नारायणी डेभलपमेन्ट बैंक लि.

Narayani Development Bank Ltd.

“नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट ‘ख’ वर्गको इजाजतप्राप्त संस्था”

Management Certified

Financial Statements

(Second Quarter)

As on 29th Poush, 2080

(i.e: 2024 January 14)

Contents

A. Condensed Statement of Financial Position

Particulars	Group		Bank	
	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending(Unaudited)	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending(Unudited)
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalent	118,527,644	127,548,543	118,527,644	127,548,543
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	27,973,416	40,879,280	27,973,416	40,879,280
Placement with Banks and FIs	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Banks and FIs	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	347,142,297	481,735,321	347,142,297	481,735,321
Investment Securities	43,144,689	47,197,482	43,144,689	47,197,482
Current Tax Assets	10,010,037	9,895,829	10,010,037	9,895,829
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	34,648,115	36,885,795	34,648,115	36,885,795
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	2,090,902	2,591,149	2,090,902	2,591,149
Deferred Tax Assets	18,500,713	17,284,404	18,500,713	17,284,404
Other Assets	7,856,293	6,404,889	7,856,293	6,404,889
Total Assets	**609,894,106**	**770,422,691**	**609,894,106**	**770,422,691**
Liabilities				
Due to Banks and FIS	-	-	-	-
Due to Nepal Rasra Bank	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Deposit from Customers	525,253,613	632,813,148	525,253,613	632,813,148
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Provisions	525,450	864,450	525,450	864,450
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	43,501,141	42,269,341	43,501,141	42,269,341
Debt Securities Issured	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**569,280,204**	**675,946,939**	**569,280,204**	**675,946,939**
Equity				
Share Capital	262,467,600	262,467,600	262,467,600	262,467,600
Share Premium	10,101,374	10,101,374	10,101,374	10,101,374
Retained Earnings	(375,705,259)	(312,933,562)	(375,705,259)	(312,933,562)
Reserves	143,750,186	134,840,341	143,750,186	134,840,341
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	**40,613,901**	**94,475,753**	**40,613,901**	**94,475,753**
Non Controlling Interest	-			
Total Equity	**40,613,901**	**94,475,753**	**40,613,901**	**94,475,753**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**609,894,106**	**770,422,691**	**609,894,106**	**770,422,691**

B. Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

As on Quarter ended 29th Poush, 2080 (Amount in NPR, Full Figure)

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	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)
Interest income	11,496,786	26,356,759	19,434,908	31,303,488	11,496,786	26,356,759	19,434,908	31,303,488
Interest expense	9,966,037	21,910,812	11,936,686	22,228,613	9,966,037	21,910,812	11,936,686	22,228,613
Net interest income	**1,530,749**	**4,445,947**	**7,498,222**	**9,074,875**	**1,530,749**	**4,445,947**	**7,498,222**	**9,074,875**
Fee and commission income	176,410	380,971	865,426	2,499,892	176,410	380,971	865,426	2,499,892
Fee and commission expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net fee and commission income	**176,410**	**380,971**	**865,426**	**2,499,892**	**176,410**	**380,971**	**865,426**	**2,499,892**
Net interest, fee and commission income	**1,707,159**	**4,826,917**	**8,363,648**	**11,574,766**	**1,707,159**	**4,826,917**	**8,363,648**	**11,574,766**
Net trading income	-	-		-	-	-		
Other operating income	-	-	9,058	17,937	-	-	9,058	17,937
Total operating income	**1,707,159**	**4,826,917**	**8,372,705**	**11,592,704**	**1,707,159**	**4,826,917**	**8,372,705**	**11,592,704**
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	42,337,481	45,684,622	(3,919,212)	5,304,576	42,337,481	45,684,622	(3,919,212)	5,304,576
Net operating income	**(40,630,322)**	**(40,857,705)**	**12,291,918**	**6,288,128**	**(40,630,322)**	**(40,857,705)**	**12,291,918**	**6,288,128**
<u>Operating expense</u>	-		-		-	-	-	
Personnel expenses	4,860,902	10,710,431	4,627,365	9,850,483	4,860,902	10,710,431	4,627,365	9,850,483
Other operating expenses	4,561,709	8,993,926	5,700,614	9,897,362	4,561,709	8,993,926	5,700,614	9,897,362
Depreciation & Amortization	1,650,116	3,300,232	1,891,218	3,169,514	1,650,116	3,300,232	1,891,218	3,169,514
Operating Profit	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**
Non operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non operating expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**
Income tax expense	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Current Tax	-		-		-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**

C. Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Other comprehensive income

As on Quarter ended 29th Poush, 2080 (Amount in NPR, Full Figure)

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	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)
Profit or loss for the year	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**	**(51,703,049)**	**(63,862,293)**	**72,721**	**(16,629,231)**
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	10,022,721	2,984,963	7,214,705	4,158,130	10,022,721	2,984,963	7,214,705	4,158,130
• Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-				-	-	-	-
• Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-				-	-	-	-
• Income tax relating to above items	(3,006,816)	(895,489)	(2,164,412)	(1,247,439)	(3,006,816)	(895,489)	(2,164,412)	(1,247,439)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**7,015,904**	**2,089,474**	**5,050,294**	**2,910,691**	**7,015,904**	**2,089,474**	**5,050,294**	**2,910,691**
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss								
• Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge								
• Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from trasalating financial assets of foreign operation)								
• Income tax relating to above items								
• Reclassify to profit or loss								
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			**-**	**-**			**-**	**-**
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equited method								
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**7,015,904**	**2,089,474**	**5,050,294**	**2,910,691**	**7,015,904**	**2,089,474**	**5,050,294**	**2,910,691**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(44,687,144)**	**(61,772,819)**	**5,123,015**	**(13,718,540)**	**(44,687,144)**	**(61,772,819)**	**5,123,015**	**(13,718,540)**
Basic earning per share	**(24.33)**	**(24.33)**	**(5.23)**	**(5.23)**	**(24.33)**	**(24.33)**	**(5.23)**	**(5.23)**
Diluted earning per share	**(24.33)**	**(24.33)**	**(5.23)**	**(5.23)**	**(24.33)**	**(24.33)**	**(5.23)**	**(5.23)**
Profit attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	(44,687,144)	(61,772,819)	5,123,015	(13,718,540)	(44,687,144)	(61,772,819)	5,123,015	(13,718,540)
Non-controlling interest								
Profit for the period	**(44,687,144)**	**(61,772,819)**	**5,123,015**	**(13,718,540)**	**(44,687,144)**	**(61,772,819)**	**5,123,015**	**(13,718,540)**

D. Ratio as per NRB Directives

Ratio as per NRB Directives Second Quarter

As on Quarter ended 29th Poush, 2080

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	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	9.46%	9.46%	15.73%	15.73%	9.46%	9.46%	15.73%	15.73%
Non Performing Loan (NPL) To Total Loan	27.75%	27.75%	2.83%	2.83%	27.75%	27.75%	2.83%	2.83%
Total Loan Loss provision To Total NPL	99.00%	99.00%	96.75%	96.75%	99.00%	99.00%	96.75%	96.75%
Total Loan Loss provision To Total Loan	27.54%	27.54%	3.00%	3.00%	27.54%	27.54%	3.00%	3.00%
Cost of Fund	8.19%	8.19%	9.49%	9.49%	8.19%	8.19%	9.49%	9.49%
Credit To Deposit Ratio	91.20%	91.20%	91.53%	91.53%	91.20%	91.20%	91.53%	91.53%
Base Rate	17.64%	17.64%	17.02%	17.02%	17.64%	17.64%	17.02%	17.02%
Interest Spread	5.96%	5.96%	4.17%	4.17%	5.96%	5.96%	4.17%	4.17%

E. Statement of Change in Equity

Particulars	Attributable to Equity holders of the Bank											Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Proposed Bonus Share	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalization	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total		
Balance at Ashwin end, 2080	**262,467,600**	**-**	**10,101,374**	**108,174,262**	**-**	**18,003,591**	**(6,915,773)**	**-**	**(325,092,807)**	**10,651,832**	**77,390,079**	**-**	**77,390,079**
Adjustment/Restatement									**1,090,597**		1,090,597		**1,090,597**
Adjusted/Restated balance at 1 Sawan 2078											-		-
Comprehensive income for the year											-		-
Profit for the year									**(51,703,049)**		(51,703,049)		**(51,703,049)**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							**2,089,474**		-		2,089,474		**2,089,474**
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (assets)											-		-
Fair value reserve (Investment in equity instrument):											-		-
Net change in fair value											-		-
Net amount transferred to profit or loss											-		-
Gain on sale of share transferred to retained earning											-		-
Net gain (loss) on revaluation											-		-
Cash flow hedges:											-		-
Effective portion of changes in fair value											-		-
Net Amount reclassified to profit or loss											-		-
Total comprehensive income for the year											-		-
Transfer of equity on merger and acquisition											-		-
Transfer to reserve during the year						-			-		-		-
Transfer from reserve during the year						-			-		-		-
Provision for NBA transferred to regulatory reserve											-		-
Transfer to Corporate Social responsibility reserve											-		-
Transfer to Staff Training Fund											-		-
Addition in calls in advance										**11,746,800**	11,746,800		**11,746,800**
Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity											-		-
Right share issued											-		-
Dividends to equity holders											-		-
Bonus shares issued											-		-
Cash dividend paid											-		-
Total contributions by and distributions											-		-
Balance at Poush end 2080	**262,467,600**	**-**	**10,101,374**	**108,174,262**	**-**	**18,003,591**	**(4,826,299)**	**-**	**(375,705,259)**	**22,398,632**	**40,613,901**	**-**	**40,613,901**

F. Statement of Cash Flow

Particulars	Note	As at 29.09.2080	As at 30.06.2080
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		26,356,759	14,859,973
Fees and other income received		380,971	204,561
Divided received			
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Interest paid		(21,910,812)	(11,944,775)
Commission and fees paid		-	-
Cash payment to employees		(10,710,431)	(5,849,529)
Other expense paid		(8,993,926)	(4,432,217)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(14,877,439)**	**(7,161,988)**
<u>(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets</u>			
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank		(240,379)	13,146,242
Placement with bank and financial institutions			
Other trading assets			
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions		-	-
Loans and advances to customers		20,448,472	48,092,366
Other assets		29,345,152	(2,747,461)
<u>Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities</u>			
Due to bank and financial institutions			
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank			
Deposit from customers		(25,367,327)	(82,192,209)
Borrowings			
Other liabilities		(841,244)	2,766,998
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid		**8,467,236**	**(28,096,052)**
Income taxes paid		(5,314)	(108,893)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**8,461,921**	**(28,204,945)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investment securities		-	-
Receipts from sale of investment securities		-	-
Purchase or Sale of debenture/bond			
Purchase of property and equipment		(968,672)	(56,003)
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets			
Purchase/sale of investment properties		-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties			
Interest received		-	-
Dividend received			
Net cash used in investing activities		**(968,672)**	**(56,003)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
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		-	-
Dividends paid			
Interest paid			
Other receipt/payment		11,746,800	-
Net cash from financing activities		**11,746,800**	**-**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**19,240,050**	**(28,260,948)**
Cash and Cash Equivalent From Acquisition			
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		**99,287,595**	**127,548,543**
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held			
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent		**118,527,644**	**99,287,595**

G. Detail about distributable profit/Loss

Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

As on Quarter ended 29th Poush, 2080

Amount in full figure

Particulars	Amount
Net Profit for the period end Poush 2080	(63,862,293)
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	
Appropriations:	
a. General reserve	-
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	-
e. Employees' training fund	-
f. Other	-
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**(63,862,293)**
Regulatory adjustment (if any)	-
Distributable profit or (loss)	**(63,862,293)**

H. Notes to Interim Financial Statement

1. Basis of Preparation

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

2. Statement of Compliance

2.1 Statement of Compliance

- The financial statements are prepared in line with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (to the extent of carve out pronounced by ICAN, as stated in note 2.1.1) as issued by Accounting Standards Board Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN).
- Nepal Rastra Bank issued circular for reporting format of financial institutions in line with NFRS on November 30, 2017 along with treatment of certain items in the specified reserves. The financial statements are prepared in line with the stated circular, accordingly, are in compliance with regulatory requirement of Nepal Rastra Bank. The financial statements also comply the requirements of Companies Act 2063 and policy, procedures and directives of Securities Board of Nepal.

2.1.1 Use of Carve-out

ICAN has pronounced carve out on specific areas for alternative treatment of the items of financial statements required as per NFRS. Based on such, Bank has used following carve out for preparation and presentation of financial statements in line with NFRS.

a) Operating Lease

As per para 33 of NAS 17 Lease, lease expenses under operating lease is charged over the lease term on straight line unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit. The carve-out has allowed to treat expenses under operating lease as the expenses are incurred in case payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. This carve out has been used and lease expenses relating to operating lease are accounted as incurred.

b) Impairment Loss on Loan and Advances

- As per para 63 of NAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, impairment loss is calculated on incurred loss model. The carve out has allowed to use higher amount of loss calculated as per para 63 or as per NRB Directives 2/075. Bank has used this carve out and presented the impairment loss calculated as per NRB Directives.
- Loans to employees are outstanding since a long time and the employees have left the institution. Hence, the management has considered all of the loans to employees

impaired and an impairment provision at 100% is made. In view of 100% impairment provision staff unwinding is not done.

c) Effective Interest Rate

As per the definition of effective interest rate (EIR) as per para 9 of NAS 39, all the initial points paid or received is required to be considered for calculation of EIR and the same EIR is used to calculate interest on loans and advances. As per the carve out, if calculation of EIR is impracticable or immaterial, then such could be ignored. Bank has used the carve out and has not considered initial points paid or received on loans to be part of EIR, rather such amount has been accounted as income on accrual basis.

d) Interest income on amortized loan after impairment recognition

As per para AG63 of NAS 39, Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is thereafter recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The carve out provides that interest income can be calculated on gross carrying amount of loan. Bank has used the stated carve out in preparing the financial statements.

2.2 Reporting Period and Approval of Financial Statements

2.2.1 Reporting Period

The reporting period for this financial statements is Second Quarter 2080-81, starting from 1st of Kartik 2080 and ending on 29th Poush, 2080.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupee, which is also the functional currency of Bank. Figures are rounded off to nearest Rupee, accordingly, minor rounding off error may exist.

3. Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future events. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual result may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that might result in adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are on the following components:

I. Classification of financial assets

Classification of financial assets into Amortized cost or at fair value (either through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income) depends upon the intention of management whether to hold or trade the assets. At the reporting dates, the classification been based on the intention of management on particular group of financial assets. The classification of financial assets may change based on the economic circumstances and intention of management.

II. Fair value of financial assets

- Fair value of financial statements is determined on three levels on the basis of available market on reporting date and the measurement may change depending on available market circumstances.
- The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in an active market is the closing price on the reporting dates. Whenever the instruments are not actively traded in active market, they are determined using other techniques considering the observable market inputs to the extent possible.
- The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy as provided in NFRS 13.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Company has used its own data (accounting value) and considered if there exist factors that would otherwise result in changes to the book value of assets or liabilities.

III. Impairment loss on financial assets

- Impairment loss on loans and advances to customers is provided on the higher of loan loss provision as per NRB Directive 2075 and para 63 of NAS 39 (see note 2.1.1(b)). Impairment on other financial assets measured at amortized cost is provided only in case of objective evidence that the impairment loss has incurred. Impairment loss on other financial assets is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly by recognizing the loss in profit or loss.
- Impairment loss on loans and advances to customers as per NRB Directive 2075 is 100 % of outstanding loans, hence impairment loss on loans and advances to customers as per para 63 of NAS 39 is not considered. No provision for impairment

loss is made to other financial assets as there is no objective evidence of impairment loss on such assets.

IV. Useful life and salvage value of property and equipment

Management reconsiders the economic useful life and salvage value of property and equipment on each reporting dates based on the information available on such dates.

V. Impairment loss of non-financial assets

Impairment loss is calculated if carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For recoverable amount, value in use is estimated and an estimated discount rate is used to arrive the present value of value in use.

VI. Current Tax and Deferred tax

Significant management judgment is required to arrive at the figure of current tax and deferred tax, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

VII. Employee benefit obligations

Judgment is required to determine the estimated liability that shall arise on part of accumulated leave of staff which is generally paid out on retirement or termination of employment. Valuation of such has to be done by qualified actuary using assumption like interest rate, rate of increase in annual compensation, remaining service period etc. Factors considered may change depending on market changes or legal changes which are beyond the control of the company. However, bank has not carried out any actuarial valuation for such liability and the liability is recognized on the basis of accrued amount as of reporting date.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies

The financial statements are prepared as per NFRS. There are no changes in accounting policy.

5. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by Bank while preparing financial statements are as follows:

Note No.	Accounting Policy
5.1	Basis of Measurement
5.2	Basis of Consolidation
5.3	Cash and Cash Equivalent
5.4	Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
5.5	Trading Assets
5.6	Derivative Assets and Liabilities
5.7	Property and Equipment

5.8	Goodwill Intangible assets
5.9	Investment Property
5.1	Income tax
5.11	Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities
5.12	Provisions
5.15	Revenue Recognition
5.14	Interest expense
5.15	Employees Benefits
5.16	Leases
5.17	Foreign Currency translation
5.18	Financial guarantee and loan commitment
5.19	Share capital and reserves
5.2	Earnings per share including diluted
5.21	Segment reporting

5.1 Basis of Measurement

Financial statements are prepared on historical cost convention except for the following material items:

Particulars	Measurement Basis
Investment in shares and mutual fund schemes	Fair value
Non-banking assets	Cost
Long term employee benefits	Accrued amount as of reporting date.
Loans to employees	Amortized cost

5.2 Basis of consolidation

Bank does not have subsidiary companies, accordingly, consolidation of financial statements is not a requirement.

5.3 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprises of cash, demand deposit and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In general, short term investments with original maturity of up to three months are considered as cash equivalent. Cash and cash equivalent are presented at amortized cost on the financial statements.

5.4 Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial asset is any assets that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or any contractual right to receive cash or financial assets of another entity.

Financial liability is any liability with contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to another entity.

5.4.1 Recognition

The Bank initially recognizes financial assets or financial liability on the date of which the Bank becomes party to the contractual arrangement.

5.4.2 Classification and Measurement

Financial Assets: The classification and measurement of financial assets depend on how these are managed i.e. the Bank's business model and their contractual cash-flow characteristics. Based on these factors, financial assets are classified on following three categories:

i. At Amortized Cost

ii. At Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

iii. At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

i. **At amortized cost:** Financial assets at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments for which the Bank has intent and ability to hold till maturity. They are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method less any impairment losses.

ii. **At fair value through profit or loss:** Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss if the Bank manages such instruments and makes purchases and sales decisions based on its fair value. Attributable transaction costs and changes in fair value are taken to profit or loss.

iii. **At fair value through other comprehensive income:** Financial assets at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not classified in any of the above category. Financial assets at FVOCI are measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value, as far as such fair value is available, and changes therein are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. Bank has opted to classify the investment made in shares as financial assets at FVOCI on initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities: Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantee and loan commitments, as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. Financial liability is measured initially at fair value, or an item not at fair value through profit or loss, at transactions costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

5.4.3 De-recognition

Financial Assets

Financial assets are partially or fully de-recognized in any of the following condition:

- termination of contractual rights to cash flow
- upon transfer of contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risk and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfer nor retains substantially all of the risk and rewards of the ownership and it does not retain control of the financial assets.
- On De recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the assets (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the assets derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new assets obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

Upon settlement or termination of any liability related to financial liability, financial liability is de-recognized. The difference between carrying amount and settlement amount is accounted through statement of profit or loss.

5.4.4 Determination of fair value

- Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is initially considered based on quoted rate where the assets or liabilities are principally transaction, in the absence of which the most advantageous market is the active market.
- When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. The market is regarded as active if transactions for the assets or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

Fair Value Hierarchy

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.

Level 1: Fair value is determined based on quoted price of financial instruments in active market.

Level 2: Fair value is determined based on quoted price of similar financial instruments within consideration to significant observable inputs.

Level 5: Fair value is determined used using other method as the inputs for valuation are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Bank has used its own data (accounting value) and considered if there exist factors that would otherwise result in changes to the book value of assets or liabilities for this level of valuation.

5.4.5 Impairment

- At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired. The financial assets or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that the loss has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset that can be estimated reliably.
- Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:
- - significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer
- - default or delinquency by a borrower
- '- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- - indication that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy
- - the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- - observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.
- In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its net worth below its book value is objective evidence of impairment.
- The Bank considers evidences of impairment for loans and advances and investment securities at both specific asset and at collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and investment securities with similar risk characteristics.
- In assessing the collective impairment, the Bank uses the statistical modeling of historic trends of the probability of default, the time of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred

and makes an adjustment if the current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than is suggested by historic trends. Default rates, loss rates and expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against the actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

- Impairment losses on assets measured at amortized cost are calculated as difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate.
- Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or investment securities. Interest on the impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss (through OCI for such investments measured at fair value through OCI on which there exists fair value reserve).
- The Bank writes off a loan or an investment security, either partially or in full and any related allowance for impairment losses, when the Bank determines that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

5.4.6 Amortized cost measurement

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

5.4.7 Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

5.5 Trading assets

Trading assets are those assets that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

5.6 Derivatives assets and derivative liabilities

Derivative assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value on the contract date and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting date. The changes in value of instruments are accounted through profit or loss.

5.7 Property and Equipment

Non-financial tangible assets that are held for service providing to customers and for administrative use of the Bank are classified as Property and Equipment.

Recognition

Property and Equipment are recognized in books whenever it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such assets will flow to the entity and the amount of assets can be reliably measured.

Measurement

- At initial recognition, items of property and equipment are measured at cost. Cost includes the purchase price and other directly attributable costs as well as the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow in to the Bank. Ongoing repair and maintenance are expensed off as incurred.
- Subsequent to the initial measurement, there is option to measure the assets either on cost or on revaluation. Bank has measured all items at cost on subsequent measurement. On transition to NFRS, the Bank has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property and equipment measured as per the previous NAS.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work in Progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the assets under capital work in progress (CWIP). At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences.

Salvage Value

The Bank has assessed the salvage value of all property, plant and equipment considering the expected realizable value on the end of life of such assets.

Depreciation

- Depreciation is charged upon the assets is available for use and does not cease until the assets is disposed of, classified as held for sale or ceases to generate economic benefits.

- Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on assets under construction does not commence until they are complete and available for use. Depreciation is provided on all other items of property and equipment so as to write-off their carrying value over the expected useful economic lives.
- Items of property and equipment are depreciated as per Income Tax Act 2058.

5.8 Goodwill and Intangible assets

Goodwill

- Goodwill arises on the acquisition financial institutions when the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred exceed the amount of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. If the amount of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is greater, the difference is recognized immediately in the Statement of profit or loss.
- Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units (CGU) at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management process. Impairment testing is performed annually, and whenever there is an indication that CGU may be impaired. If the present value of expected cash inflows is less than carrying amount, impairment loss is recognized and accounted through Statement of Profit or Loss. Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Acquired Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognized whenever the cost of assets can be reliably measured, by the past experience it is demonstrated Bank has control over such assets for the specified period and it is probable that future economic benefits could be derived from such assets.

Computer Software

- Computer software are capitalized on the basis of the purchase cost of software or license and costs incurred to bring it to use. Cost of internally developed software includes directly attributable costs.
- Intangible assets are amortized over the period of its estimated use, or in case of licenses, over the period of contractual right of use. Whenever there is no specific life or license period, such software is amortized over the period of five years.
- At each reporting date, impairment test of intangible assets is done in order to oversee whether the carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Impairment loss is charged to Statement of Profit or Loss.

5.9 Investment Property

- Investment property is land and building held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the supply of services or for administrative purpose.

- Land or building or both acquired by the Bank as part of Non-Banking Assets are carried at the lower of fair value or the total receivable amount of loan, which is the cost of assets to bank.

5.10 Income tax

Income tax expenses include current tax, deferred tax and any adjustments recognized in the period for current tax of prior periods.

- **Current Tax**

  Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit. This is calculated as per the provisions of Income Tax Act with the effective tax rate for current period. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the statement of profit or loss, because some item of income or expense are taxable or deductible in different years or may never be taxable or deductible. Income tax rate applicable for Bank is 30%.

- **Deferred Tax**

  Deferred tax is calculated using balance sheet approach on temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred tax is calculated using known future tax rate on each reporting date.

  Deferred tax is recognized when it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to adjust the impact of temporary differences. Changes in deferred tax over period is recognized as deferred tax income/expenses in Statement of Profit or Loss.

- Income tax on items of OCI
- Income tax arising on the items of other comprehensive income is charged to statement of OCI itself.

5.11 Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

- Deposit are financial liabilities and are generally repayable on demand except fixed period deposit accepted by Bank from its customers.
- The bank borrows money by issuing debt securities and subordinated debt. The borrowing is acknowledged or evidenced by issue of a negotiable instrument. The negotiable instrument can be certificate of deposit, commercial paper or debt note. Subordinated debt is issued to meet the capital requirements at bank level and to supply the capital to various operations. This debt generally consists of negotiable instruments and is usually listed on exchanges providing an active secondary market for the debt.

5.12 Provisions

- Provision is a liability with uncertain timing and event. Provision is recognized if as a result of a past event, the group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

- The institution has deposit in Crystal Finance Limited amounting to Rs. 20,673,874.31. The institution is declared crisis ridden financial institution by the NRB. In view of this provision was made for the balance in the Crystal Finance.
- Contingent Liabilities: Contingent liabilities are i) possible obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed on happening or not happening or uncertain future events not wholly within the control of Bank, or ii) a present obligation arising from past events but are not recognized because outflow of resources to settle may not be required or such amount cannot be reliably estimated.
- Contingent liabilities are separately disclosed in financial statements.

5.13 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized in line with NAS 18 Revenue when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably.

5.13.1 Interest income

Interest, in general, is recognized using effective interest rate on the particular assets. Bank has opted to use the carve-out mentioned in Note 2.1.1 (c) and continued to use the actual interest rate to account for interest income.

- Interest, in general, is recognized using effective interest rate on the particular assets. Bank has opted to use the carve-out mentioned in Note 2.1.1 (c) and continued to use the actual interest rate to account for interest income.
- Bank, in general, generates interest income from loan to customers and on investment in debt securities.

5.13.2 Fee and commission income

- Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided or significant act performed. the fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on the financial assets and financial liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Bank has opted to use carve-out as mentioned in Note 2.1.1 (c) on this matter and accounted all realized fee and commission income upfront.
- Commission on guarantees issued that are for more than one year are immediately accounted as income. If the period of guarantee is more than one year, then proportionate amount of fee is accounted as income.

5.13.3 Dividend income

- Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established i.e. dividend is approved by general meeting of companies.
- Dividend income if related to period earlier than the date of acquisition of shares and it amount related to pre and post-acquisition could be segregated, then the pre-acquisition period dividend is adjusted to cost of investment.

5.13.4 Net trading income

Income derived from buying/selling of assets and liabilities classified as for trading purpose are accounted as net trading income. Gain and loss on trading assets and liabilities are recognized on mark to market basis and not on realization basis.

5.13.5 Other Operating Income

Income other than interest, fees & commission and trading income are accounted as other operating income. This primarily comprises of changes in foreign exchange rate, dividend income, gain on disposal of non-financial assets etc.

5.14 5.14 Interest expense

Interest on deposit accepted from customer and borrowings of the bank are accounted on accrual basis.

5.15 Employees Benefits

- Employee expenses includes the amount paid to employees of bank in respect of their service. Payment in respect of services are for the current service and long term benefits. Long term benefits are in the form of defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan. Expenses under defined contribution plan are accounted as they incur and on defined benefit plan as per accrual on reporting date.
- Short term employee benefits include salary, allowance, encashment of unused leave, provident fund, annual bonus based on profit of the Bank, subsidized loans etc. These are provided as the services are rendered by the employees and measured on undiscounted amount of payment made.
- Long term employee benefits include accumulated leave not encashed during service period. These are generally paid on retirement or termination of service of the employee.
- Employee benefits are provided as per Employee Service Regulation of the Bank.

5.16 Leases

Company has obtained all office spaces on lease for varying periods. Lease payments are either on monthly or quarterly basis. Company has applied NFRS-16 Leases for the first time as on 2078/79. As per NFRS 16 para C2, the date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applies this Standard. Accordingly, current fiscal year is the initial application date of this standard. In line with para C5 (b), company has applied the standard retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application. In such scenario, Company shall not be required to restate comparative information. Instead, the Company shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings.

5.17 Foreign Currency Transaction

- Transaction in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transactions.
- Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on that date. The foreign currency gains or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payment during the year and the amortized cost in the foreign currency translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities that measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in the foreign currency are translated using the rate of exchange on the date of transactions. The resulting exchange gain or loss differences are generally recognized in Profit or Loss.

5.18 Financial guarantee and loan commitment

- Financial guarantees are contract that require the Fund to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.
- Liabilities arising from financial guarantees or commitments to provide a loan at a below -market interest rate are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. The liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortized amount and the present value of any expected payment to settle the liability when a payment under the contract has become probable. Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan at a below market interest rate included within other liabilities.

5.19 Share Capital and Reserves

5.19.1 Share Capital

- Equity share capital is financial instruments issued by the company only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of financial liabilities.

- All the issued shares are paid up and are listed with Nepal Stock Exchange for the purpose of trading by shareholders. All shares have right to vote on the basis of no. of shares hold. Bank does not have shares of other kind other than ordinary shares.

5.19.2 Reserves

Bank has created various types of reserves as part of regulatory requirement.

a) General Reserve

General reserve is the statutory reserve. In this reserve, the amount transformed from appropriation of net profit according to the Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 2075 shall be included. No type of dividend (cash or bonus share) shall be distributed from the amount in general/statutory reserve. Approval of NRB shall be required in order to use the amount in this reserve.

b) Exchange Equalization Reserve

Exchange equalization reserve is a statutory reserve. A bank which has earned foreign exchange revaluation gain on foreign currency other than India currency has to allocate 25 percent of such revaluation gain to this reserve as per provision of the Bank and Financial Institution Act. Any amount allocated to exchange equalization reserve as per the provision of the Bank and Financial Institutions Act, shall be presented under this heading. Bank has not yet maintained any such reserve till date as it doesn't conduct foreign exchange transaction.

c) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Reserve

In line with clause 16 of Directive 16/075, Bank is required to allocate 1% of its net profit for the year for CSR and is required to create CSR Reserve. The amount appropriated to this reserve is expensed off as prescribed in the same Directive in the next fiscal year.

d) Regulatory Reserve

This is specific reserve created in line with NRB Directive 4. All the adjustments made in NFRS that are different from earlier NRB Directives are included in this fund. This fund is not available for distribution of dividend. The provision for NBA as required by GAAP but not required by NFRS is included in regulatory reserve.

e) 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. should be presented under this heading.

f) Fair Value Reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets that are measured at fair value and the changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income, until the assets are derecognized. The cumulative amount of changes in fair value of those financial assets shall be presented under this account head.

g) Actuarial Gain Reserve

This reserve is for presenting the OCI component of defined benefit obligations. This is not an actual reserve. Bank has not yet maintained any amount in this reserve.

h) Special Reserve

In line with circular no. 12/072/075, the interest capitalized on loan that have been restructured or rescheduled because of the borrower facing difficulty resulting from earthquake in 2072 is kept in this reserve. The reserve is required to be maintained till the loan is settled.

i) 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 values and tax consequences of revaluation.

j) Capital Redemption Reserve

This head shall include the statutory reserve created for making payment towards Redeemable Non-Convertible Preference Shares.

k) Dividend Equalization Reserve

For the purpose of maintaining uniformity in dividend payment, certain amount of profit during the year of profit making may be transferred shall be presented under this account head. Dividend may be distributed by debiting this account with the approval of the Board of Directors and endorsed by the General meeting.

l) 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.

m) Capital Adjustment/ Equalization Fund

Calls in advance towards subscription to share capital and amount set aside for increasing the capital of the institution to fulfill minimum capital requirement are presented under this head.

5.19.3 Share Premium

The amount of money collected on issue of shares in excess of its face value shall be presented under this heading. The outstanding amount in this account shall not be considered eligible for distribution of cash dividend.

5.19.4 Retained Earning

The accumulated profits which has not been distributed to shareholders and has been ploughed back in the licensed institutions' operations and is free for distribution to the shareholders is be presented under this heading. There is no unrealized gain on sale of investment during this quarter.

5.20 Earnings per share including diluted

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 55 Earnings per Share.

6. Segment reporting

Bank's management has identified its operating segments based on the management of its branches and offices. In line with this, 7 different segments are identified based on 7 Provinces of Nepal on geographical separation basis. The operation, risk, transactions, etc. are more inclined on similar manner on a particular state. All the related income and expenses of such segments are presented in the segment information. Equity, staff bonus, NFRS adjustments and income tax are not segregated and are included in central account. Intra-segment transactions are eliminated. As per NFRS 8, an entity shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates. Bank's management has identified its operating segments based on the management of its branch and offices situated on different geographical location. In line with this, all its branches are located in same province i.e. province 3 (Bagmati), hence the bank has single operating segment.

Figures in '000

Particulars	**Koshi**	**Madesh**	**Bagmati**	**Gandaki**	**Lumbini**	**Karnali**	**Sudurpaschim**	**Total**
Revenue from external customers								
Intersegment revenues								
Net revenue								
Interest income			14,859,973					
Interest expenses			11,944,775					
Net interest revenue			**2,915,198**					
Depreciation and amortization			**1,650,116**					
Segment profit/(loss)			**(12,159,245)**					

7. Related Party Disclosure

The key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility of planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any director. Key Management Personnel of the Bank includes members of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and top level executive managers. Followings are a list of key managerial personnel as at Poush end 2080.

SN	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relation
1	Mr. Chandraman Maleku	Chairman
2	Mr. Ganesh Man Pradhan	Director
3	Mr. Pukar Thapa	Director
4	Mr. Utsav Sundar Shrestha	Director
4	Mr. Balaram Paudel	Independent Director
5	Mr. Bishnu Regmi	CEO
6	Mr. Hridaya Raj Ghimire	Dy. CEO
7.	Lal Bahadur Bista	Dy. Manager
8.	Shree Krishna Dawadi	Chief Business Officer (CBO)

All members of the Board are paid meeting fees and monthly allowances. Specific non-executive allowances paid to directors up to Poush end 2080 are as under:

SN	Particular	Amount
1	Board Meeting fee and allowances	398,000
2	Other Expenses	253,018
	Total	**651,018**

Total financial benefit provided to Key Management Personnel i.e. Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, General Managers, Deputy General Managers, Assistant Managers of the bank during the period up to 29th Poush, 2080 (i.e. Second quarter) are presented below:

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Short term employee benefit	2,868,109
2	Post-employment benefit	0
3	Other long term employee benefit	0
4	Termination benefits	0
5	Share based payment	0

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

No dividend has been distributed on this quarter.

9. Issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity Securities

There is no repurchase and repayments of debt and equity securities during the interim period as on Poush end, 2080.

10. Events after interim period

- These are the events occurring between the reporting date and up to the date of approval of financial statements which are either adjustable or adjustable.

- Adjustable events are adjusted in the presented financial statements. There are no events that require additional disclosure in the financial statements.

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

NDBL has not merged or acquired other bank till date.