Himalayan Bank Limited
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As on 30 Aswin 2076

	Group		Bank	
Particulars	**This Quarter Ending**	**Immediate Previous Year Ending**	**This Quarter Ending**	**Immediate Previous Year Ending**
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,288,201,568	4,658,563,974	10,223,972,306	4,658,553,979
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4,355,082,568	4,883,535,225	4,355,082,568	4,883,535,225
Placements with Bank and Financial Institutions	5,189,445,541	5,231,235,350	5,189,445,541	5,231,235,350
Derivative financial instruments	79,357,560	127,145,274	79,357,560	127,145,274
Other trading assets	5,286,402	-	-	-
Loans & Advances to BFIs	4,740,938,398	4,772,752,717	4,740,938,398	4,772,752,717
Loans & Advances to Customers	97,706,801,612	92,697,318,360	97,706,801,612	92,697,318,360
Investment Securities	16,661,694,321	16,466,201,909	16,661,694,321	16,466,201,909
Current Tax Assets	-	225,444,808	-	224,947,032
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
Investments in Associates	1,104,665,844	1,104,665,844	195,785,700	195,785,700
Investment Property	109,134,713	109,134,713	109,134,713	109,134,713
Property & Equipment	2,392,299,254	2,394,090,867	2,385,473,960	2,391,830,155
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	126,054,287	117,677,347	125,089,866	117,677,347
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	1,559,041,488	1,074,449,208	1,556,489,246	1,075,024,312
Total Assets	**144,318,003,556**	**133,862,215,596**	**143,529,265,791**	**133,151,142,073**
Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	5,029,552,422	3,702,916,346	5,029,552,422	3,702,916,346
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	560,812,042	-	560,812,042
Derivative financial instruments	33,496,036	6,540,600	33,496,036	6,540,600
Deposits from Customers	115,354,807,536	109,184,801,597	115,480,392,529	109,387,060,433
Borrowing	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	70,937,179	-	72,051,150	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	96,170,155	98,894,441	96,119,510	98,843,796
Other Liabilities	2,909,460,164	2,776,920,829	2,907,666,628	2,777,021,958
Debt Securities Issued	3,224,682,794	623,148,518	3,224,682,794	623,148,518
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**126,719,106,286**	**116,954,034,373**	**126,843,961,069**	**117,156,343,693**
Equity				
Share Capital	8,520,255,844	8,520,255,844	8,520,255,844	8,520,255,844
Share Premium	-	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	3,282,635,395	3,083,584,531	2,369,988,036	2,171,146,878
Reserves	5,796,006,031	5,304,340,848	5,795,060,842	5,303,395,658
Total Equity attributable to Equity Holders	**17,598,897,270**	**16,908,181,223**	**16,685,304,722**	**15,994,798,380**
Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	**17,598,897,270**	**16,908,181,223**	**16,685,304,722**	**15,994,798,380**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**144,318,003,556**	**133,862,215,596**	**143,529,265,791**	**133,151,142,073**

Himalayan Bank Limited
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the quarter ended 30 Aswin 2076

	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period	
Particulars	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**
Interest Income	3,146,490,296	3,146,490,296	-	-	3,146,490,296	3,146,490,296	2,811,403,112	2,811,403,112
Interest Expense	1,823,558,193	1,823,558,193	-	-	1,827,610,892	1,827,610,892	1,498,598,557	1,498,598,557
Net interest income	**1,322,932,103**	**1,322,932,103**	**-**	**-**	**1,318,879,404**	**1,318,879,404**	**1,312,804,555**	**1,312,804,555**
Fee and Commission Income	193,380,039	193,380,039	-	-	193,380,039	193,380,039	205,030,116	205,030,116
Fee and Commission Expenses	16,914,604	16,914,604	-	-	16,914,604	16,914,604	18,159,037	18,159,037
Net Fee and Commission Income	176,465,435	176,465,435	-	-	176,465,435	176,465,435	186,871,079	186,871,079
Net interest, fee and commission income	**1,499,397,538**	**1,499,397,538**	**-**	**-**	**1,495,344,839**	**1,495,344,839**	**1,499,675,634**	**1,499,675,634**
Net Trading Income	196,638,324	196,638,324	-	-	196,638,324	196,638,324	238,338,280	238,338,280
Other Operating Income	17,588,014	17,588,014	-	-	17,412,362	17,412,362	21,202,751	21,202,751
Total Operating Income	**1,713,623,876**	**1,713,623,876**	**-**	**-**	**1,709,395,525**	**1,709,395,525**	**1,759,216,665**	**1,759,216,665**
Impairment (charges)/reversal for Loans and Other losses	76,634,674	76,634,674	-	-	76,634,674	76,634,674	261,898,786	261,898,786
					-			
Net operating income	**1,636,989,202**	**1,636,989,202**	**-**	**-**	**1,632,760,851**	**1,632,760,851**	**1,497,317,879**	**1,497,317,879**
Operating expense								
Personnel Expenses	414,728,925	414,728,925	-	-	414,728,925	414,728,925	377,412,030	377,412,030
Other Operating Expenses	187,371,908	187,371,908	-	-	183,612,234	183,612,234	151,583,662	151,583,662
Depreciation & Amortisation	44,301,342	44,301,342	-	-	44,132,242	44,132,242	42,092,548	42,092,548
Operating Profit	**990,587,027**	**990,587,027**	**-**	**-**	**990,287,450**	**990,287,450**	**926,229,639**	**926,229,639**
Non operating income	1,458,507	1,458,507	-	-	1,458,507	1,458,507	1,949,649	1,949,649
Non operating expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	**992,045,534**	**992,045,534**	**-**	**-**	**991,745,957**	**991,745,957**	**928,179,288**	**928,179,288**
Income Tax Expense								
Current Tax	298,745,448	298,745,448	-	-	298,655,575	298,655,575	278,520,422	278,520,422
Deferred Tax	(1,131,788)	(1,131,788)	-	-	(1,131,788)	(1,131,788)	-	
Profit for the year	**694,431,874**	**694,431,874**	**-**	**-**	**694,222,170**	**694,222,170**	**649,658,866**	**649,658,866**
Profit attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	694,431,874	694,431,874	-	-	694,222,170	694,222,170	649,658,866	649,658,866
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Profit for the year	694,431,874	694,431,874	-	-	694,222,170	694,222,170	649,658,866	649,658,866

Himalayan Bank Limited
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the quarter ended 30 Aswin 2076

	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Profit or loss for the year	694,431,874	**694,431,874**	-	-	694,222,170	**694,222,170**	649,658,866.00	649,658,866.00
Other comprehensive income								
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss								
Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	(5,308,325)	(5,308,325)	-	-	(5,308,325)	(5,308,325)	(9,138,975)	(9,138,975)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	1,592,498	1,592,498	-	-	1,592,498	1,592,498	2,741,692	2,741,692
Net other comprehsive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(3,715,827)**	**(3,715,827)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,715,827)**	**(3,715,827)**	**(6,397,282)**	**(6,397,282)**
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss								
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassify to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net other comprehsive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss								
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equited method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**(3,715,827)**	**(3,715,827)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,715,827)**	**(3,715,827)**	**(6,397,282)**	**(6,397,282)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**690,716,047**	**690,716,047**	**-**	**-**	**690,506,343**	**690,506,343**	**643,261,584**	**643,261,584**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	690,716,047	690,716,047	-	-	690,506,343	690,506,343	643,261,584	643,261,584
Non-controlling interest								
Total comprehensive income for the period	**690,716,047**	**690,716,047**	**-**	**-**	**690,506,343**	**690,506,343**	**643,261,584**	**643,261,584**
Earnings per share								
Basic earnings per share		32.60		-		32.59		32.02
Diluted earnings per share		32.60		-		32.59		32.02

Ratios as per NRB Directive

	Group				Bank			
Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Capital fund to RWA						14.08		12.24
Non-performing loan (NPL) to total loan						1.16		1.46
Total loan loss provision to Total NPL						179.37		143.72
Cost of Funds						6.42		6.14
Credit to Deposit Ratio						74.98		78.77
Base Rate						8.93		9.22
Interest Rate Spread (As Per NRB Directives)						5.36		4.64

Himalayan Bank Limited

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

For the quarter ended 30 Aswin 2076

Group

Attributable to the equity holders of the bank

	Share Capital	Share Premium	General reserve	Exchange equalisation reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total	Non- Controlling Interest	Total equity
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2076	8,520,255,844	-	3,737,834,765	39,056,093	844,383,362	16,373,000	-	3,083,584,531	666,693,628	16,908,181,223		16,908,181,223
Profit for the period								694,431,874				
Other comprehensive Income						(3,715,827)				(3,715,827)		(3,715,827)
Total Comprehensive Income								694,431,874		694,431,874		694,431,874
Share Issued										-		-
Share based payments										-		-
Dividends to equity holders										-		-
Bonus shares issued										-		-
Cash dividend paid										-		-
Other			138,844,434		258,305,541			(495,381,010)	98,231,035	-		-
Total contributions by and distributions	-	-	138,844,434	-	258,305,541	(3,715,827)		199,050,864	98,231,035	690,716,047		690,716,047
Balance as at Aswin end 2076	8,520,255,844	-	3,876,679,199	39,056,093	1,102,688,903	12,657,173	-	3,282,635,395	764,924,663	17,598,897,270		17,598,897,270

Bank

Attributable to the equity holders of the bank

	Share Capital	Share Premium	General reserve	Exchange equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total	Total equity
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2076	8,520,255,844	-	3,736,889,575	39,056,093	844,383,362	16,373,000	-	2,171,146,876	666,693,628	15,994,798,379	15,994,798,379
Profit for the period								694,222,170			
Other comprehensive Income						(3,715,827)				(3,715,827)	(3,715,827)
Total Comprehensive Income								694,222,170		694,222,170	694,222,170
Share Issued										-	-
Share based payments										-	-
Dividends to equity holders										-	-
Bonus shares issued										-	-
Cash dividend paid										-	-
Other			138,844,434		258,305,541			(495,381,010)	98,231,035	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions	-	-	138,844,434	-	258,305,541	(3,715,827)		198,841,160	98,231,035	690,506,343	690,506,343
Balance as at Aswin end 2076	8,520,255,844	-	3,875,734,009	39,056,093	1,102,688,903	12,657,173	-	2,369,988,036	764,924,663	16,685,304,722	16,685,304,722

Himalayan Bank Limited
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the quarter ended 30 Aswin 2076

	Group	Bank
	Upto This Quarter	Upto This Quarter
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	2,617,837,051	2,617,837,051
Fees and other income received	193,380,039	193,380,039
Divided received	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities	222,891,004	218,185,654
Interest paid	(1,935,356,726)	(1,935,356,726)
Commission and fees paid	(16,914,604)	(16,914,604)
Cash payment to employees	(339,206,922)	(339,206,922)
Other expense paid	(187,848,909)	(183,612,234)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**554,780,934**	**554,312,258**
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	528,452,657	528,452,657
Placement with bank and financial institutions	41,789,809	41,789,809
Other trading assets	(5,286,402)	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	(7,261,116)	(7,261,116)
Loans and advances to customers	(4,799,057,129)	(4,799,057,129)
Other assets	(398,298,149)	(396,401,605)
	(4,639,660,330)	**(4,632,477,384)**
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities		
Due to bank and financial institutions	1,326,636,076	1,326,636,076
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	(560,812,042)	(560,812,042)
Deposit from customers	6,170,005,939	6,093,332,095
Borrowings	-	
Other liabilities	129,827,495	129,163,631
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	**7,065,657,468**	**6,988,319,760**
Income taxes paid	(2,363,461)	(1,657,393)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**2,978,414,610**	**2,908,497,241**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	(4,238,478,900)	(4,238,478,900)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	4,095,559,745	4,095,559,745
Purchase of property and equipment	(32,686,008)	(27,985,582)
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(18,326,227)	(17,328,550)
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	193,406,788	193,406,788
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(524,602)**	**5,173,501**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt from issue of debt securities	2,569,104,000	2,569,104,000
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares	-	-
Dividends paid	(1,824,239)	(1,824,239)
Interest paid	87,018,719	87,018,719
Other receipt/payment	-	
Net cash from financing activities	**2,654,298,481**	**2,654,298,481**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**5,632,188,489**	**5,567,969,223**
Cash and cash equivalents at Shrawan 1, 2076	4,658,563,974	4,658,553,979
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	(2,550,895)	(2,550,895)
Cash and cash equivalents at Aswin end 2076	**10,288,201,568**	**10,223,972,306**

Statement Of Distributable Profit for the period ended first quarter

Net Profit for the period end 1st quarter	**694,222,170**
1. Appropriations	
1.1 Profit required to be appropriated to statutory reserve	**(237,075,469)**
a. General Reserve	(138,844,434)
b. Capital Redemption Reserve	
c. Exchange Fluctuation Fund	
d. Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	(6,477,321)
e. Employees Training Fund	-
f. Other	(91,753,714)
1.2 Profit required to be transfer to Regulatory Reserve	**(258,305,541)**
a. Transfer to Regulatory Reserve	(258,305,541)
b. Transfer from Regulatory Reserve	-
Net Profit for the period end first quarter 2076/77 available for distribution	**198,841,160**

HIMALAYAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statement of the bank and its subsidiary is prepared on going concern basis under historical cost convention except where the accounting standard adopted by the bank explicitly requires the use of fair market value. All judgments, estimates and assumptions used by the bank and its subsidiary while preparing the financial statement have been disclosed in the relevant sections of notes to accounts.

2. Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiary which comprise of the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash flow and Significant Accounting Policies and Notes have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs) laid down by the Accounting Standards Board of Nepal, except where alternative treatments have been adopted in line with carve-outs approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal, the accounting regulating body of the country. The bank has adopted the format prescribed by the regulator (Nepal Rastra Bank) for the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statement of the subsidiary has been regrouped/ restated accordingly to facilitate consolidation.

3. Use of estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with NFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions for application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from the estimates so made. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and the effect of revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The most significant uses of judgment and estimates are as follows:

(a) Going concern

The management has made an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using judgments that may, among other things, include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset backed securities.

(c) Classification of financial instruments

The bank and its subsidiary have classified the financial assets and liabilities under different accounting classification as per NFRS 9. These are either measured at fair value or amortized cost. According to NFRS 9, debt instruments are recognized at amortized cost and investment in equity instrument can be elected to be recognized as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The bank has elected to measure its investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income unless recognized as associate or subsidiary.

(d) Impairment losses on loans and advances

As per the carve-out approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal, Bank and Financial Institutions shall measure impairment loss on loans and advances as the higher of the amount derived as per rule-based norms prescribed by the Regulator and the amount determined as per paragraph 63 of NAS 39, with proper disclosures of the same. Accordingly, the Bank has assessed impairment loss under both norms and impairment provided in the financial statements is the impairment under norms prescribed by the Regulator with separate disclosure of impairment calculated under NAS 39.

(e) Impairment of Equity Instruments

The Bank and its subsidiary records impairment charges on quoted equity investments by comparing with the fair market value as on the reporting date. In case of un-quoted equity investments, impairment is recorded only where there is objective evidence of permanent decline in the value of investment.

(f) Taxation

The Bank and its subsidiary is subject to income taxes. Significant judgment was required to determine the total provision for current and deferred taxes pending the issue of tax guideline on the treatment of the adoption of NFRSs in the financial statements and the taxable profit for the purpose of imposition of taxes. Uncertainties exist, with respect to the interpretation of the applicability of tax laws, at the time of the preparation of these financial statements.

The Bank and its subsidiary has recognized assets and liabilities for current, deferred and other taxes based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences shall impact the income of that year.

(g) Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary difference in tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rate applicable to the bank and its subsidiary as at the reporting date which is expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

(h) Defined Benefit plan

The bank has recognized gratuity and accumulated leave encashment as defined benefit plan. The cost of the defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuation by an actuary. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, salary increment rate, age of retirement, and mortality rates, among other things. Due to the long–term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The assumptions used for valuation is disclosed in detail in Note 4.23

The subsidiary is operating under a full scope management contract and hence long term liability with respect to employee is not there.

(i) Materiality

In compliance with NAS 01 on Presentation of Financial Statements, each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions too are presented separately, if they are material.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense is not offset in the income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank and its subsidiary.

(j) Depreciation of Assets

The depreciable amount of an asset has been allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life using diminishing balance method and depreciation rate determined by the management on the basis of nature and expected use of the asset class. The systematic basis has however been determined using the best management judgment. Details regarding the useful lives of property and equipment are disclosed in Note 3.7.

(k) Fair Value of Investment Property

Non-Banking Assets, which are assets mortgaged with the bank and subsequently taken over by the Bank in the course of recovery of the loan, are shown under Investment Properties. The value at which such assets are taken over in line with the guidelines issued by the Regulator have been considered as fair value of such assets.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies

There has been no significant change in the accounting policies adopted by the bank while preparation of the annual financial statements.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of 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 and its subsidiary in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.2 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets refer to assets that arise from contractual agreements on future cash flows or from owning equity instruments of another entity. Financial liabilities are obligations that arise from contractual agreements and that require settlement by way of delivering cash or another financial asset. The bank and its subsidiary has applied NFRS 9 in defining, classifying and measuring its financial instrument.

(a) Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes “regular way trades”: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(b) Classification

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are classified under NFRS 9. The categorization of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on the business model of holding the instrument and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instrument. Business model reflects how groups of financial instrument are managed to achieve a particular business objective. Business Model can be either to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows (hold to collect) or to trade the asset for market gains and Contractual Cash Flow are the contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Instrument

- **Financial Instrument at amortized cost:** Financial Instrument are held at amortized cost when the business model is to hold the asset in order to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset. The entire debt instrument that the bank holds has been categorized as held at amortized cost.

- **Financial Instrument at fair value:** If financial assets aren't measured at amortized cost then they are measured at fair value.

  - **Financial Instrument at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):** Management designates an instrument at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis.

    The Bank and its subsidiary has not designated any financial instrument as at fair value through profit or loss.

  - **Financial Instrument at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):** If the instrument aren't categorized at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss then it is classified as fair value through OCI.

(c) Measurement

The measurement of financial instrument is based on the classification of the instrument:

Financial Instrument At Amortized Cost: Initially, the asset or liability is measured at fair value plus/minus transaction cost and any immediate payment related to the instrument. Subsequently, the instrument is amortized using the effective interest rate. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash flows to the present outstanding amount.

Effective interest rate of loans and advance; While recognizing loans and advances at amortized cost, the bank has opted the carve out provided by the ICAN for determining effective interest rate. As a result of this alternative treatment, the bank hasn't included the loan processing fees received by the bank while calculating the effective interest rate to be used to amortize the loans and advances justifying that such fees and commission are immaterial to the total income from such loans and advances. The fees and commission are recognized as income in the same period when loan is approved and subsequently implemented/ disbursed.

Staff Loans and advances: When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, the Bank immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value as Prepaid Benefit. Bank accordingly estimates the Prepaid Benefit in relation to Staff Loans and advances given under subsidized rate of interest. While calculating the fair value in case of Staff Loans, the average base rate for past 13 months of the Bank has been considered to be the market rate for the loan. Further, the amortization income and expense of such prepaid benefit is shown both under Interest Income as well as Personnel expense as it is the notional income and expense for the Bank.

- Base Rate is the minimum lending rate recommended by Nepal Rastra Bank and is calculated separately for each individual bank every month as per the method prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank.

Financial Instrument At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL): When the instrument is recognized at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial transaction cost is expensed to profit or loss and subsequently any change in its fair value is recognized in statement of financial performance.

Financial Instrument At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI): While measuring the instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income the instrument is initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, any changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(d) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or 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:
- The entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass–through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the entity's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the entity also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the entity could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or 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 derecognition 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.

(e) Determination of fair value

'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. The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the statement of financial position date is based on their quoted market price.In case of all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the Bank and its subsidiary recognizes such unquoted equity instruments at their cost price.

(f) Impairment

Loans & Advances: The Bank recognises impairment on loans and advances as the higher of the amount computed as per the norms prescribed by the Regulator and amount determined as per paragraph 63 of NAS - 39.

Under the norms prescribed by the Regulator, impairment is provisioned from 0.25% to 100% of the outstanding balance depending on the categorization of the individual loans & advances. For assessment of impairment under NAS 39, the Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each statement of financial position date against pre-determined criteria to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement. The Bank has set the criteria of **Significance** for Individual Impairment as follows:

1. Top 50 Customers based on the amortized cost, outstanding as at year end date
2. The loans those are overdue for more than 180 days as at year end date.

In particular, management judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance. All individually not significant loans and advances and those significant loans & advances not individually impaired are assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar product nature (viz. Home Loan, Hire Purchase Loan, Short Term Loan, Term Loan and Personal Loan), to determine whether impairment need to be recognized due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as levels of arrears, credit utilization, loan to collateral ratios, etc.), and judgments to the effect of concentrations of risks and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual groups).

Financial investments at FVOCI: For these financial investments, the entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired. The entity assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

In the case of equity investments, 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 the income statement – is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the income statement; increases in the fair value after impairment are recognized in other comprehensive income.

5.3 Trading Assets

Trading assets are those assets that the Bank and its subsidiary 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. 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.

5.4 Derivative assets and derivative liabilities

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value in response to changes in interest rates, financial instrument prices, foreign exchange rates. Derivatives are categorized as trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Derivative instruments-both assets as well as liabilities; like interest rate swap, currency swap, forward foreign exchange contract etc. held for trading as well as risk management purposes are presented under this head.

5.5 Property and Equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Property & Equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably in accordance with NAS 16 on Property, Plant & Equipment. Initially property and equipment are measured at cost.

(b) Cost Model

Property and equipment (including equipment under operating leases where the Bank and its subsidiary is the lessor) is stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(c) Subsequent Cost

These are costs that are recognised in the carrying amount of an item, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the entity and it can be reliably measured.

(d) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the diminishing balance method to write down the cost of property and equipment using the rates stipulated as follows. Land is not depreciated.

- Buildings		5%
- Computer Hardware		20%
- Machinery and Equipment		15%
- Motor Vehicle		15%
- Furniture and Fittings-	Wood	15%
- Furniture and Fittings-	Metal	10%

(e) De-recognition

Property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in ‘Other operating income' in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

(f) Assets under Grant:

Where grant is received to compensate the cost of acquiring a depreciable asset fully or partially, the grant can be either presented as deferred income or is deducted at arriving the carrying amount of the asset. The entity has opted to present the grant as deferred income and therefore the asset has been shown in full purchase value.

5.6 Goodwill /Intangible assets

The Bank and its subsidiary’s intangible assets include the value of computer software. An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the entity. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year–end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Computer software is amortised equally over the estimated useful life of five years.

5.7 Investment Property

“Investment Property” is shown as a separate line item in the face of Statement of Financial Position as these assets are assets of the bank from the date of repossession and are intended to dispose off from the legal process in due course of time. They are recognized at fair value in the books. However, non-banking assets shown under investment property and which are taken over at the lower of fair value (*PanchakritMulya*) or total amount due from the borrower as per guidelines issued by the Regulator is continued to be shown at the recorded value till the same is disposed.

5.8 Income Tax

(a) 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. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

(b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in OCI are also recognised in OCI and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

5.9 Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Financial instruments issued by the Bank and its subsidiary, that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified as liabilities under Deposits from Customers, Due to Bank and Financial Institutions, Borrowings, and other Liabilities where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank and its subsidiary having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

5.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank or its subsidiary has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is determined by discounting the anticipated future cash flows expected to be required to settle the obligation at a pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

5.11 Revenue Recognition

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

(a) Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR, which 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. 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.

Interest income on loans and advance; While recognizing loans and advances at amortized cost, the bank has opted the carve out provided by ICAN for determining effective interest rate. As a result of this alternative treatment, the bank hasn't included the loan processing fees received by the bank while calculating the effective interest rate to be used to amortize the loans and advances justifying that such fees and commission given their proportion are immaterial to the total income from such loans and advances. The fees and commission are recognized as income in the same period when loan is approved and the amount is received.

Interest Income on Staff Loans and advances: For measuring the staff loan and advances at fair value which is provided below market rate of interest, base rate of past 13 months has been considered to be the market rate of the loan. The difference between the loan outstanding and fair value of loan is treated as prepaid employee expenditure. After initial measurement at fair value, the loan is amortized using the rate used to determine fair value. And the prepaid employee expense is amortized as staff expense under NFRS throughout the period of the loan.

Interest Income of impaired assets
Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income shall be recognized using the interest rate used to discount the future cash flow for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. However, bank has used the alternative treatment as per carve-out by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset unless the financial asset has been written off either partially or fully.

Suspension of Accrual of Interest Income in loans and advance
Based on the guideline issued by regulator (Nepal Rastra Bank), accrual of interest income on loans and advances are suspended when any of the following criteria is satisfied.

a. Loans where there are reasonable doubt about the ultimate collectability of the principal or interest
b. Loans against which individual impairment as per NAS 39 or life time impairment as per NFRS 9 has been made
c. Loans where contractual payment of principal and/or interest are more than 3 months in arrear and where the net realizable value of security is insufficient to cover payment of principal and accrued interest
d. Loans where contractual payments of principal and/or interest are more than 12 months in arrears, irrespective of the net realizable value of collateral
e. Overdrafts and other short term facilities which haven't been settled after the expiry of the loan and and even not renewed within 3 months of the expiry, and where the net realizable value of the security is insufficient to cover payment of principal and accrued interest,
f. Overdraft and other short term facilities which haven't been settled after the expiry of the loan and even not renewed within 12 months of the expiry irrespective of the net realizable value of collateral

Where there is suspension of accrual of interest income, interest income is recognized on cash basis until there is change in circumstances to resume the accrual of interest income. For, resuming accrual of interest income a period of continued repayment of 12 months can be considered reasonable.

(b) Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

- Fee income earned for services that are provided within the reporting period.
- Fees earned for provision of services over a period of time and accrue over that period.

In case of the first category of fees & commission earned, the Bank and its subsidiary recognises the income at the time of receipt itself whereas in case of the latter category, the commission is deferred over the period of service. However, if the transaction fees are not material, the Bank and its subsidiary recognises such fees in income immediately.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognised over the commitment period on a straight-line basis. However, such amount collectively tantamount to less than 1% of the total gross loan portfolio of the bank and the cost of extraction tend to exceed the benefit from its use; hence on materiality ground, such costs is not considered in the measurement of effective interest rate and accordingly, the coupon rate embedded in the instrument has been considered to be the Effective Interest Rate for the instrument.

(c) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized at an amount net of applicable final withholding tax when the entity's right to receive the payment is established.

(d) Net Trading Income

Net trading income includes gains and (losses) from changes in fair value, related capital gains/ losses, foreign exchange trading gains/ (losses), interest income from trading assets and dividend from trading assets

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

The bank and its subsidiary has not designated any investments as financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss, income also has not been recognized under this head.

(f) Deferred Grant Income

Grants related to assets are presented as deferred grant income. Such deferred grant income is recognized as income proportionately in the period in which such assets are consumed. For this determining the consumption of asset, depreciation charged on such asset has been taken as basis.

5.12 Interest Expense

The Bank and its subsidiary recognizes the interest expenses on financial liabilities. The interest expenses are recognized on accrual basis using the applicable interest rate.

Interest expenses include interest on deposits from customers, deposits from banks, debt securities issued, and other interest bearing financial liabilities.

5.13 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are compensation paid to employee for the services rendered. Such compensation are recognized as expense when obligation to make payment arises.

(a) Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity

Based on the Nepal Accounting Standard NAS19- Employee Benefits, the Bank has adopted the actuarial valuation method for employee benefit liability. Actuarial valuation is carried out every year to ascertain the liability under gratuity.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the date of the statement of financial position less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.The defined benefit plan liability is discounted using rates equivalent to the market yields at the date of statement of financial position that are denominated in the currency in which benefits will be paid, and that have a maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Interest cost, present service cost and past-service costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

The principal assumptions, which have the most significant effects on the valuation, are the rate of discount, rate of salary revision, rate of turnover at the selected age groups, rate of disability, death benefits and expenses.

The subsidiary is operating under a full scope management contract and hence long term liability with respect to employee is not there.

(b) Long Term Paid Absences

Liability towards long term paid absences, accumulated and payable on separation from services of the bank under Staff Service Bye-Laws, has been assessed using actuarial valuation method and Current service cost, Interest Cost as well as the actuarial gain/(loss) has been charged to Income Statement. For leave accumulated in excess of prescribed limit as per Staff Service Bye- Laws, actual amount is charged to income statement in the same year.

(c) Defined Contribution Plan - Employees' Provident Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund Contributions in line with the respective Statutes and Regulations. The Bank contributes at 10% with equal contribution from the employees.

(d) Staff Loans and Advances

Staff loans and advances are provided at below market rate of interest. Staff loan is measured at amortized cost using the effective rate of interest. Effective rate of interest is determined at the average of base rate of past 13 months. Initially staff loans are measured at fair value using the effective interest rate and the difference in fair value and staff loan is recognized as prepaid expense. Subsequently, interest income on loans and advance is recognized using the effective interest rate and the prepaid expense is amortized throughout the life of loan as finance expense under NFRS.

5.14 Leases

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

Operating Leases

Bank/Subsidiary as a lessor: Leases where the entity does not transfer substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Bank/Subsidiary as a lessee: In line with NAS 17, lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance Leases

Assets leased to customers which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership other than legal title, are classified as 'Finance Leases'. Amounts receivable under finance leases are included under 'Loans and Receivables to Customers' in the Statement of Financial Position after deduction of initial rentals received, unearned lease income and the accumulated impairment losses. When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments, discounted at the rate of interest implicit in the lease, is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the total payments receivable under the lease and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income, which is allocated to accounting periods reflect a constant periodic rate of return.

5.15 Foreign currency translation

All foreign currency transactions are converted to Nepalese Rupees (NPR) which is Bank and its subsidiary's functional & reporting currency, at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are effected.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the close of the year are translated to Nepalese Rupees using the spot foreign exchange rate as on that date and differences are taken to 'Other operating income' in the Income Statement, being of non-trading nature. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

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

5.16 Financial Guarantee and Loan Commitment

The Bank may give financial guarantees in the ordinary course of business. The guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within 'other liabilities') at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognised in the income statement, and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee. Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the income statement as expense. The premium received is recognised in the income statement in 'on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

5.17 Share Capital and Reserves

Increment in Share Capital results with the issue of Right Share, Further Public Offers and Bonus Share. However, proposed bonus shares are not shown as increment to share capital until approved by annual general meeting.

Dividends on ordinary shares

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

Statutory Reserves:

Statutory reserves represent the mandatory reserves maintained by the Bank/subsidiary as required by the Regulator or under other applicable laws & regulations and are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. This includes general reserve, exchange fluctuation reserve, capital redemption reserve, interest capitalization reserves, corporate social responsibility reserve, employee training reserve and other reserves as may be notified from time to time.

Equity reserves:

1. **Retained Earnings**

Retained earnings represents the cumulative net earnings or profit available for distribution after accounting for dividends and all mandatory reserves.

2. **Regulatory Reserve**

The Regulatory Reserve is mandated under directives issued by the Regulator for adjustment of specified differences on account of initial period of adoption of NFRS in order to ensure a fair representation of financial statements. The Reserve is required to be created by adjustment to Retained Earnings. The amount in Regulatory Reserve is not allowed to be considered for Capital Adequacy purposes.

3. **Other Reserves**

Other reserves recorded in equity (other comprehensive income) on the Bank's/subsidiary statement of financial position include:

- 'Fair Value Reserve' comprises of changes in fair value of investments, net of deferred tax, recognized through Other Comprehensive Income.

- Actuarial Reserve comprises of actuarial gains/losses of defined benefit plans as required by NAS 19-Employee Benefits.

5.18 Earnings per share including diluted

The bank presents basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) for its ordinary shares.

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity-holders of Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted Earnings per Share is determined by adjusting both the profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares if any.

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of the completion of these financial statements which would require the restatement of EPS.

5.19 Investment in Associates

The Bank's investment in its associates, entities in which the Bank has significant influence, is accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is considered to exist where the bank has representation in the Board and participates in policy making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distribution. Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Bank's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

Due to the fact that associates are yet to adopt NFRS in preparing their financial statement, there is no uniformity in the accounting policy adopted by the associates and the bank. Accordingly, as per the carve out issued by ICAN investment in associates have been accounted at cost. However, equity method has been used for accounting of investment in associates in preparing the consolidated financials. Accordingly share of income received from associates recognized in standalone financial statements of the bank has been derecognized since share of net worth prior to distribution is consolidated.

5.20 Rounding Off and Comparative Figures

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese figure, rounded off to the nearest rupee. Previous year figure have been reclassified/ rearranged/ regrouped to facilitate their comparison, where necessary.

6. Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Bank that is engaged in providing services (Business Segments) or in providing services within a particular economic environment (Geographical Segment) which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

In accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards NFRS 8 on 'Segmental Reporting', segmental information is presented in respect of the Bank based on Bank management and internal reporting structure.

The Bank's segmental reporting is based on the geographical operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss of respective segment.

Particulars	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	Province 4	Province 5	Province 6	Province 7	Head Office and Other Profit Center	Total
Revenue from external customer	234,016,786	293,389,176	2,029,957,636	86,941,166	394,506,999	1,759,734	41,542,851	473,265,179	3,555,379,527
Intersegment Revenues	(79,515,014)	(130,552,409)	606,200,471	31,109,690	(181,140,157)	1,626,731	(23,436,162)	(224,293,150)	-
Segment Profit/Loss Before Tax	106,504,079	66,627,882	763,099,595	49,682,193	107,725,884	397,544	9,068,388	(111,359,608)	991,745,956
Segment Assets	7,998,670,567	12,021,393,893	69,586,400,440	2,811,791,570	12,357,242,071	86,234,494	1,304,121,703	37,363,411,053	143,529,265,791
Segment Liabilities	7,998,670,567	12,021,393,893	69,586,400,440	2,811,791,570	12,357,242,071	86,234,494	1,304,121,703	37,363,411,053	143,529,265,791

Reconciliation of Reportable Segment Profit/ Loss

Particulars	Current Quarter
Total Profit before Tax for reportable segment	1,213,299,560
Profit before tax for other segment	(111,359,608)
Elimination of intersegment profit	
Elimination of discontined operation	
Unallocated amounts	
Other Corporate expenses	(110,193,995.00)
Profit before tax	991,745,956

7. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The Bank carries out transactions in the ordinary course of business with parties that fall within the ambit of related parties as defined in Nepal Accounting Standard -NAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures). The pricing applicable to such transactions is based on the assessment of risk and pricing model of the Bank and is comparable with what is applied to transactions between the Bank and its unrelated customers. By virtue of its shareholding of over 10 per cent in the Bank and representation in the Board of Directors, Habib Bank Limited and Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh are related parties to the Bank. Transactions with related parties during the reporting period is given below:

Transaction with Habib Bank Ltd.	**This Quarter Ending**	**Immediate Previous Year Ending**
Deposits with Habib Bank		
Due from Habib Bank	5,753,251	3,191,260
Placements in Habib bank	1,482,000,000	1,096,500,000
Due to Habib bank		
Total	**1,487,753,251**	**1,099,691,260**
For the Year Ended		
Interest Received	10,336,950	35,422,851
Total	**10,336,950**	**35,422,851**
Cash Dividend Paid		175,103,429
Total	**10,336,950**	**245,949,132**
Transaction with Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh	**This Quarter Ending**	**Immediate Previous Year Ending**
Rental Expense paid	15,030,015	59,679,730
Cash Dividend Paid		122,572,400
Total	**15,030,015**	**182,252,130**

According to Nepal Accounting Standard NAS 24 (Related Party Disclosure) key Management Personnel (KMP) are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Such KMPs include the Board of Directors and Executives of the Bank. Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel are summarized below:

Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs)	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Board of Directors		
Benefits	835,135	4,197,181
Total	**835,135**	**4,197,181**
Chief Executive Officer		
Short term employee benefits	4,800,000	15,600,000
Other Benefits	351,891	1,323,277
Total	**5,151,891**	**16,923,277**
Key Management Executives		
Short term employee benefits	22,437,985	86,569,127
Other Benefits	498,149	1,035,725
Total	**22,936,134**	**87,604,852**

Key Management Executives are entitled to Gratuity and Leave Encashment Facilities as post-employment benefits as per the Employees' Service Bye-Laws of the Bank. They are further provided with subsidized loans and advances and vehicle facility. However, where such executives are employed under a contract the compensation is determined by terms of such contract. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer, an expat on secondment deputation from Habib Bank Limited, is further provided with a full furnished residence.

Transaction with Parents, Subsidiary

The bank doesn't have an identifiable parent. It has a wholly owned subsidiary named Himalayan Capital Limited.

Transaction With Subsidiary	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Deposit of Subsidiary in the bank	125,584,993	202,510,008
	125,584,993	**202,510,008**

8. ISSUES, REPURCHASES AND REPAYMENTS OF DEBT AND EQUITY SECURITIES

None

9. EVENTS AFTER INTERIM PERIOD

There are no material events after Balance Sheet date affecting the position of the Bank.

10. EFFECTS OF CHANGE IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE ENTITY DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD INCLUDING MERGER AND ACQUISITION

There is no change in the composition of the entity during the interim period.