share:</b>				
Basic earnings per share		25.12		22.05
Diluted earnings per Share				22.05

**Garima Bikas Bank Limited**  
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income  
For the Quarter ended 30 Ashoj 2076

	This Quarter Current Year NPR	Year to Date Current Year NPR	This Quarter Previous Year NPR	Year to Date Previous Year NPR
<b>Profit for the period</b>	188,368,701	188,368,701	155,492,903	155,492,903
<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	(18,926,822)	(18,926,822)	(2,556,002)	(2,556,002)
• Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-
• Actuarial gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
• Income tax relating to above items	5,678,047	5,678,047	766,801	766,801
<b>Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>	<b>(13,248,775)</b>	<b>(13,248,775)</b>	<b>(1,789,202)</b>	<b>(1,789,202)</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>c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method</b>				
<b>Other comprehensive income for the period, net of Income Tax</b>	<b>(13,248,775)</b>	<b>(13,248,775)</b>	<b>(1,789,202)</b>	<b>(1,789,202)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>				
Equity holders of the Bank	175,119,925	175,119,925	153,703,701	153,703,701
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>175,119,925</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>	<b>153,703,701</b>

**Ratios as per NRB Directive****Bank**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year Corresponding</b>	
	<b>This Quarter</b>	<b>Upto This Quarter (YTD)</b>	<b>This Quarter</b>	<b>Upto This Quarter (YTD)</b>
Capital Fund to RWA		14.14%		17.18%
Non-Performing Loan(NPL)to Total Loans		0.36%		0.84%
Total Loss Loan Provision to Total NPL		341.45%		177.75%
Costs of Funds		8.48%		8.22%
Credit to Deposit Ratio		77.13%		79.17%
Base Rate		11.20%		11.88%
Interest Rate Spread (Current Provision)		5.31%		
Interest Rate Spread (Previous Provision)		5.00%		6.34%

**Garima Bikas Bank Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
For the Quarter ended 30 Ashoj 2076

Particulars	Bank										Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Bank											
	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total		
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2075	2,534,879,997	16,297,068	345,100,113	-	89,300,365	(7,022,104)	-	320,020,618	4,567,284	3,303,143,342	-	3,303,143,342
Adjustment/Restatement												
Adjustment/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2075	2,534,879,997	16,297,068	345,100,113	-	89,300,365	(7,022,104)	-	320,020,618	4,567,284	3,303,143,342	-	3,303,143,342
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>												
Profit for the year								594,423,927		594,423,927		594,423,927
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax</b>						<b>(6,017,308)</b>			<b>(5,103,720)</b>	<b>(11,121,028)</b>		<b>(11,121,028)</b>
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value						(6,017,308)				(6,017,308)		(6,017,308)
Remeasurement of gain/loss on sale of shares												
Gains/(losses) on revaluation												
Actuarial gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans									(5,103,720)	(5,103,720)		(5,103,720)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge												
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)												
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>						<b>(6,017,308)</b>		<b>594,423,927</b>	<b>(5,103,720)</b>	<b>583,302,899</b>		<b>583,302,899</b>
Transfer to Reserves during the year			118,884,785		14,122,409	686,370		(133,693,564)				
Transfer Deferred Tax Reserve to Retained Earnings during the year												
Creation of CSR Fund								(5,944,239)	5,944,239			
Creation of Training Fund												
Utilization of Training Fund												
Utilization of CSR Fund								2,726,803	(2,726,803)			
Utilization of Staff Training Fund												
Transfer to Deferred Tax Asset Reserve												
Adjustment of Investment Adjustment Reserve due to Fair value adjustment as per audited												
Investment Adjustment Reserve no longer required								3,394,873	(3,394,873)			
Transfer from Reserves during the year												
<b>Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity</b>												
Amount transferred from premium to share capital	16,200,000	(16,200,000)										
Share Issued												
Share Based Payments												
Share Issued Expenses								(1,054,950)		(1,054,950)		(1,054,950)
Share Issued Expenses-Tax Impact												
Dividend to Equity-Holders												
Bonus Shares Issued	237,288,000							(237,288,000)				
Cash Dividend Paid								(95,058,000)		(95,058,000)		(95,058,000)
Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI (Net)								179,867		179,867		179,867
Current Tax on Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI												
Interest recovered upto 32nd Ashadh, 2076 (Net)					(37,016,977)			37,016,977				
Other												
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>												
<b>Balance at Asar 31, 2076</b>	<b>2,788,367,997</b>	<b>97,068</b>	<b>463,984,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66,405,797</b>	<b>(12,353,042)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>484,724,312</b>	<b>(713,872)</b>	<b>3,790,513,158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,790,513,158</b>

Particulars	Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Bank										Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity	
	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total			
Adjustment/Restatement													
Adjustment/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2076	2,788,367,997	97,068	463,984,898	-	66,405,797	(12,353,042)	-	484,724,312	(713,872)	3,790,513,158	-	-	3,790,513,158
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>													
Profit for the year								188,368,701		188,368,701			188,368,701
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax</b>						<b>(13,248,775)</b>				<b>(13,248,775)</b>			<b>(13,248,775)</b>
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value						(13,248,775)				(13,248,775)			(13,248,775)
Remeasurement of gain/loss on sale of shares													
Gains/(losses) on revaluation													
Actuarial gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans													
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge													
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)													
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>						<b>(13,248,775)</b>		<b>188,368,701</b>		<b>175,119,925</b>			<b>175,119,925</b>
Transfer to Reserves during the year													
Transfer Deferred Tax Reserve to Retained Earnings during the year			37,673,740					(126,122,526)					
Creation of CSR Fund								(1,883,687)	1,883,687				
Creation of Training Fund													
Utilization of CSR Fund													
Utilization of Staff Training Fund													
Transfer to Deferred Tax Asset Reserve													
Transfer to Investment Adjustment Reserve													
Transfer from Reserves during the year													
<b>Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity</b>													
Amount transferred from premium to share capital													
Share Issued													
Share Based Payments													
Share Issued Expenses													
Share Issued Expenses-Tax Impact													
Dividend to Equity-Holders													
Bonus Shares Issued													
Cash Dividend Paid													
Other													
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>													
<b>Balance at Asar 31, 2076</b>	<b>2,788,367,997</b>	<b>97,068</b>	<b>501,658,638</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>154,854,583</b>	<b>(25,601,818)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>545,086,800</b>	<b>1,169,815</b>	<b>3,965,633,083</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,965,633,083</b>

**Garima Bikas Bank Limited**  
Statement of Cash Flows  
As on Quarter Ended 30th Ashoj 2076

	Bank	
	2075-76 NPR	Restated 2074-75 NPR
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Interest Received	1,198,470,386	3,649,735,590
Fee and other income received	73,316,631	305,581,926
Dividend Received	5,908,493	2,523,205
Receipts from other operating activities	-	-
Interest paid	(733,786,640)	(2,208,726,482)
Commission and fee paid	(4,661,028)	(5,457,249)
Cash payments to employee	(144,765,570)	(385,828,254)
Other expense paid	(62,308,407)	(250,657,658)
<b>Operating cash flows before change in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>332,173,866</b>	<b>1,107,171,077</b>
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets</b>	<b>(1,897,406,239)</b>	<b>(10,661,270,349)</b>
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	72,124,388	(141,633,003)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other Trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	(54,450,000)	(198,000,000)
Loan and advances to customer	(1,776,318,557)	(9,607,564,379)
Other Assets	(138,762,070)	(714,072,968)
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities</b>	<b>2,167,887,947</b>	<b>12,886,532,618</b>
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	1,879,088,982
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	(500,000,000)	281,500,000
Deposits from customers	2,810,486,837	10,033,557,913
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(142,598,890)	692,385,724
<b>Net Cash flow from operating activities before tax paid</b>	<b>602,655,574</b>	<b>3,332,433,346</b>
Income taxes paid	-	(288,699,519)
<b>Net Cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>602,655,574</b>	<b>3,043,733,827</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of investment securities	31,490,148	(895,483,944)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	179,867
Purchase of plant and equipment	(39,182,679)	(206,209,569)
Receipt from sale of property and equipment	-	264,040
Purchase of intangible assets	-	515,890
Receipt from sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(7,692,531)</b>	<b>(1,100,733,716)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Receipt from issue of debt securities	-	-
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares	(0)	(0)
Dividend paid	-	(95,058,000)
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	-	-
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(95,058,000)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>594,963,042</b>	<b>1,847,942,111</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2076	6,452,851,995	4,605,023,457
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	(113,573)
<b>Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>7,047,815,037</b>	<b>6,452,851,995</b>
	<b>6,988,535,857</b>	
	<b>59,279,180</b>	

**Garima Bikas Bank Limited**  
**Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss**  
As on Quarter Ended 30th Ashoj 2076  
(As per NRB Regulation)

Particulars	Bank	
	Current Year	Restated Previous Year
<b>Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>188,368,701</b>	<b>469,805,269</b>
<b>Appropriations:</b>		
a. General reserve	(37,673,740)	
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-	
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(1,883,687)	
e. Employees' training fund	-	
f. Other	-	
<b>Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment</b>	<b>148,811,273</b>	<b>469,805,269</b>
<b>Regulatory adjustment :</b>		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	(79,126,721)	
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/reversal (+)	(9,322,065)	
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/reversal (+)		
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	-	
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)		
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)		
h. Acturial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	
i. Other (+/-)		
<b>Distributable profit or (loss)</b>	<b>60,362,487</b>	<b>469,805,269</b>



## गरिमा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड

लाजिम्पाट, काठमाण्डौ-२, काठमाण्डौ

फोन नं.: ०१-४४४५४२४/२५/२६/२७/२८ फ्याक्स नं.: ०१-४४४५४३०

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धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०७३ को अनुसूची - १४

(नियम २६ को उपनियम १ संग सम्बन्धित)

आ.व.२०७६/७७ को प्रथम त्रैमासिक अवधिको प्रतिवेदन

### १. वित्तीय विवरण:

(क) त्रैमासिक अवधिको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान सम्बन्धी विवरण:

विकास बैंकको यस त्रैमासिक अवधिको वासलात तथा नाफा नोक्सान विवरण यसै साथ प्रकाशित गरिएको छ । सम्बन्धित पक्ष (Related Party) बिच कुनै कारोबार भएको छैन ।

(ख) प्रमुख वित्तीय अनुपातहरू:

प्रति शेयर आम्दानी : रु. २५.१२	मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात : ८.६०
प्रति शेयर नेटवर्थ : रु. १४२.२२	प्रति शेयर कूल सम्पतिको मूल्य : रु.१४७६.३७
तरलता अनुपात : २५.५२ प्रतिशत	पुँजीकोष अनुपात : १४.१४ प्रतिशत

### २. व्यवस्थापकीय विश्लेषण:

(क) त्रैमासिक अवधिमा संस्थाको मौज्दात, आम्दानी र तरलतामा कुनै परिवर्तन भएको भए सो को प्रमुख कारण सम्बन्धी विवरण: विकास बैंकको यस त्रैमासिक अवधि सम्मको निक्षेप संकलन तथा कर्जा लगानी र अन्य व्यावसायिक विस्तार सन्तोषजनक रूपमा वृद्धि भएको छ । साथै, विकास बैंकको आम्दानी व्यावसायिक योजना अनुरूप नै भएको देखिन्छ ।

(ख) आगामी अवधिको लागि व्यावसायिक योजना सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण: विकास बैंकले ग्राहकको चाहना बमोजिम अत्याधुनिक बैंकिङ सेवा, ए.टि.एम. सेवा, मोबाईल बैंकिङ सेवा, ईन्टरनेट बैंकिङ, गरिमा रेमिट, विदेशी मुद्रा सटही तथा ग्राहकमुखी विभिन्न योजनाहरू सञ्चालन गर्दै आएको छ । बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा देखिएको प्रतिस्पर्धा तथा ग्राहकको चाहनामा भएको परिवर्तन समेतलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै आगामी दिनमा समयसापेक्ष प्राविधिक विकास गर्दै व्यावसाय विस्तार गर्ने, नयाँ व्यावसायिक योजनाको विकास, लगानीका क्षेत्रहरूको खोजी, व्यवसाय विविधीकरण तथा गुणस्तरीय सेवा प्रदान गर्ने विकास बैंकको योजना रहेको छ ।

(ग) विगतको अनुभवबाट संगठित संस्थाको मौज्दात, नाफा वा नगद प्रवाहमा तात्त्विक असर पार्न सक्ने घटना, अवस्था आदि भएमा सो सम्बन्धी विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण: विकास बैंकको मौज्दात, नाफा वा नगद प्रवाहमा तात्त्विक असर पार्न सक्ने घटना, अवस्था आदि भएको छैन ।

### ३. कानूनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण:

(क) कर्जा कारोबारको सन्दर्भमा पर्ने नियमित प्रकृतिका मुद्दा मामिला बाहेक यस त्रैमासिक अवधिमा विकास बैंकले वा यस विकास बैंकको विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको छैन ।

(ख) नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले मिति २०७६ साउन २० गते बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई जारी परिपत्रमार्फत एकीकृत निर्देशनको निर्देशन नं. ६ को बुदा नं. १ को उपबुँदा (१७) थप गरेपश्चात उमेर हदबन्दीको कारणबाट विकास बैंकका सञ्चालक डा. भुपेन्द्र बहादुर खड्काज्यू सञ्चालक पदमा वहाल रहन नसक्ने स्थिति सिर्जना भएपश्चात सञ्चालक डा. भुपेन्द्र बहादुर खड्काले विकास बैंकलाई समेत विपक्षी बनाई सञ्चालक पदमा यथावत रही कामकाज गर्न पाउँ भनी सम्मानित सर्वोच्च अदालतमा दायर गर्नुभएकोमा उक्त मुद्दाको सम्बन्धमा सम्मानित अदालतबाट अन्तिम फैसला हुन बाँकी रहेको छ । उक्त मुद्दा बाहेक अन्य संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकले वा संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकको विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको जानकारी प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

(ग) हालसम्म विकास बैंकको संस्थापक वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको जानकारी प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

### ४. विकास बैंकको शेयर कारोबार सम्बन्धी विश्लेषण:

(क) शेयर कारोबारमा हुने उतार चढाव खुल्ला बजारले प्रतिपादन गरेको मूल्य तथा मान्यता अनुरूप हुने गरेको छ ।

(ख) विकास बैंकको यस त्रैमासिक अवधिमा शेयरको अधिकतम, न्यूनतम, अन्तिम मूल्य, कारोबार भएको कुल दिन तथा कारोबार संख्या देहाय बमोजिम रहेको छ । (नेपाल स्टक एक्चेन्जको वेवसाइट [www.nepalstock.com.np](http://www.nepalstock.com.np) अनुसार)

शेयरको अधिकतम मूल्य	: रु. २३२
शेयरको न्यूनतम मूल्य	: रु. २०६
शेयरको अन्तिम मूल्य	: रु. २१६
कारोबार भएको कुल दिन	: ६३ दिन
कारोबार भएको कुल शेयर संख्या	: ४,६०,८३६

## ५. समस्या तथा चुनौती:

### आन्तरिक

- बढ्दो सञ्चालन लागत तथा घट्दो व्याजदर अन्तर,
- तिन्नरूपमा मुलुकमा विस्तार भइरहेको बैकिङ्ग सञ्जालको तुलनामा दक्ष जनशक्तिको उपलब्धतामा कमी हुनु,
- कारोबार तथा शाखाहरुको बृद्धि संगसगै संचालन जोखिम व्यवस्थापन थप चुनौतीपूर्ण हुनु ।

### बाह्य

- प्रतिस्पर्धी बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्र,
- तरलतामा हुने उतारचढाव,
- बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा विकास भइरहेको प्राविधिक परिवर्तनको अवस्था,
- विभिन्न ह्याकर समुहबाट हुनसक्ने सुरक्षा चुनौती

### समस्या तथा चुनौती समाधान गर्न व्यवस्थापनले अवलम्बन गरेको रणनीति :

- संचालन खर्च न्युनीकरण गर्नका लागि प्रभावकारी अनुगमन प्रणालीको विकास गरिएको छ ।
- कर्मचारीको कार्यक्षमता अभिवृद्धिको लागि आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य तालिमको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ ।
- निष्क्रिय कर्जामा वृद्धि हुन सक्ने परिस्थितिको विश्लेषण गरी ग्राहकहरुको कर्जा चुक्ता गर्न सक्ने क्षमताको विश्लेषण गरेर मात्र कर्जा प्रवाह गर्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ ।
- बजारको प्रतिस्पर्धाको विश्लेषण गरी ग्राहकको चाहना बमोजिम विभिन्न वस्तु तथा सेवा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।
- तरलता व्यवस्थापनका लागि कम लागतमा निक्षेप संकलन गर्न प्रयास गरिएको छ ।
- कर्जा लगानीका विभिन्न नयाँ क्षेत्रहरुको खोजी गर्नुका साथै उत्कृष्ट ग्राहकहरु पहिचान गर्ने रणनीति अवलम्बन गरिएको छ ।
- समयसापेक्ष प्रविधिमा आधारित सेवाहरुको पहिचान तथा प्रयोगमा जोड दिईएको छ ।
- सेवाग्राहीहरु संग राम्रो एव सुमधुर सम्बन्ध कायम गर्न निरन्तर प्रयास गरिएको छ ।
- परिवर्तित प्रविधिलाई आत्मसाथ गर्दै संभावित जोखिमको विश्लेषणका आधारमा उच्च सर्तकता अपनाईएको छ ।

## ६. संस्थागत सुशासन:

विकास बैकले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैक तथा अन्य नियमनकारी निकायको निर्देशन बमोजिम आवश्यक नीति, नियम तथा निर्देशिकाहरु तयार गरी सम्बन्धित पक्षको काम, कर्तव्य र दायित्व एवं कार्य पद्धती स्पष्ट तोकिएको हुनाले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली प्रभावकारी रहेको छ । आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई क्रियाशिल गराउन एक स्वतन्त्र आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षकको व्यवस्था गरिएको र प्रत्येक त्रैमासको आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैकको निर्देशन बमोजिम कारोबारको आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनलाई लेखापरीक्षण समितिमा छलफल गराई प्राप्त राय तथा सुझावलाई सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा प्रस्तुत गरी निर्णय गरिने भएकाले जांच तथा सन्तुलन प्रभावकारी हुन गई आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सफल बनेको छ । साथै, विकास बैकका शेयरधनी, ग्राहकहरु तथा सरोकारवालाहरु सबैको हित संरक्षण गर्नको लागि विकास बैकको व्यवस्थापन पक्ष सदैव प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ ।

## ७. सत्य, तथ्य सम्बन्धमा कार्यकारी प्रमुखको उद्घोषण:

आजका मितिसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित जानकारी तथा विवरणहरुको शुद्धता सम्बन्धमा म व्यक्तिगत रूपमा उत्तरदायित्व लिन्छु । साथै, म यो उद्घोष गर्दछु की मैले जानेबुझेसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित विवरणहरु सत्य, तथ्य र पूर्ण छन् र लगानीकर्ताहरुलाई सुसूचित निर्णय लिन कुनै विवरण, सूचना तथा जानकारीहरु लुकाईएको छैन ।

# Significant Accounting Policies

## 1. Reporting Entity

Garima Bikas Bank Limited (referred to as "the Bank" hereinafter) is a National level Development bank domiciled in Nepal, registered as a Public Limited Company under Companies Act 2063 & Banking and Financial Institution Act, 2073. The bank has been formed after the merger of erstwhile bank Garima Bikas Bank limited, Nilgiri Bikas Bank Limited & Subhechha Bikas Bank limited after approval from Nepal Rastra Bank. The registered address of the Bank is located at Lazimpat, Kathmandu Nepal. Garima Bank Limited is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange and is trading under the code "GBBL".

## 2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting in accordance with 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, 2075. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income shown in a single statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes to the Accounts.

### 2.1 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, 2075.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the year presented except otherwise stated.

### 2.2 Functional & Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR) which is the Bank's functional currency. All financial information presented in NPR has been rounded to the nearest rupee except where indicated otherwise.

### 2.3 Use of Estimates, Assumptions & Judgements

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 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 recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and are applied prospectively.

### 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 have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources.

## 2.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

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

## 2.6 Reporting Pronouncements

The Bank has, for the preparation of financial statements, adopted the NFRS pronounced by ASB as effective on September 13, 2013. The NFRS conform, in all material respect, to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

However, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) has resolved that Carve-outs in NFRS with Alternative Treatment and effective period shall be provided to the Banks and Financial Institutions regulated by NRB on the specific recommendation of Accounting Standard Board (ASB).

## 2.7 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.

## 2.8 New Standards & Interpretations Not Adapted

In preparing financial statement, Standards and pronouncement issued by Accounting Standard Board Nepal has been adopted. Management has used its assumptions and understandings for preparation of financial statements under compliance with NFRS, however, certain interpretations might vary regarding the recognition, measurement, and other related provisions where the standards are not specific and not clear.

## 2.9 Discounting

Discounting has been applied where assets and liabilities are non-current and the impact of the discounting is material.

## 2.10 Limitation of NFRS Implementation

If the information is not available and the cost to develop would exceed the benefit derived, such exception to NFRS implementation has been noted and disclosed in respective section.

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies

### 3.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available-for-sale investments, assets held for sale and discontinued operations, other financial

assets and liabilities held for trading and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), all of which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis where the accounting policies and judgements as required by the standards are consistently used and in case of deviations disclosed specifically.

## 3.2 Basis of Consolidation

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

## 3.3 Cash & Cash Equivalent

The fair value of cash is the carrying amount. Cash and cash equivalent represent the amount of cash in hand, balances with other bank and financial institutions, money at 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 value and used by the Bank in the management of short-term commitment.

## 3.4 Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities

### a. Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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.

### b. Classification

#### 1) Financial assets

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

The two classes of financial assets are as follows;

##### ***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 asset measured at fair value***

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

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.**

Financial assets 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 is directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

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

## 2) Financial Liabilities

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

- **Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

Financial liabilities 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 costs 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 amortised 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 rate method.

## c. Measurement

### i. Initial Measurement

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction cost except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

### ii. Subsequent measurement

Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value taken directly to the statement of profit or loss. Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in revenue according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value taken to Other Comprehensive Income. The Bank makes irrevocable election to route fair value changes through Other Comprehensive Income. Gain/Loss on equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income is charged directly to equity and impact of re-measurement is shown in OCI.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Within this category loans and advances to the customers have been recognised at amortised cost using the method that very closely approximates effective interest rate method. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised<sup>4</sup>

in the income statement within credit loss expense. If the Bank were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, with any difference between proceeds net of directly attributable transaction costs and the redemption value recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

### iii. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred and the Bank has retained control, the assets continue to be recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. 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 recognised in profit or loss.

## c. Determination of Fair value

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels according to the observability of the significant inputs used to determine the fair values. Changes in the observability of significant valuation inputs during the reporting period may result in a transfer of assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy. The Bank recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy when there is a significant change in either its principal market or the level of observability of the inputs to the valuation techniques as at the end of the reporting period.

**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.

## d. Impairment of Loans & Advances

Provisioning as per NRB directive is applied.

## e. Impairment of Financial Investments- Available for Sale

The Bank also records impairment charges on available-for-sale equity investments when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost along with the historical share price movements, duration and extent up to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

## f. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Bank assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for an asset or a cash generating unit (CGU) at each Reporting date or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances necessitate to do so. This requires the estimation of the 'Value in use' of such individual assets or the CGUs. Estimating 'Value in use' requires the Management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the asset or the CGU and also to select a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the relevant cash flows. This valuation requires the Bank to make estimates about expected future cash flows and discount rates and hence, they are subject to uncertainty.

### 3.5 Trading Assets

Trading assets are those assets that the bank acquires principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit shall be presented under this account head. The other trading asset includes non-derivative financial assets. It includes Government bonds, NRB Bonds, Domestic Corporate bonds, Treasury bills, Equities etc held primarily for the trading purpose.

### 3.6 Property & Equipment

All property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Freehold land is not depreciated although it is subject to impairment testing. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight- line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

➤ Computer and Accessories	4 Years
➤ Furniture and Fixtures	7 Years
➤ Furniture (Metal)	10 Years
➤ Machineries	9 Years
➤ Office Equipment	5 Years
➤ Other Assets	5 Years
➤ Vehicles	5 Years
➤ Lease-hold Properties	Leasehold period

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. The value of the assets fully depreciated but continued to be in use is considered not material.

Assets with costs less than NPR 5,000 are charged off on purchase as revenue expenditure.

### 3.6 Intangible Assets

#### **Acquired Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets are initially measured at fair value, which reflects market expectations of the probability that the future economic benefits embodied in the asset will flow to the Bank and are amortised on the basis of their expected useful lives.

#### **Computer software**

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalised where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits in



excess of its cost. Computer software costs are amortised over the period of 5 years in Straight Line method (SLM). Costs associated with maintaining software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At each reporting date, these assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately.

### 3.7 Investment Property

Land or Land and Building other than those classified as property and equipment and non-current assets held for sale under relevant accounting standard are presented under this account head.

Further land which is rented and held for capital appreciation motive is classified as investment property. Non-Banking Assets which are not intended to be sold within a period of next one year is also classified as Investment Property. Land situated at Narayangarh has been classified as Investment Property which is valued at NRs. 32,114,800 which is valued at cost.

### 3.8 Assets held for sale and discontinued operation

Land or Land and Building other than those classified as property and equipment and investment property under relevant accounting standard are presented under this account head. The Non-Banking Assets acquired by the company is classified as assets held for sale only if there is intention to sale with identification of prospective buyer has been identified. The bank doesn't have any Land or building classified under Asset held for sale and Discontinued operation.

### 3.9 Investment in Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Bank has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Investments in associate entities are accounted for using the equity method (equity-accounted investees) and are recognized initially at cost. Nepal Clearing House Ltd (NCHL) is the associate of the Bank from 8<sup>th</sup> Asadh, 2075. The Bank has less than 1% of total share in NCHL, however, the representation in Board of Directors indicates significant influence in that company.

### 3.10 Income Taxes

#### **Current tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities of Nepal. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in Nepal. The liabilities recognised for the purpose of current Income tax, including fees, penalties are included under this head.

### 3.11 Deposits, Debt Securities Issued & Subordinate Liabilities

The deposits held by the bank on behalf of its customers are classified as financial liabilities and measured at amortised cost under effective interest method. The bank does not have any debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities.

### 3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in respect of present obligations arising from past events where it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations and they can be reliably estimated.

### 3.13 Revenue Recognition

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

#### **Interest Income**

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

Interest income on loans and advances is recognized on amortised principal which is nearer to the effective interest method suggested by NFRS. The adoption of effective interest method is not possible due to constraints of time, effort and cost in short term compared to the benefits it provides. Benefit of cave out has been applied to this effect. Interest of loans and advances which are significantly impaired are not recognized.

Interest income on government bond, treasury bills and bank balances are recognized under effective interest method.

#### **Fees and commissions**

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided or significant act performed. Service Fee Income/Expenses are recognized on accrual basis unless it is impracticable to recognize as allowed through carve-out on NFRS.

#### **Dividend Income**

Dividend income is recognised when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

#### **Net Trading Income**

Net trading income includes all gains and losses from changes in fair value and the related interest income or expense and dividends, for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading.

#### **Net income from other financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss**

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Contractual interest income and expense on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss is recognised within net interest income.

### 3.14 Interest Expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments designated at FVTPL, interest expense is recorded using the EIR unless it is impracticable.

### 3.15 Employee Benefits

#### **Retirement Benefits**

The Bank has schemes of retirement benefits namely Gratuity & Provident Fund.

#### **Staff Bonus**

Provision for bonus has been made at 10% of net profit.

### 3.16 Leases

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

✓ **Bank as a lessee**

Leases that do not transfer to the Bank substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement.

✓ **Bank as a lessor**

Leases where the Bank does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recorded as earned based on the contractual terms of the lease in other operating income.

### 3.17 Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the NPR using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss, except when recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets that are measured at fair value are translated using exchange rate at the date that fair value was determined.

### 3.18 Share Capital & Reserves

#### Share Capital

Financial instruments issues are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash, other financial assets or issue available number of own equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as deduction net of taxes from the proceeds.

Dividends on ordinary shares classified as equity are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

The share issue expenses which can be avoided for the issue was charged in the year of issue directly through equity and disclosed in statement of changes in equity. Tax impact is also disclosed.

#### Reserves

The reserves include regulatory and free reserves.

✓ **General Reserve**

There is a regulatory requirement to set aside 20% of the net profit to the general reserve until the reserve is twice the paid of share capital. The reserve is the accumulation of setting aside profits over the years.

No Dividend (either cash dividend or bonus share) are distributed from the amount in General/ Statutory Reserve.

✓ **Assets Revaluation Reserve**

Any Reserve created from revaluation of assets (such as Property & Equipment, Intangible Assets, Investment Property) shall be presented under this heading. Revaluation reserves often serve as a cushion against unexpected losses but may not be fully available to absorb unexpected losses due to the subsequent deterioration in market value and tax

consequences of revaluation. The Bank has followed cost model therefore no assets revaluation reserve is created.

✓ **Capital Reserve**

The capital reserve represents the amount of those reserves which are in nature of capital and which shall not be available for distribution of cash dividend. The amount from share forfeiture due to non-payment of remaining amount for the unpaid shares, capital grants received in cash or kind, capital reserve arising out of merger and acquisition etc are presented under this heading.

✓ **Special Reserve**

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

✓ **Corporate Social Responsibility Fund**

The fund created for the purpose of corporate social responsibility by allocating 1% of Net profit as per NRB Directive is presented under this account head.

✓ **Investment Adjustment Reserve**

It is a regulatory reserve created as a cushion for adverse price movements in Bank's investments as directed by the Directives of Nepal Rastra Bank. Banks are required to create Investment Adjustment Reserve equal to 2% of Value of investment.

✓ **Regulatory Reserve**

The amount that is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the Bank to this reserve as per the *Directive of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRS* and which shall not be regarded as free for distribution of dividend (cash as well as bonus shares) shall be presented under this account head. The amount allocated to this reserve shall include interest income recognized but not received in cash, difference of loan loss provision as per NRB directive and impairment on loan and advance as per NFRS (in case lower impairment is recognized under NFRS), amount equals to deferred tax assets, actual loss recognized in other comprehensive income, amount of goodwill recognized under NFRS etc.

✓ **Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve**

Actuarial Gain/ loss Reserve has been created to record the Actuarial gain or loss occurring due to change in actuarial assumption under NAS 19. The gain or loss has been disclosed under this reserve after presentation through Other Comprehensive Income

✓ **Fair Value Reserve**

Assets that are not classified as Fair Value through Profit and Loss, Held to maturity and Loans and Receivables are categorised as Available for Sale financial instruments. The Bank has under regulatory provisions a requirement to appropriate the upward movements in fair value under AFS reserve. The accounting of gain or loss in the fair value movement of AFS Financial Assets is done through other comprehensive income under NAS 39.

✓ **Other reserve**

Any reserve created with specific or non-specific purpose (except stated in above) are presented under thus by disclosing accounting heads.

### 3.19 Earnings Per Share

The Bank measures earning per share on the basis of the earning attributable to the equity shareholders for the period. The number of shares is taken as the weighted average number of shares for the relevant period as required by *NAS 33 - Earnings Per Share*.

### 3.20 Segmental Reporting

The Bank's segmental reporting is in accordance with NFRS 8 Operating Segments. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the bank's management, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in Head Office. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance. The Bank has determined segments based on the geographical area by the management for decision making purpose.

Particulars	Province1	Province 2	Province 3	Province 4	Province 5	Province 6	Province 7	Total
Revenue from External Customers	74,853,413.45	3,563,481.43	487,860,940.88	507,001,583	295,937,157	1,768,183	5,266,974	1,376,251,733
Intersegment Revenues	(26,645,751)	1,703,560	9,308,040	44,591,968	(27,632,332)	286,913	(1,612,397)	0
Net Revenue	48,207,662	1,859,921.66	478,552,901	462,409,616	268,304,825	1,481,270	3,654,576	1,264,470,772
Interest Revenue	67,996,115	1,161,282	332,227,376	401,914,904	254,123,243	1,115,705	4,198,264	1,062,736,888
Interest Expenses	26,186,750	2,303,449	285,498,338	280,302,063	135,848,468	1,370,750	2,276,823	733,786,640
Net Interest Revenue	41,809,364	(1,142,167)	46,729,038	121,612,841	118,274,775	(255,045)	1,921,442	328,950,248
Depreciation and Amortization	2,333,217	240,145	7,878,410	4,318,184	3,742,024	212,726	471,453	19,196,158
Segment Profit/(Loss)	1,674,676	(1,310,309)	(61,851,514)	137,416,456	70,503,608	(984,576)	(3,111,655)	142,336,687
Segment Assets	-	-	73,999,702	-	-	-	-	73,999,702
Segment Liabilities	2,507,011,532	219,196,287	20,884,193,864	17,141,672,276	9,379,188,803	88,434,716	198,118,276	50,417,815,754

### 3.10 Interim Financial Reporting

Interim reports corresponding to the financial statements had been reported in accordance with the regulatory reporting requirements. Those statements have been published quarterly in national level newspaper. The bank has utilized the benefits provided by Carve-out on NFRS for reinstatement of earlier year figures.